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Monday

6 February, 2017

17 Magha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]



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

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 6th February, 2017/17th Magha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Mines

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. G.S.R. 1120 (E), dated the 8th December, 2016, publishing the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6430/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of BRLF, New Delhi and NIRD&PR, Hyderabad

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6459/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6460/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 2590 (E), dated the 8th October, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1365 (E), dated the 13th December, 2004, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5767/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata and CDLB Kolkata and related papers

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 (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
 - (a) Administrative Report of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5937/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5(E) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—
 - (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5939/16/17]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Alleged ban on the democratic rights of the students in some Central Universities

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, तकरीबन एक साल पहले बीएचयू में छात्रों ने साइबर लाइब्रेरी को रात भर खोलने की मांग की। उनके prospectus में यह बात है कि साइबर लाइब्रेरी रात में भी खुलेगी और इसके लिए उन्होंने मांग की। वहां के वीसी ने रात में साइबर लाइब्रेरी खोलने से मना किया। उसके बाद लड़के धरने पर बैठे। इस घटना को घटे एक साल हो गया, लेकिन इसके लिए उन लड़कों को प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है। नौ लड़कों को कॉलेज से निकाल दिया गया। इधर कुछ महीने पहले दो गुटों में झगड़ा हुआ, उसमें इन लोगों पर एफआईआर दर्ज की गई। इन लोगों को examination देने से रोका जा रहा है और इनके गार्जियन्स को फोन करके यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ से धमकियां दी जा रही हैं।

महोदय, वहां पर लड़कियों के साथ क्या हो रहा है? वहां पर लड़कियों को हॉस्टल में नॉन-वैज खाने की मनाही है। लड़के नॉन-वैज तो खा सकते हैं, लेकिन लड़कियां नॉन-वैज नहीं खा सकती हैं। लड़कियां आठ बजे के बाद होस्टल में नहीं आ सकती हैं, नौ बजे के बाद वे सैल फोन पर बात नहीं कर सकती हैं। वहां पर लड़कियों को होस्टल में इंटरनेट की सुविधा नहीं है। लड़कों को यह सुविधा मिलती है, लेकिन लड़कियों को यह सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। लड़कों को यह सुविधा 24 घंटे उपलब्ध है, लेकिन लड़कियों को यह सुविधा नहीं है। इस तरह से ट्रंप के टाइप का फरमान वहां के वीसी जारी कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए वहां पर लड़के और लड़कियां आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। वहां पर एडमिशन के समय ही लड़कियों से इस तरह का affidavit लिया जा रहा है कि वे किसी भी आंदोलन में हिस्सा नहीं लेंगी। चूंकि उनको एडमिशन कराना है, इसलिए उनका इस तरह से लिखना मजबूरी हो जाता है। इस तरह की ज्यादाती वहां चल रही है। जिन नौ छात्रों को निकाला गया है, उनमें से ज्यादातर ओबीसी के हैं, दलित हैं, माइनॉरिटी के हैं। इस तरह से उनकी लाइफ बरबाद हो रही है।

सर, इसी तरह की स्थिति जेएनयू में है। आप जानते हैं कि अभी जेएनयू में 15 लड़कों को सस्पेंड किया गया है। उनको अभी हाल में अंतरिम रजिस्ट्रेशन का मौका तो मिला है, लेकिन वे लोग भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे, उन्होंने अपनी डिग्रियां जलाने की कोशिश की और हद तो यह हो गई कि वहां पर एनएसयूआई, एबीवीपी भी धरने पर बैठे कि वहां के वीसी ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं। पहले तो एबीवीपी को छोड़ कर अन्य छात्र संगठन आंदोलन करते थे, लेकिन अब एबीवीपी के लोग भी वहां के वीसी से आजिज आ गए हैं। महोदय, मामला क्या है? मामला यह है कि यूजीसी ने एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला है कि पीएचडी में एडमिशन के लिए अब 100 परसेंट इंटरव्यू होगा, जब कि लड़के कह रहे हैं कि यह 10 परसेंट होना चाहिए। वे इसलिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं कि क्योंकि जो रिटन में भी टॉप में आ जाते हैं....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is not going on record.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात बोल चुके हैं, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, इसलिए कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is not going on record.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

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

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: लड़कियों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार होना, इन लोगों की मेंटेलिटी बताता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is going on in the country? Are we in a democratic, socialist, secular country or are we somewhere else? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why is this nasty experiment being made in the Central Universities where the Central Government is ultimately the deciding authority?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Let the Minister respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सारी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में कभी पिछले 70 वर्षों में इस तरह के हालात नहीं बने। आज इस यूनिवर्सिटी में या कल दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में, तमाम तरह की जो दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, सरकार को इस पर गम्भीर होना चाहिए। ये तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज़ आपके अंडर हैं। उनमें इस तरह की घटनाएं पहले कभी नहीं होती थीं। अब क्यों हो रही हैं? क्यों रोज नियम बदलने से किसी न किसी तरह की बच्चों को परेशानी हो रही है? यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसमें विस्तार से नहीं बोलना चाहता लेकिन मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपके विश्वविद्यालय हैं, आपके हाथ में दिए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, यह गम्भीर मामला है और इन लोगों की मेंटेलिटी बताता है। हमें भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका कोई नोटिस इस मामले में नहीं मिला है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: नोटिस नहीं दिया तो क्या, यह मामला गम्भीर है और इनकी मेंटेलिटी बताता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यदि आप एसोसिएट करना चाहती हैं, तो ऐसा बोलिए कि एसोसिएट करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, this you usually do. You are not chairing, I am chairing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... What they have said is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Jayaji, this is not the first time you are doing such things, always you do like this. Don't question the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can give suggestion but you cannot question the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are an hon. lady Member, behave properly. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... What you have said will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... All what you have said is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): माननीय सदस्य ने जो मामला उठाया है और कई वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने आपको उसके साथ एसोसिएट किया है, यूनिवर्सिटीज़, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की autonomy और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में जो administrative activities हैं, उनकी day-to-day जो activities हैं, सरकार उनमें कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Universities have autonomy also. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: दूसरा विषय यह है कि जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनकी अपनी गरिमा होती है। उनकी अपनी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था और प्रशासनिक मापदंड होते हैं। हम सब छात्र आंदोलन से निकलकर आए हैं। हमें मालूम है कि अगर इस तरह की चीजें होती हैं तो निश्चित तौर से छात्र अपनी बात उठाते हैं, अपनी बात को वहां के वाइस-चांसलर से और वहां की administrative machinery से कहते हैं, लेकिन हमें इन चीजों का राजनीतिकरण यहां पर नहीं करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक घटना आपकी जानकारी में है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमें बताइए, हम संबंधित मंत्री के संज्ञान में उसे लाएंगे। इसके अलावा स्वीपिंग स्पी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: यह छोटी चीज़ नहीं है सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Naqviji, Mr. Ansari has raised a specific issue. He mentioned the name of a University. He also mentioned about certain discriminations where girl students are discriminated against. Of course, I concede these are autonomous bodies. In spite of that if these things are there which are said to be unlawful, you can inform the HRD Minister to find out what the position is. That is all. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who associate, their names will be added, including Shrimati Jaya Bachchan's name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I also associate myself with this issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I also associate myself with this issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I also associate myself with this issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with this issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we are grateful to the Chair that you have registered fully the importance of this issue. When the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs conveys this to the HRD Minister, it should be clearly underscored that this is not a small matter. Secondly, within the Constitutional framework the autonomy of the Central Universities must be protected. That is all what I have to say.

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. I appreciate that point. Autonomy is very important. It should be protected. I agree. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): If that is the case, what... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wahabji, please sit down. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

Need to frame a national policy to prevent forest fires

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, protecting the forests from fire accidents across the country is the prime duty of the Government. It is very important. We have seen that 24,817 fire incidents took place in various parts of the country. Therefore, measures should be taken by the Government on top priority. In recent years, forest fires have increased across Central Indian forests and the Himalayan Pine forests. The frequency of such blazes has risen by more than 60 per cent. So, Madhya Pradesh has seen nearly ten-fold increase in forest fires. The three States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh contribute to a third of forest fires. The prolonged forest fires destroyed 4,000 hectares of forest land across 13 districts of Uttarakhand itself. In Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, over 17,502 acres have been damaged in the last year due to increasing number of forest fires. The Parliamentary Committee which had gone into the whole issue has observed that a large number of posts of frontline forest staff are lying vacant and the fire fighting equipment is almost nil in most of the cases. This is very important. It is surprising, actually. How has the Government not filled up the posts? Why are they not giving any equipment? How are they keeping quiet when there are fire accidents taking place throughout the country? The Committee has recommended procurement of sweeping machines to clear roadsides of Chirpine needles, while advocating large scale incentives and programmes, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme, to collect dry pines for use as fuel and other incineration. Sir, it primarily focusses on the prevention and containing of fires in the Himalayan forests — which is important — spread across Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. It also suggested framing a national policy to manage forest fires. This is important. I urge upon the concerned Minister to make a White Paper and tell us what action they are taking and how they are going to protect the forests. I urge upon the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests to frame a national policy on managing forest fires on an urgent basis to address these issues. I would also urge upon the hon. Minister to implement the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, in the short-term measures, to safeguard the forests for the future generation, especially in the wake of coming summer which is predicted to be hot and severe. I, once again, urge upon the Government to take measures on top priority. Thank you.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

Pathetic condition of engineers categorized under group 'C' in Railways

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक सवाल, जो बहुत वर्षों से सरकार के अधीन है, उठाना चाहता हूँ। सर, मेरे साथ के कई मित्र रेलवे में इंजीनियर बने हैं। आप यह जानकर ताज्जुब करेंगे कि रेलवे में जो इंजीनियर्स हैं, वे जब भर्ती होते हैं, तब वे जूनियर इंजीनियर होते हैं और उनको "सी" ग्रेड मिलता है, जबकि भारत के बाकी सभी विभागों में ग्रेड "बी" मिलता है। ऐसे-ऐसे केस हैं कि एक जूनियर इंजीनियर "सी" ग्रेड में भर्ती होता है और सारी उम्र काम करने के बाद भी उसको एक भी प्रमोशन नहीं मिलती है। इस मामले के बारे में कई एमपीज़ आज से नहीं बल्कि वर्षों से लिख रहे हैं। यह जो disparity है, यह जो फर्क है, यह इतना बड़ा है कि एक आदमी को जिन्दगी भर किसी तरह की प्रमोशन नहीं मिलती। इस तरह रेलवे के जो इंजीनियर्स हैं, उनके साथ अन्याय और जुल्म हो रहा है। सरकार उस पर ध्यान नहीं देती, मैंने भी कई बार उसके बारे में लिखा है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस दौर में सबसे ज्यादा दुर्घटनाएं रेल में हो रही हैं। आंध्र में होती हैं, ओडिशा में होती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में होती हैं, यानी जो सेफ्टी है, इस सेफ्टी में सबसे ज्यादा काम करने वाले, इसको देखने वाले कोई लोग होते हैं तो ये इंजीनियर्स होते हैं। इसलिए जो इंजीनियर्स हैं, इनकी जो मांग है वह जस्टिफाइड है, न्यायसंगत है। मैं सरकार से आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस डिस्पैरिटी को मिटाना चाहिए, इस अंतर को मिटाना चाहिए। जो इंजीनियर्स हैं बड़े पैमाने पर, पूरे जीवन भर जब वे देश के अन्य विभागों को देखते हैं तो उनके अंदर एक इनफीरिऑरिटी कॉम्प्लेक्स हो जाता है, एक हीन भावना होती है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर रेल मंत्री को जरूर जल्दी से जल्दी कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाल करके इनके सवाल को हल करना चाहिए, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

Need to pay attention to the problems of the Central Armed Police Forces

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the appalling problems faced by the personnel of the Central Armed Police Forces.

Last month, we read the disturbing news of a Border Security Force (BSF) jawan who vented his grievance through social media. If we are to go by the media reports, the resentment over the allegedly poor quality food is just the outer layer of the problems, the discontent runs much deeper. The reports suggest that personnel in the CAPF are dissatisfied with the harsh service conditions.

They are expected to perform duties in snow-bound areas, in desert tracts and in jungle terrain, depending on the stations they are deployed at. They are over-stretched and on the move most of the time. There is also a high attrition level within the forces and large numbers go on voluntary retirement after completing the mandatory 20 years of service. The unplanned expansion of the Forces has led to visibly grave deficiencies in infrastructure. There is an acute shortage of housing in the Forces. About 95 per cent of the Forces remain deployed throughout the year and this affects the morale of the Forces. The men aren't even able to avail of their leave, which naturally leads to anger and resentment.

It is a matter of shame, Sir, that the brave jawans who protect our borders are unable to find ears within the system to voice their complaints. The existing grievance redressal mechanism seems weak and calls for a structured method to ensure that our jawans do not have to employ social media to air their concerns.

At this juncture, Sir, some of the major recommendations of the six-member National Police Commission Report, submitted to Home Minister, Shri H.M. Patel, on February 7, 1979, seems valid even today and needs to be considered earnestly. The Commission had strongly recommended the establishment of District Police Staff Councils (DPSCs) and State Police Staff Councils (SPSCs) comprising a majority of subordinate policemen to consider the grievances of the personnel.

The Commission also recommended sanction of weekly off days and eight-hour workdays for all policemen. This step, I believe, will greatly help the jawans in recuperating from the stress that they undergo on a daily basis. Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy will greatly reduce the burden on the personnel and refresh them for future commitments.

Another key issue concerns the salary paid to the personnel. Although the CAPF personnel have been entrusted with duties akin to that of the Army, they draw lesser quantum of pay and allowances *visa-vis* their Army counterparts and thus the fundamental principle....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: ...of equal pay for equal work is grossly violated in respect of CAPF personnel.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, time is over. It is not going on record.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Okay, Sir.

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

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

SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Shuklaji, do you want to associate?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a matter of serious concern. The jawans of Paramilitary Forces live in the most miserable and pathetic conditions and they are compelled to put it on social media. I think some preventive measures must be taken. On the one hand, there is an issue of discipline and on the other hand, nothing is being done to provide justice to them. They are compelled to do that. So, I think, the Government should come out with a statement, and the Home Minister should make a statement on the floor of the House. This is what I demand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Now, Shri Derek O' Brien.

Securing interests of the Indian IT Workforce creating value globally

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the subject today is, 'Securing the interests of Indian IT firms creating value globally'.

Sir, this is a very important subject, and a few days ago, the Chief Minister of West Bengal was the first person to react on this. I just want to read two lines of that quote before I get into the meat. 'News about H1B visas is concerning. We must protect our IT companies and professionals. They are our pride. They are our inspiration. We stand by them. India is proud of its world-class talent and it is our

duty to secure their interests. We pledge our solidarity with our IT professionals across the world’.

Sir, I don’t want to get into discussing what this new executive order does but, suffice to say that it will fundamentally and adversely affect Indian IT companies. Now Indian IT companies don’t need our pity nor do they need our sympathy. They are very, very strong to stand on their own feet, and there is an alternative view, Sir, but I think it must be tabled as to what role these IT companies have played globally. Now, science and medicine doctors, technology, science professionals are always in short supply and it is well known that Indians across the world always come and top them up. No one is doing us a favour. It is because we are qualified to do what we do. Sir, there are three or four very important points to highlight here. Seventy-five per cent of ‘Fortune 500 companies’ have operational support from Indian IT companies. I am not only talking about the ‘Fortune 500 companies’, I am also talking about the thousands of other American companies which have this support. Sir, from 2011 to 2015 when the American job market had been growing at 1.7 per cent, those Indian companies, supporting American companies, were growing at 10 per cent. That is a huge contribution. Sir, if it even comes to tax, 20 billion is being contributed every year by these companies. Sir, there are millions of jobs which are being created as a result. So, we need to protect these companies. We fully believe that these companies can stand on their own feet. I don’t mean ‘protection’ in negative kind of way. There is an alternative view to suggest that these companies could be looking globally, elsewhere but I think we need to place on record that these companies play a positive role not only in the American economy but also across the world. Sir, these engineers, these software engineers, are truly a jewel in the crown of the Indian workforce, of the international workforce. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. All those who associate are welcome. Now, Shri Hariprasad.

NHRC report on the rape of 16 tribal women in Bastar

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House about the slogan of the NDA Government '*Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas*'.

Sir, it has become a fashion in Chhattisgarh. Way back in 2012, Meena Khalkho, 14-year old girl, was raped and murdered by the Police force, and, later, she was branded as a 'Naxalite'. The then Congress President, Mr. Nand Kumar Patel, who was killed by the Naxalites had demanded for a judicial inquiry to this episode, and later in 2015, the Judicial Commission had submitted its report to the Assembly saying that 'Meena Khalkho was not a naxalite'. It is nothing but a *. Later, in 2013, Sir, we have witnessed Jalaimari *kand* where 40 children, aged between 6-13 years, in a tribal ashram were molested by the people in the ashram. Fortunately, the District Commissioner, DC, had exposed this episode but no action has been taken. Sir, recently, the *Indian Express* had reported the NHRC report indicting the State Government and the Police of raping of 16 tribal women in Bastar region, especially, in Bijapur region, in the whole of Bastar. Sir, I would like to stress upon the fact that in the whole of Bastar, there is no governance except on the National Highways. Way back in 2015, according to the Commission Report, in Pegdapalli, Chinnagelur, Peddagelur, Gundam and Burgicheru, the State Police personnel allegedly sexually harassed and assaulted more than 40 of them and gang raped at least two in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh. It was also reported that belongings of many villagers were destroyed, stolen or scattered by the forces passing through these villages.

Sir, they talk about "सबका साथ, सबका विकास". In Bastar, it is not *vikas* but *vinash*. No action has been taken against the people or the Police who were responsible for such acts. NHRC has taken *suo motu* cognizance of the NGO which was fighting for the cause of the tribals. Instead of filing cases against the Police under The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, they have filed cases against the lawyers who were giving free legal aid to these tribals. They have filed cases against the NGOs, they have filed cases against the journalists, but they are yet to file a case against these Police officers. Unfortunately, despite such barbaric and beastly acts by the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Police officers there, the name of one of the top officers has been recommended for the Presidential Award.

Sir, at this juncture, we demand that action be taken against these officers. If the Government believes in "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" then, it should dismiss the Government in *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Venkaiah Naidu, do you wish to respond to this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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, this is not the way to condemn the entire... *...(Interruptions)...* The Zero Hour is not meant to condemn a particular Force. Let me make this very clear from the Government side. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, no action has been taken against people who committed these atrocities. What else can be done? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is the naxalites and the maoists who have taken the law into their hands. *...(Interruptions)...* They are killing innocent people. They are killing *adivasis*. They have killed a number of people. *...(Interruptions)...* The police personnel who get into the job for their livelihood are also being put to untold miseries and even being killed. *...(Interruptions)...* If they have sympathies for the naxalites and maoists, let them say so openly. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Police and the CRPF are doing a fairly difficult job. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: No, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* They should take action against those people. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Police, the CRPF and others are doing a difficult job. They are also staking their lives for the protection of the people there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, they are.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: People who sympathize with these people talk about the Human Rights Commission! *...(Interruptions)...* Human rights are for human beings; human rights are not for people who kill others, who spread terror and who stop development. *...(Interruptions)...* This has to be clearly noted, Sir. The Zero Hour is not meant to defame the Forces and make allegations against officers. They are not here. *...(Interruptions)...* If they have some evidence, let them write to the Government and the Government would take suitable action. *...(Interruptions)...* But such political allegations against the Forces should not be allowed, Sir. I hope the Chair would take notice of this and such things would not be allowed in future. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you; please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

I said, I will allow. Sit down; I will allow you. If Mr. Hariprasad has condemned any Force in particular, then I would go through the records and expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he talked about 40 raids. What is the evidence for those 40 raids and for the allegation that those children in the *Ashram* were raped? They have given a statement that they were not raped. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: The NHRC has given a report. What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They are using the Parliamentary forum to make such sweeping allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, they cannot demoralize the Forces. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Such allegations about the Forces and State should not be allowed at all. Chhattisgarh is one of the best performing and forward-looking States in the country. ...(Interruptions)...

Their Party leader, the former Chief Minister, left the Party and went away. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hariprasad, the only point is, any blanket allegation or any vague allegation for that matter against any Force of the Government will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

Yes, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the fact of the case is that some abnormality is prevailing in those extremism-affected areas. The Force is surely playing a role there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the Forces, but may be some individuals who are doing it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At the same time, if you look at similar situations prevailing at various places, there are cases of over-action and atrocities against the common people by abusing their rights in the name of the abnormal situations prevailing there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you cannot blame the entire Force for that. That is the point. May be some individual.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Definitely, Sir. The Force cannot be blamed, but who is to be blamed for that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let me complete. It is the concerned administration that is to be blamed. Who is to be blame? *...(Interruptions)...* Please let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* ‘Who is to be blamed’? It is the concerned administration. *...(Interruptions)...* ‘Who is to be blamed’? It is the concerned administration which is supervising the utilization of the Force there. *...(Interruptions)...* The concerned administration is to be blamed and they are to take the responsibility. Zero Hour is definitely a proper legitimate hour to raise these problems of common people. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): ये जवाबदेह हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue is not that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Nobody including the Minister can ever question raising an issue in the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue is not that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Nobody can even question raising the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, the issue is not that. *...(Interruptions)...* For the fault committed *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, let me make it clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me make it clear. *...(Interruptions)...* For the mistakes or wrongs committed by a person or two persons of a particular Force, you cannot blame the entire Force. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the issue. *...(Interruptions)...* That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Nobody is doing that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please do not overreact. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

श्री मेघराज जैन: सर, इन्होंने पैदा किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* ये जवाबदेह हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Don't we have to discuss Kerala, Sir, where our party workers are being murdered every day? Please

discuss that too, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Our party workers are murdered in Kerala. ...(Interruptions)... Please discuss that too. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Somaprasad. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At the same time, the entire State Administration has to be condemned. ...(Interruptions)... The entire administration has to be condemned. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed any discussion. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? What is your problem? ...(Interruptions).. Why are you getting angry with me? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, * is killing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मेघराज जैन: लोगों की हत्या कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): This is a serious matter. ...(Interruptions)... We want some response. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already replied to. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is already replied to. ...(Interruptions)... That is explained. ...(Interruptions)... Don't be impatient. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, * is killing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you say like that? ...(Interruptions)... Why do you bring in the name of *? ...(Interruptions)... It is expunged. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, * is killing and they are pretending to be innocent. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...(Interruptions).. It is already expunged.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He is telling what is actually happening there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us discuss Kerala also. ...(Interruptions)... Let us discuss Kerala also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: It is not the CPI (M) but the ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is misleading the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, if you have mentioned any organization, its name is expunged. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Ragesh, I am telling you that killing is going on from both sides. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot say that killing is from one side only. ...(Interruptions)... I also read newspapers. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to apportion blame on anybody; but killing is from both sides. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Somaprasad. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: People were killed by *. ...(Interruptions)... They are doing that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): It is the Chair which decides. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: * is doing that. ...(Interruptions)... It is the * which is doing it. ...(Interruptions)...

Problems being faced by Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, with your permission, I raise certain points relating to Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited. The Kerala Minerals and Metals is a public limited company and Government of Kerala Undertaking. The peculiarity of the company is that it is the only manufacturer of rutile grade titanium dioxide in India. The company started its production in 1984 with the capacity of 40,000 metric tonnes per annum. The company produces five different types of titanium products. One of the products is titanium sponge. The titanium sponge plant is a joint venture of KMML with VSSC and DMRL. Titanium sponge is the raw material for the titanium metal. Titanium sponge is famous for its high strength and less weight. Titanium metal is used in the manufacture of aeroplanes and it is also used in nuclear plants. Thus, the KMML becomes a strategically important company. It gives employment to 1,600 persons directly and more than 10,000 persons indirectly. Nowadays, the company is facing so many challenges.

China is one of the major producers of titanium dioxide. China has even penetrated the Indian market. They offer very cheap price which our Indian companies can never imagine. The KMML cannot compete with China even in our market. The import duty on titanium dioxide is only ten per cent. It should be enhanced to a minimum of twenty-five per cent. Only then the KMML can survive.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The Government of India should do something in this matter. My humble request is that the Government should enhance the import duty, which is now ten per cent, to a minimum of twenty-five per cent. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. Hon. Commerce Minister is here. I request her to kindly respond to this serious issue. I know she has a mind of doing that.

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

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. It is extremely important to increase the import duty on titanium dioxide from ten per cent to twenty-five per cent. In the last two decades, many public sector units had closed down because of liberalisation policy and that is why it is extremely important to increase the import duty on titanium dioxide to save the KMML.

Release of Father Tom Uzhunnalil from captivity in Yemen

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I wish to raise the issue of Father Tom Uzhunnalil, an Indian citizen and native of Kerala, who was serving in Yemen. He has been in the captivity of terrorists in Yemen for the last several months. All efforts by the Government to get his release were in vain. It seems that his life is in danger. Recently, a video clipping, in the form of an appeal by Father Tom, appeared in the visual media. His appeal was so passionate that it moved the hearts of everybody who viewed it. It seems that his health is deteriorating day by day. A *dharna* under the auspices of Archdiocese of Faridabad and All Kerala Catholic Congress is being staged today at Jantar Mantar to draw the attention of the Central Government for its speedy intervention. I request that someone from the Government's side respond to this humanitarian issue. I seek the help of the whole House to get the release of Father Tom as early as possible.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a Catholic issue. It is an issue concerning all of us. I think hon. External Affairs Minister has already made a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I am sure the House is aware that the External Affairs Minister, Shrimati Sushmaji, had spoken about it and efforts were being made on this issue. Because he is an Indian citizen, we all have to be concerned about this. I am sure the External Affairs Ministry will be able to give extra information on the latest position. I have got up only to remind that the House was earlier given information how the External Affairs Ministry was definitely taking the matter up. I am sure the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Naqvi, will be able to pass on the message. I just want to remind the House that the efforts were on at that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I saw that statement. Naqviji may kindly convey the feelings to the External Affairs Minister and, if possible, share the position with the House.

Need for CBI inquiry into the case of a missing student of JNU

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने आज मुझे यहां खड़े होकर बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, एक छात्र नज़ीब है, जो कई महीनों से लापता है। आज मेरे ज़ीरो ऑवर का सब्जेक्ट उसी के बारे में है। सर, नज़ीब का मतलब होता है, जो सराहनीय है। मगर जे.एन.यू. के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनका जो आचरण है, उनका जो तौर-तरीका है, वह सराहनीय नहीं है। वॉर्डन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 14 अक्टूबर, 2016 को यह घटना घटी, जिसमें नज़ीब और कुछ और छात्र शामिल थे। वे छात्र किसी राजनीतिक दल से संबंध रखते थे। मैं दल का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। वहां पर एक झमेला हुआ। सिक्युरिटी गार्ड, स्टुडेंट्स और वॉर्डन इंचार्ज, इन सभी ने इस घटना को देखा। इसकी रिपोर्ट बनाकर दी गई, मगर आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि वाइस चांसलर से लेकर जितने भी अधिकारी इस युनिवर्सिटी के हैं, उनमें से किसी के द्वारा भी इस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। यहां तक कि एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज कराने के लिए भी लड़के की मां को जाना पड़ा। इसके पहले कि सरकार यह बोले कि यह युनिवर्सिटी का आंतरिक मामला है और हम लोग उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते, मुझे लगता है कि शायद लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सरकार का मामला है, और दिल्ली राज्य का होने से खास कर केंद्र सरकार का मामला है। क्या हम लोग नज़ीब को सिर्फ एक गुमशुदा स्टेटेस्टिक्स बनने देंगे? मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि नज़ीब को खोजने के लिए क्या कुछ स्पेशल प्रयास किए गए हैं? क्या नज़ीब सिर्फ एक missing student की तरह बनकर रह जाएगा, जबकि यह एक क्लियर कट पोलिटिकल वेंडेटा का केस है?

सर, आजकल हम लोग देखते आ रहे हैं कि देश में पोलिटिकल वेंडेटा किस तरह से कैंसर की तरह फैलता जा रहा है। अगर कोई सरकार में है, तो उनका यह प्रयास होना चाहिए कि नज़ीब को जल्द से जल्द खोजा जाए। उसके घरवालों से, उसकी मां से ज्यादा से ज्यादा बातचीत की जाए, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि वाइस चांसलर ने उनकी मां से मिलने तक के लिए मना कर दिया था। सर, अगर उन लोगों में संवेदना नहीं है तो कम से कम केंद्र सरकार वह संवेदना तो जगा सकती है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि सरकार इस पर या तो सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी कराए या कोई अन्य उचित इन्क्वायरी करवाए। सरकार यह पता तो लगवाए कि यह जो नज़ीब गया है, उसके पीछे क्या कारण थे, जबकि हम लोगों को घटनाएँ मालूम हैं? सर, मजे की बात यह है कि जो लोग, अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद के जो छात्र, इस घटना में इन्वॉल्व हैं उनसे आज तक पूछताछ तक नहीं हुई है। सर, यदि उन लोगों का कुछ स्पेशल स्टेटस है, तो हम लोगों को यह भी बता दिया जाए कि उनको पूछताछ से क्यों एग्जम्प्ट किया हुआ है?

सर, देश में यह जो पोलिटिकल वेंडेटा हो रहा है, यह एक बड़ा इश्यू बनता जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार के संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए और उचित कार्यवाही की जाए। हम लोगों को कम से कम एक उचित स्टेटमेंट दी जाए कि पोलिटिकल वेंडेटा पर सरकार का क्या रुख है? धन्यवाद।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उसको जमीन निगल गई या आसमान उठा ले गया? कहाँ चला गया लड़का? ...(व्यवधान)... अभी तक जाँच नहीं कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक खास दल से संबंधित लड़कों ...(व्यवधान)... को नहीं देख रही है, पुलिस उनसे पूछताछ नहीं कर रही है। यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... एक तरफ तो रोहित वेमुला को स्युसाइड करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ नज़ीब को मार दिया जाता है ...(व्यवधान)... और यह जाँच तक नहीं करेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You associate. That's okay. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, the offence against the State needs to be examined, investigated by the State and the law must take its own course. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You associate. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): اُب سبھاپتی جی، میں بھی خود کو اس وِشے سے سمبَد کرتا ہوں۔

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI HARIVANSH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

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

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

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

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

Concern over the poor condition of ex-sportspersons of the country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I want to speak about the tragedy of those who made our nation proud, that is, our ex-sportspersons.

जब अपनों ने दिया दर्द, तो दुनिया से क्या कहना
यूँ तो लाखों दर्द मिले हैं हमें, पर इस दर्द का क्या कहना।

†جب اپنوں نے دیا درد، تو دنیا سے کیا کہنا
یوں تو لاکھوں درد ملے ہیں ہمیں، پر اس درد کا کیا کہنا

Sir, while the nation is celebrating our recent win in cricket against England, there is a sad state of affairs which I would like to bring to the notice of the House through you.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

A nation must honour its heroes – be it a soldier, a sailor or a sports star. Wherever they go, they are the ones who carry our country's pride and cause with them. But, are we doing enough to honour those who make our nation proud? Are we taking care of those athletes who won medals for us? Though the Ministry of Sports has always talked about the efforts to improve sports facilities in the country, it is important that they also start talking about the efforts to honour ex-sportspersons who brought glory to our nation. Sir, I am deeply saddened by the way they have been pushed to the margins of sporting history and by the fact that they have to spend their lives in poverty, struggling to make ends meet. Sarwan Singh, a gold medalist in 110m hurdles at the 1954 Asian Games worked as a cab driver and finally as an agricultural labourer at the age of 70 years.

Yousuf Khan was part of the gold medal winning team in soccer in the 1962 Asian Games. In the same Games, Makhan Singh won the relay race. Both led poverty stricken life after retirement. Gopal Bhengra, a 1978 world cup participant had to work in a stone quarry. Kabaddi champion Shanti Devi sells vegetables whereas Sita Sahu who won two bronze medals at the 2011 Special Olympics in Athens now sells gol gappas. I have named a few though there are numerous such cases. A small amount of monthly pension is now granted to our retired sportspersons from the Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious students but we need to ask ourselves, is it enough?

बेटा कैसा भी हो जाए, पर मां तो मां ही होती है।
तू झांक के दिल में देख कभी, हम कितने दर्द समेटे हैं।
मां हम भी तेरे बेटे हैं, मां हम भी तेरे बेटे हैं।

† بیٹا کیسا بھی ہو جائے، پر ماں تو ماں ہی ہوتی ہے
تو جھانک کے دل میں دیکھ کبھی، ہم کتنے درد سمیٹے ہیں
ماں ہم بھی تیرے بیٹے ہیں، ماں ہم بھی تیرے بیٹے ہیں۔

Sir, Once again I would like to bring to the notice of the House the poor financial conditions of some of our ex-sportspersons. It is their voice that I raise here, when I say.

भीगी पलकों से एक बेटा भारत मां से कहता है।
मां हम भी तेरे बेटे हैं, मां हम भी तेरे बेटे हैं।

† بھیگی پلکوں سے ایک بیٹا بھارت ماں سے کہتا ہے
ماں ہم بھی تیرے بیٹے ہیں، ماں ہم بھی تیرے بیٹے ہیں۔

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRIMATI M. C. MARY KOM (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is full support. Naqvi ji, you also heard what Mr. Haque has said. Many of our ex-sportspersons are starving and finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. That is what he said. He is suggesting something. Why don't you convey it?

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): Right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, it is a very reasonable demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखण्ड): उपसभापति जी, यह एक इंपॉर्टेंट इश्यू है। Across the party lines, it is the same feeling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is supporting it.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: कोई किसी एक पार्टी का इश्यू नहीं है। What I suggest is that we should have a one hour discussion on this issue, which is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, somebody can give notice. ...(Interruptions)... I think, in this Session... ...(Interruptions)... It may not be possible before... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Next session, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I also agree with you. Notice can be given and the hon. Chairman may consider it. I will also request hon. Chairman to consider it. I agree with you.

Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, not present. Okay. Now, Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Urgent need to address gender inequality in the country

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. Sir, this issue has been discussed many times here. However, I would like to mention the urgent need to address gender inequality. Sir, gender inequality in India is a growing concern. As per UN Gender Inequality Index, India ranks abysmally 127 out of 146 countries in gender inequality. Even McKinsey's Report "The Power of Parity: Advancing Women's Equality in India shows poor levels of gender parity. And, our global Gender Parity Score is 0.48 whereas a score of 1 would be ideal. It represents 'extremely high' level of gender inequality, which compares poorly with 0.71 for Western Europe, 0.74 for North America and Oceania.

No doubt a significant progress on promoting girls' education and advancing gender equality is made, but stark inequalities still exist between men and women in their access to education, healthcare, resources and opportunities in socio-economic and cultural spheres. Just 13 per cent of women of low economic status avail institutional deliveries, while only 19 per cent in the lowest quintile avail any kind of post-natal care. Adverse child (0-6 years) sex ratio of 914 in 2011 when compared to 927 in 2001 gives grim reminder of continuing aversion to girl child and tempering natural demography. Female literacy rate is 65 per cent against 81 per cent for men and 97 per cent women undergo sterilisation.

So, it is imperative to address low status of women as a national priority by channelizing potential of our 300 million young people to catapult itself into a new

[Shri K. C. Ramamurthy]

trajectory of development. Programmes that educate adolescents and young males and females to influence their health and consequently their overall well-being are an absolute priority, apart from investing in skill development on young.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, just on the issue of business in the House today and tomorrow, all we have is the President's.....(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One second, Sir. It is just to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, I will. I think, we will finish this. Then, I will allow you. There will be time. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta.

Demand to take steps to maintain the spirit of cooperative federalism in the country

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, आपका एक बार फिर धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। Special Mention पढ़ने का मौका बहुत कम मिलता है।

सर, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी थोड़े दिन पहले ही कहा था कि भारत की ताकत उसका federal character और federal structure है और हम स्टेट्स के साथ बड़े भाई के attitude में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं। "We believe in cooperative federalism." उनके स्टेटमेंट से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार को स्टेट्स की मदद करनी चाहिए। सरकार को एक स्टेट को उसके कामकाज करने देने में पूरी-पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए और उसको इसके लिए जिस-जिस चीज की दरकार है, वह देनी चाहिए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में कुछ आँकड़े लाना चाहता हूँ। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को 2011 में करीब ढाई लाख करोड़ का कर्ज मिला था। 5 साल से ज्यादा हो गए, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार ने न तो हमें कोई फंड दिया है, न हमारी कोई मदद की है, न कोई moratorium किया है, कुछ भी नहीं किया है। मगर, surprisingly, हम लोग विदेशी देशों की जा-जाकर मदद कर रहे हैं। सर, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 101 IAS ऑफिसर्स की shortage है और 88 IPS ऑफिसर्स की shortage है। इस demand को सरकार के साथ regularly उठाया जा रहा है, मगर अभी तक हमारे पास सरकार से कोई response नहीं आया है।

इसके अलावा, आजकल देखा गया है और last six months में हमारी दीदी, hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal ने कई बार इस issue को उठाया है कि आजकल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बहुत सारे फैसले बिना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को consult किए arbitrarily लेती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Vivekji, you have to read from the prescribed page. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Yes, Sir. I am reading. I am just reading in Hindi. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot go out of that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: I am not going out of it. ...(Interruptions)... I am just reading in Hindi. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please read that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: I have given in English but I am reading in Hindi.

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप पढ़िए।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: It is a literal Hindi translation, Sir. You can check it. I will go as per your instruction, Sir.

The Central Government has now taken a decision (without consulting the States) to remit money under MNREGA directly to the beneficiaries against the earlier practice of involving States in the process of remitting the same. Despite regular audits done by the CAG, the Central Government recently appointed two senior officers to monitor the working and spending of the Treasury of the Bengal Government. Sir, we feel this is a direct attack on our fiscal independence.

Despite all these challenges, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has made Bengal grow by leaps and bounds. We hope the Government takes these concerns seriously and lays more trust with the State Governments by decentralizing greater powers. Thank you, Sir.

RE. DISCUSSION ON THE LISTED BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Dr. V. Maitreyan, not present. Shri T. Rathinavel, not present.

Now, hon. Members, I will allow Derek O' Brienji. You are going to speak on the listed Business of the House, isn't it? I am going to allow you. Now, I am also going to say about the Business of the House. See, how productive and fruitful was this one hour! All could raise their issues. The Government could react in some cases. Even Special Mentions could be read. So, now, compare it with the days of disruption. That is all what I have to say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I read your interview today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all. So, let us do like this. It will be good for all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): You look at this side also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, both sides. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking to both sides. ...*(Interruptions)*... No doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both sides should cooperate. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, just on one point on the List of Business as we understand, so that we do not get into a situation, when we are discussing the Budget, as happened about four-five years ago. Due to paucity of time, all the 35 speakers who wanted to speak on the Budget were asked to lay their speeches on the Table. Sir, if this finishes today or tomorrow, as we are going, then, the next two days after that are on the Budget. Everybody gets a chance to speak then. So laying is not a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Laying is not a...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There is a precedent of three or four years ago when Chidambaramji was the Finance Minister. There was no fault of Chidambaramji, but we were in the House and about 22 speakers laid their Budget speeches. I said, 'let us ...*(Interruptions)*...'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That must be a special permission perhaps given by the hon. Chairman.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Protect us, Sir. Protect us as you complimented the Government and the Opposition for running the House together. So protect us. On Wednesday and Thursday, we all can make our Budget speeches and no speech needs to be laid. That is my only contention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; there is no rule to allow it to be laid on the Table but, however, I have to question one thing... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the House is working in a very serious manner and the issues have been taken up and discussed. I seek your indulgence for a minute. A very serious situation has arisen in recent days because of the various laws that have been proposed or tabled in the US Congress.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let us conclude this issue first.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if you conclude that...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I did not conclude that. I thought you are on this issue. Regarding the List of Business, I have to ask the House. For this Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address, 12 hours is the time allotted. We have exhausted only four hours. So another eight hours are there, and we have today and tomorrow. It will be over only by tomorrow. I think the reply should be by tomorrow evening. What is the position? Can you tell us, Mr. Minister?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो डिस्कशन है, वह आज होगा और कल होगा। रिप्लाइ के बारे में, डिस्कशन के बाद क्या स्थिति है, उसे देखने के बाद बताएंगे। Then I will convey it to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all right. Then, for Budget, there are only two days.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, it has 16 hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Budget has 16 hours. Then how is it possible? That is the point. How is it possible in two days? What is the way out? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek, you please listen. According to the Business listed on Thursday, there is the Private Members' Business also. First thing is, we will have to postpone the Private Members' Business. The House has to do that. That is number one. Number two, even then it is not possible to have 16 hours. ...(Interruptions)... So, in practice, it may not be possible to conclude the Budget in two days. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So the Budget discussion has to spill over to the Session, starting from 9th March.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all what I want to say.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my suggestion is, whatever Budget discussion remains, it should spill over to the Session, which is starting from 9th March and going up to 12th April, because we are very much within the penultimate date and as per the Constitutional mandate, we can have the discussion and then pass it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, there is a way out. Today and tomorrow also, let us sit late. If that is not possible, the Budget discussion cannot be completed by Wednesday and Thursday.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why should you make us sit late? We are very much within the time. ...(Interruptions)...

12.00 Noon

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister cannot say like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you have only two minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I just have to make this submission that I agree with our colleagues here. The Budget has to be passed before the 31st March. Now, 16 hours have been allocated for the Budget discussion. That may not be possible. The Budget has been presented by the Government. Heavens will not fall. Why should we be pushed? This should spill over. The allotted 16 hours have to be completed because this is an important Budget and this is the first time, Sir, that the General Budget and the Railway Budget have been combined. This is the first time; otherwise, there used to be separate time for General Budget and separate time for Rail Budget. Sir, it would only be fair that the discussion starts and continues. Here nothing is going to happen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will try. We can try. We all will try.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we still have a minute. The issue which I was raising is about the H-1B Visas. The Bills have been tabled in the US Congress. Over three lakh Indian professionals are there, their careers are threatened. They are afraid to come to India even for family emergencies because they may not be allowed to return. Sir, the Government must make a statement. If we are investing in strategic partnerships with the United States of America, then the US Administration and the new President have to be fully sensitized and credible assurances must be sought by our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, from President Trump.

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

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*31. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

उत्तराखण्ड में विद्युत परियोजनाओं हेतु संस्वीकृति

*31. श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार को उत्तराखण्ड सरकार तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त हुई नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में प्राप्त सभी अनुरोध स्वीकार कर लिए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो स्वीकृति नहीं दिये जाने के कारण क्या हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) जल विद्युत स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का इरादा रखने वाली उत्पादन कंपनी को 1000 करोड़ रुपए और उससे अधिक पूंजी व्यय वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है। उत्तराखण्ड में स्थापित की जाने वाली जल विद्युत परियोजना की कोई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट गत एक वर्ष के दौरान केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अनुमोदन के लिए उत्तराखण्ड सरकार और निजी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

तथापि, चालू वर्ष (2016-17) में उत्तराखण्ड से नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) में अनुबंध में दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

अनुबंध

चालू वर्ष 2016-17 में उत्तराखण्ड में नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में प्राप्त परियोजना प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	स्थान सहित परियोजना का नाम	क्षमता (किलोवाट)	स्थिति	अस्वीकृति के लिए कारण	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	बीजापुर कैनाल एमएचपी, देहरादून	2x50=100	स्वीकृति		उत्तराखण्ड प्रोजेक्ट डेवलपमेंट एंड कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (यूपीडीसीसी)
2.	बहादुराबाद एमएचपी, हरिद्वार	2x200=400	परीक्षणाधीन	मंत्रालय में 63.47 लाख (33.47 लाख रुपये एमएनआरई हिस्सा) की परियोजना लागत से 1987 में 2x125 मेगावाट की क्षमता के साथ उसी स्थान पर परियोजना मंजूर की थी। बाद में परियोजना को छोड़ दिया गया था। औचित्य की आवश्यकता थी।	यूपीडीसीसी

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	कोशी एमएचपी, अल्मोड़ा	1x500=500	परीक्षणाधीन	वैधानिक स्वीकृतियों के लिए संबंधित दस्तावेजों की प्रति अभी प्राप्त की जानी है।	यूपीडीसीसी
4.	पुरुकूल एसएचपी	2x500=1000	परीक्षणाधीन	डिस्चार्ज जैसे आंकड़े तथा न्यूनतम पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह जांचाधीन। प्रक्रियाधीन।	यूजेवीएन लिमिटेड
5.	नाडा एमएचपी	1x50=50	परीक्षणाधीन	डिस्चार्ज जैसे आंकड़े तथा न्यूनतम पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह जांचाधीन। प्रक्रियाधीन।	यूजेवीएन लिमिटेड
कुल		2050 किलोवाट			

*31. [The questioner was absent.]

Approval to power projects in Uttarakhand

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

(a) the details of new power projects received by Government for approval during last one year from Uttarakhand Government and private sector;

(b) whether Government has accepted all requests received in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not granting approval?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The generating company intending to set up Hydro Generating Station is required to obtain concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for schemes involving capital expenditure of ₹ 1,000 crore and above. No detailed project report of hydro electric project to be set up in Uttarakhand has been received from Uttarakhand Government and Private Sector during last one year for approval of CEA.

However, project proposals have been received in Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) from Uttarakhand in current year (2016-17) as detailed in the Annexure.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Annexure

Details of project proposals received in Ministry of New and Renewable Energy from Uttarakhand in current year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of Project with location	Capacity (kW)	Status	Reason for not sanctioning	Implementing Agency
1.	Bijapur Canal MHP, Deharadun	2x50=100	Sanctioned		Uttarakhand Project Development and Construction Corporation Limited (UPDCC)
2.	Bahadarabad MHP, Haridwar	2x200=400	Under Examination	Ministry sanctioned project at same place with capacity of 2x125 kW in 1987 with the project cost of ₹ 63.47 lakh (₹ 33.47 lakh MNRE share). Project was subsequently abandoned. Justification needed.	UPDCC
3.	Koshi MHP, Almora	1x500=500	Under Examination	Copy of relevant documents for statutory clearances yet to be received.	UPDCC
4.	Purukul SHP	2x500=1000	Under Examination	Data like Discharge and minimum environmental flow under examination. Under process	UJVN Ltd.
5.	Nada MHP	1x50=50	Under Examination	Data like Discharge and minimum environmental flow under examination. Under process	UJVN Ltd.
TOTAL		2050 kW			

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No.31. Questioner is not present. Let the answer be laid on the Table. Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान जी, वैसे तो यह क्वेश्चन एक जनरल क्वेश्चन है, जो पूरे देश के लिए लागू होता है। श्रीमान जी, आज थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स के ऊपर कोयले से जो पॉल्यूशन

होता है, उससे पूरे देश में, पूरी दुनिया में उसके प्रति एक ऐसी भावना डेवलप हो रही है कि इनको बन्द किया जाए, तो नये लगाने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। तो आपके पास स्कोप रह जाता है नॉन-कंर्वेशनल एनर्जी और हाइडल पावर प्लांट्स का। उत्तराखंड जैसे राज्य में हाइडल पावर प्लांट्स पर आपने जो स्टेटमेंट दी, उसमें आप 2050 किलोवाट यानी करीब 2 मेगावाट के हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए सोच रहे हैं कि उसमें क्या किया जाए या नहीं किया जाए, यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई। चाइना में 30-30 हजार मेगावाट के हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स लग रहे हैं और हमारे पास इतने रिसोर्सेज हैं, वाटर रिसोर्सेज हैं और पानी खराब होकर जा रहा है, वेस्ट जा रहा है। नॉर्थ बिहार में इतनी फ्लड्स आती हैं, तो हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को एक प्राइयोरिटी देकर, उसको नेशनल प्राइयोरिटी पर लेकर आप हाइडल पावर प्लांट्स को क्यों एनकरेज करना नहीं चाहते, इसका क्या कारण है और इसके लिए आगे आपकी क्या स्कीम है?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very valid question about different forms of energy. As far as thermal power plants are concerned, there is no proposal to discontinue them. If at all the older plants have to be closed down, I think, we must gradually consider phasing them out. We will consider setting up new plants in lieu thereof. NTPC has already decided to shut down roughly 11,000 MWs of old thermal plants which are polluting and causing distress in the local area and also not good for the country. They are planning to replace them with new power plants which are highly efficient and super-critical technology plants. Going forward, there is no international ban on thermal power projects. On base load we still depend on thermal power and we will continue to depend for some more years to come until newer technology comes in.

As regards hydro power, for the last many years there was a phase in 50's and 60's when hydro power project was the real push, and at one point of time I am given to understand, almost 54 per cent of a much smaller base of the country's power plants were hydro plants. Over the years, thermal being faster and easier to implement, coal being available in India, there was a big thrust on thermal plants and they took over. Hydro projects gradually started falling due to land acquisition issues, RNR issues, environmental issues, forest clearance issues, local agitations and disputes between States on water sharing. I have so much data to share with you. It is a matter of great concern that even after projects are completely approved we are facing problems. I have a Lakhwar multipurpose project, it is completely approved, environmental clearance and everything is in hand, we could commission it, but the agreement between Co-basin States is yet to be entered into on how the water benefit will be shared. You have Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. Five States were to share this water. They are not able to come to terms. And we all know, Sir, how, over the years, Tribunals and the Water Resources Department have worked for 30 long years without coming to an agreement. In fact, I have to answer Sushri Uma Bhartiji's Question today on a

similar subject. We have come to a situation where the hon. Supreme Court has stopped 24 projects in Uttarakhand from development in the Ganga-Bhagirathi basin. We have come to a situation that when I became the Minister, there was a project, Sir, in Sikkim, which was 90 per cent complete and where ₹ 9,000 crores had already been invested, but it was stopped. We have a project in Subansiri between Arunachal and Assam; there have been issues for the last 7-8 years. Now, in such a situation, it is very difficult to attract new investment in this sector till all the old issues get resolved, because investors are wary of putting in good money in an area where there is a chance of it getting held back. So, in that situation, we are working to resolve issues.

I am happy to share it, through you, with the hon. Members and the country, Sir, that one of our successes has been the Teesta Sikkim project, where I personally sat with every stakeholder — the State Government, the implementing agencies, the lenders, etc. — and we resolved all the issues amicably amongst all of them. We got the project restarted eighteen months ago. Three of the units are already synchronised; two more would be synchronised next month; and we would start seeing 1,200 MW of power being generated from that. Such resolution of some more projects would give an impetus to this sector. We are very keen that hydro projects should be promoted.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, sorry. No supplementaries on supplementaries. Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से उत्तराखंड के संदर्भ में ही सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। उत्तराखंड की कई विद्युत परियोजनाओं को लेकर पर्यावरणविद् और विशेषज्ञ कहते रहे हैं कि इससे पर्यावरण को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। 2013 में उत्तराखंड में प्रलय के पीछे भी हिमालय के पहाड़ों के साथ छेड़छाड़ और हिमालय में इस तरह की परियोजनाओं को भी कारण माना गया। क्या उत्तराखंड की विद्युत परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देते समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखा गया क्या इन कारणों के आधार पर उत्तराखंड की एक भी विद्युत परियोजना प्रस्ताव केंद्र से अब तक न लौटा है या मंजूरी नहीं मिली है या रद्द की गई है? 2013 की जो सूचना है, उसके अनुसार 39 proposed hydro electric projects थे, आज उनकी क्या स्थिति है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: चेयरमैन सर, उत्तराखंड की स्थिति बड़ी विचित्र है। CEA के पास हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा के investment proposals आते हैं। उसमें आज के दिन अगर हम 2002-03 से शुरुआत करके भी देखें, तो 20 प्रपोजल्स आए हैं, लेकिन उनमें से अधिकांश प्रपोजल्स सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के कारण अभी stayed हैं, उल्टे एनटीपीसी आदि के कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स तो ऐसे हैं, जो शुरु होने के बाद आधे रास्ते, मंझधार में रुक गए हैं। इनमें से एक एनपीटीसी का लता-तपोवन प्रोजेक्ट और दो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं — Phata-Byung और Singoli-Bhatwari. इन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम शुरु होने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के कारण काम रुक गए हैं।

इसी प्रकार से अगर हम बाकी प्रोजेक्ट्स का भी ब्योरा लें, मेरे पास सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स की डिटेल् हैं, मैं अभी सभी 39 प्रोजेक्ट्स की डिटेल् आपको दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी है कि बहुत ही uncertainty है कि कौन-सा प्रोजेक्ट लग सकता है, कहीं पर हम थोड़ा पैसा लगाएं, उसके बाद कोई पर्यावरण के विषय उठा लेंगे, कोई बेसिन के विषय उठा लेंगे। फिर बेसिन स्टडी की गई और आजकल निर्धारित कर दिया गया है कि हर एक प्रोजेक्ट लगने के पहले बेसिन स्टडी होगी। एक प्रकार से जब तक पूरी सहमति नहीं आ जाती है और राज्य सरकार, उस इलाके के लोगों और बेसिन स्टडी से यह सिद्ध न हो जाए कि इससे कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, तब तक नए प्रोजेक्ट को और इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने में मुझे लगता है कि गति धीमी रखनी पड़ेगी।

आप अपने सवाल के आखिर में यह कहा था कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के कारण भारी नुकसान हुआ है, इसके ऊपर भी दोनों तरफ के लोगों की राय है। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि इससे नुकसान हुआ और वहीं कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि इससे बहुत लाभ हुआ। जब उत्तराखंड में बहुत बड़ी आफत आई, तब कहा जाता है कि टिहरी डैम के कारण शायद देवप्रयाग, हरिद्वार वगैरह बच गए, क्योंकि अगर दोनों नदियों से पानी की तेज लहर आती, तो शायद कई और शहर ध्वस्त हो जाते, लेकिन एक जगह डैम होने के कारण टिहरी में वह फ्लो थमा, दूसरा पानी आया, लेकिन उतना पानी बाहर जाने में मैनेज हो गया।

***32. [The questioner was absent.]**

Constitution of single tribunal for all inter-State river water disputes

***32. SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken a decision to constitute a single tribunal to deal with all inter-State river water disputes by dispensing with various existing tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of States which have welcomed the decision and whether the Centre would assuage other States who are aggrieved?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The proposal for amendment to existing Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 (amended lastly in 2002), is under consideration of the Ministry to further streamline the adjudication of inter-State river water disputes by

constituting a standalone Tribunal with permanent establishment and permanent office space and infrastructure so as to obviate the need to set up a separate tribunal for each water dispute, which is invariably a time-consuming process.

In the proposed amendments, there is a provision for establishment of a Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) by the Central Government, consisting of members from such relevant fields, as deems fit, for resolving amicably the inter- State water disputes. Any dispute, which cannot be settled by negotiations shall be referred by Central Government by notification, to the Tribunal for its adjudication within a period of three months from the date of receipt of Report of DRC. The dispute so referred to the Tribunal shall be assigned by the Chairperson of the Tribunal to a Bench of the Tribunal for adjudication.

Further, the Bench of the Tribunal shall forward to the Central Government its detailed report, under section 5(2) of the Act within a period of two years extendable by not exceeding one year in case of unavoidable circumstances. The Bench of the Tribunal shall forward its 'Further Report', under section 5(3) of the Act, to the Central Government in one year extendable by a period of not exceeding six months. In the proposed amendment, all existing Tribunals shall stand dissolved and the water disputes . pending adjudication before such existing tribunals shall stand transferred to the New Tribunal.

After approval of the Cabinet on 07.12.2016, this Ministry has initiated further process to introduce the Bill in the Budget Session, 2017 of the Parliament.

(c) Niti Aayog took inter-State Secretary level meeting along with representatives of concerned Central Ministries for deliberations on the proposed Bill on 28.01.2016. The proposal of amendment to the ISRWD Act has been accepted by most of the States and apprehensions raised by some of the States have been addressed to in the proposed Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 32, Questioner, Shri Anil Desai, not present. Let the answer be given. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Thank you, Sir. The Inter-State River Water Disputes are on the increase in our country. The Cauvery Water Dispute is one of the oldest disputes in the country. Now, there is the Pala River Water Dispute. There is the Bhavani River Water Dispute. So, the Inter-State River Water Disputes are on the increase. It must be the concern of all political parties; it must be the concern of the Union Government and all the State Governments. If we fail to find a timely and an appropriate resolution of these disputes, it can pose a grave threat to the unity and integrity of the country. Sir, you are well aware that the former U.N. General

Secretary once has said, future wars will be fought on water, and it can happen within the country also. So, my question is related to the Cauveri Water Dispute because on the advice of the NITI Aayog, the Government is considering a proposal to amend the existing Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. There, the answer says, in the proposed amendment, all existing Tribunals shall stand dissolved, and the water disputes pending adjudication before such existing Tribunals shall stand transferred to the new Tribunal. My question is, in respect of the Cauvery Water Dispute, there was a Tribunal. That Tribunal gave an interim award, that Tribunal gave a final award; the matter went to the Supreme Court; the Supreme Court gave its final verdict, and the question is, the constitution of the Cauvery Water Management Board is the responsibility of the Central Government. Why are you not considering to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board because it is part of this? This is number one. Otherwise, are you telling us that all disputes are transferred to the future amendment? Then, what happened to the Cauvery dispute? In 1924, the first agreement was made on the Cauvery Water Dispute. From 1974 onwards, there are problems in the State of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and we have been fighting and we have been arguing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, they will have to answer this thing. What is the Government's stand on constitution of the Cauvery Water Management Board?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, this has been an issue which has agitated the entire country and all of us. Members in the House are seized of the difficulties in resolving water issues in the country. In fact, I would like to share with you, Sir, the time taken by Tribunals in this country. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal took 11 years and 3 months; the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal took 7 years and one month; the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal took 10 years and 2 months, but, at least, in these three Tribunals, we were able to come to a final resolution, and the States were able to move forward. But, in respect of the Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunal, it is now 30 years and 5 months, but the matter is pending before the hon. Supreme Court. In the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, it is 26 years and 3 months, and the matter is pending before the hon. Supreme Court. Earlier, as per the framers of the Constitution, under Article 262, it was provided that no other Court shall have jurisdiction over water disputes, and the Tribunal so formed, will take up a final view in the matter. I am referring to Article 262(1) read with Article 262(2). This matter went to the Supreme Court and only in December 2016, the hon. Supreme Court, in its full Constitutional Bench, has decided that Article 131, read with Article 139 will prevail, and therefore, the

Supreme Court has jurisdiction over water disputes also. Sir, the existing Act and the existing Tribunals, at the last stage when further report has to be given, giving the details of how the Tribunal decision will actually be implemented, there is no time-limit; it can keep on getting extended. There is no time-limit for Gazette Notification. Getting all the States together doesn't happen. Now, as directed by the framers of the Constitution, we are suggesting to create a national tribunal, which will have a Bench with a defined rules of recruitment or retirement age of 70. Incidentally, some of the members of the Tribunals today are over 70 years-old. Once they are appointed on the Tribunal, they continue to remain. There is no incentive to complete the work in a timebound manner also. Most of the Tribunals which are framed under the Constitution are with a defined time-frame of the tenure of appointment. So, we are now proposing under the new Act ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish, please. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please. Mr. Raja,

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We are now proposing under the new Act to bring all these pending disputes under a tribunal which will have a defined time-frame, by which it can complete the work, of four-and-a-half years maximum, right up to the submission of the final further report. We do believe that that will help us to take all these issues, including Cauvery, to finality.

For your kind information, Sir, in the Cauvery Tribunal, as things stand, we have two hon. Members, but no Chairman for the last several years. Both the Members are above 70 years of age. They are not able to proceed further in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. I think, the learned Minister should have understood the question. The Amendments proposed to the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act will, I think, wind up all the existing Tribunals and the Central Government will constitute a DRC; for any dispute which has not been resolved and referred to the DRC will take two years, then one year and for further report one year and six months, and it will be a cumbersome exercise, for which he says that the previous Tribunals have taken longer time.

Sir, our specific question is that the Cauvery Tribunal has given its final award earlier. As per the Act, it says that the Central Government shall dissolve the Tribunal, after it has forwarded its report and as soon as the Central Government is satisfied that no further reference to the Tribunal in the matter would be necessary. Sir, the final award of the Cauvery Tribunal notified that the Cauvery Management

Board should be constituted to resolve the issue. The Supreme Court also directed the Central Government to do the same whereas the Central Government said that the power does not lie with the Supreme Court.

Sir, when you say that it is not with the Supreme Court, at least you should follow the notified award of the Tribunal that the Cauvery Management Board should be constituted. Now I ask very specifically of the Minister: What is the stand of the Government in this regard?

Sir, reply of the Minister to part (b) of the question says that most of the States have accepted the proposed Amendments whereas it is not very clear. The question asked is on the number of States who accepted it. Part (b) of my question is: How many States have approved the Amendments proposed? Kindly tell us when you would constitute the Cauvery Management Board when you say that the Supreme Court has got no powers?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter was being adjudicated in the Supreme Court until December, when the full Constitution Bench took a view that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction over such disputes; that is the answer which I gave you regarding the Cauvery dispute. There is yet no finality. What is being suggested is that there is a final decision. There is yet no finality. Now, they Supreme Court will take it up under Section 5(2) on the 7th of February, 2017. Once the Cauvery Tribunal takes into consideration what the Supreme Court has said, then the Cauvery Management Board ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Please don't intervene. Let the hon. Minister complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Since there is no finality in this matter, the Government has to now go by the Supreme Court ruling which has come only recently and this Cauvery Tribunal issue under Section 5(2) will be taken up by the hon. Supreme Court on 7th of February, 2017 with regard to the final orders of the court. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Shri Shantaram Naik. ...(Interruptions)... Next Question, please. ...(Interruptions)... Next supplementary. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is an evasive reply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is incomplete, evasive or unsatisfactory, there is a procedure for it. Please go ahead.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, our experience shows that resolution of these disputes takes anywhere between seven and twenty five years. Now in the new proposed amendment you are adding this Dispute Resolution Committee. It will be

another forum where again proceedings will be there, members will be sitting to resolve in additional two-three years. Your Ministry should inquire as to what is the fate of the Tribunal, matters which are pending before the existing Tribunal and why has it taken years together. Secondly, if you don't frame rules, it will be like the GST Bill. You don't frame rules, they don't have any picture before them and when the rules are framed, there will be disputes. Today you are saying that most of the States have agreed but when rules will be framed, you will see that most of them don't agree. So, what have you to say on this point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: In the Dispute Resolution Committee, for the first time we have set that time limit that the Dispute Resolution Committee will complete its work within twelve months and give a detailed report. It is extendable by a maximum of six months. The whole purpose of the new amendment is that a time limit has been set at each stage. As I explained in my earlier answer, there was no time limit in the original process that was being followed. As regards the time being wasted, in all the existing Tribunals whatever stage the work has come up to will now be taken up by the new Tribunal from that stage onwards. It is not that it will restart from the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, Cauvery will not have to go to the Dispute Resolution Committee. It will go straight to the new Tribunal. As far as your other question about the States having problems with the rules, I think, once the rules are framed, then we will see how the States respond and we will assuage their feelings amicably. But if you are of the opinion that because a few States don't agree or they are not able to come to terms with one or two States, for the whole nation let things be in a status quo, then, I think, it will only be detrimental to the larger cause of dispute resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 33.

*33. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदान करने की योजना

*33. श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर: क्या पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के आम आदमी को स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदान करने की कोई योजनाएं बनाई हैं;

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

(ग) अभी तक देश के कितने राज्यों में स्वच्छ पेयजल मिशन के अंतर्गत कार्य चल रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में यह योजना चलाई जा रही है; और

(घ) सरकार इस योजना के उद्देश्यों को कब तक प्राप्त कर लिए जाने का विचार रखती है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति, राज्य का विषय है। ग्रामीण आबादी को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु यह मंत्रालय केंद्र प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी) के माध्यम से राज्यों को तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता देकर उनके प्रयासों को पूरा करता है। इसके लिए, स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने की स्कीमों की आयोजना, डिजाइनिंग और कार्यान्वयन एवं प्रचालन, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत राज्यों को आबंटित 67% निधि का उपयोग जल गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों के कवरेज के लिए और जल गुणवत्ता समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा 5% एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी निधियां जल गुणवत्ता के लिए चिह्नित हैं और उन राज्यों को आबंटित की जाती हैं, जिनमें अत्यधिक रसायन संदूषण से प्रभावित बसावटें हैं और जापानी इंसेफेलाइटिस/उग्र इंसेफेलाइटिस सिंड्रोम से प्रभावित उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले जिले हैं। इसके अलावा, 3% एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी निधियां जल गुणवत्ता मॉनीटरिंग एवं निगरानी के लिए भी प्रदान की जाती हैं जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जिला/उप-जिला जल गुणवत्ता जांच प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना/उन्नयन से संबंधित कार्य, प्रयोगशालाओं को रसायन और खपत योग्य सामग्री प्रदान करना, ग्राम पंचायतों को फील्ड टेस्ट किट्स/रिफिल्स प्रदान करना आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्यों को आबंटित एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी निधियों के 10% तक का उपयोग भू-जल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण और अन्य निधियों के जरिए पेयजल स्रोतों के स्थायित्व के लिए किया जा सकता है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एक्वीफर्स में संदूषण के स्तर को न्यूनतम कर सकता है।

राज्यों से कहा गया है कि वे योजनाओं के स्थायित्व के लिए सुरक्षित एवं बारहमासी जल स्रोतों से नल जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं पर बल दें। तत्काल उपाय के रूप में नीति आयोग द्वारा शत-प्रतिशत निधियां राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं ताकि वे सामुदायिक जल शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र/सुदूर कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं, जिनका कार्यान्वयन 2016-17 में शुरू हो चुका है, के माध्यम से आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड संदूषण को कम कर सकें।

(ग) और (घ) इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्र तथा राज्य के बीच लागत की शेयरिंग के आधार पर आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड संदूषण को कम करने के लिए स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण पर बल देने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता उप-मिशन तैयार किया गया है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत स्थायी जल स्रोतों से आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड प्रभावित बसावटों में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य है। ऐसे 15 राज्य हैं जहां उप मिशन के अंतर्गत इन स्कीमों पर कार्य चल रहा है।

मंत्रालय की एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) पर राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 18 अगस्त 2016 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे 17 जिले (आगरा, इलाहाबाद, आजमगढ़, बहराइच, बलिया, देवरिया, एटा, फर्रुखाबाद, गाजीपुर, गोरखपुर, हापुड, झांसी, खीरी, कुशी नगर, महोबा, मऊ और संत कबीर नगर) जो आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड संदूषण से प्रभावित हैं, में उप-मिशन के तहत इन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन चल रहा है।

मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे दिसंबर, 2018 तक सभी चालू योजनाओं को पूरा कर लें।

*33. [The Questioner was absent.]

Scheme for providing clean drinking water

†*33. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared schemes for providing clean drinking water to the common people of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States in the country, where work is under progress under the clean drinking water mission and the districts in Uttar Pradesh where this mission is being run; and

(d) by when Government plans to achieve the objectives of this scheme?

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) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of clean drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). For this, it is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing clean drinking water.

Upto 67% fund allocated to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition to this, 3% NRDWP fund is also provided for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of districts/sub district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States have been asked to focus for piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source for sustainability of the schemes. As an immediate measures, States have been provided 100% funds from NITI Aayog to mitigate arsenic and fluoride contamination through community water purification plants/last mile connectivity projects for which execution has started in 2016-17.

(c) and (d) In addition to this, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus on funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on cost sharing basis between Centre and State. Under this Mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources. There are 15 States where such schemes are in progress under the Sub Mission.

As reported by the State into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 18th August, 2016, there are 17 districts (Agra, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Deoria, Etah, Farrukhabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jhansi, Kheri, Kushi Nagar, Mahoba, Mau and Sant Kabeer Nagar) which are affected with arsenic and fluoride contaminants in Uttar Pradesh where such schemes under the Mission are going on.

Ministry has advised States to complete the on-going schemes by December, 2018.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.33, questioner is not present, let the answer be given. First supplementary, Shrimati Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, बात तो उत्तर प्रदेश की है, लेकिन पानी का सवाल है और वह भी पीने के साफ पानी का, उसके बारे में यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जहां पर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन है, वहां पीने के लिए पानी उठाया जाता है और जब नदियों में बरसात के दिनों में गंदा पानी आता है, फ्लड्ज आते हैं तो वही पानी पम्प से उठाकर नलों में दिया जाता है, लोगों को पिलाया जाता है। यह पानी बहुत ही खराब होता है, यहां तक कि लोग उसको नहाने के लिए भी इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते। तो जहां आपने सिर्फ फ्लोराइड के बारे में बोला है कि हम उसको फ्लोराइड फ्री करेंगे, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी स्कीम बना रही है, ताकि ऐसे मौसम में, ऐसे समय में जब नदियां मिट्टी से भरी होती हैं, फ्लड के दिनों में पूरा गंद आता है तो नदियों से उठाकर वही पानी लोगों को दिया जाता है, तो अगर उसके लिए percolator pump लगाए जाते हैं तो इसका पैसा राज्य सरकारों को देने के लिए क्या सरकार सोच रही है तथा कोई प्रावधान किया जा रहा है? केवल उससे काम होने वाला नहीं है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, पेयजल सामान्यतः राज्यों का विषय है। केंद्र सरकार राज्यों को तकनीकी रूप में और वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में मदद करती है। यह बात सच है कि बरसात के दिनों में जहां से पानी लिफ्ट किया जाता है, वहां पानी मटमैला हो जाता है, लेकिन जहां तक मैं पूरे देश में घूमता हूं और अपने क्षेत्र में भी घूमता हूं, जितना भी पानी लिफ्ट किया

जाता है, उस पानी को लिफ्ट करने के बाद उसका ट्रीटमेंट होता है। कोई भी पानी ट्रीटमेंट किए बिना किसी भी नगरीय या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नहीं दिया जाता। यह व्यवस्था पहले से लागू है। सामान्य तौर पर जो पैसा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार राज्यों को देती है, योजनाओं में सहायता करती है, उसके माध्यम से राज्य अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जो आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार कार्यक्रम संचालित करते हैं और उन्हें पूरा करते हैं। निश्चित रूप से देश के सामने स्वच्छ पेयजल की समस्या है। भारत सरकार सन् 2022 तक 90 प्रतिशत परिवारों को सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराए, पाइपड वॉटर परिसर में उपलब्ध कराए और 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को घरेलू कनेक्शन के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए, यह प्रयत्न किया गया है। इसकी कार्य योजना बनायी गयी है और इस पर भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: क्या उसके ट्रीटमेंट के लिए सरकार पैसा देगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, that is over. Shri Ram Vichar Netam.

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो भारत सरकार के माननीय पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री के द्वारा पूरे देश में बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं इसी से संबंधित कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़ एक ऐसा राज्य है, जिसकी पूरे देश में एक तो यह छवि बनी है कि वह नक्सल प्रभावी क्षेत्र है। दूसरी बात यह है कि वह अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग विशेष की बहुतायत वाला एक राज्य है। इन राज्यों में जहां माइनिंग के बहुत सारे काम हो रहे हैं, कोल के क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे काम हो रहे हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में जो पेयजल की समस्या है, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को भी मालूम है, वे पहले खान और स्टील मिनिस्ट्री का काम देख चुके हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की जो स्थिति है, एक तो माइनिंग होने की वजह से वहां प्रदूषण का खतरा बना रहता है और वहां के निवासियों को शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध होना एक नामुमकिन सी स्थिति बनी रहती है। फिर भी वहां पेयजल के माध्यम से कुछ व्यवस्था की जाती है।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री राम विचार नेताम: मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तो वहां हर साल वॉटर लेवल इतना डाउन होता है कि सही ढंग से लोगों को शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके पास इसके लिए कोई विशेष योजना है, जिसके तहत वहां सही ढंग से शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध हो सके? महोदय, चूंकि आप दूसरा प्रश्न नहीं करने देंगे, इसीलिए इसी के साथ मेरा यह निवेदन है कि छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की ओर से जो प्रस्ताव दिए गए हैं, उन प्रस्तावों के आधार पर भारत सरकार की ओर से उन्हें जितनी राशि दी जानी थी, वह अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हो पायी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप वह राशि वहां तत्काल मुहैया कराने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप दो में से एक सवाल का जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य छत्तीसगढ़ से हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ का क्षेत्र खनिज बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में भी यह बात होगी कि भारत सरकार ने, खनिज क्षेत्रों में ठीक प्रकार का पेयजल उपलब्ध हो और अन्य प्रकार की अधोसंरचनाएं और सुविधाएं विकसित हों, इसके लिए पिछली बार जब एमएमडीआर एक्ट का

संशोधन लाया गया था, उस समय डीएमएफ बनाया था। माननीय पीयूष गोयल जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उस डीएमएफ के माध्यम से यह काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। दूसरा, सबको स्वच्छ पेयजल मिले, यह बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे देश में अनेक स्थान ऐसे हैं, लगभग 66,663 ऐसी बसावटें हैं, जहां पेयजल की गुणवत्ता खराब है। सरकार की कोशिश है कि चाहे वह आर्सेनिक प्रभावित क्षेत्र हो, चाहे वह फ्लोराइड प्रभावित क्षेत्र हो, चाहे वह नाइट्रेट प्रभावित क्षेत्र हो, चाहे वह लौह प्रभावित क्षेत्र हो, इन सब क्षेत्रों में जल शुद्ध हो सके और लोगों को शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध हो सके, इस दृष्टि से सरकार काम कर रही है और वित्तीय सहायता राज्यों को दे रही है। पिछली बार भी, जब सरकार के पास बजट की कमी थी, तब नीति आयोग ने 800 करोड़ रुपया जल गुणवत्ता के लिए दिया था। पश्चिमी बंगाल और राजस्थान दोनों राज्यों के जो ऑन-गोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, उनके लिए 100-100 करोड़ रुपया अलग से दिया था।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि जल गुणवत्ता उपमिशन भारत सरकार ने प्रारम्भ किया है। इस बार इसको बजट में भी अनाउंस किया गया है। इसके माध्यम से काम प्रारम्भ हो गया है। हम लोग आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड प्रभावित जो क्षेत्र हैं, इनमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित क्षेत्र पश्चिमी बंगाल और राजस्थान है, बाकी अन्य राज्यों में छोटे-छोटे पॉकेट्स हैं, जहां पर इस तरह का प्रभाव पड़ता है और जल की गुणवत्ता नहीं होती है। हम वहां पर जल गुणवत्ता उपमिशन प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं। यह पूरी 25,000 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना है। केंद्रांश साढ़े बारह करोड़ रुपया है, 760 करोड़ रुपया इस बार राज्य सरकारों को रिलीज कर दिया गया है। इनके माध्यम से परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं और आने वाले कल में यह सुनिश्चित हो सकेगा कि स्वच्छ पेयजल लोगों को मिले।

श्री संजय सेठ: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के लिए साफ पानी देने के लिए आरओ सिस्टम कई राज्यों में लगाए गए हैं। क्या आर.ओ. सिस्टम लगाने का काम केंद्र सरकार की किसी योजना के अंतर्गत है और इसको लगाने में कितना खर्च आ रहा है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आरओ सिस्टम कहाँ-कहाँ पर लगे हुए हैं?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, मैं जो जवाब दे रहा हूं, वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का ही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध हो सके, उसके लिए छोटे-छोटे सुधार करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। पूरे देश में, अनेक राज्यों से जो सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, उनके अनुसार 9,113 जल शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र लगाए गए हैं और उनका लाभ लोगों को मिल रहा है। अभी राजस्थान ने एक "जलमणि" परियोजना शुरू की, जिसके माध्यम से लगभग एक लाख स्कूलों में इस प्रकार की परियोजना को पूर्णता प्रदान की है। वहां पर एक हजार लीटर पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए प्रति-दिन लगभग 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये की उस आर.ओ. परियोजना में लागत आती है।

*34. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थिति थे।]

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्गों का मानव विकास सूचकांक

*34. **श्री पी. एल. पुनिया:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के मानव विकास सूचकांक की तुलना में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्गों का मानव विकास सूचकांक कम है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग मानव विकास सूचकांक के किन-किन सूचकों में पीछे है; तत्संबंधी कारणों सहित ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्गों के मानव विकास सूचकांक को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्ययोजना बनाने का विचार रखती है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (राव इंद्रजीत सिंह): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) गरीबी अनुपात, साक्षरता दर, स्कूल डॉपआउट दर, विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों, आदि के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों (अजा), अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) तथा अन्य सामाजिक समूहों के मानव विकास सूचकांकों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति का ब्यौरा अनुबंध में संबंधित तालिकाओं में दिया गया **(नीचे देखिए)** है। अनुबंध में दिया गया डाटा यह दर्शाता है कि विगत वर्षों में अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. के मानव विकास सूचकांकों में सुधार हुआ है, हालांकि, इनके तथा अन्य सामाजिक समूहों के बीच सूचकांकों में अंतर अभी भी विद्यमान है। इस अंतर के मुख्य कारण गरीबी और इसका दुष्प्रक्र, निरक्षरता, मुख्यतया मजदूरी श्रम पर निर्भरता, आदि हैं और सरकार विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इनका समाधान कर रही है।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य सामाजिक समूहों में मानव विकास सूचकांक में अंतर को कम करना सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास नीति की हमेशा प्राथमिकता रही है और सरकार इसके प्रति बचनबद्ध है। इसके लिए पहले ही से कई कार्यक्रम प्रचालन में हैं और इनका उद्देश्य सघन अनुवीक्षण और पारदर्शिता के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन को बेहतर बनाना है ताकि अपेक्षित लक्ष्य प्राप्त किए जा सकें।

सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, उद्यमिता और अवसंरचना विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से तथा संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के तहत निधियों के आबंटन को बढ़ाकर अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. के समग्र मानव विकास सूचकांकों को सुधारने के लिए पहले ही अनेक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. के लिए अनन्य रूप से प्रमुख सतत् कार्यक्रम भी हैं जिन्हें क्रमशः सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय तथा जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों और विभागों ने भी “अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. के कल्याण हेतु आबंटन” उद्दिष्ट किए हैं जिनका ब्यौरा संघीय व्यय बजट 2017-18 में अजा के लिए विवरण 10क में और अ.ज.जा. के लिए 10ख में उपलब्ध है। “अ.जा. के कल्याण हेतु आबंटन” समग्र रूप 2016-17 में 38833 करोड़ रुपये (ब.अ.) से बढ़कर 2017-18 में 52393 करोड़ रुपये (ब.अ.) हो गया है अर्थात् इसमें 35% की वृद्धि हुई है। इसी प्रकार, अ.ज.जा. के कल्याण के लिए कुल आबंटन 2016-17 में 24005 करोड़ रुपये (ब.अ.) से बढ़कर 2017-18 में 31920 करोड़ रुपये (ब.अ.) हो गया है अर्थात् इसमें 33% की वृद्धि हुई है। 2016-17 तक, अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. के लिए उद्दिष्ट की गई स्कीम-वार/मंत्रालय-वार निधियों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खंड-1 के विवरण 21 और 21-क में क्रमशः अनुसूचित जाति उपयोजना (एससीएसपी) और जनजातीय उपयोजना (टीएसपी) के तहत दर्शाया जाता था।

सरकार ने 2016-17 में एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नई पहल के तौर पर स्टैंड-अप इंडिया स्कीम शुरू की है जिसके अंतर्गत हरित क्षेत्र उद्यम (विनिर्माण, सेवाएं अथवा व्यापार क्षेत्र) स्थापित करने के लिए, प्रति बैंक शाखा, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कम-से-कम एक व्यक्ति को 10 लाख रुपये से एक करोड़ रुपये तक का बैंक ऋण दिया जाता है।

अनुबंध

गरीबी अनुपात, साक्षरता दर, स्कूल डॉपआउट दर, विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों, आदि के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों (अ.जा.), अनुसूचित जनजाति (अ.ज.जा.) तथा अन्य सामाजिक समूहों के मानव विकास सूचकांकों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति का ब्यौरा

तालिका-1 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में गरीबी की व्यापकता

सामाजिक समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
अनुसूचित जातियां	53.53	42.26	31.50	40.56	34.11	21.70
अनुसूचित जनजातियां	62.28	47.37	45.30	35.52	30.38	24.10
कुल	41.79	33.80	25.40	25.68	20.09	13.70

स्रोत: योजना आयोग।

तालिका-2 सामाजिक समूहों के लिए स्वास्थ्य संकेतक

वर्ष	एनएफएचएस-1 (1992-93)			एनएफएचएस-2 (1998-99)			एनएफएचएस-3 (2005-06)		
मुख्य संकेतक/सामाजिक समूह	अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	कुल	अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	कुल	अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	कुल
शिशु मृत्यु दर	107.0	90.5	86.3	83.0	84.2	73.0	66.4	62.1	57.0
नवजात मृत्यु दर	63.1	54.6	52.7	53.2	53.3	47.7	46.3	39.9	39.0
बाल मृत्यु दर	46.9	49.1	35.5	39.5	46.3	30.6	23.2	35.8	18.4
पांच वर्ष से कम आयु में मृत्यु दर	149.0	135.2	118.8	119.3	126.6	101.4	88.1	95.7	74.3

स्रोत: 1992-93 से 2005-06 तक का राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण।

तालिका-3 सामाजिक समूहों की साक्षरता दर

सामाजिक समूह	1981	1991	2001	2011
अनुसूचित जातियां	21.38	37.41	54.69	66.07
अनुसूचित जनजातियां	16.35	29.60	47.10	58.96
कुल	43.57	52.21	64.84	74.00

स्रोत: जनगणना डेटा।

तालिका-4 अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सामाजिक समूहों के लिए
स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट दर (कक्षा IX-X)

	कक्षा	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2013-14
अनुसूचित जाति	I-V	49.4	45.2	29.3	16.6
	I-VIII	67.8	63.6	52	38.8
	I-X	85	72.7	59	50.1
अनुसूचित जनजाति	I-V	62.5	52.3	34.5	31.3
	I-VIII	78.6	68.7	57.8	48.2
	I-X	85	81.2	75.2	62.4
कुल	I-V	42.6	40.7	30.3	19.8
	I-VIII	60.9	53.7	42.5	36.3
	I-X	71.3	68.6	52.7	47.4

स्रोत: शैक्षिक आंकड़े एक नजर में, 2014 मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय।

तालिका-5 वार्षिक रोजगार और बेरोजगारी सर्वेक्षण (यूईएस) के अनुसार 15 वर्ष और अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर)
(प्रतिशत में)

सामाजिक समूह	दूसरा ईयूएस (जुलाई-2011)	तीसरा ईयूएस (अक्टूबर-2012)	चौथा ईयूएस (दिसंबर-2013)	पांचवां ईयूएस (अगस्त-2016)
अनुसूचित जाति	3.2	4.5	4.6	5.0
अनुसूचित जनजाति	2.6	3.6	4.5	4.4
कुल	3.8	4.7	4.9	5.0

स्रोत: श्रम ब्यूरो, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय (सामान्य प्रधान स्थिति यूपीएस दृष्टिकोण)।

*34. [The questioner was absent.]

Human Development Index of SCs and STs

†*34. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Human Development Index of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is less as compared to that of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of indicators wherein SCs and STs lag behind in Human Development Index alongwith the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any special action plan to enhance the Human Development Index of SCs and STs, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of comparative picture of Human Development Indices (HDIs) of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other Social Groups with respect to poverty ratio, literacy rate, school dropout rate, various health indicators, etc. are given in respective tables in Annexure (*See below*). The data in the Annexure show that there has been improvement in the Human Development Indices of SCs and STs over the years, even if the gap in the indices remains between them and other social groups. The main reasons for the gap are poverty, and its vicious circle, illiteracy, dependence largely on wage labour etc., which the Government has been addressing through various socio-economic development programmes.

(c) Reduction of gap in the HDIs amongst SCs, STs and other social groups has always been the priority of socio-economic development policy and Government is committed to it. A large number of programmes are already in operation and the aim is to improve implementation through close monitoring and transparency so that desired objectives are achieved.

There are major on-going programmes exclusively for SCs and STs implemented respectively by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The concerned Central Ministries and Departments also have earmarked "Allocations for the welfare of SCs and STs", details of which are available in Statement 10-A for SCs and 10-B for STs in the Union Expenditure Budget 2017-18. The total "Allocation for the welfare of SCs" has increased from ₹ 38833 crore (BE) in 2016-17 to ₹ 52393 crore (BE) in 2017-18 *i.e.* an increase of 35%. Similarly, the total allocation for the welfare of STs has increased from ₹ 24005 (BE) crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 31920 crore (BE) 2017-18 *i.e.* an increase of 33%. Up to 2016-17 Scheme-wise/Ministry-wise funds earmarked for SCs and STs were shown in Statement 21 and 21-A of the Expenditure Budget Volume-I under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) respectively.

An important new initiative taken by the Government is launching of Stand-Up India Scheme, in 2016-17 under which bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 1 crore is given to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower, per bank branch, for setting up a Greenfield enterprise (manufacturing, services or the trading sector).

Annexure

Details of comparative picture of Human Development Indices (HDIs) of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other Social Groups with respect to poverty ratio, literacy rate, school dropout rate and various health indicators, etc.

Table-1: Incidence of Poverty across Social Groups

Social Groups	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
SCs	53.53	42.26	31.50	40.56	34.11	21.70
STs	62.28	47.37	45.30	35.52	30.38	24.10
TOTAL	41.79	33.80	25.40	25.68	20.09	13.70

Source: Planning Commission.

Table-2: Health Indicators for social groups

Year	NFHS-1 (1992-93)			NFHS-2 (1998-99)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)		
Key Indicators/Social groups	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total
Infant Mortality	107.0	90.5	86.3	83.0	84.2	73.0	66.4	62.1	57.0
Neo-Natal Mortality	63.1	54.6	52.7	53.2	53.3	47.7	46.3	39.9	39.0
Child Mortality	46.9	49.1	35.5	39.5	46.3	30.6	23.2	35.8	18.4
Under Five Mortality	149.0	135.2	118.8	119.3	126.6	101.4	88.1	95.7	74.3

Source: National Family Health Survey, from 1992-93 to 2005-06.

Table-3: Literacy rate of Social Groups

Social Groups	1981	1991	2001	2011
SCs	21.38	37.41	54.69	66.07
STs	16.35	29.60	47.10	58.96
TOTAL	43.57	52.21	64.84	74.00

Source: Census data.

Table-4: School Dropout Rate for Social Groups on All India (Class-IX-X)

	Classes	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2013-14
SCs	I-V	49.4	45.2	29.3	16.6
	I-VIII	67.8	63.6	52	38.8
	I-X	85	72.7	59	50.1
STs	I-V	62.5	52.3	34.5	31.3
	I-VIII	78.6	68.7	57.8	48.2
	I-X	85	81.2	75.2	62.4
TOTAL	I-V	42.6	40.7	30.3	19.8
	I-VIII	60.9	53.7	42.5	36.3
	I-X	71.3	68.6	52.7	47.4

Source: Educational Statistics at Glance 2014, MHRD.

Table-5: Unemployment Rate (UR) of persons aged 15 years and above according to Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey (UES)

	(in percent)			
Social Groups	2nd EUS (July, 2011)	3rd EUS (October, 2012)	4th EUS (December, 2013)	5th EUS (August, 2016)
SCs	3.2	4.5	4.6	5.0
STs	2.6	3.6	4.5	4.4
TOTAL	3.8	4.7	4.9	5.0

Source: Labour Bureau, M/o Labour and Employment (Usual Principal Status UPS approach).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 34. Shri Punia; not present. Are there any supplementaries?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a comment and a supplementary question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question only please.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Okay, Sir. My supplementary question is: Is it not true that funds amounting to ₹ 12,000 crores meant for post-matric scholarships for *Dalits* and *Adivasis* were not spent last three years? This is a very serious situation, Sir. If it is true, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why this amount of money was not spent. Thank you.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, it is a specific question which does not have relevance to this one, I will let the Member know later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में तो बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम हो गई है, वहां पर एससी और एसटी के लोगों को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिलती है, माइनॉरिटी के लोगों को पहले जो स्कॉलरशिप्स यूपीए के ज़माने में दी जाती थीं, उनमें से बहुत सारी स्कॉलरशिप्स बंद कर दी गई हैं। इसके बारे में पूछा गया है, तो आपके द्वारा उत्तर न देना गलत है। उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है, वह तो हम सुनें।

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: सर, स्कॉलरशिप महाराष्ट्र का सवाल नहीं है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के Human Development Indices के अंदर वृद्धि हुई है या नहीं हुई है, उसका सारा ब्यौरा मैंने लिखकर दे दिया है। और कुल मिलाकर हमने पिछले साल के बनिस्बत इसे हर साल बढ़ाया है। सर, अब एक स्टेट क्या कर रही है, क्या नहीं कर रही है, इस का जवाब देने के लिए केंद्र सरकार जवाबदेह नहीं है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, how can the hon. Minister answer like this? HDI is dependent on education; education is dependent on scholarships. And he is saying that it does not apply to this question. This is a most irresponsible way of answering a question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there are various schemes under which the Government of India empowers State Governments. Over hundred heads Departments that are there, there has been an increase of 35 per cent for Scheduled Castes and there has been a 33 per cent increase for Scheduled Tribes over the previous Budget Estimates. Now, these Schemes are not implemented directly by the Central Government. It is left to the State Government to implement them. So, there has been a provision in all Departments of the Central Government, and I can say for the Budget Estimates, 2017-18, say in a Department like Agriculture, in the actuals of 2015-16, it was ₹ 1,463 crores for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In the Budget Estimates, 2017-18, it has increased to ₹ 6,668 crores. Like that, there are hundred heads/Departments. In every Department, there has been an increase. Each Department passes on its schemes to the State Governments concerned and the State Governments are the implementing agencies.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, the reply of the Union Minister has rightly established the fact that during the UPA's ten-year period, the interventions by the UPA Government has enabled to reduce the school dropout levels among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to a great extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, coming to that, Sir. For Scheduled Castes, it was earlier, when we, the UPA, assumed office, at 72 per cent wherein that has reduced to 50 per cent, and in the case of Scheduled Tribes, which was at 81 per cent, it has reduced to 62 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not asking a question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In the same manner, the unemployment rate has been greatly addressed by the UPA policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you are not asking a question. *...(Interruptions)...* Look, please ask the question or I go on to the next one. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, why by August, 2016 the unemployment rate has increased from 4.6 to 5 among the Scheduled Castes? Have you studied it? Since this question pertains to the Human Development and Human Poverty Indices which are greatly impacting the living standards of those communities, I would like to know whether the Union Ministry has studied why there is a jump in the unemployment rate among the Scheduled Castes. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think questions can be asked without an *aalaap* period. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, at times, it is required. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the unemployment rate, I think this is what the question is all about, the Scheduled Tribes' unemployment rate in 2011 July was 2.6. It has increased, as have the other indices, to 4.4 in August, 2016. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, Mr. Rapolu. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the hon. Minister answer. *...(Interruptions)...* Please.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, as I have understood, he is asking about the unemployment rate. If he had been more specific, I would have answered more specifically. He rambled around everything and then hasn't asked a question. So, what I have been able to understand, I am trying to answer. You can ask a supplementary, if you are not satisfied. But what I have understood so far, Mr. Chairman, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into a controversy. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please sit down?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I would just like to let the hon. Member as well as the House know that the unemployment rate for the Scheduled Castes in 2011 was 3.2 per cent. Today it has gone to 5 per cent. For STs, it was 2.6 per cent and it has gone to 4.4 per cent. Total unemployment rate in the country has also gone up. It was 3.8 per cent in July, 2011, and has become 5 per cent today. As far as reserved categories are concerned, the highest incidence of unemployment today is of OBCs. It was 3.2 per cent in 2011 and has become 5.2 per cent in August, 2016.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I would like to know whether statistics that the hon. Minister has read out now indicate increase in employment or increase in unemployment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The answer is about unemployment.

Making Aadhaar cards mandatory under MGNREGS

*35. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to make Aadhaar cards mandatory for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targetted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016 (18 of 2016), the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development has notified on 3rd January, 2017 that any individuals registered under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA who is not yet enrolled for Aadhaar shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 31st March, 2017, and in case, she or he is entitled to obtain Aadhaar as per the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, such individuals may visit any Aadhaar enrolment centre to get enrolled for Aadhaar. Till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, she or he shall be allowed to work under the Mahatma Gandhi NREG

Act, 2005 subject to the production of the following documents, namely:—

- (A) job card issued under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA;
- (B) (i) if he has enrolled, his Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip; or
(ii) a copy of his request made for Aadhaar enrolment.
- (C) (i) the voter identity card issued by the Election Commission of India; or
(ii) ration card; or
(iii) the driving licence issued by the Licencing Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; or
(iv) the certificate of identity having photo of such member issued by a Gazetted Officer or a Tehsildar on an official letter head; or
(v) the Kisan passbook with photo; or
(vi) any other document specified by the State Government.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the MGNREG Act, 2005, is an Act of Parliament. This Act allows rural poor to seek employment and get their wages. But, now, under the proposed Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, Aadhaar Card is made mandatory. Sir, Aadhaar Card is made mandatory for rural poor to go and seek employment and get wages. Why is the Government doing this? The MGNREG Act itself is an Act of Parliament. It gives right to citizens to seek employment under that Act. Why are you making Aadhaar mandatory to deny opportunities for rural poor?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि 'मनरेगा' में जो पहले से डॉयरेक्टिव है या नियम है, उसमें कोई संशोधन किया जा रहा है और 'मनरेगा' में आधार कार्ड अनिवार्य रूप से जोड़ा जाए।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से विनम्र प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप निश्चित तौर पर कहीं न कहीं भ्रमित हैं। ऐसा कोई भी आदेश नहीं है और न ही ऐसी कोई अनिवार्यता बनाई गई है, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। मेरे उत्तर में भी यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है, जो मैंने इनको लिखित में दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह सूचित करना चाहूंगा कि 'मनरेगा' में अनिवार्य रूप से आधार कार्ड के माध्यम से कोई मजदूरी ले, ऐसा कहीं कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the hon. Minister should know the ground reality. People are compelled to produce Aadhaar Card. Even the reply says:

- ‘(A) job card issued under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA;
- (B) (i) if he has enrolled, his Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip; or
(ii) a copy of his request made for Aadhaar enrolment.’

Actually, when people go, they are asked to produce Aadhaar Card. This is number one. Secondly, it is in violation to the Supreme Court's directive. The Supreme Court has issued order in this regard which has made it very clear that Aadhaar Card should not be made compulsory or mandatory. This is the directive of the Supreme Court. And, the Government is violating the directive of the Supreme Court! The Government is violating the MGNREG Act of Parliament! And, the Government is making Aadhaar Card mandatory! Sir, the other saddest thing is that people are asked whether they have toilets in their houses. If they don't produce any certificate indicating they have toilets, they are not given jobs. What is happening? On the one hand, you claim to have increased allocation for NREGA and, on the other, you are denying people jobs and wages!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, will you clarify this, please?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: महोदय, हम माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पूरा सम्मान करते हैं और हमारी सरकार भी करती है। सर, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश की प्रति मेरे हाथ में है। संसद के माध्यम से जो कानून बने हैं, उनका सम्मान भी हमारी सरकार कर रही है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि आज 80% लोगों ने आधार कार्ड से स्वेच्छा से जुड़ने का काम किया है। माननीय सदस्य हमें देश का कोई भी एक राज्य बताएं कि वहां से ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें बिना आधार कार्ड के हमने काम नहीं दिया है। माननीय सदस्य हमें इस बारे में कोई एक example बता दें। इस बारे में किसी भी राज्य ने कहीं से कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं की है। किसी एक व्यक्ति ने भी शिकायत नहीं दी है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से निश्चित तौर पर अनुरोध करूंगा कि यदि ऐसी कोई शिकायत है, तो हमें example दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I appreciate the Minister's clarification given on the floor of this House, but the ground reality is कि जब वे नौकरी के लिए वहां जाते हैं, तो उनसे पूछा जा रहा है। आम जनता को पता ही नहीं है कि आपने यह फैसला किया है कि "आधार" की जरूरत नहीं है। गांव में और शहर में तो यही बात चल रही है कि आधार कार्ड होगा तो आपको रोजगार मिलेगा, नहीं तो नहीं मिलेगा। आप इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन, यह सूचना मीडिया के द्वारा दे दीजिए और हमें यह समझाइए कि अगर कोई ऑफिसर इन पर जुल्म करेगा कि आधार कार्ड लाओ, तब उनके ऊपर आप क्या एक्शन लेंगे? Please give us that clarification.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बार-बार अवगत करा रहा हूं कि आधार कार्ड अनिवार्य नहीं है। मैं पुनः यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि ऐसी कहीं से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। अगर कोई शिकायत करता है, तो मैं उसे देखूंगा, ऑप्शन आपके पास है। मैंने एक पत्र जारी किया है, एक सूचना जारी की है और निश्चित तौर पर उस पर 31 मार्च की डेट तय की गई है, मगर यदि कोई 31 मार्च तक आधार कार्ड नहीं भी बनता है, तो हम उसकी डेट बढ़ाने पर विचार करेंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 80 प्रतिशत लोगों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने आपको आधार कार्ड से जोड़ने का काम किया है। हमें अभी तक कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। ऐसी कोई अनिवार्यता नहीं है। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट और सदन की भावना की कद्र करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपने स्तर पर, डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से बैंकों को जोड़कर अभियान चलाया है और शिविर लगाया है। एक साथ 5 करोड़ मजदूरों ने अपने आपको आधार कार्ड के माध्यम से जोड़ने का काम किया है। इसलिए सर, यह बात बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है कि आधार कार्ड के बगैर मजदूरों को काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सर, यह बात बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, आप उनका क्या करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ripun Bora. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, they are not being given jobs... **(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I have a specific question to the hon. Minister. The Minister has stated in his reply that 31st March, 2017 has been fixed as the target for enrollment of Aadhaar Cards for those who have not yet enrolled themselves. My question pertains to the State of Assam. In Assam, there is an exemption from enrollment in Aadhaar because of the ongoing process of updating of the NRC. In Assam, the National Register of Citizens is under preparation. So, till the final publication of this Register, people have been exempted from holding an Aadhaar Card in Assam. In spite of that, officials from the Department of Rural Development in Assam and bank officials insist upon job card-holders to produce Aadhaar cards. My question is: Will the hon. Minister issue a specific instruction to the State Government in this regard?

पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, चर्चा से थोड़ी भ्रम जैसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को इस पर आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा में "आधार" को अनिवार्य नहीं किया गया है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने जब अपना आदेश दिया था, तब उस आदेश में भी मनरेगा के लिए "आधार" का उपयोग किया जाए, इसकी अनुमति उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी दी है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने जो नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया, वह माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देश और आधार एक्ट 2016, इन दोनों की भावना के अनुरूप ही जारी किया। जो निर्देश है, उस निर्देश में यह आग्रह किया गया है कि सब लोग आधार से जुड़ें, क्योंकि "आधार" ट्रांसपेरेंसी के लिए, डुप्लिकेशन को समाप्त करने के लिए, बचत के लिए आवश्यक है। ऐसा पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के ध्यान में भी आया था, जब उन्होंने उस प्रक्रिया को प्रारंभ किया था। हम यह सुनिश्चित करने जा रहे हैं कि उस पर ठीक प्रकार से अमल हो और पूरी तरह से ट्रांसपेरेंसी आए। जहां तक 31 मार्च का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई अंतिम लाइन नहीं है। सामान्य तौर पर किसी भी सुधारवादी कदम के लिए जब कोई आग्रह किया जाता है, तो कहा जाता है कि आप इस डेट तक जुड़ें। लेकिन अगर राज्य यह कहेंगे कि हम लोग इस दिशा में काम नहीं कर पाए हैं, तो उस तिथि को भी बढ़ाया जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया है कि इस मनरेगा के माध्यम से हम ग्रामीण जनजीवन में पूरी तरह से सुधार लाएं। इसके लिए ऐसेट क्रिएशन की भी बात की गई है, मनरेगा के बजट को भी बढ़ाया गया है। आपने पिछले बजट में देखा होगा कि इसमें साढ़े 38 हजार करोड़ रुपए का फंड दिया गया था, लेकिन 47 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए और इसलिए इस बार बजट में 48 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज दो तारीख तक 51 लाख ऐसेट्स को geo-tagging करके सार्वजनिक कर दिया गया है। मनरेगा के माध्यम से हमारी कोशिश है कि हर जरूरतमंद को रोजगार मिले, मांग का पंजीयन हो और मजदूर जो रोजगार चाहता है, वह किसी भी प्रकार से ऐसे अपने घर न लौटे, सरकार ऐसा सुनिश्चित करेगी।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ, जैसा इन्होंने अपने जवाब के "सी" में कहा है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन का कार्ड, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस आदि-आदि, लेकिन मनरेगा में सबसे ज्यादा गांव के लोग जुड़े रहते हैं और गांव की महिलाएं सबसे ज्यादा मनरेगा में काम करती हैं, जो काम पर जाती हैं और बड़ी सिसियेरिटी से काम करती हैं, उन लोगों को मनरेगा के लिए पंचायत रखती है, जॉब कार्ड को देती है और पंचायत का प्रधान या पंचायत की जो बॉडी होती है, वह अपने हर आदमी को पहचानती है, उनके पास राशन कार्ड हैं, फिर इन सब बातों की क्या जरूरत है? वे महिलाएं कहां से जाकर ये सारी चीजें लाएंगी, जबकि सबसे ज्यादा काम वे करती हैं। इसलिए इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि पंचायत उसका आधार है, या जो उसकी बॉडी है, उसके थ्रू ही काम करवाया जाता है और पेमेंट भी बैंकों में जाती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: वे लोग जो मस्टर रोल बनाकर भेजते हैं, उसके आधार पर ही पैसे दिए जाते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि ये सारी बातें जो दी हैं, वे भ्रामक हैं, जो महिलाओं को मिसलीड करती हैं। इससे तो एजेण्ट्स के थ्रू या ऐसे लोगों के हाथों उनके एक्सप्लॉयट होने वाली बात हो जाती है, इसलिए इस पर गौर किया जाए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, यह जो ऑप्शन की बात कही गई है, इसमें यह तीन ही ऑप्शन नहीं हैं, इसमें नौ का प्रावधान है, जैसा उत्तर में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है। इसमें जो खास तौर से मजदूरों को काम मिलता है, वह जॉब कार्ड के आधार पर मिलता है। माननीय सदस्या ने जो महिलाओं की चिंता की है, मनरेगा की गाइडलाइन्स के अनुसार 33 परसेंट महिलाओं को जॉब कार्ड्स के माध्यम से काम मिले, ऐसा प्रावधान है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि इसकी बड़ी चिंता राज्य सरकारों ने भी की है और महिलाओं के माध्यम से जो मनरेगा के काम लिए जा रहे हैं, उनमें उनका प्रतिशत 56 प्रतिशत हो गया है। तो हम लोग महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने का काम कर रहे हैं, प्राथमिकता देने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं एक बात बताऊं कि जो आधार कार्ड, जिसकी चर्चा हो रही है, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, इसकी स्वच्छ भावना है, स्वच्छ विचार है और स्व-अवधारणा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आधार कार्ड के माध्यम से यह एक क्लीनिंग की जा रही है। पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने इसको लागू करने का काम किया है और हमारी सरकार ने इस पर पहल करने का काम किया है। सर, मैं

आपको बताऊँ कि जो जॉब कार्ड्स पहले 13 करोड़ 4 लाख थे और जब हमने आधार के माध्यम से काम प्रारंभ किया, इसकी छानबीन प्रारंभ की, इसके जो कचरे थे, सफाई की, तो जैसा आम तौर पर लोगों के मन में एक भाव था कि बड़े पैमाने पर पैसे की, गरीबों के पैसे की लूट की जाती है, हमारे प्रयास से जो इसमें 13 करोड़ 4 लाख लोग जुड़े थे, इस अभियान के बाद 12 करोड़ 48 लाख लोग बच गए हैं। तो लगभग 56 लाख लोगों के नाम पर ऐसे पैसे लिए जा रहे थे, जिसको बंद करने का काम हमने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैंने यह सवाल नहीं पूछा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, that is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: हमारी सरकार का यह स्पष्ट मानना है कि इसमें पारदर्शिता लाएंगे। जो बड़े पैमाने पर जॉब कार्ड्स के नाम पर गरीबों के पैसे लूटे जाते थे, उस पैसे की लूट हम बंद करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए हमने यह काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मेरा सवाल क्या है और मंत्री जी क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: हम गरीबों के पैसे को लुटने नहीं देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबों का पैसा गरीबों के पॉकेट में जाए, उसके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डीबीटी का भी मैंने प्रयास करने का काम किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I make a simple suggestion? The question was specific. To the best of my understanding, the answer would have been 'yes' or 'no'. The more English you write, or, the more Hindi you write, the more you complicate it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, may I say something? Then, the Opposition says that we don't answer fully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you answer the question as it is put to you. Question No. 36.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैंने जवाब 'न' में दे दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you have taken your time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Can I now go to the next question? I want to take one more question.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह कहा कि MNREGA के लिए allocation आधार कार्ड से नहीं जुड़ा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question is over now, Sharmaji.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पर इन्होंने कहा कि उसको बढ़ा दिया गया है और उसको 9 हजार करोड़ बढ़ाया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. Take it up separately.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, सर, मेरा प्रश्न है, अब मनरेगा पर दूसरा सवाल नहीं आएगा, कि यह इसलिए बढ़ाया गया है, क्योंकि माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के मुताबिक यह लोगों का अधिकार है और नोटबंदी के बाद लोग गाँवों को लौट गए हैं, इसलिए यह काम बढ़ा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 36. ...(Interruptions)... Questioner not present. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वास्तविकता यह है, उनको इसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, एक मिनट, मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का reply कर रहा हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप सब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, that question should not go on record.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is this? How can he direct the Chair?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Then, let him answer the question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह प्रावधान पहले से भी था ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह प्रावधान पहले से कर रखा था कि पैसे का ...(व्यवधान)... हमने 38,500 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा था, ...(व्यवधान)... हमने उसको बढ़ा कर 47,000 करोड़ करने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, how can a Minister direct the Chair? And, he is not even the concerned Minister. ...(Interruptions)... He is directing the Chair on what to do. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, क्या मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जवाब दे दूँ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. Let me take Question No. 36.

***36. [The questioner was absent.]**

Encouragement to States to generate solar power

***36. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh are far ahead in solar power generation in comparison to other States;

(b) what are the reasons that other States are lagging behind in solar power generation;

(c) the details of existing solar power generation capacity of each State and their future projection till 2022; and

(d) what support Government proposes to give to the States lagging behind to increase solar power generation?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. As on 31.12.2016, the States of Gujarat (1.16 GW), Rajasthan (1.32 GW), and Tamil Nadu (1.6 GW) have crossed 1 GW solar installations in their respective States, while Andhra Pradesh (0.98 GW), Telangana (0.97 GW) and Madhya Pradesh (0.84 GW) are close to these States.

(b) The solar power development varies from State to State depending upon solar irradiance in the State, availability of conducive State policy for solar, availability of land, cost of financing and business environment such as willingness of DISCOMS to purchase the solar power, power evacuation infrastructure etc.

(c) State-wise details of solar power installations as on 31.12.2016 are given at Annexure-I (*See below*). As per long term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) issued by Ministry of Power, the State-wise details of required solar capacity addition upto 2021-22 are given at Annexure-II (*See below*).

(d) The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and

Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Annexure-I

*State-wise details of Commissioning Status of Solar Power Projects
as on 31.12.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total capacity till 31.12.16 (MW)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	979.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27
4.	Assam	11.18
5.	Bihar	95.91
6.	Chandigarh	16.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	135.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.60
9.	Daman and Diu	4.00
10.	Delhi	38.78
11.	Goa	0.05
12.	Gujarat	1158.50
13.	Haryana	53.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00
16.	Jharkhand	17.51
17.	Karnataka	327.53
18.	Kerala	15.86
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	840.35
21.	Maharashtra	430.46

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total capacity till 31-12-16 (MW)
22.	Manipur	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	0.01
24.	Mizoram	0.10
25.	Nagaland	0.50
26.	Odisha	77.64
27.	Puducherry	0.03
28.	Punjab	545.43
29.	Rajasthan	1317.64
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1590.97
32.	Telangana	973.41
33.	Tripura	5.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	239.26
35.	Uttarakhand	45.10
36.	West Bengal	23.07
37.	Others/MoR/PSU	61.70
TOTAL		9012.66

Annexure-II*State-wise details of required solar capacity addition upto 2021-22*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Projected Capacity required as per RPO @ 12% (2021-22) (in MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5197
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55
3.	Assam	1027
4.	Bihar	4451
5.	Chhattisgarh	2607
6.	Delhi	2256

1	2	3
7.	Goa	438
8.	Gujarat	9997
9.	Haryana	4068
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1049
12.	Jharkhand	1783
13.	Karnataka	4451
14.	Kerala	1227
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5434
16.	Maharashtra	14091
17.	Manipur	97
18.	Mizoram	55
19.	Meghalaya	43
20.	Nagaland	59
21.	Odisha	1640
22.	Punjab	3178
23.	Rajasthan	6222
24.	Sikkim	11
25.	Tamil Nadu	10493
26.	Telangana	5171
27.	Tripura	79
28.	Uttarakhand	473
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11433
30.	West Bengal	4824
31.	Chandigarh	56
32.	Daman and Diu	213
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	546
34.	Puducherry	299
TOTAL		103106

1.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 36. Questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, since long, the Government has been promoting to increase the solar energy in our country through various ways, like they have stated - promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). Sir, through you, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether the reason for the less generation of solar power is the drastic decrease in the cost of solar energy, which is being purchased by the Government and the other private companies. If it is so, what are the steps that the Government will be taking for that?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought the hon. Member would be delighted that in the last two-and-a-half years, we have almost quadrupled the solar energy generation in the country. I thought that was something that would be appreciated, but since the hon. Member has said that it is less, I am delighted to share with the hon. Member that our Government has set up a target which has revised the National Solar Mission target by 2022 from 20,000 MW to 100,000 MW. It has been increased by five times. By 2022, every State has been given a particular target, which is also available. Every State has been given a trajectory, by which they will increase their solar generation, and this 9012.66 MW that we see today on the record is going to go up. That is given in Annexure-II. In each State, we have set specific target, and I am delighted to share with you that in all the States, now that the solar prices are around ₹ 4.5 per unit, these are expected to go down further. New technologies are coming. We have prepared a whole transmission network and how the grid integration will take place between the renewable and the existing. So, we are confident that the States will benefit immensely. It will add to the energy security of the country. Clean energy will reduce the green-house gases and it is a win-win situation for the States and the country as a whole.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: श्रीमन्, सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से राजस्थान देश में नंबर दो पर है। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री जी ने विशेष ध्यान देकर 1,317 मेगावाट से भी अधिक उत्पादन शुरू किया है। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए सरकार ने जिन योजनाओं को लागू किया है, उनके तहत क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि जिन राज्यों ने सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से अत्यधिक कार्य किया है या अच्छा कार्य किया है, उन राज्यों को कुछ अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over. You can give him the answer privately. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Households covered under MGNREGS**

*37. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households covered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as on January, 2017, State-wise;

(b) average number of days guaranteed to each household per month during last year, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to enhance employment opportunities under MGNREGS and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR) (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of households provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2016-17 (as on 31.01.2017) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA during last year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

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

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of households provided employment under MGNREGA during 2016-17 (as on 31.01.2017)

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	HHs provided employment in FY 2016-17 (till 31st Jan., 2017)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.85
3.	Assam	12.63
4.	Bihar	17.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.26
6.	Goa	0.06
7.	Gujarat	5.99
8.	Haryana	2.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.92
11.	Jharkhand	15.22
12.	Karnataka	14.87
13.	Kerala	13.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.20
15.	Maharashtra	12.81
16.	Manipur	5.03
17.	Meghalaya	3.68
18.	Mizoram	1.89
19.	Nagaland	4.18
20.	Odisha	17.19
21.	Punjab	5.11
22.	Rajasthan	41.98
23.	Sikkim	0.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	60.58
25.	Telangana	23.74

1	2	3
26.	Tripura	5.74
27.	Uttar Pradesh	46.34
28.	Uttarakhand	4.94
29.	West Bengal	50.18
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00003
32.	Puducherry	0.31
TOTAL		454.77

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA during last year

Sl. No.	State	Average Days 2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28
3.	Assam	32
4.	Bihar	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Gujarat	40
7.	Haryana	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48
10.	Jharkhand	52
11.	Karnataka	48
12.	Kerala	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	46
14.	Maharashtra	60
15.	Manipur	16
16.	Meghalaya	54
17.	Mizoram	69
18.	Nagaland	52

Sl. No.	State	Average Days 2015-16
19.	Odisha	45
20.	Punjab	30
21.	Rajasthan	55
22.	Sikkim	67
23.	Tamil Nadu	61
24.	Telangana	55
25.	Tripura	94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34
27.	Uttarakhand	41
28.	West Bengal	47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
30.	Goa	18
31.	Lakshadweep	22
32.	Puducherry	17
TOTAL		49

Demand to withdraw Bill for creation of port authority

*38. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Water Transport Workers Federation of India (WTWFI) in its 9th National Conference passed a resolution demanding to withdraw the new Major Port Trusts Bill;

(b) whether the Bill is likely to open floodgates to corporates to snatch ports which have huge assets and also impact employees and pensioners; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Shipping has not received any resolution passed in the 9th National Conference of Water Transport Workers Federation of India for withdrawing the new Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Bill does not propose to convert the Major Ports into corporate companies. There is no provision in the Bill which will impact the interests of the existing employees and pensioners.

Contamination in groundwater in Punjab

*39. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed World Health Organisation (WHO) limits for chemicals like Aluminium, Arsenic, Lead, Uranium, Mercury and Chromium in groundwater, chemical-wise;

(b) whether any of the districts in Punjab have higher concentration of the aforementioned chemicals in groundwater and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any study has been undertaken/completed to gauge the potential health impact of these chemicals in groundwater and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) As per the World Health Organisation (WHO) document 'Guidelines for drinking water quality, Fourth edition' published in 2011, the WHO limits for the different chemicals in drinking water are as follows:

Sl. No.	Contaminant in drinking water	WHO limits in mg/l
1.	Aluminum	-
2.	Arsenic	0.01
3.	Lead	0.01
4.	Uranium	0.015
5.	Mercury	0.006
6.	Chromium	0.05

(b) The surveys and the ground water quality studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Departments have shown sporadic occurrence of Arsenic in ground water above the permissible limit of 0.01mg/l in 10 districts of Punjab. Chromium in ground water has been found in parts of 10 districts of the State and Lead in excess of permissible limit has been reported from 6 districts of Punjab. The names of the districts which are partly affected by different contaminants in ground water in Punjab are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Punjab, had analyzed 7332 ground water samples from various tube-well based water supply schemes in different districts of Punjab for presence of Uranium during the period 2009-13. Out of these 7332 samples, 1120 samples in 18 districts had shown Uranium concentration above the permissible limit of WHO.

The likely source of Arsenic, Uranium and Chromium can be both geogenic and anthropogenic. Lead is mostly anthropogenic in nature.

(c) The Government of Punjab has reported that no study has been undertaken to gauge the potential health impact of these chemicals in ground water. They have further reported that wherever heavy metals are found more than the permissible limits, treatment technologies like Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants are being installed. They have already installed 2300 RO Plants and 673 RO plants are in the pipeline.

Statement

Names of districts partly affected by different contaminants in ground water in Punjab

Arsenic	Lead	Chromium	Uranium
Mansa, Amritsar,	Amritsar, Bathinda,	Amritsar,	Amritsar, Bathinda,
Gurdaspur,	Ferozepur,	Bathinda,	Barnala, Faridkot,
Hoshiarpur,	Gurdaspur,	Gurdaspur,	Fatehgarh Sahib,
Kapurthala,	Muktsar, Ropar	Kapurthala,	Ferozepur, Gurdaspur,
Ropar, Faridkot,		Mansa, Ropar,	Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala,
Nawashahar,		Barnala,	Jalandhar, Ludhiana,
Sangrur, Taran		Sangrur,	Mansa, Moga, SBS
Taran		Sasnagar,	Nagar, Patiala, Ropar,
		Taran Taran	Sangrur, Taran Taran

Solar powered dual pump water supply scheme in Telangana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that solar power based dual pump water supply scheme is being implemented in Khammam district of Telangana;

(b) if so, the number of habitations in the above district which are expected to get water supply;

(c) whether no habitation has been covered since implementation of the scheme *i.e.* 2013;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) by when all the identified habitations in the above district would be covered under the scheme; and

(f) what is the status of other districts with regard to solar power based dual pump water supply scheme in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all, ninety eight (98) habitations are covered and getting water supply in the erstwhile Khammam district of Telangana State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) As reported by the State Government, a total of 761 habitations in 8 erstwhile districts of the State of Telangana are expected to get water supply from Solar power based dual pump water supply scheme by 31.03.2017. As on date, 614 habitations are already covered with solar power based dual pump water supply schemes and the works in remaining habitations are in progress.

Construction of houses for rural poor

†*41. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for providing houses to all rural poor by the year 2022;

(b) if so, the details of the number of people, out of the total population of the country, who have been identified for coverage under this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the number of housing units proposed to be constructed by the year 2019 and the total number of housing units constructed or proposed to be constructed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per provisional figures of Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011, approximately 4 crore rural households face housing deprivation. After accounting for the houses that were constructed under IAY and State sponsored housing schemes since 2011, it has been estimated that 2.95 crore more houses, with an anticipated variation of $\pm 10\%$, would need to be constructed to achieve the objective of 'Housing For All' by the year 2022. In the first phase from (2016-17 to 2018-19) one crore houses are targeted for construction under PMAY-G. State-wise/ UT-wise targets of houses to be constructed during the period 2016-17 to 2018-19 and during the current financial year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Targets for the remaining period (till 2022) will be decided after verification and finalisation of permanent wait lists, based on SECC 2011 data, by all States/UTs.

Details indicating houses constructed during the last three years and current financial year, State-wise/UT-wise, under PMAY-G/IAY are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise targets for hous to be constructed during three years
(2016-17 to 2018-19) and during current financial year under PMAY-G*

(units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	Physical target for three years (2016-17 to 2018-19)	Physical target for the year 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145271	75054
2.	Bihar	1629170	637658
3.	Chhattisgarh	623824	232903
4.	Goa	650	761
5.	Gujarat	275401	113595
6.	Haryana	38953	25556
7.	Jharkhand	480783	230855
8.	Karnataka	158045	93065
9.	Kerala	42431	32559
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1177482	448147
11.	Maharashtra	456245	230422
12.	Odisha	1029259	396102
13.	Punjab	31084	24469
14.	Rajasthan	675989	250258
15.	Tamil Nadu	393611	176338
16.	Telangana	70674	50959
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1198827	575258
18.	West Bengal	1132431	436512
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7590	4874
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	65753	17020

1	2	3	4
21.	Uttarakhand	15776	10861
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	11221	9034
23.	Assam	259814	219695
24.	Manipur	9740	11315
25.	Meghalaya	20745	17030
26.	Mizoram	6600	4806
27.	Nagaland	8481	9149
28.	Sikkim	1289	1957
29.	Tripura	24989	23730
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	792	210
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2426	304
32.	Daman and Diu	83	54
33.	Lakshadweep	42	57
34.	Puducherry	4531	429
TOTAL		10000000	4360997

Statement-II

Details of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin/IAY during the last three years and during current financial year

		Units in Nos.			
Sl. No.	State	2013-14 [^]	2014-15 [^]	2015-16*	2016-17*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206075	46722	2299	370
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	454	110	1	0
3.	Assam	75103	99704	71866	137919
4.	Bihar	275869	493874	279013	513097
5.	Chhattisgarh	29895	27274	24272	38122
6.	Goa	616	1093	27	533
7.	Gujarat	37126	65355	39887	25370
8.	Haryana	4532	7196	13114	9019
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6565	1620	3034	3154

Sl. No.	State	2013-14 [^]	2014-15 [^]	2015-16*	2016-17*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	429	1736	1989	216
11.	Jharkhand	46651	30681	29948	107558
12.	Karnataka	92575	104098	156538	34084
13.	Kerala	55996	46448	51170	36532
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47391	45465	19470	286153
15.	Maharashtra	189602	45082	122472	44244
16.	Manipur	416	1248	96	271
17.	Meghalaya	6374	10076	863	981
18.	Mizoram	521	276	378	364
19.	Nagaland	0	1114	638	1
20.	Odisha	109844	11474	276399	63012
21.	Punjab	1417	2120	0	4
22.	Rajasthan	82446	92069	64892	77387
23.	Sikkim	798	1538	214	409
24.	Tamil Nadu	69955	28869	29394	38218
25.	Telangana	State was part of Andhra Pradesh	57437	84242	0
26.	Tripura	0	23056	6248	5088
27.	Uttar Pradesh	157012	220739	159917	443107
28.	Uttarakhand	2396	4196	7748	5560
29.	West Bengal	92071	182128	359537	317379
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238	148	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1592367	1652737	1805666	2188152

[^] Figures reported by States/UTs in their Monthly Progress Reports

* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 02.02.2017

Definition of an electrified village

*42. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the definition of an electrified village;
- (b) whether around 18,000 villages have been electrified as per Government estimates in the country;
- (c) what is the percentage of households which need to have electricity connections in a village, the minimum hours of electricity supply and the minimum hours of electricity usage, etc. as per the definition of electrified village given by Government; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to specify these parameters in the definition of electrified village, if they are not specified now and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A village is declared 'electrified' if:

- (i) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality, as well as the Dalit Basti/hamlet, where it exists (for electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources, a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary);
- (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc; and
- (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in that village.

Mandatory certification from Gram Panchayat regarding the completion of village electrification is also required.

As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 11,931 villages have been electrified as on 30.01.2017. Remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

Encroachment of mangrove land for public toilets

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

- (a) the number of cases of illegal toilets constructed on mangrove land recorded;
- (b) whether Government is keeping a check on encroachment of mangrove land for construction of public toilets under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; 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) to (c) As per the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, three cases of illegal toilets have been recorded in Mumbai. The State Government of Maharashtra has reported that they maintain strict vigil on encroachments on mangrove land, including illegal construction of public toilets.

The illegal toilets on Reserve Forest Land in Mumbai as identified were demolished on 14 and 15 March, 2016.

Besides this, illegal excavation for construction of community toilets at Charkop, Laxmi Nagar was also detected and work was stopped and appropriate legal action has been taken.

Development of economic corridors

*44. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to come up with an ambitious ₹ 3 lakh crore economic corridor project to develop 35,000 kms. of highways for faster movement of freight;

(b) whether a study on economic corridors by a global consultancy firm has identified 40 such economic corridors totalling about 35,000 kms;

(c) whether the project is aimed at faster movement of cargo and to undertake developing economic corridors with a length of about 21,000 kms., but also developing 14,000 kms. of feeder routes *i.e.* providing connectivity to logistic hubs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Under the World Bank Technical Assistance program, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways got a study conducted on Logistics Efficiency Enhancement. The Study Report has made several recommendations including, *inter alia*, development of Economic Corridors, feeder routes and removal of choke points, along with development of Logistics Parks on National Highways. The recommendations have been accepted and the work of developing Logistics Parks at identified locations in partnership with State Governments and other stakeholders in a phased manner, has been entrusted to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

Impact of demonetization on road cargo revenues

*45. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cargo booked by road since 2014 till date;
- (b) whether there has been revenue loss to the road cargo companies after the 8th November, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the problems faced by the truck drivers who were on road when demonetisation was announced, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of fall in the road cargo bookings and business contracts by various cargo companies in the country post demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Data regarding cargo booking by road and business contracts entered into by cargo companies are not maintained by the Central Government.

To mitigate the problems faced by the transporters, a decision was taken to waive user fee collection on National Highways from 9th November, 2016 to 1st December, 2016. On resumption of user fee collection from 2nd December, 2016, Ministry facilitated to collections by introducing e-tolling and other digital solutions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Plan to end dependency on coal imports**

317. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on a plan to end dependency on coal imports in the next 3-4 months to facilitate consumption of the surplus fossil fuel produced by Coal India Limited (CIL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the CIL is facing problems to liquidate its surplus coal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The coal demand has been on the lower side due to less demand for higher grade coal available with ECL and SECL, high level of pithead stock with CIL on account of lower demand, comfortable coal stock with Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) and occasional regulated lifting by some TPPs who preferred to use the stock as available with them. CIL has taken up the issue with power utilities for import substitution. Coal is also offered under Special Forward e-Auction for TPPs not having FSA with CIL sources. TANGEDCO, NTPC, NTECL-Vallur, and NTPL-Tuticorin have agreed for import substitution by using higher grade domestic coal with suitable blending of higher and lower grade coal. Import by power sector has declined to 50.02 Million Tonnes (MT) during Apr-Dec'16 as against 61.73 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) and (d) Further, coal stock at power plants had also increased from 26.10 MT as on 01.04.2015 to 38.87 MT as on 01.04.2016. The build-up in stock is mostly on account of regulated lifting by power utility sector which got impacted due to power demand dynamics arising out of merit order dispatch rules of discoms.

In 2016-17 coal stock of CIL has declined from 57.64 MT as on 01.04.2016 to 48.45 MT as on 01.02.2017 and the coal stock of TPPs has declined from 38.87 MT as on 01.04.2016 to 22.27 MT as on 01.02.2017. The less rate of reduction in stock of coal mines as against that of TPPs is on account of preference of some TPPs to consume coal from their own stocks by regulating coal lifting. Heavy rains in coal fields during Aug'16 and Sep'16 hampered coal transportation and wagon loading, thereby impacting stock liquidation.

Impact on operation of ECL due to absence of CMD

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular CMD of ECL and if so, since when;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that absence of regular CMD of ECL has made the company handicapped in dealing with issues of safety and other key areas for coalfield operations at the level of top management;
- (c) whether the Ministry has made a determination of responsibility given the nature of the accident;
- (d) what action has been taken against the delinquent officers of ECL; and
- (e) what action has been taken against the outsourcing company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH

GOYAL): (a) Regular appointee in the post of Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD) of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., (ECL) was there till 31.05.2015. After his superannuation the additional charge of CMD, ECL was given to Director (Finance), Coal India Ltd., (CIL) w.e.f. 01.06.2015. Subsequently w.e.f. 22.11.2016, CMD, WCL has been entrusted with the additional charge of CMD, ECL.

(b) Safety is not compromised due to absence of regular CMD. Statutory provisions as laid down in the Mines Act, 1952, the Mines Rules-1955, the Coal Mine Regulations-1957 and Byelaws and Standing Order framed there-under, are being complied with. ECL has a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to mine safety.

(c) and (d) On the basis of enquiry conducted by Internal Safety Organisation of ECL, Manager of Rajmahal Opencast Project has been suspended and charge sheet has been issued to two other Officers namely Assistant Manager of the shift and general shift of the project. Further, enquiry is being conducted by DGMS and a high power committee has also been constituted by Coal India Limited (CIL) to enquire into the accident and actions will be taken against the persons responsible based on the findings of the enquiry.

(e) Action against the outsourcing company will be taken based on the findings of the enquiries.

Action taken in Lalmatia coal mine accident

319. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coal mine had caved in at Lalmatia mines in Jharkhand on December 29, 2016 wherein 23 workers were buried, if so, the details thereof along with the number of casualties;

(b) whether there has been laxity on the part of mine management, which resulted in country's worse mine disasters;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted and if so, the details and action taken thereon and status of rescue operations;

(d) the details of compensation paid to dependents of deceased; and

(e) the number of employees of ECL and outsourcing agency and locals who were killed/missing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal mine accident due to unprecedented movement of solid bench had occurred at Rajmahal Opencast Project on 29.12.2016 where 23 workmen were reported to be buried under the Overburden (OB)/Slide out of which till now 18 bodies could be recovered.

(b) Prompt action was taken by the mine management with co-operation from District Authorities, Local Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) members, teams of National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF) and rescue teams of the coal company. Rescue and recovery work was started at the shortest possible time under the guidance of senior management of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and 18 dead bodies could be recovered within three days' time. Further recovery operations were to be suspended due to movement in strata. A detailed plan has been drawn to remove the top overburden through benching. This plan has been put up to experts for vetting. After vetting by experts, approval of Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) will be taken for resuming the recovery operations.

(c) On the basis of enquiry conducted by Internal Safety Organisation of ECL, Manager of Rajmahal Opencast Project has been suspended and charge sheet has been issued to two other Officers namely Assistant Manager of the shift and general shift of the project. Further, enquiry is being conducted by DGMS and a high power committee has also been constituted by Coal India Limited (CIL) to enquire into the accident and actions will be taken against the persons responsible based on the findings of the enquiry.

(d) Workmen compensation with amount ranging from ₹ 07.5 lakhs to ₹ 08.96 lakhs has been deposited with Employee Compensation Commissioner Cum Presiding Officer, Labour Court Deogarh. In addition to this amount, ECL will pay a compensation of ₹ 5 lakhs each to the next of the kin of the deceased. Further Jharkhand Government has also declared a compensation of ₹ 2 lakhs each to the next of the kin of the deceased.

(e) 23 employees of M/s Maha Laxmi Infra Pvt. Ltd., who were reportedly engaged in the workings at the time of incident, were reported to be trapped in the overburden slide. No employee of ECL was involved in the accident.

Steps taken to prevent coal mine accidents

320. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the accidents in coal mines and loss of human lives in those accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of people killed in coal mine accidents during 2015 and 2016;

(c) whether any step has been taken by the Ministry to prevent coal mine accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information furnished by the office of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the company-wise, State-wise and year-wise number of fatal accidents and fatalities and serious accidents and serious injuries during the years 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The provisions of Mines Act, 1952, Subordinate Rules and Regulations made thereunder are being administered for ensuring the safety in coal mines by DGMS. Coalmine owners are responsible for implementing these provisions. These provisions are reviewed from time to time by DGMS taking inputs from experience of officials of DGMS, industry and academic institutions and the recommendations of the tripartite committees.

To check the recurrence of such incidents in future the following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Safety audit of all the coalmines has been taken up.
- (ii) Strengthening of Internal Safety Organisations (ISO) in coalmines/coal companies.
- (iii) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines is very helpful in suggesting measures required for safety of mine workers.
- (iv) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (v) Safety training programmes are organized for Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (vi) CIL has taken up a training programme with “Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (SIMTARS)”, Government of Queensland, Australia for training of trainers.

- (vii) DGMS facilitates introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (viii) DGMS facilitates introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (ix) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers with the motto: 'Safety is My Responsibility'.
- (x) From time to time, DGMS issues guidelines for safer operations in identified thrust areas.
- (xi) Risk based inspection system through Shram Suvidha Portal has been implemented for coal mines.
- (xii) Adoption of online safety monitoring systems, establishment of geo-technical cells, installation of gas chromatographs for monitoring and analysing underground mine gases, installation of proximity warning devices to avoid collision of heavy earth moving machinery, environmental tele-monitoring systems in all degree-III gassy mines, slope monitoring systems for overburden benches and OB dumps etc. are some of the other important steps taken by coal companies for improving safety of miners and mining operations in the coal mines.

Statement*Details of number of accidents in coal mines in the country during the years 2015 and 2016*

State	Company	Year	Fatal			Serious	
			No. of Fatal Accidents	Fatalities	S/Inj.	No. of Serious Accidents	S/Inj.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Singreni Collieries Co. Ltd.	2015	4	4	0	185	185
		2016	10	12	1	169	170
Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2015	8	8	2	9	9
		2016	2	2	0	7	7
Gujarat	HINDALCO	2015	0	0	0	1	1
	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	2015	3	3	1	0	0
		2016	0	0	0	1	3
Jharkhand	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	2015	7	7	1	10	12
		2016	12	12	0	5	5
	Central Coalfields Limited	2015	3	3	0	9	9
		2016	7	7	0	7	7
	Eastern Coalfields Limited	2015	1	1	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	88
		2016	2	19	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	Indian Iron and Steel Co.	2016	1	1	0	0	0	
	Tata Iron and Steel Co.	2015	0	0	0	3	3	
		2016	2	2	2	1	1	
	ELCA LTD	2016	0	0	0	1	1	
Madhya Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Limited	2015	1	1	0	12	13	
		2016	3	3	0	9	9	
	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	2015	2	2	0	5	6	
		2016	8	9	1	6	6	
	Western Coalfields Limited	2015	2	2	0	4	4	
		2016	1	1	0	3	3	Unstarred Questions
	SASAN	2015	1	2	1	0	0	
		2016	1	1	0	0	0	
	PRISM	2015	1	1	1	0	0	
	JPASSOC	2016	0	0	0	2	2	
Maharashtra	Western Coalfields Limited	2015	5	5	3	13	13	
		2016	5	5	0	13	13	
Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	2015	2	2	0	4	4	

		2016	1	1	0	4	4
Rajasthan	VSLPL	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Telangana	Singreni Coalfields Company Ltd.	2015	3	3	0	2	2
		2016	2	2	0	4	4
Tamil Nadu	NLC India Limited	2015	1	1	0	3	3
		2016	2	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Limited	2016	1	1	2	0	0
West Bengal	Eastern Coalfields Limited	2015	7	7	0	20	21
		2016	9	10	0	18	18
	Indian Iron and Steel Co.	2016	0	0	0	1	1
	Sova	2015	1	1	0	0	0

Note: Data for the year 2016 are provisional.

Special spot e-auction of coal by CIL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has announced a one time offer of 20 million tonne of coal under special spot e-auction in the ongoing fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the relevant modalities, coal company-wise tentative offer, registration modalities, schedule dates of the auction and other details will be available on the website of CIL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) announced and conducted Special Spot E-auction for around 20 million tonnes as one time offer in the current fiscal. The objective was to facilitate the coal availability to unorganized and seasonal coal buyers and also liquidation of pithead stock especially from high stock mines.

(c) and (d) The relevant modalities, coal company-wise tentative offer, registration modalities, schedule dates of the auction and other details were notified in the website of CIL, Coal Companies and Service Providers.

CAG report on shortcomings in coal allocation by auction

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report on the first two rounds of auctions, pointed out undervaluation to the tune of ₹ 382 crore in upfront payment that successful bids make to Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that allowing multiple bids by corporate *via* joint ventures have hit competition;

(c) whether the CAG has pointed out many shortcomings in the coal allocation by auction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its Report No. 20 of 2016 on 'e-Auction of Coal Mines' has made an observation that undervaluation of 15 coal mines resulted in under determination of upfront amount by ₹ 381.83 crore.

The Ministry has disputed these findings on several grounds including factual inaccuracies and inadequate understanding of the auction process.

(b) With regard to the provision of allowing the companies to submit multiple bids through joint ventures and group subsidiaries, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report on e-auction of coal mines has observed that it could not draw an assurance that the potential level of competition was achieved during the Stage-II bidding of 11 coal mines auctioned in the first two tranches. This is however, not in conformity with the findings of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi which has pronounced its Judgement in the matter.

(c) and (d) CAG had made certain observations in its Audit Report No. 20 of 2016 on 'e-Auction of Coal Mines'. As per procedure the Ministry had uploaded Action Taken Notes (ATNs) in the web portal of Controller General of Accounts (CGA). The vetting remarks against the ATNs have been uploaded in the said web portal by CAG which after examination in the Ministry are submitted to Ministry of Finance.

Coal mine accident in Jharkhand and Bihar

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

- (a) the details of the recent coal mine accident in Jharkhand and Bihar;
- (b) whether mining is still the most dangerous profession in the country;
- (c) if so, the details of coal mine and non-coal mine accidents during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen safety mechanism in mining operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Company-wise brief details of the recent coal mine accident in CIL in Jharkhand State is given below. However, there is no coalmine in the State of Bihar.

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Cause	Place	Fatalities
ECL	12.28.2016	Rajmahal OCP	OB Dump Slide	OC	18
BCCL	2.22.2016	Salanpur Colliery	Non Transport M/C	OC	1
BCCL	2.29.2016	AKWMC	Dumper	OC	1
BCCL	3.22.2016	Bastacolla Colliery	Side Fall	UG	1

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Cause	Place	Fatalities
BCCL	4.22.2016	Block II OCP	Non Transport M/C	OC	1
BCCL	5.25.2016	Amalgamated NT-ST Jeenagora OCP	Fall of Person	OC	1
BCCL	8.5.2016	Dobari OCP	Non Transport M/C	OC	1
CCL	4.9.2016	Amlo Project	Dumper	OC	1
CCL	6.1.2016	Gidi "A" Colliery	Trucks	OC	1
CCL	8.30.2016	AKK OCP	Trucks	Surface	1
CCL	9.5.2016	Ashok OCP	Non Transport M/C	OC	1

Note: Figures are provisional and subject to reconciliation with DGMS.

(b) Coal mining is a hazardous profession and therefore, poses considerable safety challenges to the coal mine workers.

(c) As per the information furnished by the office of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the details of coal mine and non-coal mine accidents during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of mines where fatal accidents occurred	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured
Coal			
2014	59	62	3
2015	53	54	9
2016	69	90	6
Non-Coal			
2014	39	45	10
2015	46	49	13
2016	41	51	8

Note: Data for the year 2016 are provisional.

(d) To strengthen safety mechanism in mining operation the following steps have been taken by the Government:—

- (i) Safety audit of all the coalmines has been taken up.

- (ii) Strengthening of Internal Safety Organisations (ISO) in coalmines/coal companies.
- (iii) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines is very helpful in suggesting measures required for safety of mine workers.
- (iv) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (v) Safety training programmes are organized for Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (vi) CIL has taken up a training programme with “Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (SIMTARS)”, Government of Queensland, Australia for training of trainers.
- (vii) DGMS facilitates introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (viii) DGMS facilitates introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (ix) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers with the motto: ‘Safety is My Responsibility’.
- (x) From time to time, DGMS issues guidelines for safer operations in identified thrust areas.
- (xi) Risk based inspection system through Shram Suvidha Portal has been implemented for coal mines.
- (xii) Adoption of online safety monitoring systems, establishment of geo-technical cells, installation of gas chromatographs for monitoring and analysing underground mine gases, installation of proximity warning devices to avoid collision of heavy earth moving machinery, environmental tele-monitoring systems in all degree-III gassy mines, slope monitoring systems for overburden benches and OB dumps etc. are some of the other important steps taken by coal companies for improving safety of miners and mining operations in the coal mines.

Coal linkages to private companies for power projects

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

- (a) whether Government is planning to provide coal linkages to private companies for new and upcoming power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the price at which Government proposes to sell coal to these companies, company-wise and the period stipulated for the sale of coal at this price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007, Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) [SLC (LT)] is authorized to recommend the Letters of Assurance (LoAs) for supply of coal. Based on the SLC (LT)'s recommendation, so far 177 LoAs have been issued to various power plants including Central/State Government Sector as well as IPPs (Independent Power Producers *i.e.*, private companies) covering capacity of 1,08,000 MW. Out of this 1,08,000 MW capacity, the competent authority in 2013 had approved signing of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) in respect of 78,000 MW capacity power plants which have been commissioned or are likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015. A Presidential Directive to this effect was issued to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 17.07.2013. The power projects of the remaining capacity of 30,000 MW are yet to be authorized for signing of FSAs. Keeping in view the negative coal balance reported by subsidiary coal companies of CIL, new linkages/Letters of Assurance (LoA) have not been granted to any of the sectors since 2010.

(c) The coal linkages/LoAs issued to the Power Producers are converted into Long Term Fuel Supply Agreements after achievement of prescribed milestones. The consumers under the FSA are supplied coal at the price notified by CIL from time to time. This applies to the regulated sectors (like Power Utilities including IPPs, Fertilizers, and Defence). For non-regulated sectors (like sponge iron, cement, steel, captive power plants and other industries), CIL charges a price which is about 20% higher than the notified price of power sector.

Sharing of clean environment cess with State Governments

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

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mining adversely affects the environment in the coal mining areas and causes other negative externalities;

(b) whether any State Government has requested the Central Government to share the 'Clean Environment Cess' with the State in which the cess has been collected;

(c) if so, what decision has been taken on such requests; and

(d) how much amount has been collected in different States as 'Clean Environment Cess' and for which States this amount has been sanctioned/utilised with State-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal mining, like any other developmental activity, does have impacts on Environment. However, such impacts in case of coal mining is generally contained within the project area itself. The impact of coal mining on the environment is assessed during EIA process, on project to project basis. Appropriate mitigation measures are planned in the EMP document to take care of the impact of coal mining on the surrounding environment and implemented. Due to various mitigation measures undertaken, the coal mining projects do not cause other negative externalities. For all the coal mining projects, composite EIA/EMP are prepared and prior environmental monitoring mechanism, for assessing the efficacy of mitigation measures undertaken is also proposed in the EIA/EMP Report. All the pollutants are kept within the prescribed limit and the compliance report is submitted to regulatory agencies on routine basis.

(b) to (d) As informed by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue has not received such request from any State Government.

Transfer of upfront payments for auctioned coal mines in Bengal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire amount received by the Centre on auctioning of coal mines in the State of Bengal has not been transferred to the State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of amount received on auctioning coal mines in Bengal region-wise and also the respective amount transferred to the State; and

(c) the details regarding the life period of the above mines and the estimated revenue that it will generate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned from the auction of coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 comprises of Upfront Amount as prescribed in the tender document, Auction proceeds and Royalty on per tonne of coal production, which shall be devolving entirely to the State Government. Out of the 31 coal mines auctioned under the provisions of the said Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder, 3 coal mines namely Sarisatolli, Trans Damodar and Ardhamgram are located in the State of West Bengal. The revenue generated till December, 2016 from the auction of these 3 coal mines is approximately ₹ 270.70 crores (excluding Royalty, Cess and Taxes).

Further, payments on account of monthly payment calculated on the quantity of coal produced as well as second and third instalments of Upfront Amount are now

deposited by the successful bidders directly with the host States where the coal mine is located.

An amount of ₹ 268.15 crores (approx.) has been transferred/deposited directly by the allocatee company to the State Government of West Bengal.

(c) The estimated revenue which would accrue to the State of West Bengal during the life of mine/lease period from the auction of 3 coal mines is ₹ 13,354 crore.

The extractable reserves and the peak rated capacity of these coal mines are as under:

Name of the coal mine	Balance extractable reserves as on 31.03.2014 (in million tonnes)	Peak Rated Capacity (in million tonnes)
Sarisatolli*	51.03	3.50
Ardhagram	18.93	0.40
Trans Damodar	47.32	1.00

*Sarisatolli coal mine is an operational coal mine.

Report of study group on enhancing coal royalty

327. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group constituted by the Ministry to consider revision of rates on royalty, has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering a proposal for enhancing the royalty on coal; and

(c) if so, by when this decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The study group, constituted to consider the revision of rate of royalty has submitted its report and the same is under consideration in the Ministry. The decision in this respect would be taken in due course.

Impact of global coal prices on overseas Indian assets

328. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the spurt in global coal prices in the past six months is likely to put Indian companies' overseas coal assets back in focus, with talks over fresh plans for these assets now underway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the coal mines abroad are more attractive than the blocks allocated in India in terms of quality of coal, viability and economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL) has surrendered two prospecting licenses held by its subsidiary Coal India Africana Limited in Mozambique and presently does not hold any foreign coal assets. Further, CIL is scouting for acquiring coking coal assets abroad, as India is faced with constraints of techno-commercially viable domestic coking coal reserves. The recent spurt in global coal prices, particularly for coking coal, is expected to create an encouraging scenario for such acquisition process.

Since CIL, at present does not have any assets abroad, the comparative analysis between coal mines in India and coal mines abroad can not be ascertained.

Decline in coal supply to power sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that coal supply to power sector declined by 2.9 per cent to 184.9 million tonnes in the first six months of the current fiscal even as demand for the fossil fuel has started picking up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the dispatch of dry fuel by Coal India Limited (CIL) in the corresponding period of financial year was at 190.6 MT;

(c) whether in September CIL's coal supply declined by 11.4 per cent to 27.1 MT as against 30.6 MT the same month last fiscal; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal supply to power sector under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) from CIL sources during the first six months of the current fiscal (Apr-Sep'16) declined by 2.8% to 185.34 Million Tonnes (MT) as against 190.63 MT during corresponding period last year.

(c) and (d) Coal supply to power sector under FSA from CIL sources during Sep'16 declined by 10.4% to 27.43 MT as against 30.62 MT during same month last year. However, during the period of April to December 2016, the coal based power generation grew by 6.18% to 674.492 BU as compared to the same period in the previous year. Keeping this in view, decline could be attributed primarily to regulated

lifting by power plants which preferred to consume from their stocks apart from heavy rains in coal fields in Aug'16 and Sep'16. Intermittent law and order problems in Jharkhand and Odisha also hampered coal transportation and despatch to TPPs.

Aligning domestic coal prices with international rates

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government favours aligning domestic coal prices with international rates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been severe opposition as they don't want markets to determine prices of coal in India;

(c) whether due to combination of lower international prices and inadequate domestic production, the value of India's coal imports touched a high of US \$ 17.8 billion in financial year 2015;

(d) whether higher domestic production in financial year 2016 lowered imports to US \$ 13.7 billion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal prices are not determined by the Government. After complete decontrol of coal prices w.e.f. 01.01.2000, Coal India Limited (CIL) fixes the basic prices of raw coking and non-coking coal produced by CIL and its subsidiary companies. The coal companies fix the coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends etc.

Coal India Limited has informed that the prices of higher grades coal are fixed by CIL from time-to-time keeping in view the recommendation of Integrated Energy Policy of Government of India, 2006, which provides that-High quality coking and non-coking coal which are exportable should be sold at export parity prices as determined by import price at the nearest port minus 15%".

(b) No such instances has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) to (e) Coal being under Open General Licence as per Import Policy of the Government, is imported by various traders and consuming industries. The details of coal imports for the period 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:-

Year	Import (Mte.)	Value (in Million ₹)
2014-15	217.78	1045066
2015-16	199.88	845035

Import of coal is not solely dependent on the domestic production of coal and international prices. It also depends on other factors like demand, power plant designed on imported coal, insufficient domestic availability of coking coal of required grade, distances between coal production and consumption centres, imposition of local levies like royalty/cess etc. which gives price advantage to imported coal.

Further, CIL has also taken various steps for promotion of import substitution.

NRDWP allocation for Punjab

331. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to Government of Punjab under the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds utilised by the State Government for the implementation of NRDWP in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether any irregularities in the utilisation of funds or implementation of the programme been noted, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by State Government of Punjab on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the year-wise quantum of funds allocated to and utilized by Government of Punjab under the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years are as under:-

Financial Year	Amount allocated (₹ in crores)	Amount utilized (₹ in crores)*
2013-14	96.89	159.05
2014-15	93.88	90.23
2015-16	39.77	36.57

*Amount utilized also include the previous year carry over funds.

(c) The Government of India implements National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to facilitate States in accelerating rural drinking water coverage. Drinking water supply is a State subject and the implementation of the programme lies with the States. The role of Government of India is to provide technical and financial support. Irregularities, if any, noted regarding utilization of funds or implementation of the programme, concerned State Governments are immediately informed for appropriate corrective measure.

Chemical contamination of water in villages

332. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of the villages in the country are affected by chemical contamination of water;

(b) if so, State and district-wise report therein; and

(c) the action taken and proposal details of Government to provide safe supply of domestic water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 31st January, 2017, out of 17,14,556 rural habitations, 13,334 habitations are affected by fluoride, 14,755 habitations are affected by arsenic (more than 0.01mg/L), 20,599 habitations are affected by iron, 13,893 habitations are affected by salinity, and 2,011 habitations are affected by nitrate. State-wise number of water quality (chemical) affected habitations as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 31st January, 2017 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise number of rural districts affected by water quality (chemical) as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 03rd February 2017 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(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 through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of clean drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water.

Upto 67% fund allocated to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition to this, 3% NRDWP fund is also provided for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of districts/sub district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to States could

be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

States have been asked to focus for piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source for sustainability of the schemes in water quality affected habitations. As an immediate measures, States have been provided 100% funds from NITI Aayog to mitigate arsenic and fluoride contamination through community water purification plants/last mile connectivity for which execution has started in 2016-17.

In addition to this, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on cost sharing basis between Centre and State. Under this Mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources.

Statement-I

State-wise number of water quality (chemical) affected habitations as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 31st January, 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Contamination-wise number of Habitations				
		Fluoride	Arsenic (More than 0.01mg/L)	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
		Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	447	0	0	71	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	343	47	0	0
4.	Assam	155	3726	6348	0	0
5.	Bihar	1013	1077	2498	1	4
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	75	0	774	3	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Haryana	197	45	0	8	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	157	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	7	4	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	997	130	2046	1	6
16.	Karnataka	962	21	101	75	508
17.	Kerala	73	3	223	103	37
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	109	418	5	12	0
20.	Maharashtra	93	1	20	150	105
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	1	10	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	43	0	0
25.	Odisha	62	2	1628	127	3
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	282	492	238	17	152
28.	Rajasthan	6589	3	6	12862	1034
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	204	50	1
31.	Telangana	1041	0	36	184	151
32.	Tripura	0	1	2587	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	200	262	1	82	1
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	14	0	3
35.	West Bengal	1039	8066	3766	147	1
TOTAL		13334	14755	20599	13893	2011

Statement-II

*State-wise number of rural districts affected by water quality (chemical)
as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 3rd February, 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total Number of rural districts	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	11	3	8	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	0	4	0	0
4.	Assam	27	12	8	25	0	0
5.	Bihar	38	9	12	15	1	1
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	0	7	15	2	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	33	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Haryana	21	0	10	1	4	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0	1	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	24	9	23	19	1	2
16.	Karnataka	30	2	22	19	12	20
17.	Kerala	14	0	5	12	11	6
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51	0	5	2	2	0
20.	Maharashtra	34	0	12	13	12	12
21.	Manipur	9	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	11	0	0	1	0	0
23.	Mizoram	8	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Nagaland	11	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Odisha	30	0	9	24	7	1
26.	Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	22	10	17	20	6	15
28.	Rajasthan	33	1	32	5	31	27
29.	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	31	0	0	2	2	1
31.	Telangana	9	0	9	6	7	8
32.	Tripura	8	0	0	8	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	75	10	28	5	3	1
34.	Uttarakhand	13	0	0	1	0	1
35.	West Bengal	19	7	6	18	4	1
TOTAL		659	60	216	220	113	99

Piped drinking water supply to rural households

333. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of piped drinking water connected to rural Indian households; and

(b) the State-wise details of households to be connected during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per information provided by States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State-wise details of piped drinking water connection to rural Indian households are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. The States have been vested with the power to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply projects and the Ministry assists them through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for this. States have been asked to focus on piped water supply schemes. Based on allocation of funds, the targets are fixed on yearly basis. The States have also been advised to encourage households to take household connections through extensive IEC (Information Education and Communication). The details of households to be

connected with piped drinking water supply during next three years have not been ascertained.

Statement

State-wise details of piped drinking water connection to rural Indian households

Sl. No.	State	Number of total rural household connections with piped water supply as on (01.02.2017)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6604
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1956529
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9917
4.	Assam	109091
5.	Bihar	107184
6.	Chhattisgarh	293399
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	4717385
9.	Haryana	1359546
10.	Himachal Pradesh	728873
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	459173
12.	Jharkhand	184274
13.	Karnataka	3034641
14.	Kerala	781502
15.	Madhya Pradesh	925097
16.	Maharashtra	4767101
17.	Manipur	16527
18.	Meghalaya	3301
19.	Mizoram	11705
20.	Nagaland	16144
21.	Odisha	205584
22.	Puducherry	40358
23.	Punjab	1337994

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	1008066
25.	Sikkim	69004
26.	Tamil Nadu	2665061
27.	Telangana	1758031
28.	Tripura	12453
29.	Uttar Pradesh	41501
30.	Uttarakhand	205474
31.	West Bengal	94317
TOTAL		26925836

Source: IMIS Format C-36.

Recycling of water under drinking water schemes

†334. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of recycling of water under drinking water schemes; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the plants installed for recycling of water in rural areas of Maharashtra including Marathwada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, State Governments are vested with the power to design and implement the drinking water supply schemes. To assist them for this, the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). However, as per Information, Education and Communication (IEC) guidelines of NRDWP, States are advised to focus on reuse/recycling of water.

Status of installation of Amrit technology in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

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

(a) the reasons for not installing Amrit technology (Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology) in worst affected States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for treatment of arsenic and fluoride in drinking water, so far;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when Government would equip each district of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with Amrit technology particularly, Ballia district; and

(c) the details of fund released and utilized for Amrit technology during current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) 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 through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme. State Governments including UP and Bihar are free to use the best technology suited to their requirement and situation for removal of arsenic and fluoride.

(b) and (c) Government of India has not made any plan for installation of specific technology like 'Amrit Technology' in U.P. and Bihar. Thus, no funds have been released to State Governments specially for adopting the specific 'Amrit' technology.

Steps taken to reduce water borne diseases

336. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reduction in the water borne diseases during the last three years, in view of article 21 which entitles every Indian citizen right to get safe drinking water;

(b) the statistics related to water borne diseases; and

(c) action taken by Government to reduce the water borne diseases that is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases (Dysentery and Diarrhea), Enteric Fever (Typhoid) and Viral Hepatitis A and E are caused by consumption of contaminated drinking water. State/UT-wise details of number of cases reported due to these diseases during 2014 to 2016 as per data compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Provision of safe drinking water and health services primarily falls within the ambit of the State/UT Governments. However, the Government of India has taken steps both for facilitating availability of safe drinking water as also for ensuring effective surveillance of outbreaks of such diseases and their prevention and management.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through its Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, helps the States/UTs to effectively detect and respond to disease outbreaks including water borne diseases by providing additional manpower, strengthening of laboratories, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment and funds. The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) also helps the States/UTs through surveillance, investigation, laboratory and other facilities. It also helps States in capacity building through training and developmental activities.

Health System strengthening support being given to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) also enhances capacity of the Health Institutions, up to the district level, to treat and manage water borne diseases.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of cases reported due to diseases caused by contaminated drinking water during 2014-2016

(A) State-wise cases due to cholera in India 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	9
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	20	46	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	158	52	75
8.	Haryana	7	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	36	5
12.	Karnataka	32	14	29
13.	Kerala	3	0	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17	104	50
15.	Maharashtra	252	289	44
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
18.	Mizoram	0	26	13
19.	Nagaland	0	0	6
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	56	54	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	15	8
25.	Telangana	NA	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	47	106
29.	West Bengal	173	131	119
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	15	5	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	10	15
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	65	59	121
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	1	0
TOTAL		844	889	622

Note: 1. 2014 Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014.

2. 2015 and 2016 Data is different for different reference period.

3. NA stands for Not Available.

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services.

(B) State-wise cases due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1332145	1019612	823644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12657	7062	10348
3.	Assam	83373	128392	67008

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
4.	Bihar	550038	438314	305918
5.	Chhattisgarh	115561	131956	124409
6.	Goa	16097	13204	9902
7.	Gujarat	504857	567123	463429
8.	Haryana	197898	187770	154780
9.	Himachal Pradesh	350459	334168	216927
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	515013	472843	402986
11.	Jharkhand	81451	71887	72431
12.	Karnataka	810781	827942	731702
13.	Kerala	402106	428837	221194
14.	Madhya Pradesh	768021	728261	539756
15.	Maharashtra	664014	822737	768991
16.	Manipur	29954	29159	26921
17.	Meghalaya	197024	75641	58328
18.	Mizoram	14201	14215	11546
19.	Nagaland	22301	11050	13005
20.	Odisha	767575	692484	584501
21.	Punjab	170438	179211	151579
22.	Rajasthan	676832	767794	624967
23.	Sikkim	39983	25283	31599
24.	Tamil Nadu	250264	310734	273887
25.	Telangana	NA	963573	700417
26.	Tripura	80388	70300	74017
27.	Uttarakhand	90428	108974	85452
28.	Uttar Pradesh	754582	774832	682876
29.	West Bengal	1896182	1663793	1588658
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23947	20841	16434
31.	Chandigarh	39277	45284	34354
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63337	50907	33118

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
33.	Daman and Diu	12831	13261	9082
34.	Delhi	120618	148734	103750
35.	Lakshadweep	6750	4029	3129
36.	Puducherry	87248	83172	74562
TOTAL		11748631	12233379	10095607

Note: 1. 2014 Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014.

2. 2015 and 2016 Data is different for different reference period.

3. NA stands for Not Available.

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services.

(C) State-wise cases due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186446	131657	103802
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4512	3563	4355
3.	Assam	5328	10049	13539
4.	Bihar	283679	251818	158793
5.	Chhattisgarh	32617	47838	54369
6.	Goa	573	1603	607
7.	Gujarat	29505	35362	31540
8.	Haryana	29990	31559	22845
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48786	40630	25123
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	57537	52359	35297
11.	Jharkhand	36663	26333	25912
12.	Karnataka	92959	85376	69866
13.	Kerala	2269	2860	1328
14.	Madhya Pradesh	155190	124244	82879
15.	Maharashtra	102299	128839	100894
16.	Manipur	10636	5422	3881
17.	Meghalaya	10395	3665	9626
18.	Mizoram	2758	2804	2201
19.	Nagaland	11604	5701	7247

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
20.	Odisha	90363	80658	53160
21.	Punjab	34651	34867	28252
22.	Rajasthan	83540	68323	77875
23.	Sikkim	716	174	411
24.	Tamil Nadu	29937	41125	21605
25.	Telangana	NA	163747	99467
26.	Tripura	10553	4022	3335
27.	Uttarakhand	28939	32034	26908
28.	Uttar Pradesh	225829	280746	312552
29.	West Bengal	90086	107949	108868
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	881	803	796
31.	Chandigarh	6021	12447	6384
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2439	1406	2738
33.	Daman and Diu	167	158	136
34.	Delhi	27339	24069	20740
35.	Lakshadweep	3	29	44
36.	Puducherry	1477	1738	1484
TOTAL		1736687	1845977	1518859

Note: 1. 2014 Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014.

2. 2015 and 2016 Data is different for different reference period.

3. NA stands for Not Available.

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services.

(D) State-wise cases due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) reported during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3716	2531	1736
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	378	267	237
3.	Assam	2033	917	1858
4.	Bihar	20670	25808	22308

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
5.	Chhattisgarh	548	532	423
6.	Goa	182	156	104
7.	Gujarat	4808	3736	2598
8.	Haryana	1934	5020	3612
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2808	1739	2350
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5110	4028	2974
11.	Jharkhand	1052	1230	1088
12.	Karnataka	6402	6478	4149
13.	Kerala	5567	3894	3929
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16145	12938	8580
15.	Maharashtra	6753	8386	7774
16.	Manipur	443	88	116
17.	Meghalaya	643	253	73
18.	Mizoram	194	138	216
19.	Nagaland	113	57	84
20.	Odisha	5069	4309	2262
21.	Punjab	4525	9330	5906
22.	Rajasthan	9719	3305	1468
23.	Sikkim	556	43	384
24.	Tamil Nadu	880	1066	510
25.	Telangana	NA	1735	2183
26.	Tripura	177	130	141
27.	Uttarakhand	9243	10242	7725
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16037	11088	8898
29.	West Bengal	4444	3865	2121
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262	80	102
31.	Chandigarh	766	1249	793
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	48	3

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016 (Prov.)
33.	Daman and Diu	65	64	20
34.	Delhi	6965	8362	6081
35.	Lakshadweep	16	10	6
36.	Puducherry	299	503	350
TOTAL		138554	133625	103162

Note: 1. 2014 Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014.

2. 2015 and 2016 Data is different for different reference period.

3. NA stands for Not Available.

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services.

Pilot project for drinking water security

337. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are getting contaminated water supply for quenching their thirst in many States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set up any pilot project for water security in water stressed and quality affected areas, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to include more blocks/units under the pilot project for providing drinking water security;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 31st January, 2017, out of 17,14,556 rural habitations, 66,663 habitations are there wherein one or more number of sources are affected by chemical contaminants. To make the available safe water to rural population, the State Government have been directed to make available the safe drinking water by under taking immediate measures like community water purification plants. They have also been asked to go for piped water supply schemes from alternative safe sources. States have been directed to ban the consumption of water from such

contaminated schemes/hand pumps for the purpose of drinking through extensive awareness programme.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken up water security projects in 15 selected blocks on pilot basis which are over exploited as per Central Ground Water Board assessment. As these projects are taken up on pilot basis, there is no proposal at present to include blocks/units under the National Rural Drinking Water Security pilot projects. The list of such blocks is given in the Statement (See below).

However, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) there is a sustainability component which is 10% of the total programme fund to be used for creating sustainability structures to ensure water security. The funding for the pilot project is made from the sustainability and support component of NRDWP.

Statement

List of over-exploited blocks with among the highest levels of groundwater development selected by States for pilot projects as on 17.1.2012

Name of the State		Name of the District	Name of the Block
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantapur	Gorantalu
	2.	Nalgonda	Moothey
	3.	Chittoor	Pileru
Gujarat	4.	Mahesana	Kheralu
Haryana	5.	Kaithal	Kaithal
Karnataka	6.	Kolar	Mulbagal
Maharashtra	7.	Amravati	Warud
	8.	Amravati	Morshi
Madhya Pradesh	9.	Ratlam	Piploda
	10.	Satna	Rampur Baghelan
Punjab	11.	Sangrur	Dhuri
Rajasthan	12.	Bhilwara	Raipur
Tamil Nadu	13.	Dharmapuri	Morappur
Uttar Pradesh	14.	Agra	Barauli Ahir
	15.	Jhansi	Mauranipur

Adoption of waste disposal models under SBM

338. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to adopt the waste disposal models of States like Jharkhand and Gujarat under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to incentivize these States while adopting their waste disposal models; 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) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the good practices in Solid and Liquid Waste Management undertaken by any State is shared with other States. However, the SBM (G) guidelines give freedom to the States to choose Solid and Liquid Waste Management model suitable to their local needs.

(c) and (d) The World Bank support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) project aims to incentivize the States on the basis of their performance in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The performance of the States will be gauged through an independent verification agency on the basis of certain performance indicators, called the Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs). One of the DLI is “Increase in percentage of rural population served by improved Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)”.

Arsenic contamination in drinking water

†339. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to resolve the problem of drinking water in cities/towns/areas where water is found to be contaminated with arsenic;
- (b) the policy decisions taken by Government for its eradication during the year 2014-2016 and the steps taken by Government for creating country-wide awareness about the same;
- (c) the details of the States/Union Territories/districts/towns/cities/areas that are in the grip of arsenic contamination; and
- (d) the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of clean drinking water to rural population.

As per the information received from the Ministry of Urban Development, urban water supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies etc. to plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water in the urban areas of the country. Ministry of Urban Development facilitates in framing broad policies, advisories and guidelines on water supply systems and provides additional central assistance under various programmes taken up from time to time.

In respect of rural areas, up to 67% fund allocated to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition to this, 3% NRDWP fund is also provided for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of districts/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of groundwater and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

States have been asked to focus for piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source for sustainability of the schemes in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, States have been provided 100% funds from NITI Aayog to mitigate arsenic and fluoride contamination through community water purification plants/last mile connectivity for which execution has started in 2016-17.

In addition to this, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on cost sharing basis between Centre and State. Under this Mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources.

5% of NRDWP funds on a 60:40 sharing pattern (Central: State) are used for different support activities including information, communication and education activities by the State Governments.

(c) and (d) As regards urban areas, as reported by Ministry of Urban Development, State and cities are responsible to provide water supply as per IS: 10500:2012 under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) since 2015 for taking up the water supply projects in the urban areas of the country. Under the mission it is aimed to achieve 100% coverage with water supply in all the 500 mission cities across the country.

As regards rural areas of the country, as reported by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 02 Feb., 2017, the areas of 66 districts of 8 States are in the grip of arsenic contamination. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of districts affected with arsenic as on 02.02.2017

State	District	State	District
Assam	Baksha		Bhagalpur
	Barpeta		Buxar
	Cachar		Darbhanga
	Darrang		Gaya
	Dhubri		Khagaria
	Goalpara		Lakhisarai
	Golaghat		Munger
	Jorhat		Nawada
	Kokrajhar		Patna
	Morigaon		Samastipur
	Nagaon		Saran
	Nalbari	Jharkhand	Garhwa
	Sivasagar		Giridih
	Sonitpur		Godda
Bihar	Begusarai		Hazaribag

State	District	State	District
	Jamtara	Rajasthan	Sikar
	Pakur	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar
	Palamu		Ballia
	Ranchi		Deoria
	Sahibganj		Gorakhpur
Karnataka	Gadag		Kheri
	Raichur		Lucknow
	Yadgir		Sambhal
Punjab	Amritsar		Sant Kabeer Nagar
	Bathinda		Siddharth Nagar
	Fazilka		Sonbhadra
	Firozepur	West Bengal	Bardhaman
	Gurdaspur		Hooghly
	Hoshiarpur		Maldah
	Kapurthala		Murshidabad
	Patiala		Nadia
	Rupnagar		North 24 Paraganas
	Tarn Taran		South 24 Paraganas

Schemes for providing drinking water to households by 2030

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

(a) whether Government proposes to implement any new scheme to provide drinking water to all households by 2030 in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of existing schemes for providing drinking water to households and their implementation status so far, scheme/ State-wise?

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

water supply is a State subject. The States have been vested with the power to plan, design, approve and implement schemes and the Ministry assists them through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe drinking water supply to entire rural population on sustained basis. The schemes do not come to this Ministry for approval. This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country for the period 2011-2022. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply. States have been asked to focus on piped water supply schemes. The States have also been advised to encourage households to take household connections through extensive IEC (Information Education and Communication).

For achieving the goal, as on date, there are 51,606 nos. of ongoing schemes as reported by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry. State-wise details of such schemes along with stage of their physical progress as on date 01.02.2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of schemes to provide piped water supply to rural households along with stage of their physical progress as on 01.02.2017

Sl. No.	State	No. of Total Ongoing Schemes	Schemes physically 100% complete but financially incomplete	75 to < 100% Physically Completed	50 to < 75% Physically Completed	25 to < 50% Physically Completed	0 to < 25% Physically Completed	0% Physically Completed	No. of Schemes where % of Physical Progress not updated on IMIS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151	6	13	6	1	117	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	485	4	70	2	10	121	278	0
3.	Assam	2778	831	515	228	245	689	269	1
4.	Bihar	453	56	67	97	66	167	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3061	248	199	244	135	1216	934	85
6.	Goa	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1317	409	215	160	150	139	240	4
8.	Haryana	262	29	49	36	21	55	26	46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	496	21	49	57	79	230	59	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1993	165	274	470	331	687	52	14
11.	Jharkhand	2395	72	155	9	9	2119	28	3
12.	Karnataka	12696	1775	1512	1703	1091	2943	3082	590
13.	Kerala	215	21	64	17	10	36	67	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5606	877	414	388	119	642	3081	85
15.	Maharashtra	8025	162	425	448	453	907	1251	4379
16.	Manipur	321	40	61	53	23	137	6	1
17.	Meghalaya	906	592	197	56	12	15	34	0
18.	Mizoram	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
19.	Nagaland	100	0	10	7	44	39	0	0
20.	Odisha	4652	399	576	188	115	1265	2103	6
21.	Puducherry	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	27	10	7	1	0	8	0	1
23.	Rajasthan	1208	435	35	46	75	389	151	77
24.	Sikkim	10	7	1	0	1	1	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	10	8	7	2	2	0	0

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Unstarred Questions

26.	Telangana	294	108	83	33	14	52	0	4
27.	Tripura	2008	395	122	35	54	65	1337	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1084	44	486	125	134	258	35	2
29.	Uttarakhand	152	19	40	37	30	23	3	0
30.	West Bengal	876	172	172	61	64	392	15	0
TOTAL		51606	6907	5819	4516	3288	12716	13053	5307

Boron and arsenic contamination in groundwater in NCR/Uttar Pradesh

†341. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether it has come to light in a research that the high contents of boron element and arsenic are found in groundwater of National Capital Region (NCR) and various parts of western Uttar Pradesh and their level is continuously increasing;

(b) whether according to experts industrial waste and waste coming through drains are main reasons of increase in rising levels of boron;

(c) the steps taken to purify drinking water supplied to NCR and western Uttar Pradesh so that the quantity of this element remains within permissible limits in drinking water; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not conducted any study for boron and arsenic. However the State Governments is conducting water quality testing for drinking water sources under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Further, as per the study taken up during 2015 by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Water Resources, arsenic is reported in Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Bijnor and Kannauj districts of western Uttar Pradesh above the permissible limit (10 ppb). Arsenic in ground water was mostly found around 11.37 ppb in these districts. Out of these, only two samples had considerably high arsenic content 60 and 103 ppb respectively (Madanpur in Shahjahanpur district and Kuisumkhor in Kannauj district).

Boron in ground water is not being monitored by them as reported by CGWB. Moreover, CGWB informed that, in the same survey, arsenic in ground water was reported in east and north east districts of Delhi. Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam has reported that no such study has been carried out in Western Uttar Pradesh. However, no such report/study has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation by experts.

(c) and (d) 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 through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Upto 67% of funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for water quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that where ever required, suitable treatment units capable of removing contamination are being installed. Piped water supply schemes are being implemented to ensure contamination free water. Delhi Jal Board is supplying drinking water to the citizens of Delhi from all available sources as per drinking water specifications published by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS): 10500.

**Provision of safe drinking water at public places under
Panchayats in Maharashtra**

342. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that under National Rural Water Drinking Programme (NRDWP), it was envisaged that safe drinking water shall be provided at all public places under each Panchayat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Panchayats in Maharashtra that have been provided with the facility of safe drinking water at public places under the scheme and what special efforts are being made to achieve the target by 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, drinking water is to be provided to every public place including school, anganwadi, public building, Panchayat office, community halls, temples, other religious institutions, market places, mela-ground, cremation ground etc. The programme will also address the needs of floating population by installing street stand posts at convenient locations.

(c) The Ministry monitors the coverage of drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not villages or Gram Panchayat. There are 27895 Gram Panchayats, 40995 villages and 100066 habitations in the State of Maharashtra. As reported

by the State Government of Maharashtra the target for 2016-17 coverage is 1891 habitations, out of which 1761 habitations are partially covered and 130 habitations are quality affected. The present status of coverage of habitations as provided by State Government of Maharashtra is as under:—

Total No. of Habitations	100066
Fully Covered Habitations (<i>i.e.</i> getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	87814
Partially Covered Habitations (<i>i.e.</i> getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	11854
Quality Affected Habitations (<i>i.e.</i> containing chemical and bacteriological contaminant)	398

As reported by State Government of Maharashtra, the public places in these habitations are considered for coverage through water supply scheme.

Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. This Ministry thrives on effective and prudent monitoring of its various schemes to provide safe drinking water to each and every household. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored through periodic National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. During the financial year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 252.71 crores has been provided to the State Government of Maharashtra for providing drinking water supply to rural habitations where public places are also located.

Chemical contamination in drinking water

343. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the names of those 100 districts of India where drinking water is highly contaminated;

(b) the States to which these districts belong;

(c) whether the water in these districts is not suitable for drinking due to natural factors or due to excess use of pesticides, GM seeds, fertilizers, etc. in those areas;

(d) the chemicals which have been found in excess quantity in drinking water in these districts; and

(e) the steps taken to purify the contaminated water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 3 Feb., 2017, the names of 100 districts belong to 13 States where high incidence of drinking water contamination found is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Yes. Presence of contaminants like fluoride, arsenic, iron, nitrate, salinity and heavy metals in drinking water generally occur due to geogenic reasons (natural factors). However, no specific study has been carried out by this Ministry for the causes of drinking water contamination due to excess use of pesticides, GM seeds, fertilizers etc.

(d) In these districts, various contaminants *viz.* fluoride, arsenic, iron, nitrate, salinity and heavy metals in rural drinking water are reported by State Governments into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry.

(e) Upto 67% fund allocated to the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for water quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition to this, 3% NRDWP fund is also provided for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new/upgradation of districts/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of groundwater and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

States have been asked to focus for piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source for sustainability of the schemes in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, States have been provided 100% funds from NITI Aayog to mitigate arsenic and fluoride contamination through community water purification plants/last mile connectivity for which execution has started in 2016-17.

In addition to this, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on cost sharing basis between Centre and State. Under this mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources.

Statement

List of top 100 quality affected districts as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 03.02.2017

Sl. No.	State	District	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metals	Total
1.	Rajasthan	Barmer	-	638	-	8,845	5	-	9,488
2.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	-	984	-	2,687	125	-	3,796
3.	West Bengal	Hooghly	8	-	2,264	-	-	-	2,272
4.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	-	1,073	-	113	167	-	1,353
5.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	1	393	693	-	-	-	1,087
6.	Assam	Udalguri	-	22	1,045	-	-	6	1,073
7.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	-	701	351	-	-	-	1,052
8.	Jharkhand	Dumka	-	6	946	-	-	-	952
9.	Assam	Nagaon	1	1	933	-	-	-	935
10.	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	-	-	840	-	-	-	840
11.	Assam	Sonitpur	-	-	817	-	-	-	817
12.	Jharkhand	Pakur	2	59	718	-	-	-	779
13.	Bihar	Saharsa	-	-	770	-	-	-	770
14.	Bihar	Supaul	-	-	766	-	-	-	766
15.	Tripura	South Tripura	-	-	755	-	-	-	755
16.	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	411	-	248	85	-	-	744

17.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	-	-	715	-	-	-	715
18.	Tripura	Khowai	-	-	709	-	-	-	709
19.	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	1	-	643	53	-	-	697
20.	Assam	Baksha	-	-	675	-	-	-	675
21.	Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	-	3	662	-	-	-	665
22.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	-	40	-	585	7	-	632
23.	Bihar	Araria	-	4	625	-	-	-	629
24.	Assam	Dhemaji	-	-	617	-	-	-	617
25.	Rajasthan	Jalor	-	457	-	117	16	-	590
26.	Assam	Tinsukia	-	-	585	-	-	-	585
27.	Tripura	Sepahijala	-	-	559	-	-	-	559
28.	Punjab	Patiala	2	173	65	1	-	316	557
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	-	366	-	54	102	-	522
30.	West Bengal	Maldah	40	4	458	-	-	-	502
31.	Rajasthan	Tonk	-	448	-	5	33	-	486
32.	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	-	-	464	8	-	-	472
33.	Tripura	Gomati	-	-	466	-	-	-	466
34.	Tripura	Dhalai	-	-	462	-	-	-	462
35.	Tripura	West Tripura	-	-	462	-	-	-	462

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Sl. No.	State	District	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metals	Total
36.	Odisha	Koraput	-	-	460	-	-	-	460
37.	Jharkhand	Sareikela and Kharsawan	-	5	451	-	-	-	456
38.	Odisha	Cuttack	-	2	446	-	-	-	448
39.	West Bengal	Purulia	-	229	200	-	1	-	430
40.	Assam	Golaghat	102	-	321	-	-	-	423
41.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	113	304	-	-	-	418
42.	West Bengal	Bankura	-	43	366	-	-	-	409
43.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	-	6	396	-	1	-	403
44.	Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	-	347	18	-	37	-	402
45.	Assam	Jorhat	118	-	268	-	-	-	386
46.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1	-	384	-	-	-	385
47.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	-	360	1	2	18	-	381
48.	Punjab	Rupnagar	6	-	106	-	10	257	379
49.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	1	30	347	-	-	-	378
50.	Karnataka	Kolar	-	223	3	5	145	-	376
51.	Bihar	Purnia	-	-	364	-	-	-	364
52.	Punjab	Firozpur	5	7	109	3	40	195	359

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Unstarred Questions

53.	Assam	Sivasagar	8	-	349	-	-	-	357
54.	West Bengal	Nadia	300	-	56	-	-	-	356
55.	Telangana	Warangal(21)	-	277	19	22	36	-	354
56.	West Bengal	Bardhaman	17	-	323	-	-	-	340
57.	Odisha	Nayagarh	-	15	320	-	-	-	335
58.	Telangana	Mahaboobnagar(14)	-	143	55	84	52	-	334
59.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1	3	159	-	28	142	333
60.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	-	249	-	5	78	-	332
61.	Bihar	Gopalganj	-	-	322	1	4	-	327
62.	Rajasthan	Banswara	-	288	-	3	35	-	326
63.	Assam	Darrang	3	-	320	-	-	-	323
64.	Bihar	Munger	79	19	220	-	-	-	318
65.	Odisha	Kendrapara	-	-	279	22	-	-	301
66.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	-	-	299	-	-	-	299
67.	Tripura	North Tripura	-	-	297	-	-	-	297
68.	Bihar	Kishanganj	-	-	295	-	-	-	295
69.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	-	-	273	22	-	-	295
70.	Assam	Barpeta	16	1	265	-	-	-	282
71.	Punjab	Amritsar	117	2	127	-	10	25	281

Sl. No.	State	District	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metals	Total
72.	Rajasthan	Churu	-	177	-	54	42	-	273
73.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	41	3	70	-	-	154	268
74.	Rajasthan	Alwar	-	207	-	60	-	-	267
75.	Jharkhand	Palamu	1	130	133	1	-	-	265
76.	Assam	Dibrugarh	-	-	263	-	-	-	263
77.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	-	33	229	-	-	-	262
78.	Assam	Kamrup	-	3	257	-	-	-	260
79.	Bihar	Begusarai	5	-	253	-	-	-	258
80.	Bihar	Banka	-	249	6	-	-	-	255
81.	Assam	Morigaon	2	-	239	-	-	-	241
82.	Bihar	Katihar	-	-	237	-	-	-	237
83.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	-	203	1	1	29	-	234
84.	Karnataka	Mandya	-	44	72	-	107	-	223
85.	Punjab	Moga	-	1	52	-	1	166	220
86.	Telangana	Nalgonda (23)	-	176	3	28	9	-	216
87.	Tripura	Unakoti	-	-	215	-	-	-	215
88.	Rajasthan	Karauli	-	130	-	39	43	-	212
89.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	-	-	210	-	-	-	210

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Unstarred Questions

90.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur(12)	-	209	-	-	-	-	209
91.	Odisha	Puri	-	-	173	34	-	-	207
92.	Assam	Dhubri	21	93	88	-	-	-	202
93.	Assam	Nalbari	1	17	181	-	-	-	199
94.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	-	126	2	51	20	-	199
95.	Punjab	Ludhiana	-	5	50	2	6	134	197
96.	West Bengal	Howrah	-	-	191	1	-	-	192
97.	Assam	Lakhimpur	-	-	191	-	-	-	191
98.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	-	16	-	60	111	-	187
99.	Karnataka	Tumkur	-	75	26	45	37	-	183
100.	Rajasthan	Dausa	-	151	-	3	29	-	183

Supply of pure drinking water and sanitation for all

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

(a) the State-wise, rural and urban area wise and year-wise details of the target set and achieved during the last three years including year 2016-17 for supply of pure drinking water and sanitation in the country; and

(b) the action plan and effective measures for making sources of drinking water pollution free and targets set for providing pure drinking water to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) In respect of urban area, as per information furnished by the Ministry of Urban Development, urban water supply and sanitation including solid waste management is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, design, execute and operate water supply and sanitation schemes including solid waste management schemes in the urban areas of the country. The Ministry of Urban Development facilitates in framing broad policies, advisories and guidelines on water supply and sanitation systems including solid waste management systems and provides Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various programmes taken up from time-to-time.

As per the Census 2011 household amenities data, 92% urban household are having water supply within 100 m. of their premises and the rest of 8% are having sources of water supply located beyond 100 m. from their premises. Out of those households which are having drinking water supply within 100 meters of their premises, 70.6% is having tap water supply and another 22.4% is having other improved water supply such as covered wells, hand pumps, tube wells and bore wells.

Government of India has launched “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)” on 25th June, 2015 under which the first priority is to provide universal coverage of tap water supply to all 500 Mission cities/towns with a population of 1 lakh and above. AMRUT also aims to support States in providing 100% treated water supply in the above mentioned Mission cities/towns.

Rural Water Supply is also State subject and for improving coverage, this Ministry assists the states by providing technical and financial assistance under Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). State-wise details of the target and achievement for the coverage of habitations under NRDWP in this respect for last three years including 2016-17 are given in Statement-I.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry has advised the States to plan and sustain drinking water schemes from safe sources. In case of pollution coming to water sources, they are advised to go for necessary and suitable water treatment.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched from 2.10.2014 to accelerate Sanitation facilities in the rural areas. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand-driven scheme, hence no State-wise targets are fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM (G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise details of the target and achievement for the coverage of habitations under NRDWP for last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 01.02.2016)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	4	0	5	0	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5798	6379	2744	2819	980	1905	1005	1269
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	304	369	248	214	217	143	188	40
4.	Assam	7175	6552	9938	6399	3993	1659	1752	188
5.	Bihar	13832	12787	13000	12236	5692	7189	7777	931
6.	Chhattisgarh	10700	11832	10900	12173	3894	3670	4169	756
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	1050	4085	1075	2509	961	1193	32	1206
9.	Haryana	818	702	534	523	248	317	263	157
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2587	2500	2560	1115	1536	1300	722
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	955	901	803	642	359	233	380	66
12.	Jharkhand	12132	12546	16535	9185	7307	1868	1430	2246
13.	Karnataka	10378	17522	10003	15398	4551	19791	12000	7527
14.	Kerala	924	356	1000	221	429	432	463	225

15.	Madhya Pradesh	13050	13858	10876	12378	5421	11478	338	5539
16.	Maharashtra	4713	4064	4200	3747	1611	1566	1955	506
17.	Manipur	250	260	200	224	52	80	50	81
18.	Meghalaya	616	549	200	285	280	242	110	28
19.	Mizoram	45	57	52	51	31	28	35	9
20.	Nagaland	85	155	120	190	24	168	54	148
21.	Odisha	13500	18447	13500	20521	8620	15224	9300	6542
22.	Puducherry	23	0	23	0	5	0	5	0
23.	Punjab	1939	1227	1850	570	261	251	779	446
24.	Rajasthan	2990	4244	3173	3513	1963	2763	2039	990
25.	Sikkim	200	87	200	128	45	81	40	14
26.	Tamil Nadu	6000	5742	4805	8622	1494	1390	3269	1698
27.	Telangana			2057	2143	802	1669	915	573
28.	Tripura	1178	1120	1382	1538	525	938	565	257
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25000	22666	24500	10461	2334	4300	1354	44
30.	Uttarakhand	1083	988	1056	976	473	479	495	377
31.	West Bengal	4600	3347	4620	5891	2497	5295	4766	3473
TOTAL		141838	153429	142098	136117	56191	85888	56835	36058

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM(G) during last three years and current year as on 02.02.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto 02.02.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	941
2.	Andhra Pradesh	138721	213867	354996	565442
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	12902	19439	18850
4.	Assam	160602	148237	465545	574545
5.	Bihar	161646	165457	427038	375788
6.	Chhattisgarh	67457	39128	357107	1004884
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	28637	0
9.	Gujarat	155268	335762	922728	1200511
10.	Haryana	116426	107765	132661	42481
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9170	54265	66632	80801
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	70884	8496	64665	48346
13.	Jharkhand	76818	98512	315130	556832
14.	Karnataka	505697	791687	533011	532464
15.	Kerala	39601	34101	11752	194955
16.	Madhya Pradesh	515583	521739	1022566	1219257
17.	Maharashtra	559042	500897	889170	1145147
18.	Manipur	35442	27860	47636	34696
19.	Meghalaya	29012	42002	44129	32520
20.	Mizoram	4524	534	6026	2311
21.	Nagaland	20102	0	22617	1906
22.	Odisha	33759	130925	1329832	956188
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1598
24.	Punjab	3912	9887	71543	81001

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Rajasthan	266197	653306	2164590	2162710
26.	Sikkim	3443	3562	3707	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	313402	378162	948287	522904
28.	Telangana	180682	130725	240168	324680
29.	Tripura	6077	24869	61173	33043
30.	Uttar Pradesh	789092	515427	694487	1287238
31.	Uttarakhand	91084	57833	64030	311903
32.	West Bengal	608218	847080	1432065	1953327
TOTAL		4976294	5854987	12741367	15267269

Estimates and enquiries on forest fires

345. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forest fires, the area affected in hectares and the loss in terms of money, during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether frequency of forest fires in States like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh have increased, if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether an enquiry has pointed out that miscreants purposefully caused fire to encroach upon forest land, if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to constitute an independent agency to estimate the losses in real terms and earmark budget for compensation; and

(e) if so, the details of Government's response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) This Ministry does not maintain the details in respect of number of forest fires, the area affected in hectares and the loss in terms of money. However, the State/UT-wise number of forest fire alerts reported by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the available information, there was an increase in number of forest fire alerts in the year 2016 in comparison to year 2014 and year 2015.

(c) The Ministry is not in receipt of any enquiry report indicating that miscreants purposefully caused fire to encroach upon forest land.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has no proposal to constitute an independent agency to estimate the losses in real terms and earmark budget for compensation.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise number of forest fire alerts in last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	1	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,458	1,075	1,699
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	535	358	293
4.	Assam	2,536	1,656	1,766
5.	Bihar	140	45	321
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,018	1,272	2,808
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	2
11.	Goa	3	-	10
12.	Gujarat	74	117	262
13.	Haryana	5	6	43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	32	22	199
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	74	13	217
16.	Jharkhand	202	457	740
17.	Karnataka	424	295	831
18.	Kerala	114	91	165
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	534	294	2,675
21.	Maharashtra	702	721	1,874
22.	Manipur	1,774	1,286	1,105
23.	Meghalaya	1,123	1,373	966
24.	Mizoram	2,189	2,468	1,318
25.	Nagaland	886	722	678
26.	Odisha	1,904	1,467	2,763

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014	2015	2016
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	20	7	45
29.	Rajasthan	53	90	66
30.	Sikkim	-	3	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	284	95	113
32.	Telangana	-	1,052	1,154
33.	Tripura	1,160	476	346
34.	Uttar Pradesh	218	130	691
35.	Uttarakhand	379	207	1,501
36.	West Bengal	116	138	142
GRAND TOTAL		19,054	15,937	24,817

Environmental impact of destruction of forest cover

†346. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether a number of research studies have proved a point that an indiscriminate destruction of forest cover has led to two billion tonnes of extra carbon dioxide getting released into environment each year and resulting in a massive depletion of Ozone layer;

(b) the action plan formulated by the Ministry to deal with the looming threat over various Indian cities, in the wake of melting glaciers and steadily rising sea water level, owing to the phenomenon of global warming; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir. Available studies do not indicate any impact of Carbon dioxide emissions, irrespective of source, on the Ozone layer.

(b) and (c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was formulated in 2008 to *inter alia* advance objectives of adaptation and mitigation of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Climate Change. The NAPCC has been implemented through eight national missions which incorporate multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving India's key goals in the context of Climate Change. The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system (NMSHE) strengthens the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers. A research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has also been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) includes measures to make habitats sustainable through improvements in energy in buildings, management of solid waste and modal shift to public transport.

A common framework has been developed for preparation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of NAPCC. 32 States/UTs have prepared their SAPCC.

Further, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, restricts setting up and expansion of industries, operations and processes in Coastal Regulation Zone. The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) programme builds capacity for implementation of comprehensive coastal management and mapping and demarcation of coastal hazard lines for development of emergency response plans in all the Coastal States and Union Territories.

Dumping of sewage and dead bodies in rivers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one billion litres of raw, untreated sewage and hundreds of dead bodies are dumped in rivers on a daily basis, and the level of Coliform bacteria is over 2800 times the level considered safe by the WHO; and

(b) if so, the details of its present condition and by when Government would improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Discharge of untreated domestic sewage and disposal of dead bodies in rivers contribute to coliform contamination in the river. As per the report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published in March 2015, sewage generation from urban areas is estimated at around 62,000 mld, whereas the total treatment capacity available is only 23,277 mld (37% of the sewage generation). CPCB, in association with State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees is assessing the river water quality at

1275 locations in the country. Total and Faecal coliforms, which indicate presence of pathogens in water, are conforming to the desired levels in 47% observations and 62% observations respectively in river water samples.

(b) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage as well as proper disposal of dead bodies for abatement of pollution of rivers. 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). NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which is handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore. So far, sewage treatment capacity of 2373 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP Programme (excluding Ganga and its tributaries).

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

Ban on diesel vehicles in Delhi-NCR area

348. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to ban old diesel vehicles in Delhi-NCR area to address air pollution problem;

(b) if so, whether any study has been done to determine that diesel vehicles are more polluting than petrol and CNG vehicles; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Government has no such proposal under consideration. However, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* directions dated 07.04.2015 in the matter of Vardhman Kaushik *Vs.* Union of India and others, has restrained diesel vehicles older than 10 years from plying in Delhi.

(b) and (c) According to available studies, a diesel vehicle is known to emit more particulate matter and oxides of Nitrogen as compared to petrol vehicles. Further, Delhi Government along with IIT Kanpur has carried out a study of load

estimation of various pollutants from different categories of vehicles. The study has indicated that there is a significant contribution of diesel vehicles to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Delhi.

Air pollution in places other than mega cities

349. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to address the problem of air pollution in places other than mega cities like Delhi;

(b) whether Government would consider setting up of an environmental police to take immediate action against barbecues, garbage incineration, burning of wood and other biomass;

(c) whether any official study has been done on air pollution in various parts of the country other than Delhi; and

(d) if so, what are the recommendations and how many of them have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Major steps taken by Government to address the problem of air pollution in cities of the country, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in NCR etc.

(b) Presently, Government has no such proposal for setting up of an environmental police.

(c) Ambient Air Quality is regularly studies/monitored at 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns including mega cities covering 29 States and 6 Union Territories under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and PM₁₀ (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) across the country. In view of this, no study is required.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Air pollution due to cutting of trees

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

(a) whether increase in air pollution due to emissions from factories, and cutting of trees poses a serious threat to human life;

(b) if so, the number of people who have died due to air pollution in cities and metro cities during the last three years;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check and reduce air pollution in cities and metro cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardio-vascular diseases which impairs quality of human life besides other factors such as lifestyle, obesity, hypertension, smoking, food habits etc.

(b) and (c) No credible and scientifically rigorous methodology has been established to quantify number of deaths directly as a result of air pollution.

(d) The major steps taken by Government to check and reduce air pollution in cities and metro cities, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; universalization

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Release of funds to States under CAMPA

351. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is due to release funds to States under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the States are utilising the funds released under CAMPA and expenditure against the releases, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) No funds have so far been released to States/UTs in terms of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016. However funds have been released to the States/UTs by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The funds are utilized for afforestation and ancillary activities, in terms of the Annual Plans of Operation drawn up as per the State CAMPA guidelines.

Statement

Details of the funds released to the States/UTs by the Ad-hoc CAMPA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (In ₹)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57,687,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,497,015,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,583,684,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (In ₹)
4.	Assam	808,858,100.00
5.	Bihar	1,168,443,400.00
6.	Chandigarh	27,222,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	10,132,440,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,218,000.00
9.	Daman and Diu	
10.	Delhi	176,748,000.00
11.	Goa	454,665,000.00
12.	Gujarat	2,838,332,000.00
13.	Haryana	1,769,550,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,774,689,400.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,377,835,000.00
16.	Jharkhand	9,191,239,300.00
17.	Karnataka	4,393,833,000.00
18.	Kerala	76,558,000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,615,347,000.00
21.	Maharashtra	9,096,865,000.00
22.	Manipur	587,369,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	167,264,000.00
24.	Mizoram	232,252,000.00
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	15,811,525,050.00
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	2,614,663,872.00
29.	Rajasthan	3,814,817,000.00
30.	Sikkim	704,826,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	174,029,000.00
32.	Telangana	2,000,001,000.00
33.	Tripura	429,036,300.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (In ₹)
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,318,385,400.00
35.	Uttarakhand	7,323,890,000.00
36.	West Bengal	374,153,000.00
TOTAL		103,596,440,822.00

IT enabled monitoring of river pollution

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

(a) whether Government has any concrete plans for IT enabled monitoring of the river pollution in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees is assessing the water quality of surface and ground water at 2500 locations in the country under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. The monitoring data is stored in a server in CPCB and transmitted through electronic mode in Environmental Water Quality Data Entry System (E-WQ-DES) by 143 laboratories through web-portal developed by CPCB for data entry of water quality of aquatic resources.

Monitoring of water quality is also carried out through Real Time Water Quality Monitoring System on river Ganga and Yamuna at 10 locations in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi. The network of monitoring stations are assessing the water quality for ten parameters through sensors with a programmed frequency of 15 minutes and transmitting the data to Central receiving station server in CPCB for visualization of water quality of river Ganga at eight locations—Haridwar, Kannauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi (upstream and downstream), Patna and Kolkata and river Yamuna at two locations—Wazirabad and Okhla.

Information technology is embedded in the real time monitoring system for temporary storage of data in data logger and transmitted through mobile network technology to the computer server for permanent storage and visualization in public domain through web portal.

Reduction in use of plastic

353. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce unnecessary use of plastic and promote increase in the use of bio-degradable plastic;

(b) the details and statistics of use of plastic and the magnitude of garbage creation by plastic during the last three years; and

(c) the percentage that was recycled during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Ministry has notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, which provide ways and means for waste reduction and environmentally sound management of plastic waste. The generators of waste are mandated to take steps to minimize plastic waste generation. The conditions for using plastic for packaging, wrapping and carrying commodities have been specified in the rules. The Rules prohibit use of plastic for packaging gutkha, pan masala and tobacco. The provisions related to sale and marketing of compostable plastic have been incorporated in the Rules.

(b) and (c) As per information available with Central Pollution Control Board, the total plastic waste generation in 60 major cities is approximately 4060 tons/day. The share of recyclable and non-recyclable plastic waste is 7% approx. of the total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation. The statistics on magnitude of garbage creation by plastic in last three years is not readily available. As per the estimate of Central Pollution Control Board, about 60% of the total plastic waste generation is recycled.

Industrial garbage in major rivers

†354. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding abundant industrial garbage in major rivers of the country;

(b) the names of the States which are affected with problem of garbage in the rivers;

(c) whether Government is giving any guidelines to the States to deal with the problem of such garbage affected rivers; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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) As per the existing environmental regulations, disposal of industrial garbage is permitted only at authorized sites. Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluent. Non-point sources of pollution like agricultural runoff, open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites etc., also contribute to this pollution. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 920 grossly polluting Industries discharging effluent into rivers across the country. These industries are required to meet the prescribed effluent quality norms before discharging their treated effluent into water bodies. CPCB has also identified 302 polluted river stretches in the country. State-wise details of Polluted River Stretches are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) CPCB issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in the country, for setting up of sewage treatment plants in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals, under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

The Government has also comprehensively revised and notified the various Waste Management Rules such as (i) The Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, (ii) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, (iii) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, (iv) The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, (v) The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and (vi) The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are the designated authorities for monitoring and compliance under these rules.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of Polluted River Stretches and Cities/Towns

State	Cities/Towns along Polluted River Stretches	Number of Polluted River Stretches
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8	06
Assam	49	28

1	2	3
Bihar	8	05
Chhattisgarh	12	05
Daman and Diu	2	01
Delhi	1	01
Goa	9	08
Gujarat	38	20
Haryana	7	02
Himachal Pradesh	14	08
Jammu and Kashmir	18	09
Jharkhand	16	08
Karnataka	24	15
Kerala	22	13
Madhya Pradesh	37	21
Maharashtra	161	49
Manipur	17	12
Meghalaya	12	10
Nagaland	4	03
Odisha	20	12
Punjab	5	02
Rajasthan	20	08
Sikkim	11	05
Tamil Nadu	23	07
Telangana	18	07
Tripura	4	02
Uttar Pradesh	37	13
Uttarakhand	6	05
West Bengal	47	17
TOTAL	650	302

Kasturirangan report on Western Ghats

355. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and recommendations made by the High Level Working Group under Dr. Kasturirangan on the eco-sensitive areas in the Western Ghats;

(b) whether Government has decided to proceed with the recommendations of the report presented by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations that have been adopted, along with the proposed timelines for the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Salient features and recommendations of the Report of the High Level Working Group (HLWG) headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan relate to definition and delimitation of the Western Ghats Region, identification and demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) in the Western Ghats, and regulation/prohibition of certain activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems in the Western Ghats ESA.

(b) and (c) The Government has issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November 2013 to provide immediate protection to the Western Ghats and to maintain its environmental integrity. As per the Directions, the five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities *e.g.* (i) Mining, quarrying and sand mining (ii) Thermal Power Plants (iii) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq. m. area and above (iii) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha. and above and/or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq.m. and above and (v) Red category of industries identified in the HLWG Report as having maximum impacts on ecosystems are not to be considered for granting Environmental Clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) of Western Ghats.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued a draft Notification on 04.09.2015 declaring an area of 56,825 sq. km. spread over six States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the Western Ghats region as Ecologically Sensitive. A time-limit of 545 days has been provided for finalisation of the draft Notification.

Utilisation of forest land by Karnataka Government

356. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal received from Karnataka Government under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act for utilizing forest land to provide electricity connections to 23 forest villages/hamlets and construction of Upper Tunga Project; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry, so far, to give forest clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The details of the proposal from Karnataka Government under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for utilizing forest land to provide electricity connection to forest village/hamlets are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The forest clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to Upper Tunga Project has been accorded approval *vide* letter dated 13.12.2004.

Statement

Details of proposals approved under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for village electrification in Karnataka State since 1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Area diverted (in Ha.)	Approval No. and Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Release of 13.14 ha. of forest land in Haliyal Taluk for Rural Electrification Programme in five villages - (i) Gund, (ii) Shevalli (iii) Yermukh (iv) Nandigunda and (v) Kariyadi.	13.14	No.8-363/82-FRY(Cons) dated 30.11.1982
2.	Release of 2.54 ha. of forest land in favour of Karnataka Electricity Board for laying of High Tension Line from Kaggundi to Nuz village for electrification of Kaggundi village, Uttara Kannada District under Rural Electrification Scheme	2.54	No.8-284/82-FRY(Cons) dated 24.01.1983
3.	Diversion of 5.56 ha. of forest land for laying 11 KV power line to electrify remote village of Kallalli in Uttara Kannada District.	5.56	No.8-436/83-FRY(Cons) dated 24.01.1984

1	2	3	4
4.	Diversion of 0.749 ha. of forest land for construction of KPTCL 66/11 KV sub-station at Kumbalgodu extension of forest of Bidadi Hobali of Ramanagar taluk for facilitating electricity to the surrounding villages of Bidadi.	0.749	No.4-KRB 365/2007-BAN dated 27.03.2008

Regulation of pet business

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to reign in growing pet business which is mushrooming with little or no accountability;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a regulatory framework for the pet business including defining of space requirements for various pets kept in pet shops in order to save these animals from cruelty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Government has notified the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop Rules), 2016 on 16.12.2016. These rules have been notified for regulating the pet shops and laying down norms for preventing cruelty inflicted on animals kept in pet shops, if any. The Rules also include provision for space requirement.

Installation of air quality forecasting systems by PCBs

358. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to instruct various Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) in the country to install air quality forecasting systems in various cities of the country, falling under their jurisdiction, so that people could know about the level of the quality prevalent in that city at a particular time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) There is

currently no proposal to instruct various Pollution Control Boards to install air quality forecasting systems. However, for effective communication of air quality status to people in easily understandable terms, Air Quality Index (AQI) has been developed by Central Pollution Control Board which rates the quality of ambient air in six categories with colour code. The six AQI categories are namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe. Each of these categories is decided based on ambient concentration values of air pollutants and their likely health impacts. Further, System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR-India), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Ministry of Earth Sciences has installed air quality forecasting systems for 1 to 3 days in Delhi, Mumbai and Pune.

Schemes for managing unproductive and stray animals

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

(a) whether the Animal Welfare Board is implementing schemes for managing unproductive and stray animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons as to why it is under the purview of this Ministry and not the Department of Animal Husbandry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Government implements through the Animal Welfare Board of India various Central sector schemes under which Grant-in-aid is provided to animal welfare organizations/NGOs, local bodies, non-profitable institutions including Gaushalas/ Pinjrapoles recognized by the Board for welfare of animals including unproductive and stray animals. Such schemes *inter alia* include grants for the maintenance of old and sick animals being sheltered and treated at the organisations' shelter house, cattle rescue maintenance grant for the maintenance of animals rescued from illegal transportation and slaughterhouses, establishment and maintenance of shelter houses for care and protection of uncared animals, animal birth control and immunization of stray dogs and ambulance services to animals in distress.

(c) As the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change administers the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and rules made thereunder for preventing infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering to the animals, the Ministry is also assigned the responsibility of implementing schemes for welfare of animals including unproductive and stray animals.

Data on recyclable waste in metro cities

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that data regarding recyclable waste generated in metro cities is not available;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) in the absence of this data how an effective waste management planning is possible; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the information of Central Pollution Control Board, majority of local bodies in the country have not mandated segregation at source. Requisite infrastructure also does not exist in most of the cities to collect and segregate the waste. Hence, the data regarding recyclable waste generated in metro cities is not readily available.

(c) and (d) The Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by the Ministry under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 mandate the generators of waste to segregate waste at source. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for ensuring implementation of the Rules by the local bodies. The States/Union Territories have been advised to ensure implementation of the Rules.

**Environment clearance of projects pending
in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

361. SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 16 projects from Andhra Pradesh and 9 projects from Telangana are pending for environment clearance in the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the projects, submitted for clearance, since when they are pending, the reasons for such pendency and the efforts made to clear the projects, project-wise;
- (c) whether clearance of cases has come down now to 192 days against earlier 600 days;

- (d) if so, the details of projects pending for more than 200 days; and
- (e) by when the above projects are going to be cleared by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) There are 33 and 15 projects respectively from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under consideration for grant of Environmental Clearance. Details of the projects are given at Statement-I and II. While all necessary steps are taken in accordance with the established procedure to accord clearance to projects within the shortest possible time, delays take place in some cases *inter alia* due to inadequate information furnished by the proponents, time taken by the Expert Appraisal Committees in consideration of all aspects, withdrawal or delisting of project, and absence of recommendations from other statutory or relevant agencies/bodies. Above mentioned projects fall under such categories.

(c) The average time taken for granting environmental clearance was 192 days in May, 2016 for projects granted environmental clearance in the previous two years.

(d) 13 projects from Andhra Pradesh and 5 from Telangana State are pending for more than 200 days. Such projects are listed at serial nos. 21-33 of Statement-I and serial nos. 11-15 of Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) The proposals are processed for approval as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The cases are appraised by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) on specific and pre-determined parameters. The projects are considered and approval is granted, keeping the stipulated framework in view, after receiving requisite documents and information.

Statement-I

Details of projects pending from the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Enhancement of Phosphoric Acid production from 700 MTPD to 1000 MTPD P ₂ O ₅ and other auxiliary facilities within the existing Fertilizer Complex, Sriharipuram, Vishakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Coromandel International Limited (Formerly M/s Coromandel Fertilizer Limited) by M/s Coromandel International Limited	24 Jan., 17	Industrial Projects-2

1	2	3	4
2.	Vensar Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	24 Jan., 17	Industrial Projects-2
3.	Establishment of Sea Front Facilities with Sea Water Collection System, Pamanji and Vagarau near Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, by M/s National Institute of Ocean Technology	23 Jan., 17	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
4.	Additional Exploratory Drilling of 15 Wells in NELP-1 Offshore Block KG-DWN-98/2, KG Basin, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	18 Jan., 17	Industrial Projects-2
5.	TOR for the Change of Port Facility within the SEZ by M/s Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	18 Jan., 17	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
6.	Environmental Clearance for Development of Green Field Airport at Oravakallu, District-Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Ltd.	17 Jan., 17	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
7.	Proposed Industrial Park, Gollapuram (V), Hindupur (M), Anantapur (D) by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) by M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	10 Jan., 17	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates
8.	Divis Laboratories Limited, Unit-IV by M/s Divis Laboratories Limited	05 Jan., 17	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
9.	Sentini Bioproducts Private Limited by M/s Sentini Bioproducts Private Ltd. Unit II	21 Dec., 16	Industrial Projects-2
10.	Naidupeta Industrial Park at Menakuru and Konetirajupalem Villages, Naidupeta Mandal of District S.P.S.R. Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited by M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	21 Dec., 16	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ

1	2	3	4
11.	Extension of Runway at Rajahmundry Airport by M/s Airports Authority of India	10 Nov., 16	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
12.	NPK Complex Fertilizer Plant by M/s Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited	08 Nov., 16	Industrial Projects - 2
13.	Vensub Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. by M/s Vensub Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	03 Nov., 16	Industrial Projects - 2
14.	Captive Limestone Mining Project by M/s ACC Limited	23 Oct., 16	Non-Coal Mining
15.	Deccan Fine Chemicals (India) Pvt. Ltd. by M/s Deccan Fine Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	22 Oct., 16	Industrial Projects - 2
16.	Limestone Mine by M/s Emami Cement Ltd.	27 Aug., 16	Non-Coal Mining
17.	V. Narasimha Rao Quartz Mine by M/s V. Narasimha Rao Quartz Mining	11 Aug., 16	Non-Coal Mining
18.	Ramco Budawada Limestone Mine The Ramco Cements Limited (Formerly Madras Cements Ltd.,) by M/s P. B. Gopala Krishna	10 Aug., 16	Non-Coal Mining
19.	M/s Divis Laboratories Limited, Unit 4 by M/s Divis Laboratories Limited	01 Aug., 16	Industrial Projects-2
20.	Exploratory Drilling(6) Wells (IA/AP/IND2/57103/2009) by M/s Oil India Limited	24 Jul., 16	Industrial Projects-2
21.	Exploratory Drilling(6) Wells in NELP-II Block KG-ONN-2004/1at East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh by M/s Oil India Limited Environmental Clearance reg. by M/s Oil India Limited	05 Jul., 16	Industrial Projects-2
22.	Development Drilling of 22 Wells in East Godavari District, A.P. by M/s Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	16 Jun., 16	Industrial Projects-2
23.	Exploratory and Appraisal Drilling of Ten Wells in Hydrocarbon Leads off the Coast of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh in PR-OSN-2004/1 (Palar Block), Bay of Bengal	14 Jun., 16	Industrial Projects-2

1	2	3	4
24.	M/s Sri Kumaraswamy Silica Mines	04 May, 16	Non-Coal Mining
25.	VBC by M/s VBC Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.	11 Mar., 16	Industrial Projects-2
26.	TOR proposal for Cement Plant Unit-II with Clinker Production Capacity-2.5 MTPA and Cement Production Capacity-2.5 MTPA at Yanakandla Village, Kurnool Distt., Andhra Pradesh by M/s Sree Jayajyothi Cement	12 Jan., 16	Industrial Projects-1
27.	Proposed Industrial Park at Attivaram Village by M/s APIIC	12 Jan., 16	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
28.	Beach Resort at Visakhapatnam by M/s Bajaj Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	07 Jan., 16	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
29.	Installation of Proposed Sulphuric Acid (2*12500 MT) and Phosphoric Acid (2*10000 MT) Storage Tanks along with Unloading Facilities and Pipelines at the existing Fertilizer Wharf of Coromandel International Limited, Visakhapatnam by M/s Coromandel International Limited	07 Nov., 15	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
30.	Exploratory/Appraisal Drilling in KG-OSN-2009/3 Block in Offshore KG Basin, Prakasam and Guntur Districts, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Cairn India Limited	07 Sep., 15	Industrial Projects - 2
31.	Sadanandapuram Manganese Mine-Increase of Manganese Ore Production from 0.022 MTPA To 0.1 MTPA by M/s RBSSDFN Das	07 May, 15	Non-Coal Mining
32.	Vishwaksen Industries Pvt. Ltd.	28 April, 15	Non-Coal Mining
33.	Installation of Water Pipelines and Coal Transportation System for the 1980 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Project of Kineta Power Private Limited	10 Dec., 14	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ

Statement-II*Details of projects pending from the State of Telangana*

Sl. No.	Proposal Name	State	Date of Submission	Project Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NATCO Pharma Limited	Telangana	18 Jan., 17	Industrial Projects-2
2.	SVR Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	02 Dec., 16	Industrial Projects-2
3.	Granules India Limited	Telangana	28 Nov., 16	Industrial Projects-2
4.	FMC India Private Limited	Telangana	29 Sep., 16	Industrial Projects-2
5.	Optimus Drugs Private Limited	Telangana	24 Sep., 16	Industrial Projects-2
6.	V. J. Sai Chem by M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	Telangana	06 Sep., 16	Industrial Projects-2
7.	Balaji Amines Limited	Telangana	01 Sep., 16	Industrial Projects-2
8.	Balaji Formulations Pvt. Ltd., Unit-III by M/s Balaji Formulations Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	29 July, 16	Industrial Projects-2
9.	Astrica Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	28 July, 16	Industrial Projects-2
10.	M/s. S. M. Labs Pvt. Ltd. Unit-III	Telangana	27 July, 16	Industrial Projects-2
11.	5 X 800 MW Yadadri Thermal Power Station	Telangana	01 July, 16	Thermal Projects
12.	Kistaram Opencast Project by M/s The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	Telangana	05 May, 16	Coal Mining

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manuguru Thermal Power Project (4x270 MW) at Manuguru Mandal, Khammam District, Telangana State	Telangana	08 April, 16	Thermal Projects
14.	Bellampalli Opencast Coal Mine Extension-II Project by M/s The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	Telangana	07 April, 15	Coal Mining
15.	VSR Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	25 Nov., 14	Industrial Projects-2

Research work on GM medicinal herbs

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

(a) whether any research work has been carried out to genetically modify the medicinal herbs that have proven to be beneficial in the treatment of terminal illness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Minister would consider initiating research work in the line of medicinal herbs for the benefit of millions suffering due to non-availability of suitable medicine?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has no scheme for such projects.

GM Mustard varieties

363. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Ministry says that GM Mustard will not cause any ecological damage and is superior to conventional mustard varieties;

(b) whether it is a fact that three different GM varieties have been developed by Delhi University;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the basis on which the Ministry is coming to the conclusion that GM varieties could give better yield than the conventional one; and

(d) what are the reasons that a fixed format has been given to public for giving their feedback?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Under Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous micro-organisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells (Rules 1989) of Environment Protection Act 1986, all genetically engineered products have to undergo a step-by-step food and environmental safety assessment in accordance with the technical guidelines published from time to time. Following this process, the GE mustard has been assessed over a period of 10 years for safety to environment and human health under the oversight of three-tier statutory regulatory committees with external experts from laboratory to confined bio-safety research field trials. The MoEF&CC on its website published a detailed assessment of food and environmental safety document of GE Mustard for written public comments. This document explains in detail the basis for ecological safety of GE mustard based on molecular characterisation and evaluation of weediness potential, crossability and gene flow studies, studies on soil microbial community and pest disease and beneficial organisms.

(b) The Delhi University has not developed three varieties but through genetic engineering produced two male sterile and restorer parental lines and resultant hybrid produced by crossing them.

(c) The GE Mustard technology is to produce new generation better hybrids with higher yields compared to traditional varieties and convention hybrids. There is adequate evidence in the data generated and monitored by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Directorate of Mustard Research Centre, over a period of time for superior performance over the parents used.

(d) The format for written public comments is to facilitate specific concerns on each chapter of assessment document with adequate provision for expression of general comments. Further, it was not compulsory to follow the format. As a result, many comments have also been received in detail beyond the scope of the format.

Views of stakeholding States on Kasturirangan Report

364. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the stakeholding States in the Western Ghat region have submitted their final views on the draft Notification regarding Kasturirangan Report;

(b) if not, the names of States which have not submitted their final views on the draft Notification yet; and

(c) the proposed date for issuance of the Central Government's final notification on the said Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) While views have been received from the State Governments of Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa and Gujarat, the State of Tamil Nadu has not submitted their views on the draft notification regarding Kasturirangan Report for declaring eco-sensitive areas in Western Ghats. A time limit of 545 days has been provided for finalisation of draft Notification for declaring ecologically sensitive areas of Western Ghats.

Non-release of funds to Similipal Biosphere Reserve

365. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for non-release of funds in favour of Similipal Biosphere Reserve in Odisha during 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 and whether an adverse impact would be created on protection and conservation of wildlife and livelihood of local inhabitants; and

(b) if so, how it would be mitigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Funds in favour of Similipal Biosphere Reserve in Odisha could not be released during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 due to non-submission of documents as per the guidelines. However, besides, Biosphere Reserves, there are other complementary schemes like Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) wherein activities like providing safe drinking water, supply of improved chullah, LPG, Solar cookers, apiculture, sericulture and pisciculture, promoting community based eco-tourism programme etc. are taken up.

Transfer of *ad-hoc* CAMPA funds to States

366. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received annual plans of operation from all States/UTs over the last two years;

(b) the details of funds that have been released to all States/UTs including West Bengal during the last two years;

(c) whether the Central Government has any specific plans to earmark a certain amount from this *ad-hoc* CAMPA fund directly to the local communities, like tribals living in forests; 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) Funds are released to CAMPAs in States/UTs constituted in terms of the State CAMPA Guidelines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, on receipt of the Annual Plans of Operation drawn up in terms of these Guidelines. Details of funds released to various State/UT CAMPAs including the West Bengal during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The State CAMPA Guidelines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India do not have provision for direct earmarking of any of the funds managed by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA, to local communities like tribals living in the forests; the Guidelines contemplate expenditure in terms of the Annual Plans of Operation drawn up in terms of the Guidelines.

Statement*Details of funds released to various State/UT CAMPAs including the West Bengal during last two years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17	
		Date	Amount (in ₹)	Date	Amount (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.01.2016	10,000,000.00		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02.07.2015 15.02.2016	850,000,000.00	22.08.2016 17.01.2017	890,000,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			07.01.2017	1,500,000,000.00
4.	Assam	04.08.2016	150,000,000.00		
5.	Bihar	21.12.2015 05.02.2016 01.06.2016	270,200,000.00	01.06.2016 31.08.2016	279,800,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	15.06.2015 05.02.2016	10,400,000.00		
7.	Chhattisgarh	15.09.2015 05.02.2016	2,390,000,000.00		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
9.	Daman and Diu				
10.	Delhi	18.03.2016 13.10.2016	54,000,000.00		

11.	Goa				
12.	Gujarat	04.01.2016	330,000,000.00	24.11.2016	450,000,000.00
13.	Haryana	04.03.2016	450,000,000.00		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22.06.2015 09.05.2016 03.11.2016	956,000,000.00	10.06.2016	440,000,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	08.12.2015	310,000,000.00	26.10.2016	310,000,000.00
16.	Jharkhand	09.11.2015	1,410,000,000.00	23.09.2016	1,490,000,000.00
17.	Karnataka	09.11.2015 04.03.2016 07.01.2017	711,200,000.00	18.10.2016 07.01.2017	670,000,000.00
18.	Kerala				
19.	Lakshadweep				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	23.11.2016	1,400,000,000.00		
21.	Maharashtra	22.05.2015 06.04.2016	1,720,000,000.00	15.06.2016 17.01.2017	1,760,000,000.00
22.	Manipur	05.02.2016 15.03.2016	250,000,000.00	18.10.2016	150,000,000.00
23.	Meghalaya				
24.	Mizoram	07.12.2015 04.10.2016	67,300,000.00	04.10.2016	34,000,000.00
25.	Nagaland				

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Odisha	22.08.2016 06.01.2017	4,260,000,000.00		
27.	Puducherry				
28.	Punjab	18.09.2015	490,000,000.00	23.08.2016 24.11.2016	490,000,000.00
29.	Rajasthan	07.12.2015 15.06.2016	970,000,000.00	15.06.2016	320,000,000.00
30.	Sikkim	11.12.2015	110,000,000.00	26.10.2016	90,000,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	25.11.2016	40,000,000.00	13.10.2016	50,000,000.00
32.	Telangana	16.06.2015 21.01.2016 04.07.2016	850,000,000.00	15.06.2016 02.01.2017	800,000,000.00
33.	Tripura	14.07.2015 19.12.2015	110,000,000.00	28.06.2016 02.01.2017	120,000,000.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	05.10.2015 31.08.2016 01.12.2016	1,500,000,000.00	01.12.2016	270,000,000.00
35.	Uttarakhand	18.09.2015 27.12.2016	1,442,800,000.00	27.12.2016	1,244,300,000.00
36.	West Bengal	17.01.2017	50,000,000.00		
TOTAL			21,161,900,000.00		11,358,100,000.00

168 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Deaths due to air pollution

367. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 20 most polluted cities in the country, where nearly 12 lakh deaths take place every year, due to air pollution and none of the 168 cities, assessed complies with air quality standards prescribed by the World Health Organization (WHO);

(b) if so, Government's views and reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for controlling the air pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Greenpeace India, an NGO has published a report titled 'Aircocalypse' in January, 2017, based on secondary information on air quality collected through Right to Information (RTI), annual reports of SPCBs and literature review, in which a claim has been made that nearly 12 lakh deaths take place every year due to air pollution.

(b) There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlationship of death exclusively with air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity etc. of the individuals. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory associated ailments and diseases.

(c) Major steps taken by Government to curb air pollution in the country *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leap frogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass and municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other

State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles in Delhi; notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for different levels of air pollution in NCR.

Inventory of flora and fauna of Western Ghats

368. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would initiate complete documentation on the inventory of flora and fauna of the entire 1,500 km. stretch of Western Ghats so that its rich biological diversity can be preserved and protected; and

(b) whether Government would also initiate and collect exact specific data of the forest cover of Western Ghats to prevent its decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Organisations such as the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) and the Forest Survey of India (FSI) undertake surveys for documenting flora and fauna and forest cover across the country including areas falling under Western Ghats. The Government of India has undertaken several steps for the conservation and protection of the biodiversity of Western Ghats, which includes establishment of Protected Areas (PAs) comprising 16 National Parks, 54 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 6 Conservation Reserves, 1 Community Reserves, 9 Tiger Reserves and 2 Elephant Reserves to provide stringent protection to both flora and fauna under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has issued a draft notification dated 04.09.2015 for declaring an area of 56,825 square kilometres as ecologically sensitive covering six States in the Western Ghats.

Environmental impact of cyclone Vardah

369. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study to assess the environmental impact on Chennai city and its neighbouring areas, due to cyclone Vardah which devastated the whole area;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to reduce the environmental impact and to sustain the environment like planting of trees?

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 not made any study to assess the environmental impact of cyclone Vardah on Chennai city and its neighbouring areas. However, the India Meteorological Department, Ministry of Earth Sciences had issued detailed warnings in respect of Vardah cyclone. Measures to reduce adverse impact of cyclone are regularly undertaken as part of coastal protection programmes which, *inter alia*, include plantation of suitable species along the coast as wind breaks.

Rehabilitation of families living in Wayanad Animal Reserve

370. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a few hundred families living in Wayanad Animal Reserve area being rehabilitated in areas outside it;
- (b) whether a comprehensive proposal to this effect was submitted to the Central Government for cooperation, approval and help; and
- (c) whether Government would give its approval and render assistance to shift people from interior forests to areas outside by sanctioning equal area of land outside and the amount needed for rehabilitation as proposed by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala on 3.7.2010 seeking financial assistance for the voluntary relocation of 14 settlements having 800 eligible families from Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’.

(c) The proposal of State Government did not have the provision for sanctioning equal area of land outside the sanctuary. The Ministry has approved the proposal of rehabilitation of the families in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’. The State Government had proposed the package of ₹ 10.00 lakh/family

as per the guidelines without involving any rehabilitation/relocation process by the Forest Department as the families living in Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary had accepted this package.

Pollution mitigation in cities of Rajasthan

†371. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the average pollution level prevailing in major cities of Rajasthan *i.e.* Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Udaipur and Bikaner;

(b) the steps being taken by the Central Government to make the said cities of Rajasthan pollution-free; and

(c) the total number of deaths which have occurred due to pollution in the said cities during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) regularly assesses the status of pollution in States including Rajasthan. The Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) is monitored at 29 locations in Rajasthan by the State Pollution Control Board under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The details of ambient air quality data for five cities *viz.* Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur during 2011-2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Ajmer and Bikaner are not covered under NAMP.

(b) Major steps taken by the Government to address the issues of air pollution in the country including cities of Rajasthan *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM.

(c) No credible and scientifically rigorous methodology has been established to quantify number of deaths directly as a result of air pollution.

Statement*Details of status of Ambient Air Quality in Rajasthan during the years 2011-2015**(Annual average concentration is in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)*

State	Cities	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
		SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
Rajasthan	Alwar	12	22	214	10	22	151	10	21	266	11	23	240	10	26	180
	Jaipur	7	42	147	9	52	187	7	40	160	7	43	150	7	36	171
	Jodhpur	5	23	168	6	24	189	5	23	176	7	31	190	6	24	152
	Kota	7	31	139	8	32	156	7	33	122	7	35	127	6	34	134
	Udaipur	6	32	171	6	31	155	6	32	141	6	32	112	6	33	156

NB. NAAQS of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for SO₂, 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO₂ and 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM₁₀ for residential/industrial/rural and other area.

Loss of tigers and cubs in the country

372. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of tigers including cubs in the country, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh lost maximum tigers in 2016 which is double the average figure;

(c) if so, whether any study or analysis was made for the high mortality and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to conserve wild animals including tigers and to reduce mortality by various measures including anti-poaching drive, vigil on killing tigers through poisoning or electrocution, etc., with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The details of tiger deaths including cubs in the country, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Analysis of the tiger mortality taken place in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been done. As per the said analysis, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, most of the mortality is owing to natural causes, which ranges from 56 to 81%. Tiger deaths due to poaching ranges between 3-6 in the last three years.

(d) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken a number of milestone initiatives for conservation and protection of tiger and other wild animals, and the details are given in Statement-II.

176 *Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
14.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	10	0	0	5	5	1	2
17.	Uttarakhand	2	2	4	3	1	5	5	6	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	2
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
20.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Telangana	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL		16	20	43	18	16	46	45	30	45

Statement-II

Details of Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tiger and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.
3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 38O 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

Administrative steps

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
7. In-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary

- (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh), (v) Cauveri-MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary (Karnataka) and (vi) Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttarakhand).
8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand), Orang National Park (Assam) and Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) have been declared/notified as 48th, 49th and 50th Tiger Reserves. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).
 9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
 10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
 11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (40145.30 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (31362.45 sq.km.) of all the 50 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
 12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as “Project Tiger” and “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
20. The 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference (3 AMC) was organized in New Delhi from 12-14 April 2016. Inspired by the statement of Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, during this conference that "conservation of tigers is not a choice, it is an imperative", to achieve the concrete results of ensuring the conservation of tigers in the wild and their habitats by 2022, the representatives of the Governments of the Tiger Range Countries resolved to:
 - Accelerate implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP)/National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP) and agreed actions from the above-mentioned declarations, review and update priority

and differentiated action plans, and track progress through mutual and systematic reporting and evaluation.

- Align development and tiger conservation in a mutually complementary manner by re-orienting development strategies to mainstream the concerns of tiger conservation, such as by integrating tiger and wildlife safeguards in infrastructure at the landscape level, developing partnerships with business groups, and strong engagement with local stakeholders.
- Leverage funding and technical support from international organisations, bilateral and multilateral financial institutions, foundations, civil society organisations, private sector, and climate funds, in addition to TRC Governments.
- Recognise and enhance the importance of tiger habitats by promoting them as providing ecosystem services, as engines of economic growth and helping to address climate change.
- Emphasize recovery of tiger populations in areas with low tiger densities and restoration in areas from which they have been extirpated by using successful programs of tiger reintroduction and rehabilitation of their habitats and prey.
- Strengthen co-operation at the highest levels of Government to combat wildlife crime, address the demand for tiger products, and increase formal and informal transboundary coordination.
- Enhance knowledge sharing and capacity development for all stakeholders and increase the use of technology, including smart tools, monitoring protocols, and information systems, to improve management effectiveness.

Other Miscellaneous Steps

21. Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF): The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 60% Central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
22. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

23. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring System for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
27. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has been very successful.
28. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
29. All India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014:- The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226 (lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.21% of country's geographical area spread out in 50 tiger reserves in 18 States).
30. Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE): A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
31. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
35. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned/abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
37. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
38. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
39. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
40. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
41. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.

Recent Steps

43. On completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), Central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
44. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management. Similar exercise is being done for 10 more tiger reserves.
45. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and now has plan to extend to other tiger reserves too.

46. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
47. A Rhino Task Force has suggested measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
48. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
49. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
52. A joint report with Nepal and Bangladesh has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
53. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.
54. Guidelines for security audit of the tiger reserves have been finalised and is getting validated.
55. Tiger rich areas outside tiger reserves are being monitored for bestowing CA/TS certification.

Animals barred from exhibition in public

373. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to review the list of animals that are not allowed to be exhibited in public;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposals to include elephants in the lists as so much cruelty is being done to that animal; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(d) Question does not arise.

Air pollution in metro cities

374. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) the level of air pollution in all the metro cities of the country as on December, 2016;

(b) the names of the metro cities which are following the basic guidelines to prevent further pollution of the air;

(c) the details of steps being taken to contain various types of pollution taking place in the cities; and

(d) what action is being stipulated to contain pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors the ambient air quality at 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns covering 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The ambient air quality data for metro cities during 2014-2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*). CPCB has issued directions to non-attainment cities for implementation of measures to mitigate air pollution in 2016.

(c) and (d) The major steps taken by Government to contain various types of pollution taking place in the cities, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April,

2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM.

Statement

*Details of Air quality status of million plus cities for 2014, 2015 and 2016
(Annual average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$))*

State	Cities	No. of Stations	2014			2015			2016		
			SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	6	5	19	178*	4	22	186*	4	26	227*
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	8	13	20	84*	13	21	89*	17	28	100*
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	4	28	250*	4	26	250*	2	39	276*
Punjab	Amritsar	2	11	31	145*	11	30	148*	18	49*	216*
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	4	12	39	85*	13	40	83*	22	52*	119*
Karnataka	Bangalore	9	13	30	139*	6	20	119*	3	32	103*
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	6	2	21	160*	3	23	158*	3	18	103*
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	11	13	22	57	13	20	59	8	19	54
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3	5	25	49	4	25	47	4	24	67*
Delhi	Delhi	11	5	61*	217*	5	65*	220*	7	65*	260*
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	3	14	36	166*	12	37	168*	15	37	226*
Haryana	Faridabad	2	14	26	199*	15	74*	105*	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2	27	39	242*	23	37	260*	14	28	239*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2	11	17	144*	10	14	125*	10	13	119*
West Bengal	Howrah	4	9	35	111*	15	43*	123*	10	57*	103*
Telangana	Hydrabad	10	5	24	95*	4	23	93*	4	23	102*
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	11	20	143*	11	20	97*	11	20	101*
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2	2	23	73*	9	28	90*	10	21	72*
Rajasthan	Jaipur	6	7	43*	150*	7	36	171*	9	37	224*
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	7	31	190*	6	24	152*	5	24	170*
Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivali	2	40	77*	141*	20	53*	104*	25	74*	138*
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	9	6	34	199*	6	36	201*	7	36	220
West Bengal	Kolkata	10	9	70*	122*	7	56*	105*	4	50*	109*
Rajasthan	Kota	3	7	35	127*	6	34	134*	7	39	155*
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	8	28	174*	8	28	169*	8	35	262*
Punjab	Ludhiana	4	10	26	146*	11	27	139*	17	28	173*
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3	13	26	46	13	25	64*	15	24	80*
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2	8	48*	154*	-	-	-	7	56*	158*
Maharashtra	Mumbai	3	4	20	96*	4	25	107*	5	25	130*
Maharashtra	Nagpur	7	11	25	103*	10	25	90*	13	28	95*
Maharashtra	Nashik	4	25	26	72*	15	23	78*	31	21	162*

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Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	6	18	40	151*	18	42*	125*	20	48*	151*
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	1	22	41*	93*	23	52*	102*	40	82*	152*
Maharashtra	Pune	3	23	45*	92*	23	62*	99*	34	85*	132*
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	3	16	41*	329*	13	36	188*	12	32	155*
Gujarat	Rajkot	2	13	19	82*	13	19	83*	14	21	114*
Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	18	34	197*	19	36	220*	22	37	206*
Gujarat	Surat	3	15	20	89*	14	20	89*	12	18	97*
Maharashtra	Thane	3	18	60*	109*	28	58*	117*	23	68*	173*
Gujarat	Vadodara	5	15	21	87*	14	20	87*	15	20	119*
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	5	19	32	139*	19	33	145*	14	34	265*
Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	3	5	24	100*	6	37	110*	6	44*	102*
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	8	13	20	64*	9	19	61*	8	18	77*

Note '-' data not received

*Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50 µg/m³ for SO₂, 40 µg/m³ for NO₂ and 60 µg/m³ for PM₁₀ for Residential/industrial/other area and 20 µg/m³ for SO₂, 30 µg/m³ for NO₂, and 60 µg/m³ for PM₁₀ Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2016 is as available on date.

**Ratification of international protocols concerning
environmental liabilities**

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

(a) whether India has not yet ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether chronologically, India should have ratified the Doha Amendment before ratifying the Paris Agreement as Doha Amendment governs liabilities of countries till 2020 and Paris Agreement beyond that;

(c) if so, whether India is considering to ratify the Amendment anytime soon; and

(d) what international agreement would govern India's emissions between the period 2015-2020 if India does not ratify Doha Amendment and how does it hope to fulfil its obligations under the Paris Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Government of India has decided to ratify the Second Commitment Period of Kyoto Protocol on 24th January, 2017. The Kyoto Protocol entails legally binding emission cuts for the Annex-I Parties (developed countries) to the Kyoto Protocol of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They are also responsible for providing financial resources and technology transfer to developing countries. Developing countries including India have no mandatory mitigation obligations or targets under the Kyoto Protocol. As such there is no chronological sequence of ratification regarding the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

(d) India has declared 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 UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol including its Doha Amendment. India's obligations during the period 2015-2020 are covered by this voluntary goal and are not impacted by the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

India has signed the Paris Agreement on 22nd April, 2016 and ratified it on 2nd October 2016. It mandates that developed countries should continue to take the lead and undertake economy-wide absolute targets. India's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement will be achieved by programs under the

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its 8 missions supported by international financial, technological and capacity building support.

Minerals used in cement manufacturing

376. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minerals for manufacturing of cement are available in abundance in Meghalaya, if so, the names of those minerals mined along with their quantity;

(b) to what extent such minerals are exported and to which countries and the quantity of such minerals being exported to Bangladesh; and

(c) whether there is a policy to promote greater use of such minerals for manufacturing cement within the country and if so, what has been its impact, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) a subordinate office of this Ministry, Limestone is the only major mineral produced in Meghalaya used for manufacturing of cement. The production details of limestone and its reserves/resources available in the State are given below:

Production of limestone during last three years

(Qty in '000' tonnes)

State	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (P)
Meghalaya	3616	3691	3847

(P): Provisional

Source: IBM

Reserves/Resources of limestone (as on 1.04.2010)

(Units '1000' tonnes)

Mineral	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
Limestone	232666	17273022	17505688

Source: IBM

(b) The export details of limestone to other countries (including Bangladesh) during last three years are given below:

Export of limestone during last three years

(Qty. in tonnes, Value in ₹ '000)

Country Name	2013-14		2014-15 (P)		2015-16 (P)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
All Countries	2779074	3432311	3812679	4671420	3236010	4694273
Bangladesh	2668993	2512744	3684066	3542496	3063174	2929791
U K	28388	271311	35929	351812	71891	751802
Bhutan	35453	131283	28510	177263	27482	215400
U S A	1631	76809	4036	65859	6015	185042
Ireland	4410	40264	6869	59323	8168	79831
Belgium	5973	64027	6024	64558	6302	67549
France	2895	36215	4329	41332	6317	64978
Nepal	9042	42911	16054	66801	16342	46285
Korea Republic	1038	10146	1837	21276	3233	41791
Japan	1786	19206	2489	32522	2094	34473
Other Countries	19465	227395	22536	248178	24992	277331

P: - Provisional.

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

(c) The National Mineral Policy 2008 provides for uninterrupted supply of the mineral raw material from domestic sources to encourage the user industry. The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 (MMDR) has been amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 to provide for, *inter alia*, auction through competitive bidding as the procedure for grant of mineral concessions. Further, State Governments have been empowered to reserve a mineral block put to auction for any particular end use including for use in cement plant. So far, 21 auctions for grant of mineral concession have taken place in the various States, out of which in respect of limestone 7 mineral blocks have been auctioned for grant of mining lease and 2 have been auctioned for grant of Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease.

Encouragement of roof-top solar systems

377. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan and earmarked any funds to encourage individuals to install roof-top solar system in the their houses and utilize the power generated from it for exclusively house hold requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is promoting “Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme” to encourage individual households to install rooftop system in their houses. CFA upto 30% of benchmark cost in General Category States and up to 70% of benchmark cost in Special Category States, North Eastern States, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is being provided for installation of grid connected solar rooftop PV Systems for individual households. ₹ 5000 crore has been earmarked for the programme upto year 2019-20.

(c) Question does not arise.

Setting up of solar energy plants

378. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of solar energy plants set up or being set up along with their installed capacity during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/released and spent for the purpose during the above period, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to grant certain incentives to the private sector who have shown interest in this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to popularize the utilization of solar energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) State/UT-wise details of solar power installed capacity during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) State-wise budgetary allocation is not made under the schemes/programmes. However, details of amount released by this Ministry for promotion of solar energy during last three years and current year are given below:—

Year	Total funds released for utilisation (₹ crore)
2013-14	692.28
2014-15	1158.19
2015-16	3146.24
2016-17 (as on 23.1.2017)	1788.09

State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and current year under few Schemes are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

(e) The Ministry releases display advertisements from time to time for promoting and popularising the use of solar energy. A Radio Sponsored Programme on renewable energy systems and devices including solar rooftops titled 'Akshay Urja Aur Hum' is broadcast by the Ministry. Ministry has also prepared video spots on renewable energy systems and devices including solar rooftops for electronic media campaign. In addition, the Ministry has also launched a Mobile App to facilitate popularisation of solar rooftop systems.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of solar energy generation capacity installed during the last three years and the current year

(As on 31.12.16)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Installed Capacity during 2013-14 (in MW)	Installed Capacity during 2014-15 (in MW)	Installed Capacity during 2015-16 (in MW)	Installed Capacity during 2016-17 (in MW)	Total cumulative capacity till 31.12.16 (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.69	126.77	435.11	406.68	979.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.27
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	5.10	90.81	95.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.10	0.50	85.98	41.61	135.19
5.	Gujarat	58.50	83.65	119.12	39.32	1158.50
6.	Haryana	2.50	2.50	2.59	37.88	53.27
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.33	17.51
8.	Karnataka	17.00	46.22	68.24	182.06	327.53
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	13.02	2.81	15.86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	309.85	205.00	217.79	63.98	840.35
11.	Maharashtra	149.25	82.23	25.01	44.70	430.46
12.	Odisha	17.50	2.26	35.16	10.72	77.64
13.	Punjab	7.52	168.75	219.79	140.37	545.43
14.	Rajasthan	178.95	228.85	327.83	47.71	1317.64
15.	Tamil Nadu	81.76	54.12	919.24	529.15	1590.97
16.	Telangana	0.00	61.25	360.80	445.57	973.41
17.	Tripura	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.02	5.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3.70	42.16	72.24	95.76	239.26
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	36.15	3.95	45.10
20.	West Bengal	5.00	0.00	0.56	15.30	23.07
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.40
22.	Delhi	2.14	0.32	8.82	24.50	38.78
23.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
24.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
25.	Chandigarh	2.00	2.50	2.31	9.40	16.20
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.33
29.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.18	11.18
31.	Others data from rooftop division cumulative	0.00	0.00	58.31	4.57	62.88
TOTAL		947.46	1112.08	3018.88	2249.81	9012.69

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under national solar mission during the last three years and current year

(I) Payment Security Scheme

(₹ in crore)

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	
Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
23.47	23.47	0	0	58.32	58.32	126.39	126.39

Note: State-wise break-up is not possible as the funds under the Scheme are being released to NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) for implementing Payment Security Mechanism for solar power plants being implemented through NVVN under Phase-I of National Solar Mission.

(II) Pilot-cum-Demonstration Project for Development of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops

Funds released (by MNRE to SECI) and Utilised

(₹ in crore)

FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17	
Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
69.0	0	0	43.46	0	31.14

State-wise details are given below:

CFA released by SECI to Project Implementing Agencies under Canal Top and Canal Bank Solar PV Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency	Project Details		CFA Released (₹ in crore)		
			Project Type	Capacity (MW)	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)	CT	1	0.58	0.32	0.90
		Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	CB	5	1.50	1.50	3.00
2.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	CT & CB	10 & 15	10.50	10.32	20.82
3.	Karnataka	Krishna Bhagya Jal Nigam Limited (KBJNL)	CT	10	4.82	3.39	8.21
4.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB)	CT&CB	2 & 1	1.50	1.21	2.71
5.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	CT	20	12.00	3.00	15.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department	CT	3.5 & 2.5	2.83	0.0	2.83

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	CT & CB	1 & 19	6.30	6.30	12.60
8.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL)	CB	10	3.00	4.80	7.80
9.	Sub-Total of CFA to States		CT& CB	50 + 50	43.03	30.83	73.86
10.	SECI's Administrative Charges @ 1% of CFA released				0.43 (approx.)	0.31 (approx.)	0.74 (approx.)
TOTAL (CFA + SECI's Admn Charges)					43.46 (approx.)	31.14 (approx.)	74.60 (approx.)

*CFA released by MNRE to SECI is ₹ 69.0 crores but CFA released by SECI to States is ₹ 73.86 crores (approx.), as the interest earned by SECI on the CFA released by MNRE has also been released as CFA to Project Implementing Agencies in States.

CT: Canal Top

CA : Canal Bank.

(III) Off-Grid SPV Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

(as on 31.01.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	3205	10368	3953
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	428	261	57	38
3.	Assam	304	57	439	895
4.	Bihar	350	648	1541	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1115	3014	3327	6543
6.	Delhi	0	102	124	0
7.	Gujarat	7	1689	1797	0
8.	Haryana	0	624	1922	2608
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2098	1628	4100	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3697	1915	4395	2650
11.	Jharkhand	0	651	1551	2466
12.	Karnataka	840	834	66	0
13.	Kerala	0	2370	965	3886
14.	Lakshadweep	645	0	375	2359
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1570	41	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	3431	2442	0
17.	Manipur	369	147	1160	0
18.	Meghalaya	502	573	312	0
19.	Mizoram	394	702	753	520
20.	Nagaland	425	350	555	914
21.	Odisha	0	1294	195	1129
22.	Puducherry	0	26	0	0
23.	Punjab	203	1024	824	0
24.	Rajasthan	1248	11489	20063	0
25.	Sikkim	820	141	28	6711
26.	Tamil Nadu	2029	2939	8262	151
27.	Telangana	0	2232	1502	0
28.	Tripura	0	113	347	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
29.	Uttarakhand	4057	115	2510	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17	4481	3851	373
31.	West Bengal	0	167	34	1861
32.	Chandigarh	0	276	0	0
33.	Others/NABARD/ Channel Partners etc.	13059	13411	26515	1053
TOTAL		32636	61479	100421	38110

(IV) Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects

(₹ in crore)

(as on 31.01.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Solar Park in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.2525	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu Solar Park	73.5775	63.015	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Solar Park	50.7525	40.4	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Solar Park	0	0	10.35
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park	0	0	5.3
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Solar Park	0	0.25	0.824665
7.	Chhattisgarh	Solar Park in Chhattisgarh	0	0.25	0
8.	Gujarat	Radnesada Solar Park	2.7775	30.667135	0
9.	Haryana	Solar Park in Haryana	0	0.25	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Park in HP	0	0.2525	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar Park in Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.25
12.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	0	90.5	80.8
13.	Kerala	Kasargode Solar Park	0	2.27	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch-Mandsaur Solar Park	1.515	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park	1.515	31.98	30.3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh-Morena Solar Park	0	0	0.25
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur Solar Park	0	0	0.25
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar-Shajapur Solar Park	0	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	Sai Guru Solar Park	0	0.25	5.05
20.	Maharashtra	Patoda Solar Park	0	0.25	5.05
21.	Maharashtra	Dandoicha Solar Park	0	0.25	0
22.	Meghalaya	Solar Park in Meghalaya	0	0.25	0
23.	Nagaland	Solar Park in Nagaland	0	0.25	0
24.	Odisha	Solar Park in Odisha	0	0	0.25
25.	Punjab*	Solar Park in Punjab	3.03	0	0
26.	Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-II Solar Park	33.7775	28.272	0
27.	Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-III Solar Park	0	46.2525	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-IV Solar Park	0	0.25	15.15
29.	Rajasthan	Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	0	0.25	0
30.	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh 1B Solar Park	0	0.25	0
31.	Rajasthan	RVPN(External Transmission for Bhadla Ph-II, III and IV)	0	0	50.81451
32.	Rajasthan**	Jaisalmer Ph-I	0	10.3525	0
33.	Telangana	Gattu Solar Park	2.7775	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Solar Park	2.7775	18.261	0
35.	Uttarakhand	Siidcul Solar Park	0	0.25	2.3558249
36.	West Bengal	Solar Park in West Bengal	0	0.2525	2.121
TOTAL			172.5	365.7276	213.616

*3 crore of Punjab Solar Park and 1.57 crore of interest accrued by SECI against CFA released in 2014-15 was adjusted in Rewa Solar Park, MP

** 10.25 crore of Jaisalmer Ph I was adjusted in Pavagada Solar Park, Karnataka

(V) Grid connected solar rooftops

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 31.12.16)	
		Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			15.00	0.00	18.85	2.41	8.64	3.87	67.50	9.15
2.	Assam									128.20	12.82
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
4.	Chhattisgarh					13.50		1.48	3.60	13.95	5.50
5.	Delhi					21.60			5.76	194.67	
6.	Gujarat			17.25	1.03	0.00		0.04	4.50	129.30	18.72
7.	Goa					5.40			1.44		
8.	Haryana					13.69			3.60		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir									36.75	2.62
10.	Jharkhand									127.00	
11.	Kerala			3.84	0.00	13.50		10.80	4.68		4.05
12.	Karnataka									25.20	2.52

Written Answers to

[6 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Lakshadweep										
14.	Madhya Pradesh			15.00	0.00				1.24	247.50	2.25
15.	Maharashtra									231.75	23.17
16.	Odisha					10.80			2.88		
17.	Puduchhery									11.63	1.10
18.	Punjab			15.00	0.00				9.22	45.00	
19.	Rajasthan			18.00	0.00				4.26		
20.	Tamil Nadu			20.02	0.51	13.50		0.46	8.23	675.00	67.50
21.	Telangana					10.80		3.52	3.08	157.50	20.11
22.	Tripura					0.59					
23.	Uttarakhand			15.00	0.00	5.42	0.01	56.00	22.13	54.07	14.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh			6.00	0.00	13.50		0.02	5.86	11.58	
25.	West Bengal					13.81		0.74	3.09	1.54	0.17
26.	Chandigarh		5.03	8.43	0.62	12.57	6.12		9.79	27.99	6.71
27.	Manipur							9.18	0.91	27.00	
28.	Himachal Pradesh							1.07		54.07	5.40
	SUB TOTAL		5.03	133.54	2.16	167.53	8.54	91.95	98.14	2267.20	196.01

204 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29.	PSU/Government Department	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.05	0.00	392.70	18.52	243.04	53.45
30.	SECI	70.90	42.68	140.44	0.00	148.92	0.00	1185.00	128.00	0.00	250.00
31.	NISE							8.34	2.62		
32.	TERI					0.17		0.22	0.09		
	Others								0.02	11.03	9.38
	TOTAL	70.90	47.70	273.98	2.16	432.66	8.54	1678.21	247.38	2521.26	508.84

Family size bio-gas plants under NBMMP

379. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family size bio-gas plants set up under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the last three years;

(b) whether Government provides any financial and technical assistance for setting up family size bio-gas plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the nodal agencies to be approached for the purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to set up such bio-gas plants at large scale especially in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) About 2.43 lakh family type biogas plants have been set up under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the last three years *i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) as subsidy to the beneficiaries of biogas plants and also technical assistance through the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) /State Nodal Departments (SNDs), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) for setting up of family size biogas plants.

The details of the CFA being provided as subsidy for setting up of family size bio-gas plants are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The State-wise details of SNAs/SNDs, KVIC and BDTCs involved in the implementation and who can be approached for setting up of biogas plants, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The NBMMP Scheme provides for setting up of family type biogas plants particularly in remote and rural areas of the country. In order to increase the pace of setting up of biogas plants, use of alternative materials such as ferro-cement, high density polyethylene, fibre reinforced plastics and polyvinyl chloride for making pre-fabricated biogas plants has been notified. In addition, solid-state fixed dome biogas plant has been approved during the current year for its dissemination in the areas which are drought prone and have scarcity of water.

Statement-I

Details of subsidy being provided by the Government for setting up of family size biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) in the country

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and States/Regions and Categories	Family Type Biogas Plants under NBMMP (1 to 6 cubic metre capacity per day)	
	Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (in ₹)	1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) and including SC and ST Categories of NE Region States.	15,000	17,000
2.	Plain areas of Assam.	10,000	11,000
3.	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kurseong and Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	7,000	11,000
4.	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of all States other than NE Region States including Sikkim and other Hilly States/regions as given in Sl. No.3 above.	7,000	11,000
5.	All Others	5,500	9,000

Statement-II

State-wise details of SNAs/SNDs, KVIC and BDTCs involved in the implementation of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/State Nodal Departments (SNDs), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP) Ltd., 5.8.207/2, Pishgah Complex Nampally, Hyderabad-500001 (Andhra Pradesh)

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Director, Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency (APEDA) (A State Government Agency), Urja Bhawan, Tadar Tang Marg, Post Box No. 124, Itanagar-791111 (Arunachal Pradesh)
3.	Assam	State Nodal Officer, FDA-Cum-Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry, Assam, Basistha, Indira Nagar, Guwahati-781029 (Assam)
4.	Chhattisgarh	CEO-cum-Director, Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA), V.I.P. Road (Airport Road), Near Energy Education Park, Raipur, C.G.
5.	Goa	Director of Agriculture, Government of Goa, Krishi Bhavan, Tonca, Caranzalem, Goa
6.	Gujarat	Managing Director, Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (GAIC Ltd.), Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Building, 2nd Floor, B-wing, CH-Road, Sector-10/A, Gandhi Nagar-382010 (Gujarat)
7.	Haryana	Joint Director (Agriculture Engg.) Directorate of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, Sec.21, Panchkula (Haryana)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Director, Department of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Boileauganj, Shimla-171005
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	For Winter: Chief Executive Officer, Jammu and Kashmir Energy Development Agency, Science and Technology Department, 16-New Rehri, Jammu-180004 For Summer: Chief Executive Officer, Jammu and Kashmir Energy Development Agency, Science and Technology Department, Tawanai Ghar, Iqra colony, Bemina, Srinagar
10.	Jharkhand	Director, Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA), 3rd Floor, SLDC Building, Kusai, Doranda, Ranchi-834002
11.	Karnataka	Director (Rural Infrastructure-II), E/o- Joint Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, Karnataka, Government Secretariat, M.S. Building, Bangalore-560001

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	Additional Secretary (Agriculture) South Block, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram-695033 Director, Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), PMG Law College Road, Vikash Bhawna, Thiruvananthapuram-695033, Kerala
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Panchanan, 3rd Floor, Malviya Nagar, Bhopal-462003, MP.
14.	Maharashtra	Dy. Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Rural Development and Water Conservation Department, P.W.D. Building, Marzban Road, 25, Fort, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400001 (Maharashtra)
15.	Meghalaya	Director, Meghalaya Non-conventional and Rural Energy Development Agency (MNREDA), Lower Lacheaumi, Opp. P&T Dispensary, Near BSF Camp 9, Mawpat, Shillong-793012 (Meghalaya)
16.	Mizoram	Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department. Government of Mizoram, Bungakawn Road, Aizwal-Mizoram-796001
17.	Nagaland	Director, Directorate of New and Renewable Energy, Old Industries and Commerce Office Building, Upper Chandmari, Kohima, Nagaland-797001
18.	Odisha	Chief Executive, Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) (Under Deptt. of Science and Technology) Government of Odisha, S/59, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar-751010 (Odisha)
19.	Punjab	Chief Executive, Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA), Solar Passive Complex, Plot No. 1&2, Sector 33-D, Chandigarh-160034
20.	Sikkim	Director, Sikkim Renewable Energy Development Agency (SREDA), Government of Sikkim, SREDA Bhawan, DPH Road (near Janta Bhawan), Gangtok-737101, East Sikkim.
21.	Tamil Nadu	Director, Rural Development and Panchyat Raj, Government of Tamil Nadu, Panagal Building-1, Jenis Road, Saidapet, Chennai-600015

1	2	3
22.	Telangana	VC and Managing Director Telangana New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (TNREDCL), 5.8.207/2, Pisgah Complex Nampally, Hyderabad-500001, Andhra Pradesh.
23.	Tripura	Director and Chief Executive Officer, Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency (TREDA), Vigyan Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, Agartala-799006 (Tripura)
24.	Uttarakhand	Director, Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (URED), Urja Park Campus, Industrial Area, Patel Nagar, Dehradun-248001 Deputy Commissioner (Prog.), Rural Development Department, Directorate of Rural Development, Uttarakhand, Pauri-246001
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Director, Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA), Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (UP)
26.	KVIC, Mumbai	Dy. Director (In-charge Biogas), Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Gramodaya, 3-Irla Road, Vile Parle (West) Mumbai-400056
27.	BDTC, Guwahati	Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, North Guwahati, Guwahati-781039
28.	BDTC, Bangalore	Coordinator, Biogas Development and Training Center, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore-560065
29.	BDTC, Indore	Director, Biogas Development and Training Centre, Centre of Energy Studies and Research (CESR), Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Khandwa Road, Indore-452017
30.	BDTC, Ludhiana	Research Engg. and In charge BDTC Dept. of Civil Engg., Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana-141004, Punjab
31.	BDTC, Udaipur	Head, Deptt. of Renewable Energy Engineering, Coordinator, Biogas Development and Training Centre, College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur-313001 (Rajasthan)

1	2	3
32.	BDTC, Coimbatore	Prof. and Head, Dept. of Bioenergy and Coordinator, Biogas Development and Training Centre, Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003
33.	BDTC, Delhi	Professor and Programme Coordinator, Biogas Development and Training Centre, Center for Rural Development and Technology (CRDT), IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
34.	BDTC, Odisha	Associate Professor and PI, Biogas Development and Training Centre, School of Biotechnology, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar-751024, Odisha

Development of Solar Cities Programme

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of 'Development of Solar Cities Programme';
- (b) whether it is a fact that Mahabubnagar in Telangana has been identified under the programme;
- (c) to what extent a solar city helps in reducing consumption of energy from fossil fuels; and
- (d) how much money was sanctioned, released and spent on the above city since its declaration as solar city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Development of Solar Cities Programme aims at minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy in five years, through a combination of enhancing supply from renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures in the solar city.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A solar city aims to reduce fossil fuel based energy consumption by 10% in the city.

(d) No proposal has been received from the State so far and, therefore, no funds have been sanctioned and released.

Waste-to-energy plants at Visakhapatnam

381. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that waste-to-energy plants with a proposed capacity of 15 MW at Visakhapatnam is under construction;

(b) if so, the details and progress of the construction;

(c) whether there are any other such plants in Andhra Pradesh under construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with anticipated date of completion of the projects?

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

(b) The developer has entered into an agreement with Visakhapatnam Greater Municipal Corporation for supply of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and requisite land has been allotted to the developer on lease rent basis. The developer has also entered into Power Purchase Agreement with the Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL). The developer is also obtaining other statutory clearances as per MSW Rules 2000. The project is expected to be completed within 28 months from the date of agreement.

(c) and (d) Eight Waste to Energy Plants of 47 MW cumulative capacities have also been sanctioned by the New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NREDCAP) and these projects have also entered into the Concession Agreement with the concerned Urban Local Bodies. Details of such Waste to Energy Plants in Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*). These plants are expected to be completed within 28 months from the date of agreement.

Statement***Details of Waste to Energy Plants in Andhra Pradesh***

Sl. No.	Name of Developer	Name of lead Urban Local Bodies	Quantity of MSW (TPD)	Capacity of Plant (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited, New Delhi	Visakhapatnam	1220	15
2.	M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited, New Delhi	Guntur	1202	15

1	2	3	4	5
3.	M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited, Tirupati New Delhi		374	6
4.	M/s. Essel Infraprojects Limited Mumbai	Tadepalligudem	342	5
5.	M/s. Essel Infraprojects Limited Mumbai	Kadapa	317	5
6.	M/s. Essel Infraprojects Limited Mumbai	Ananthapur	283	4
7.	M/s. Essel Infraprojects Limited Mumbai	Machilipatnam	196	4
8.	M/s. Essel Infraprojects Limited Mumbai	Vizianagaram	203	4
9.	M/s. Envikare LLP, Hyderabad	Nellore	296	4
TOTAL			4433	62

TPD= Tons Per Day; MW= Megawatt

Different types of new and renewable energy projects

382. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any studies on introduction of different types of new and renewable projects with foreign collaboration and funding during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government has any plan to introduce latest state of the art technology in harnessing the new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of NRE projects implemented during the last three years in various States/UTs of the country; and

(e) the details of funds provided to such projects, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has undertaken several projects in collaboration with various foreign Governments on various Renewable Energy applications for Energy Access and improvement. The details of the study/project are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been incessantly working to introduce various technologies and application for harnessing New and Renewable Energy resources by financing various R&D projects on state-of-art

technology and applications. The detailed list of such R&D projects financed by MNRE during last 3 years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the study/projects taken in collaboration with foreign Governments

Sl. No.	Project	Grant	Agency
1.	Offshore Wind Power (FOWIND):	4.0 million	EU
	(i) Facilitating India's transition towards low carbon development by supporting implementation of national policies and programme for offshore wind power	Euro 500,000 Euro	GPCL
	(ii) Installation of LIDAR	—	
2.	First Offshore Wind farm Project of India (FOWPI)	1.8 million Euro	EU

Statement-II

Details of the R&D projects financed by MNRE during last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the PI and Institution	Date of Sanction	Expected Date of completion	Sanction and MNRE contribution (Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Development of novel, efficient and cost effective power electronics based single phase system to convert Solar Energy from solar PV to Electric Energy.	Dr. Atheshamul Haque, Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi	20.03.2014	19.03.2017	Total cost: 106.31 Release 50.00 (20.03.2014) 47.38 (07.08.2015)
2.	Design and development of an efficient soft-switching converter with adaptive Maximum Power point Tracking (MPPT) controller	Dr. Rajneesh Kumar, Associate Professor Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani, Rajasthan	23.07.2014	22.07.2016 (Extension Requested)	Project cost = 29.39 Release: 12.00 (19.01.2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	for a standalone photovoltaic power generation system.				
3.	Development of improved DS process for mc-Si wafers and their application to Solar Cells	Prof. P. Ramasamy, SSN College of Engineering, Kalavakkam, Tamil Nadu	15.01.2015	14.01.2019	Project cost=468.42 MNRE Share=468.42 Duration=4 Year Release 50.00 (15.1.2015) 235.00 (18.12.2015)
4.	Development of High Efficiency selective large area N-Type crystalline silicon solar cell.	Prof. Utpal Gangopadhyay Megnad Saha Institute of Technology, Nazirabad Kolkata	31.12.2015	01.01.2018	Project cost=298.40 MNRE Share=298.40 Duration=3 Year Release 225.00 (15.1.2015)
5.	Determination of Wind Forces on Solar Photovoltaic Panels Mounted on Different Types of Roof and on/ above Ground in India Using Computational Fluid Dynamics Techniques	Dr. Hassan Irtaza, Department of Civil Engineering, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	28.09.2016	28.09.2018	Project cost=38.59 MNRE share=100% Duration=2 Years Release amount=7.00
6.	Facilitating the target of 100 GW Solar by 2022: An Inclusive Analysis towards achievement	Dr. Shaibal Chakravarty. National Institute of Advanced Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	26.9.2016	26.05.2017	Project cost=20.00 MNRE share=100% Duration=8 months Release amount=9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	National Centre for Photovoltaic Research and Education (NCPRE) Phase-II	Prof. B G Fernandes and Prof C S Solanki, Indian Institute of Technology Mumbai	15.06.2016	15.06.2021	Project cost=6235 MNRE share=100% Duration=5 Years Release amount= 600 (15.06.2016) for creation of capital asset 400 (15.06.2016) for Grant in aid
8.	Development and field testing of Solar powered clean drinking water systems for communities without piped water line and electricity	Dr. O S Shastry, National Institute of Solar Energy and M/s Saurya Enertech, Gurgaon	19.04.2016	19.04.2019	Project cost=320.14 MNRE share=214.22 (₹ 108.31 lakhs for NISE and ₹ 105.91 lakhs for M/s Saurya Enertech) M/s Saurya Enertech Share: 105.91 lakh - Duration=3 Years Release amount= 100.00 to NISE towards creation of capital assets Release date: 06.05.2016
9.	Development of Electrode Materials for High Energy Density Lithiumion Batteries and Computational Studies of Solar Absorber layers	Dr. M. Sasidharan, Professor, SRM Research Institute, SRM University, Kattankulathur	17.05.2016	17.05.2019	Project cost=1117 MNRE share=505.56 Duration=3 Years Release amount=250 Release date: 17.05.2016
10.	From Cell towards Module using low cost Organo-Metal Halide Perovskite Materials	Dr. Shaibal K. Sarkar Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai-	31.03.2016	31.05.2019	Project cost=318.00 MNRE share=100% Duration=3 years Release amount= 74 (31.03.2016) 76 (11.05.2016)

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Development of Solar PV and wind hybrid power plant with large scale battery storage at Kaza, Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Y.B.K. Reddy, Sr. Manager (PV), Solar Energy Corporation of India, New Delhi	31.03.2015	31.03.2018	Project cost=2982 MNRE share=50%, 1491 Duration=3 Years Release amount= 50.00 (31.03.2015) 850.00 (09.06.2016)

Solar Thermal

Sl. No.	Project Title	Name of PI and Organization	Date of Sanction	Actual/ Expected Date of completion	Total and MNRE share (Lakh)
1	2	3	4	4	5
1.	30 kW cross liner-CSP System Test Unit	Dr. Mukesh Panday Rajiv Gandhi Proud yogiki Vishwavidyalaya, University Institute of Technology, (RGPV) Bhopal	25.03.2014	24.03.2016 Extended upto Sept 2017	Total cost: 970.18 MNRE Share: 223.66 Releases 22.00 L (31.03.2014) 28.00 L (06.05.2014) 91,66,916/- (06.05.2015)
2.	Design, Construction and Demonstration of zero energy building for Solar Decathlon Europe 2014	Prof. Rangan Banerjee, Department of Energy Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	25.09.2014	24.09.2016	Total cost: 301.17 MNRE Share: 30.00 Releases: 15.00 (25.09.2014)
3.	“High Energy Density Thermal Energy Storage for Concentrated Solar Plant”	Dr. V K Sethi, Vice Chancellor, Ram Krishna Dharmarth Foundation University, (RKDF) Bhopal	21.07.2015	21.01.2017	Total cost: 41.00 lakhs MNRE Share: 36.00 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, NY, USA (RPI) share: ₹ 5 lakhs

1	2	3	4	4	5
					Releases: 20.00 lakhs (21.07.2015)
4.	“Development of a monitoring system for the energy reception elements in Solar Thermal Plants” by under Indo-Spanish Joint Programme for Technological co-operation in Renewable Energy	Mr. Shirish Garud, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), IHC Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.	11.02.2016	11.02.2018	Total cost: ₹ 2190.5 lakhs MNRE Share: ₹ 410 lakhs TERI share: ₹ 173 lakhs Spain Share: ₹ 1606 lakhs in which ₹ 1204 lakhs is as loan @ Rs. 84 per euro under Indo-Spanish Joint Programme for Technological co-operation in Renewable Energy. Releases: 100 lakhs (11.02.2016)
5.	Design Development and Proto Building a Solar Energy Driven Desiccant and Ejector based Environmental Friendly Air Conditioning System	Prof. Anitha A Nene, Department of Mechanical Engineering, MAEERS's Maharashtra Institute of Technology, Kothurd, Pune	30.06.2016	30.06.2018	Total cost: ₹ 9.37 lakhs MNRE Share: 100% Released Amount and Date: ₹ 4.68 Lakhs towards Creation of Capital Assets on 30.06.2016
6.	Development of fully automatic double axis tracking of Scheffler Dish System for enhanced performance	Prof. Jyotirmoy Mathur, Mechanical Engg. Deptt. Malviya National Institute of Technology, Bhopal	28.09.2016	28.09.2018	Total project cost: ₹ 37.07 lakhs MNRE share: 100% Released amount: ₹ 1.50 lakhs towards Grants-in-Aid ₹ 14.5 Lakh towards Capital Assets

1	2	3	4	4	5
7.	Studies on utilization of Solar Energy in Tasar Post Cocoon Technology Operations	Dr. ZMS Khan, Central Tasar Research and Training Institute, Ranchi	30.09.2016	30.09.2019	Total project cost: ₹ 50.73 lakhs MNRE share: ₹ 38.73 lakhs Released amount: ₹ 16.23 lakhs towards Grants-in-aid 30.09.2016
8.	Development of high efficiency receiver for supercritical CO ₂ integrated with static focus parabolic dish	Prof. Pradip Dutta, IISc Bangalore and Dr. B K Jaysimha, World Renewal Spiritual Trust (WRST), Bombay	28.06.2016	28.06.2019	Project cost= ₹ 342.49 lakhs MNRE share=100% (₹ 223.49 lakhs for IISc Bangalore and ₹ 119 lakhs for M/s WRST, Mumbai) Duration=3 Years Release amount= ₹ 30,00,000/- to IISc towards Grants-in-aid Release date: 28.06.2016 and ₹ 120 Lakh towards Grants for creation of capital assets Release date: 28.06.2016

Popularization of solar plants

383. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study made by Centre for Science and Environment has found that cost of using solar plants is less than half of diesel generation set;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to popularize more and more solar power generation in the country;

(c) whether publicity campaign in the media, including SMS messages would be considered for using solar rooftop units in large apartment complexes in metropolitan cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

(c) and (d) The Ministry releases display advertisements from time to time for promoting the use of solar rooftops. A Radio Sponsored Programme on renewable energy systems and devices including solar rooftops titled 'Akshay Urja Aur Hum' is broadcast by the Ministry. Ministry has also prepared video spots on renewable energy systems and devices including solar rooftops for electronic media campaign. In addition, the Ministry has also launched a Mobile App for solar rooftop systems.

Repowering of wind energy projects

384. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a framework policy for repowering of existing wind energy projects to optimally utilize the wind energy resources in the country;

(b) whether Government has analyzed the capacity of the grid to accommodate higher power evacuation with repowering of wind sites, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has plans to introduce new incentives for wind energy sector to achieve 60 GW by 2022, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. A Repowering Policy for existing wind turbines has been issued in August 2016.

(b) The Repowering Policy provides for augmentation of transmission system from pooling station onwards, if required, to be carried out by the respective State Transmission Utility.

(c) No Sir.

Current solar power generation cost and possibility of its reduction

385. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present solar power cost has reduced substantially in comparison to that in 2010;
- (b) if so, what is the current cost on solar power generation and distribution;
- (c) what steps Government plans to take to reduce the generation and distribution cost further; and
- (d) whether Government has tied up with other countries to borrow latest technology in solar power sector?

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

(b) The tariff determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in case of Solar Photo Voltaic Projects is ₹ 5.68 per kWh and ₹ 5.09 per kWh without and with Accelerated Depreciation benefit respectively. However, in a bidding in the State of Rajasthan, the tariff discovered has come to ₹ 4.34 per kWh.

(c) The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

(d) No, Sir. However, Ministry has tied up with bilateral/multilateral agencies to support research and development, development of solar parks and rooftop systems.

Training and capacity building of elected members of PRIs

†386. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government for the training and capacity building of elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) of Chhattisgarh and other States of the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of amount spent by Chhattisgarh and other States for this purpose during the current year and the last three years; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to measure the effectiveness of training programmes initiated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) [erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)], this Ministry has provided financial assistance to the States including Chhattisgarh for the Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of different stakeholders of Panchayati Raj's (PRs) including elected members. Details of funds released to States/UTs for CB&T and expenditure incurred on CB&T during last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) and current year under RGPSA/RGSA are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the erstwhile Scheme of Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF), funds were also provided to States for capacity building of ERs and Panchayat Functionaries (PFs) under capacity building component. The BRGF programme delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f 2015-16. Details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Capacity Building Component under BRGF during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). No funds were released to Chhattisgarh.

(c) The training programmes conducted by States/State Training Institutions *viz.* State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs) etc. for the stakeholders of Panchayats under the RGPSA/RGSA are reviewed in the strategic consultations/workshops, meeting of Central Executive Committee (CEC) of RGSA while considering the CB&T plan of respective States and feedback/advice are provided. Ministry on its part provide necessary support to States/State training Institutions for improvement of quality of training for the stakeholders of Panchayat such as development and sharing of suitable training module, handholding support and trainings of master trainers for various aspects of Panchayati Raj as per request of State Governments, funds for impact assessment/training need assessment as included in the CB&T Plan Proposal of States under RGSA/RGPSA etc.

For the erstwhile Scheme of BRGF, an independent review-cum-evaluation was undertaken by the World Bank in eight States in 2009. The World Bank in its report noted that the BRGF has stimulated a process of strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions/ULBs, particularly in backward States and districts, and laid the foundation

for achieving several of its objectives. NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) had also undertaken an evaluation study of BRGF covering the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 in 16 States. The evaluation study looked into various aspects of the Programme including financial and physical progress, role of PRIs, convergence of resources from various schemes, accrued benefits to the target group/area, training, monitoring mechanism, etc., and assessed the impact of the Programme on the beneficiaries.

Statement-I

Details of total funds released to States/UTs including Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) and expenditure incurred on CB&T during the FY 2013-14 to 2016-17 under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/RGSA

Sl. No.	State/UTs	FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17	
		Released*	Expenditure incurred in CB&T	Released*	Expenditure incurred in CB&T	Released*	Expenditure incurred in CB&T	Released*	Cumulative Expenditure including CB&T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.6	8.28	24.19	1.82	12.50	19.21	91.61	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.71	0.22	7.72	0	-	1.29	0	-
3.	Assam	16.65	5.50	26.04	2.70	17.08	9.08	49.08	16.43
4.	Bihar	8.61	-	63.67	-	-	-		-
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.73	2.63	11.4	-	14.64	4.51	42.62	16.24
6.	Gujarat	31.65	12.79	1.06	1.33	-	-	33.38	-
7.	Haryana	2.93		18.78	1.54	-	-		-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.84	2.00	15.26	0.18	2.48	2.54		-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.45	0.89	8.58	0.64	-	1.45		-
10.	Jharkhand	16.45	-	16.2	1.74	9.49	8.37	20.9	-

11.	Karnataka	25.56	3.68	46.8	5.78	32.71	9.96	15.08	-
12.	Kerala	16.58	12.15	14.49	2.00	-	8.96	8.55	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42.83	-	37.46	33.21	10.80	19.53	41.83	30.33
14.	Maharashtra	83.17	0.46	34.76	19.15	4.50	1.29	21.17	-
15.	Manipur	1.6	1.09	5.42	1.70	5.40	1.32	9.82	4.81
16.	Mizoram		-	2.48	-	-	0.59	6.22	4.33
17.	Odisha	28.73	-	32.92	2.39	-	1.63	20.01	-
18.	Punjab	7.97	4.16	-	-	2.69	-	7	6.42
19.	Rajasthan	15.45		11.56	1.50	4.48	-	22.27	-
20.	Sikkim	3.15	0.40	6.85	0.45	1.26	0.47	2.33	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	58.14	5.99	20.16	0.90	8.96	-	27.32	-
22.	Telangana	34.64	6.17	29.94	13.18	13.13	6.64	43.38	14.48
23.	Tripura	9.09	-	2.36	-	1.35	2.77	5.3	4.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42.37	6.30	-	-	11.00	18.96	39.87	-
25.	Uttarakhand	5.47	-	13.04	-	3.09	7.18	13.21	-
26.	West Bengal	8.23	-	27.71	-	9.91	13.15	21.85	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	1.09	-		-		-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Daman and Diu		-	1.51	-	-	-		-
29.	Goa		-		-	1.06	0.24	1.38	-
30.	Chandigargh		-		-	0.29	-		-
31.	Lakshadweep		-	-	-	1.65	-		-
TOTAL		560.60	72.70	481.45	92.48	168.47	139.14	544.20	97.12

* released denotes total released for CB&T, institutional infrastructure, HR for institutional infrastructure, PESA, e.governance, Programme Management and IEC.

Statement-II

State-wise details of releases and utilization reported by States under the Capacity Building component of BRGF Programme

(Amount: ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	2016-17
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. 2015-16.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3.	Assam	8.41	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	5.04	0.00		
7.	Haryana	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	20.58	0.00		
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
14.	Maharashtra	10.00	7.85	6.33	0.00		
15.	Manipur	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.95		
16.	Meghalaya	0.87	0.87	2.56	2.35		
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.25		
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	4.20	0.00		
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	11.61	0.00		
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00		
21.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00		
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
25.	Tripura	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	2.53	0.00		
28.	West Bengal	8.08	8.08	0.00	0.00		
TOTAL		30.56	18.84	57.59	4.55		

Transfer of powers to Panchayats

†387. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have been given discretionary powers with regard to transfer of powers to Panchayats due to which there is no uniformity in schemes prepared by Government along with implementation and monitoring of these schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is taking any initiative to bring about uniformity in formulation, implementation and monitoring of schemes related to development of Panchayats in States; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) 'Panchayats' being 'Local Bodies' is a State subject mandated under Part IX, and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. Article 243G of Part IX of the Constitution allows discretion to State Legislatures to endow, to the Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance including in areas illustratively listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution which is given in Statement-I (*See* below). There is wide variation in the extent of devolution of powers to Panchayats to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. The status of devolution of functions to Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has finalised and shared with States the guidelines for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), which envisages that the States where the Constitutional provisions of Panchayats apply, should set up empowered committees at States, District and Block level for monitoring and facilitation of convergent planning by the Gram Panchayats under their respective GPDP guidelines. All Part-IX States have finalized their respective GPDP guidelines, thereby putting in place the above arrangements which has helped in bringing synergy between different Government schemes in terms of their planning, implementation and monitoring.

Statement-I

Details of Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution (Article 243G)

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.

21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.

Statement-II

*Status of devolution of departments/subjects with functions to the
Panchayati Raj Institutions in States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats Functions
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All the functions (29 subjects) have been transferred to the PRIs
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22 Government Orders (GOs) issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented. PRIs can exercise the powers of supervision and monitoring the implementation of plans in respect of all subjects coming under their respective jurisdiction.
4.	Assam	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.
5.	Bihar	Activity Mapping of 20 Departments have been completed regarding the 29 subjects listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution and accordingly, all

1	2	3
		concerned Departments have issued orders delegating powers to the Panchayats.
6.	Chhattisgarh	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.
7.	Goa	18 matters have been devolved to GPs, while 6 matters devolved to ZPs.
8.	Gujarat	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.
9.	Haryana	GOs have been issued for 10 deptts.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Government has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.
12.	Jharkhand	Three departments, namely, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Primary Education have devolved functions to PRIs by Departmental Notification.
13.	Karnataka	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.
14.	Kerala	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 Deptts. have been issued.
16.	Maharashtra	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.
17.	Manipur	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 Departments.
18.	Odisha	11 Departments have devolved 21 subjects.
19.	Punjab	The Devolution of 7 key Departments relating to 13 subjects approved.

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.
21.	Sikkim	All 29 subjects have been devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 Departments.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs
23.	Telengana	Certain Powers have been delegated to PRIs in respect of 10 Departments namely: Agriculture and Agriculture Extension, Animal Husbandry Dairy and Poultry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Primary Secondary and Adult Education, Health PHC Dispensaries and Family Welfare, Social Welfare, Backward Class Welfare and Women and Child Development.
24.	Tripura	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.
25.	Uttar Pradesh	16 subjects relating to 12 Departments have been devolved to PRIs.
26.	Uttarakhand	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.
27.	West Bengal	State Government agrees with transfer of 28 subjects. 14 Departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.
28.	Daman and Diu	12 subjects have been fully devolved and 10 subjects have been partially devolved.
29.	Puducherry	22 functions have been devolved to the PRIs.
30.	Lakshadweep	All Schemes and programmes being implemented by five major departments, viz Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture have been transferred to the PRIs w.e.f 1st April, 2010.

1	2	3
31.	Chandigarh	A Committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Government felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would only be an interim measure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempted from Part-IX.

• Delhi has no Panchayats.

Development support to successor States of Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether NITI Aayog has prepared any report on development support to successor States of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of implementation of recommendations made by NITI Aayog in the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog has prepared a report on developmental support to successor State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 on 01.12.2015 and submitted to the Prime Minister's Office. Based on the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, Statement of the then Prime Minister before the Parliament on 20.02.2014 and Report dated 01.12.2015 of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has announced the Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh on 08.09.2016.

The important details in the announcement of Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh by Ministry of Finance are as follows:-

- (i) A part of revenue gap compensation amounting to ₹ 3979.50 crore has already been paid and balance is being paid in annual instalments.
- (ii) ₹ 2500 crore has already been paid as support for creation of new capital of State of Andhra Pradesh and a balance of ₹ 1000 crore would be paid in due course.

- (iii) Providing 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the Polavaram Irrigation Project for the period starting from 1.4.2014, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.
- (iv) An amount of ₹ 700 crore has already been disbursed to Andhra Pradesh as Special Package for backward areas and further amount of ₹ 1400 crore would be disbursed in the coming years.
- (v) In respect of educational and other institutions, the Petroleum University has already been established. The Indian Institute of Technology, National Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Information Technology have already been functioning from the temporary campuses and their main campuses are being constructed. The Indian Institute of Science Education and Research and the Indian Institute of Management have been established at Tirupati and Visakhapatnam respectively. An All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been approved at Guntur. A National Institute of Disaster Management is being established in the State of Andhra Pradesh. A new terminal at Tirupati airport has already been inaugurated.

Regional imbalances in the country

†389. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted or intends to conduct any study to find out the regional imbalances in the country;
- (b) whether regional imbalances prevalent among various States of the country have not been removed in spite of several Central and Centrally sponsored schemes; and
- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to increase the funds allocations in those schemes for the backward districts of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The sub-continental dimensions of India, with inherent differences in geographical parameters and historical developments, have led to regional disparities in the levels of development of different areas, owing to the differences in resource endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters. To redress growing regional imbalances, an Inter-Ministerial Task Group was constituted in August, 2004, which submitted its recommendation in January, 2005. This group identified 170 Districts as backward including 55 extremists affected districts. It was also recommended for setting up a Backward District Grant Fund

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

over and above the then existing mechanisms. Further in May, 2013, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Economic Adviser Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan was constituted to consider backwardness of the States and to suggest a Composite Development Index for States. This Committee submitted its report on 26th September, 2013. The Committee suggested a multi-dimensional index of backwardness, which is an average of 10 sub-components.

The details of the findings of the studies are given in the Statement.

(c) In view of the background of Regional Disparities, the Union Government's aim has been to promote inclusive and balanced growth. The Government has already accepted the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for increasing the share of the States in the net proceeds of Union taxes which has significantly been enhanced from 32% to 42% which is the biggest ever increase in vertical tax devolution/share of States in the Central divisible pool. Thus, the recommendations of FFC will enhance the availability of funds at the disposal of States. The higher tax devolution will allow States greater autonomy in financing and design of schemes as per the needs and requirements including for filling the development gap in the deficit regions.

Further, as per the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers and consultations with various Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, Government of India have decided to rationalize the existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) into 28 Umbrella Schemes. The funding pattern for 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has been kept at Centre 90% and State 10% whereas for the rest of the States this ratio has been raised from the current level of 10% to 25% for States and 30% for UTs of the overall annual allocation under each Scheme so that the implementation can be better attuned to the needs of individual States/UTs.

Statement

Details of the findings of the studies conducted by Inter-Ministerial task group

Inter Ministry Task Force observed that the concept of regional disparities can be understood in terms of unequal resource endowments, uneven human development, inadequate infrastructure and poor budgetary resources. This Task Force in its recommendation focused on creating a backward district fund, integrated with a district level budget/Plan developed from below through a system of villages plans based on the perceived needs and real capacities of these area. This Task Force adopted a backwardness criteria based on resource endowment and human developments parameters related to per capita income, health indicators, education indicators physicals

infrastructure and capacity to raise revenue etc. this Task Force identified 170 districts of various States as backward districts and recommended for setting up a Backward District Grant Fund over and above the then existing mechanisms for allocation of funds. This included 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 8 districts of Assam, 36 districts of Bihar, 9 districts of Chhattisgarh, 1 district of Gujarat, 17 Districts of Jharkhand, 20 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 4 districts of Maharashtra, 2 districts of Manipur, 3 districts of Meghalaya, 3 districts of Nagaland, 15 districts of Odisha, 9 districts of Rajasthan, 30 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 5 districts of West Bengal.

The Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan Committee had evolved a under development index, which included the ten sub-components: (i) monthly per capita consumption expenditure, (ii) education, (iii) health, (iv) household amenities, (v) poverty rate, (vi) female literacy, (vii) per cent of SC- ST population, (viii) urbanization rate, (ix) financial inclusion, and (x) connectivity. This report recommended that the States that score 0.6 and above on the index are 'least developed' States, while States that score below 0.6 and above 0.4 'less developed' States, while State that score below 0.4 are 'relatively developed' States. Ten States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been classified as "Least Development" by the Committee.

Mapping of skill requirements and gaps in training

390. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog proposes to map skill requirement and gaps in training in the country;

(b) if so, the details of sectors that have been identified for the purpose;

(c) whether more than 10 crore work force would enter the labour market and would require skill training by 2022 as per 68th round of National Sample Survey; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog constituted three Sub-Groups for identifying the skill requirements/gaps in the infrastructure sectors of Power and Energy, Transport and Telecommunication alongwith the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Subsequently, this activity was taken up as part of the Skill Plan exercise by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which included the above infrastructure sectors also.

(c) and (d) Based on the 68th Round National Sample Survey on Employment-Unemployment, the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 estimated that 10.4 crore fresh entrants will be entering the labour market during the period 2015 to 2022. To improve the employable skills of the new entrants, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) and Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PM-YUVA) on a pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth to take up short-term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partners/training centers. PMKVY during 2016-20 targets to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL. Under PMKK the Government intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youth. The PMYY is an entrepreneurship education scheme which aims to educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs; connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of peers, mentors, funds and business services; support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs and catalyze a culture shift to encourage entrepreneurship

Criteria for identification of people below poverty line

†391. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working on any action plan to prescribe criteria for identification of people living below poverty line, after considering all aspects, to bring schemes to the poor;

(b) if so, the aspects covered therein and by when it's report is likely to be presented so that benefit of schemes could be provided to poor persons by identifying them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is shying away from identifying people living below poverty line due to which the matter is being delayed; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government of India conducted the "Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011" for collecting socio-economic data of households in the rural and urban areas of the country. SECC, 2011 was carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Governments with the financial and technical

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

support of Government of India. Ministry of Rural Development has published data for rural areas and decided to use SECC, 2011 data for selecting beneficiaries under its programmes. The use of SECC data will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes.

Financial allocation for programmes and schemes

†392. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for financial allocation for various programmes and schemes prior to the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent of success achieved in fulfilling the targets set under Twelfth Five Year Plan during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Financial allocation under different schemes are provided on the basis of funds requirement estimated by the respective Ministry/Department where the scheme rests, guidelines of individual scheme/programme, utilization of previous release and availability of gross budgetary support etc. On the basis of the recommendation of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) were restructured and significantly reduced from 147 schemes to 66 schemes, included in Central Assistance to State and UT Plan (CASP) and its mode of transfer changed from existing different channels to be only routed through State Consolidated Fund since financial year 2014-15. Some more changes have been witnessed after the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations in the area of Transfer of Resources to States. Devolution of Central Pool of sharable taxes to the States' has been increased to 42% from the earlier 32% and subsequently, the transfer through discretionary grants like Special Plan Assistance (SPA), Special Central Assistance (SCA-Untied) etc. have been discontinued with effect from financial year 2015-16. CSSs have been further restructured to 28 umbrella schemes with effect from financial year 2016-17 and funding pattern of these schemes has also been revised on the basis of recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalization of CSSs.

(b) and (c) The details of targeted allocation under Twelfth Five Year Plan for various schemes/programmes and expenditure against them during the entire Twelfth Plan period are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of targeted allocation under 12th Five Year Plan for various schemes/programmes and expenditure against them during the entire 12th Plan period

(₹ in crore)

Sectors	Schemes/Programmes	Allocation/Estimation for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Development Plan	Normal Central Assistance	1,78,739	24,063	25,642	25,470	Discontinued*	
Special Category States	Special Plan Assistance	36,436	5,523	6,480	7,287	Discontinued*	
	Special CA (Untied to any project)	63,858	10,950	10,771	9,671	Discontinued*	
	Central Pool for North East and Sikkim	6,218	775	850	705	604	650
Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana#	63,246	8,400	7,053	8,443	4,159	3,670
Special Central Assistance	Border Area Development Programme/ Hill Area Development	10,122	1,265	1,270	1,020	990	990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Irrigation	Programme/North East Council	6,108	727	675	549	604	500
Urban/Local Area Development	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	91,435	6,492	4,630	3,261	3,199	1,228
	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	1,01,917	3,420	7,559	4,078	5,673	14,496
	MPs' Local Area Development Programme	19,775	3,722	3,937	3,350	3,502	3,950
Balanced Regional Development	Backward Region Grant Fund	76,677	9,058	7,540	7,636	Discontinued*	
	Bodoland Territory Council	340	16	17	41	Discontinued*	
Elderly and Weaker Section	National Social Assistance Programme	48,642	7,825	9,046	7,035	8,616	9,500
Infrastructure	Roads and Bridges	12,410	2,272	2,567	2,065	2,166	2,350
Externally Aided Projects (EAP)	Various EAPs	81,912	13,914	13,353	15,445	15,270	21,300
E-Governance	National e-Governance Action Plan	3,537	90	243	666	Optional scheme	

Tribal Development	Tribal Sub-Plan	7,787	853	1,050	1,040	1,132	1,123
	Grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1)	6,924	820	1,097	1,133	1,392	1,061
UT Plans###		41,073	4,688	5,248	6,104	5,139	5,547
TOTAL		8,57,786	1,04,872	1,09,027	1,04,999	52,445	66,363

*In view of increased untied funds by the 14th Finance Commission, the Union Budget with effect from 2015-16 has discontinued to provide funds under certain schemes like Normal Central Assistance, Special Central Assistance, Backward Region Grant Funds etc.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): For the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17, also includes

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

UT Plans: For the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17 excluding UTs without legislature.

Source: Table 3.14 of Twelfth Five Year Plan Document (Volume 1) and Union Expenditure Budget Document of different years.

Increase in power generation

†393. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in generation of thermal, solar, nuclear and hydro-power during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(b) whether various development oriented schemes have been proposed for these power sectors at national level and if so, the details of the schemes proposed towards generation of Power, State-wise, source-wise and capacity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is an overall increase in generation of Thermal, Solar, Nuclear and Hydro power during the last five years. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The following generation development oriented Schemes are in progress at national level:

- (i) Presently, 71000 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plants, 13267.5 MW Hydro Capacity, 7700 MW Nuclear Capacity (Central Sector) are under various stages of construction. In the case of Gas Based Thermal Stations, 956.03 MW Capacity is being added.
- (ii) To revive and improve utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity in the country, Government of India has sanctioned a scheme supported with PSDF (Power System Development Fund) for utilization of gas based power generation capacity for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme envisages supply of imported Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) to the stranded gas based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e-bidding process.
- (iii) UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana), a scheme for the Financial turnaround and operational improvement of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs, which may enable them to procure more power from the generators.
- (iv) With "24x7 Power for All" initiative taken jointly with the State Governments, the access to electricity would increase and accordingly the electricity demand would also increase leading to increased utilisation of power generation. Plan for 35 States/UTs out of 36, have already been prepared and are under implementation.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Progress of rural electrification

†394. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been remarkable progress in electrification of rural areas in the country during the last two and a half years and if so, the details thereof *vis-à-vis* preceding three years; and

(b) the details of progress made, targets fixed regarding electrification in rural areas of Jharkhand during last two and a half years and the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The progress of electrification of un-electrified villages during the last two and half years, as informed by the State Power Utilities, is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	FY 2014-15	1900	1405 (73%)
2.	FY 2015-16	5686	7108 (125%)
3.	FY 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	8360	4423 (53%)

The progress of electrification of un-electrified villages during the preceding three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	FY 2011-12	14500	7285 (50%)
2.	FY 2012-13	6000	2587 (43%)
3.	FY 2013-14	3300	1197 (36%)

(b) As reported by the Government of Jharkhand, there were 2,525 un-electrified villages as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 1,446 villages have been electrified as on 31.12.2016. Electrification of the remaining villages is targeted to be completed by May, 2018.

As informed by the State Power Utility, the progress of rural electrification of un-electrified villages in Jharkhand during the last two and half years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	FY 2014-15	759	161
2.	FY 2015-16	1232	750
3.	FY 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	1314	696

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Estimates of electrical energy consumption

395. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated the State-wise consumption of electrical energy if all households of the country are connected to grid power;
- (b) if so, the details of power required, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the plan to meet the targeted requirement of electrical energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has estimated the State/UT-wise power consumption of electrical energy under 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS). The details of power required, State-wise and Year-wise from 2016-17 to 2021-22 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP), the expected Generation capacity would be around 523 GW by March 2022 (inclusive of 175 GW of capacity from Renewable Energy Sources). This is expected to meet the Peak Demand and Energy Demand of 2021-22.

Statement***Details of power required State-wise and year-wise from 2016-17 to 2021-22***

(A) State/UT-wise Electrical Energy Requirement (ex-bus) from 2016-17 to 2021-22 (Utilities) (MU)

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Delhi	31937	33070	34201	35380	36573	37778
Haryana	48991	51254	54062	57083	60336	63618
Himachal Pradesh	9726	10116	10523	10949	11394	11866
Jammu and Kashmir	14871	15543	16283	17109	18017	18819
Punjab	54118	57548	61076	64730	68502	72392
Rajasthan	73222	76569	79485	83168	87051	91216
Uttar Pradesh	108070	115688	123951	132476	141426	150797
Uttarakhand	13712	14766	15880	17007	18181	19406
Chandigarh	1876	1997	2070	2145	2223	2304
Northern Region	356521	376550	397530	420047	443704	468196
Goa	4236	4529	4802	5068	5332	5593
Gujarat	98376	105823	113187	120693	128368	136159

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Chhattisgarh	27167	29171	31383	33463	35559	37840
Madhya Pradesh	68588	75209	81732	88022	94301	99871
Maharashtra	145396	153331	161926	171313	180338	189983
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6550	7100	7653	8210	8775	9343
Daman and Diu	1991	2179	2327	2449	2577	2712
Western Region	352304	377343	403010	429217	455250	481501
Andhra Pradesh	54673	58846	63290	68034	73090	78540
Telangana	52695	61102	67680	75164	80700	84603
Karnataka	66146	69808	73636	77532	81622	85932
Kerala	24622	25875	27184	28535	29924	31371
Tamil Nadu	105923	111583	117505	123724	130189	136643
Puducherry	2990	3121	3254	3387	3521	3664
Southern Region	307047	330336	352549	376376	399047	420753
Bihar	21599	27352	28637	31017	35152	38416
Jharkhand	22847	24266	25880	27488	29052	30649
Odisha	26028	27575	29124	30302	31224	32164
West Bengal	57342	59148	61485	63979	66634	69361
Sikkim	484	520	548	577	607	638
Eastern Region	128300	138862	145674	153363	162669	171228
Assam	8997	9870	10831	11894	12959	14051
Manipur	1240	1419	1592	1769	1925	2103
Meghalaya	2094	2168	2242	2378	2470	2566
Nagaland	815	866	930	992	1059	1129
Tripura	1265	1328	1394	1456	1525	1595
Arunachal Pradesh	886	982	1089	1210	1345	1498
Mizoram	580	628	681	737	799	866
North Eastern Region	15876	17261	18758	20437	22083	23809
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	329	356	385	414	446	475
Lakshadweep	52	54	55	57	59	62
ALL INDIA (ELECTRICAL ENERGY REQUIREMENT)	11,60,429	12,40,760	13,17,962	13,99,913	14,83,257	15,66,023

(B) State/UT-wise Peak Electricity Demand (ex-bus) from 2016-17 to 2021-22 (Utilities) (MW)

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Delhi	6318	6541	6764	6997	7233	7471
Haryana	9428	9861	10397	10975	11596	12222
Himachal Pradesh	1555	1618	1683	1751	1822	1898
Jammu and Kashmir	2278	2414	2565	2733	2920	3095
Punjab	11551	12283	12914	13559	14216	14886
Rajasthan	11535	12070	12540	13133	13761	14435
Uttar Pradesh	16067	17379	18821	20334	21948	23664
Uttarakhand	2153	2338	2536	2739	2953	3180
Chandigarh	400	425	441	457	474	491
Northern Region	55596	58899	62279	65919	69766	73770
Goa	624	674	721	767	813	858
Gujarat	15373	16558	17734	18937	20172	21429
Chhattisgarh	4348	4697	5080	5442	5809	6208
Madhya Pradesh	10766	11805	12829	13816	14802	15676
Maharashtra	20446	22491	23953	25544	27148	28866
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	861	943	1026	1112	1201	1291
Daman and Diu	313	343	366	385	405	426
Western Region	50141	54673	58654	62728	66847	71020
Andhra Pradesh	8245	8874	9544	10259	11021	11843
Telangana	8300	10011	11262	12712	13757	14499
Karnataka	10895	11517	12169	12834	13534	14271
Kerala	4131	4341	4561	4788	5021	5263
Tamil Nadu	15412	16299	17230	18213	19240	20273
Puducherry	476	497	518	539	561	583
Southern Region	44782	48635	52171	56007	59581	62975
Bihar	3607	4733	4904	5308	6016	6576
Jharkhand	3905	4175	4378	4656	4915	5193
Odisha	4306	4560	4816	5016	5176	5340
West Bengal	10383	10817	11267	11724	12191	12688
Sikkim	129	139	146	154	162	170
Eastern Region	20883	22849	23868	25130	26633	28046

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Assam	1550	1906	2091	2297	2502	2713
Manipur	232	267	303	339	372	410
Meghalaya	399	413	427	453	470	488
Nagaland	166	177	191	204	219	234
Tripura	297	315	333	351	371	391
Arunachal Pradesh	164	182	202	224	249	278
Mizoram	118	127	137	148	159	171
North Eastern Region	2810	3252	3537	3856	4170	4499
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	73	78	84	91	97
Lakshadweep	10	10	10	11	11	11
ALL INDIA (PEAK ELECTRICITY DEMAND)	161,834	176,897	188,360	200,696	213,244	225,751

Payment of outstanding dues for works under RGGVY

396. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that contracts awarded under RGGVY had been distributed on sublet basis *vide* letter no. FLCL/MPMKVVCL/ERECTION/2010-11, to smaller companies for erection of material/equipments of various materials for HVDS work in MPMKVVCL-Bhopal circle under Pipariya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that awardee companies have arbitrarily withheld the outstanding dues of smaller companies for the said site in spite of completion of work; and

(d) if so, the details of the action Government would take in this regard against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd. (MPMKVVCL), no contract for erection of material/equipments of various materials for HVDS work in MPMKVVCL-Bhopal circle under Pipariya has been awarded to smaller companies under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) now subsumed under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

Power generation in the country

397. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years, source-wise, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether there has been acute shortage of power in various parts of the country resulting in various industries being at the verge of closure;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years' source-wise, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The following steps have been taken to augment power availability in the country:

- (i) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 92,415 MW against the target of 88,537 MW from the conventional sources and about 22,279 MW as against the target of 30000 MW from renewable sources have been achieved, till 31st December, 2016.
- (ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured. The growth of domestic coal supply to power plants has been around 1.6% during the period April-December, 2016 over the corresponding period during the previous year.
- (iii) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), 1,04,640 ckm as against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 2,96,933 MVA as against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed, till 31st December, 2016.
- (iv) The Government of India has taken an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.

- (v) Two new Schemes have been launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (vi) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) The Central Government has notified Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of DISCOMs.
- (viii) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (ix) The Government of India has launched a scheme by providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for operationalisation of stranded gas based generation.

Statement*Details of Source-wise and State-wise generation of Power from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (up to Dec. 2016)*

Category	State	Monitored Capacity as on 31.12.2016 (MW)	Generation (MU)			
			2016-17 (upto-Dec. 16)*	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hydro	BBMB	2866.3	8767	11818.9	10599.78	12125.01
	Himachal Pradesh	6733.02	24559.41	27087.49	23319.13	21680.66
	Jammu and Kashmir	3119	12749.74	15136.15	14485.02	12426.79
	Punjab	1051	2859.22	4327.84	4039.07	3913.52
	Rajasthan	411	601.48	1033.8	863.33	1059.98
	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	915.77	935.08	1247.69	1241.73
	Uttarakhand	3756.35	11246.34	12765.92	11439.22	11025.01
	SUB TOTAL	18438.27	61698.96	73105.18	65993.24	63472.7
	Chhattisgarh	120	148.08	323.3	258.18	251.51
	Gujarat	1990	3462.25	2951.85	3811.58	7106.29
	Madhya Pradesh	2395	5842.68	4869.82	6299.75	9215.93
	Maharashtra	2887	3934.62	4700.37	5287.88	6255.03
	SUB TOTAL	7392	13387.63	12845.34	15657.39	22828.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Andhra Pradesh	1100	638.01	671.33	1862.48	2026.57
	Karnataka	3657.4	4417.27	7479.37	13160.29	13026.82
	Kerala	1881.5	3223	6363.75	6852.65	7708.18
	Tamil Nadu	2203.2	2048.26	4474.27	5058.95	4994.75
	Telangana	2766.6	1513.22	1515.47	4400.92	4502.16
	SUB TOTAL	11608.7	11839.76	20504.19	31335.29	32258.48
	DVC	143.2	220.18	176.51	267.3	225.63
	Jharkhand	130	30.13	51.24	33.73	109.53
	Odisha	2142.25	3879.8	4910.34	6919.49	7547.45
	Sikkim	765	3647.24	3551.92	3345.29	2945.38
	West Bengal	1278	2328.95	2025.33	2149.81	1395.56
	SUB TOTAL	4458.45	10106.3	10715.34	12715.62	12223.55
	Arunachal Pradesh	405	1142.86	1280.25	1109.48	980.94
	Assam	325	1305.04	1190.68	1031.89	1215.95
	Manipur	105	627.88	536.64	372.44	639.84
	Meghalaya	332	842.26	1035.99	863.15	981.61
	Nagaland	75	243.16	163.14	165.15	245.71
	SUB TOTAL	1242	4161.2	4206.7	3542.11	4064.05

252 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Bhutan (IMP)		5456.68	5244.21	5007.74	5597.9
			5456.68	5244.21	5007.74	5597.9
HYDRO TOTAL		43139.42	106650.53	126620.96	134251.39	140445.44
Thermal	Delhi	3048.4	5180.78	6206.1	8722.83	8637.67
	Haryana	5971.59	15118.09	22247.14	28748.61	26374.22
	Jammu and Kashmir	175	0	0	0	0
	Punjab	6540	18577.27	19015.05	18921.83	16817.97
	Rajasthan	8863.13	32578.78	44494.31	45600.2	35558.25
	Uttar Pradesh	21876.14	87203.87	106961.85	107763.51	107897.78
	Uttarakhand	450	445.97			
	SUB TOTAL	46924.26	159104.76	198924.45	209756.98	195285.89
	Chhattisgarh	20308	76460.44	89189.99	79452.39	70678.61
	Goa	48	0	0	12.61	241.32
	Gujarat	23657.41	71420.13	99937.24	98197.56	86339.97
	Madhya Pradesh	17065	66288.61	90870.68	68912.72	50430.94
	Maharashtra	26696	74684.34	102154.92	91751.44	78560.37
	SUB TOTAL	87774.41	288853.52	382152.83	338326.72	286251.21
	Andhra Pradesh	15247.2	47737.86	57559.26	43382.94	43500.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Karnataka	7314.42	22286.68	32401.17	30540.83	29798.63
	Kerala	693.54	62.25	289.59	1181.52	1541.62
	Puducherry	32.5	183.32	227.59	102.14	256.97
	Tamil Nadu	14638.88	53174.38	66460.8	61132.31	55100.82
	Telangana	6682.5	28842.41	35352.73	36501.05	34650.71
	SUB TOTAL	44609.04	152286.9	192291.14	172840.79	164849.03
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.05	151.52	182.85	153.76	171.49
	Bihar	4535	18271.76	20827.01	18272.27	14939.36
	DVC	7770	24498.02	27853.42	25283.81	27889.66
	Jharkhand	2825	11212.25	15882.43	14588.15	14235.65
	Odisha	8880	38873.63	52311.46	44412.95	38664.74
	West Bengal	9175	37150.3	44921.29	47592.21	44674.32
	SUB TOTAL	33225.05	130157.48	161978.46	150303.15	140575.22
	Assam	877.2	3371.74	3331.44	3267.95	3149.27
	Manipur	36	0	0	0	0
	Tripura	1132.1	4303.45	5109.38	3824.44	2366.49

SUB TOTAL		2045.3	7675.19	8440.82	7092.39	5515.76
THERMAL TOTAL		214578.06	738077.85	943787.7	878320.03	792477.11
Nuclear	Rajasthan	1180	5283.3	8419.24	7722.39	9233.13
	Uttar Pradesh	440	2404.05	3432.6	2890.54	2703.5
	SUB TOTAL	1620	7687.35	11851.84	10612.93	11936.63
	Gujarat	440	0	2028.17	3529.4	3752.43
	Maharashtra	1400	7864.3	10389.14	10269.89	9884.54
	SUB TOTAL	1840	7864.3	12417.31	13799.29	13636.97
	Karnataka	880	4809.77	7672.71	6462.17	6539.06
	Tamil Nadu	1440	7871.91	5471.76	5227.15	2115.13
		2320	12681.68	13144.47	11689.32	8654.19
NUCLEAR TOTAL		5780	28233.33	37413.62	36101.54	34227.79
GRAND TOTAL		263497.48	872961.71	1107822.28	1048672.96	967150.34

*Provisional Based On Actual-Cum-Assesment

Note: 1. Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State and Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Coverage of DDUGJY

398. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of un-electrified villages to be covered under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);
- (b) the total number of BPL households being covered under DDUGJY;
- (c) the total number of projects for un-electrified villages under DDUGJY; and
- (d) the total cost of projects under DDUGJY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Since 1st April, 2015, a target of 17,741 un-electrified villages remains to be covered under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) Under DDUGJY, 4.27 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned.

(c) 5,775 projects have been sanctioned under DDUGJY up to 15.01.2017, for various rural electrification works, including electrification of un-electrified villages.

(d) The project cost of DDUGJY is ₹ 75,893 crore including its RE component.

Electricity generation and losses

399. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of electricity generated, distributed, sold and lost in the country during last three years; and
- (b) the measures/schemes taken by Government to minimize the transmission and distribution loss of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of quantum of electricity generated, distributed, sold and lost in the country, during last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Two new Schemes have been launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.

In addition to the above, under Ujjwal Discoms Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme, it is targeted to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss to 15% by 2018-19.

Statement

*Details of All India Electrical Energy Generated, Purchased,
Sold and Losses incurred during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Item	Energy (GWh)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16**
1.	Gross Energy Generated (Utilities)	1026648.58	1116849.92	1167584.03
2.	Energy Used in Power Station Auxiliaries	70160.66	76268.03	79302.46
3.	Net Energy at Bus Bars (1-2)	956487.92	1040581.88	1088281.57
4.	Energy Purchased from Non-Utilities	14000.73	13196.69	13919.5
5.	Energy Imported from Other Country	5597.90	5007.74	5244.21
6.	Energy Available (3+4+5)	976086.55	1058786.32	1107445.28
7.	Energy Export to Other Countries	1651.00	4432.76	5150.3
8.	Net Energy Available for Supply (6-7)	974435.55	1054353.55	1102294.98
9.	*Energy Sold to Ultimate Consumers	751908.25	814250.01	861864.02
10.	Energy loss in Transformation, Transmission and Distribution and Unaccounted for (8-9)	222527.30 (22.84%)	240103.54 (22.77%)	240430.96 (21.81%)

*Includes metered and assessed supply to agricultural consumers.

**Provisional data for the year 2015-16

Acceptability of LED bulbs

†400. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether LED bulbs are becoming better and acceptable all over the country for domestic lighting due to its lower energy consumption and good quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been substantial reduction in prices of LED bulbs during the last two years and further reduction is also expected; and

(d) 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) LED bulbs are becoming better and acceptable all over the country for domestic lighting purpose due to its lower energy consumption and good quality. This can be seen by the improvement of Lumen efficacy of LEDs which was about 5 lumen/watt in late 1990s and is presently above 100 lumen/watt. Under the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) scheme launched on 5th January, 2015 which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Power, EESL has distributed 20.48 crore LED bulbs across the country, as on 02.02.2017, resulting in estimated energy savings of 26.6 Billion KWh per year. Technical specification of the LED bulbs being distributed under the scheme has also been enhanced from 7 watt to 9 watt and 85 lumen/watt to 100 lumen/watt respectively.

(c) and (d) EESL aggregates the demand across the country and does bulk procurement. This has resulted in reduction of approximately 88% in procurement prices of LED bulbs by EESL from ₹ 310/- to ₹ 38/- per bulb (retail price reduced from ₹ 550/- to ₹ 65/-) during February, 2014 to January, 2017.

Stressed power projects

401. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified stressed power projects of various public and private sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise, company-wise and project/capacity-wise along with the amount stuck in these projects, as on date;

(c) the number of such projects acquired by public and private sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise and project-wise;

(d) whether Government has asked banks and cash rich public sector companies to float reconstruction fund to buy stakes in such stressed power projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the response of these Banks/Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 17 under construction thermal power projects aggregating to a capacity of 18420 MW stalled due to financial issues, State/UT-wise, Company-wise and Project/Capacity-wise along with the cost and amount spent on these power projects are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of the 17 stressed gas based power projects due to various reasons, aggregating to a capacity of 11154.38 MW are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The details of 20 stressed Hydro Electric Projects aggregating to a capacity of 6329 MW due to financial issues indicating State, Capacity, Expenditure till date, reasons for their stuck up are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) During the last 3 years and the current year, one stalled hydro project *viz.* Teesta-III HEP (6x200=1200 MW) in Sikkim by M/s. Teesta Urja Limited (TUL) being earlier executed in private sector was acquired by Government of Sikkim in August, 2015 by increasing its shareholding in TUL from 26% to 51%. Works re-started in October, 2015 and presently, 5 units of the project have been commissioned and the balance units are scheduled for commissioning by March, 2017.

Also, PFC as a Lead Financial Investor along with six lenders in the consortium *viz.*, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), National Insurance Corporation Limited (NIC), Dena Bank, IFCI Ltd and Edelweiss ARC have acquired majority equity of 51% of shares of Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd. *w.e.f* June 01, 2016, through partial invocation of pledged shares as well as partial conversion of PFC's sub-debt into equity.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India, on 28.06.2016, has asked Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) to explore possibility for creation of Stressed Asset Equity Fund and Stressed Assets Lending Fund.

Statement-I*Details of under construction Thermal Power Projects stalled due to financial issues*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name/Impl. Agency	LOA Date	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Sched.	Ant. Comm. Sched.	Cost of the Project (₹ in crores)	Expenditure (As per information available in CEA (₹ crores))
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Private Sector									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanapadu TPP	Sep-09	U-1	660	Oct-13	17-18	9343	3785
		Ph-I/East Coast Energy Ltd.		U-2	660	Mar-14	18-19		
2.	Bihar	Jas Infra. TPS/JICPL	Mar-11	U-1	660	Aug-14	19-20	11120	NA
				U-2	660	Dec-14	20-21		
				U-3	660	Apr-15	Uncertain		
				U-4	660	Aug-15	Uncertain		
3.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP	Apr-09	U-3	600	Dec-12	17-18	22874	15543
		(Naiyara)/KSK		U-4	600	Apr-13	17-18		
		Mahandi Power		U-5	600	Aug-13	17-18		
		Company Ltd.		U-6	600	Dec-13	18-19		

4.	Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP/ RKM Powergen. Pvt. Ltd./ SG-China Western TG-Habin Chaina	Jul-07	U-3 U-4	360 360	Feb-13 Jul-13	Mar-17 May-17	10377 (including Unit-1&2)	10292 (including Unit-1&2)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP Janjgir (Vill) Champa Distt./ M/s Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	Jun-11	U-1 U-2	600 600	Nov-14 Feb-15	Mar-17 Sep-17	8443	6092
6.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP/SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	Mar-11	U-3 U-4	300 300	Feb-14 May-14	Uncertain Uncertain	7940 (including Unit-1&2)	3820 (including Unit-1&2)
7.	Chhattisgarh	Deveri (Visa) TPP/Visa Power Ltd.	Jun-10	U-1	600	Aug-13	Uncertain	6190	2077
8.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I/Corporate Power Ltd.	Dec-09	U-1 U-2	270 270	May-12 Jun-12	17-18 17-18	2900	3120
9.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II/Corporate Power Ltd.	Mar-11	U-3 U-4	270 270	Feb-13 Mar-13	Uncertain Uncertain	3182	2207
10.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP PH-I/Essar Power Ltd.	Aug-08	U-1 U-2	600 600	Jun-13 Jan-15	Uncertain Uncertain	5700	3883
11.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Ph-II/Essar Power Ltd.		U-3	600	Oct-17	Uncertain	2500	246

Written Answers to

[6 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II Ratan India Power Pvt. Ltd.	Oct-10	U-1	270	Jul-14	20-21	6646	763
				U-2	270	Sep-14	21-22		
				U-3	270	Nov-14	21-22		
				U-4	270	Jan-15	21-22		
				U-5	270	Mar-15	21-22		
13.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II/Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd.	Nov-09	U-1	270	Apr-13	Uncertain	6789	712
				U-2	270	Jun-13	Uncertain		
				U-3	270	Aug-13	Uncertain		
				U-4	270	Oct-13	Uncertain		
				U-5	270	Dec-13	Uncertain		
14.	Maharashtra	Bijora Ghanmuk TPP/ Jinbhuvish Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	Sep-11	U-1	300	Oct-17	Uncertain	3450	422
				U-2	300	Jan-17	Uncertain		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP/D.B. Power (MP) Ltd.	Mar-11	U-1	660	Jun-13	Uncertain	3941	476
16.	Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP/ KVK Nilanchal	Nov-09	U-1	350	Dec-11	18-19	6000	1708
				U-2	350	Jan-12	Uncertain		
				U-3	350	Mar-12	Uncertain		
17.	Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP/ MPCL	Jun-10	U-1	525	Dec-12	17-18	6330	5329
				U-2	525	Feb-13	17-18		
TOTAL					18420				

Statement-II*Details of Gas Based Power Plants stressed due to Gas Shortage, PPA and Fund constraints***A. Commissioned Projects**

Sl. No.	State	Project Name and Developer	Commissioning Status	Capacity	Lead lenders	Cost of the Project (₹ crores)	Expenditure* (₹ crores)	Broad Category(ies) of stress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gautami Power Project (GVK Group)	Commissioned	464 MW	IDFC	1935	1685	• Gas shortage
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Lanco Kondapalli CCPP Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd.	Commissioned	1466 MW	Axis Bank	Not Available	Not Available	• Gas shortage
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema Gas Power Project (Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.)	Commissioned	445 MW	IDBI	2035	2035	• Gas shortage
4.	Andhra Pradesh	GVK CCPP GVK Industries Ltd.	Commissioned	220 MW	IDBI	Not Available	Not Available	• Gas shortage
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Jegurupadu Extension Project (Phase II) (GVK Group)	Commissioned	220 MW	IDBI	Not Available	483	• Transmission constraints in the Southern region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Andhra Pradesh	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Ltd.	Commissioned	768 MW	IDBI	4840	220.42 (IDBI outstanding as on 31.08.2016)	• Gas shortage
7.	Gujarat	DGEN Mega Power Project (Torrent Power)	Commissioned	1200 MW	SBI	5500	5517	• PPA: 2 x 387 MW tied up • Gas shortage
8.	Gujarat	Unosugen CCPP (Torrent Power)	Commissioned	382.5 MW	SBI	1833	1803	• PPA: 278 MW tied up and 95 MW untied • Gas shortage
9.	Maharashtra	Pioneer Gas Power Ltd (Pioneer Gas Power Ltd)	Commissioned	388 MW	IFCI	1776	1237	• Gas shortage • Part PPA signed
10.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri Gas Power Project, (Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd)	Commissioned	2150 MW	IDBI	12786	1961 (IDBI outstanding as on 31.08.2016)	• Gas shortage
11.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur CCPP-I, Block-1 (Sravanti Energy)	Commissioned	225 MW	IFCI	1266	1088	• Gas shortage

12.	Uttarakhand	Gamma CCPP	Commissioned	225 MW		1156	1058	• Gas shortage
TOTAL				8153.5 MW				

*As per information available in CEA

B. Projects to be commissioned

Sl. No.	State	Project Name and Developer	Commissioning Status	Capacity	Lead lenders	Cost of the Project (₹ Crs.)	Expenditure* (₹ Crs.)	Broad Category(ies) of stress
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Panduranga CCPP (Panduranga Power)	Ready to commission	116 MW	Andhra Bank	647	730	• Not availability of Gas
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkot Power Project (Reliance Power)	Implementation of the project has been stopped.	2400 MW	IDBI	10500	8234	• Gas shortage • Fund Constraint
3.	Telangana	Astha CCPP	2018-19	34.88 MW		214	107	• Gas shortage
4.	Uttarakhand	Beta CCPP (BIPL)	2016-17	225 MW	PNB	1254	1186	• Gas shortage • No PPA
5.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur CCPP-II, Block-2 (Sravanti Energy)	2016-17	225 MW	IFCI	1300	911	• Gas shortage • No PPA • Funds constraints
TOTAL				3000.88 MW				

*As per information available in CEA

Statement-III*Details of stalled under construction Hydro Electric Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency/ Capacity (MW)/ Estd. Cost (₹ crore)	State	Likely Commissioning	Expenditure (till date) (₹ crore)	Reasons for Stuck up	Remedial Steps taken by Government/Developer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Sector						
1.	Lata Tapovan, NTPC Limited 3x57=171 MW 1527.00	Uttarakhand	4 years after restart of works.	146	Construction work stopped <i>vide</i> Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7.5.14.	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
2.	Subansiri Lower NHPC Limited 8x250=2000 MW 17435.15	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	4 years after restart of works.	8766.63	-Since 16.12.2011 works stopped due to agitation by various activists, fearing dam safety and downstream impacts of dam. -Case in Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata bench.	Resumption of works: Hon'ble MoS (IC) for Power, Coal and New and Renewable Energy and Hon'ble MoS (IC) for Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports had taken meeting with Expert Group of Assam on 10.12.2014 and with various Stakeholders of Subansiri

Lower Project on 11.12.2014 to discuss the issues. As decided in the meeting, a Committee designated as “Project Oversight Committee” (POC) consisting of 4 Experts from the Expert Group of Assam and 4 Experts from Government of India has been constituted, which is an on-going Committee to provide guidance/oversight to examine and resolve the various issues relating to the project as also to oversee their compliance along with project implementation. Separate reports have been submitted by POC members from the Expert Group of Assam and POC members of GOI in Jan./ Feb.’16 respectively.

Matter in National Green Tribunal (NGT): Matter related to Subansiri Lower HEP is being heard by Hon’ble National Green

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>Tribunal (NGT), Kolkata. On hearing dated 11th Dec'15, Hon'ble NGT allowed NHPC to undertake emergency maintenance work for safety and protection of the public and the property. However, Hon'ble NGT ordered that no construction work to the project be done. Further, as desired by Hon'ble NGT, both the reports submitted by POC have been submitted to Hon'ble NGT on 5th April, 2016 by MoP. Next hearing in NGT will be held on 8th and 9th February, 2017.</p> <p>Signing of MoA with Government of Assam: Signing of MoA with State of Assam is pending.</p>

State Sector

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 3. | Kashang-II and III
HPPCL
2x65 = 130 MW
1079.80 (including
cost of Kashang I
HEP)
(1 unit already
commissioned) | Himachal
Pradesh | 4 years after
restart of
works. | 1011.84
(including
expenditure
of Kashang
I HEP) | -Works on KK Link
tunnel could not start
since 2011, due to
two separate cases
(one for Environmental
clearance and another
for Forest clearance)
were pending in
NGT. The case
of Environmental
clearance has been
decided in favour of
HPPCL, whereas in
the case of Forest
clearance, it has been
directed by the NGT
that matter shall be
placed before Gram
Sabha in the presence
of a Justicial Officer.
The entire proceeding
shall be completed not
later than three months
from the date | Matter is <i>Sub-judice</i> . |
|----|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					<p>of commencement of proceeding of Gram Sabha. HPPCL shall then submit the report to NGT. The application for challenging the NGT decision has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by HPPCL which has now been withdrawn on the direction of Government of Himachal Pradesh on dated 08.09.2016.</p>	
4.	Shahpurkandi Irr. Deptt., Pb. and PSPCL 3x33+3x33+1x8 =206 MW 2285.81	Punjab	4 years after restart of works.	517.17	- Works of Dam (J&K side) stopped since 30.08.2014 due to inter-State disputes between Punjab and J&K Government.	A meeting at the level of Chief Secretaries was held on 20.02.2015 at Jammu. Issue yet to be resolved.

5.	Thottiyar KSEB 1x30+1x 10=40 MW 150.02	Kerala	4 years after restart of works.	52.87	-Works are almost standstill since Nov, 2015. The contractor has put forward a proposal for foreclosure of the Project due to their financial stringency and a detailed note regarding the same was submitted to the Board for approval. It is decided to foreclose the work and the balance work may be re-arranged through open tender or through Government approved executing agencies like Uralungal Labour Contract Co-operative Society.	State Government to expedite the re-award of works.
6.	Pallivasal KSEB 2x30=60 MW 284.69	Kerala	4 years after restart of works.	183.70	- Works are almost standstill since Jan, 2015. The contractor has put forward a proposal for	State Government to expedite the re-award of works.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					foreclosure of the Project due to their financial stringency and a detailed note regarding the same was submitted to the Board for approval. It is decided to foreclose the work and the balance work may be re-arranged through open tender or through Government approved executing agencies like Uralungal Labour Contract Co-operative Society.	
7.	Koyna Left Bank PSS WRD, Government of Maharashtra 2x40=80 MW 1494.94	Maharashtra	4 years after restart of works.	334.59	- Project stalled since July, 2015. The current expenditure on the project has already reached to almost	State Government to expedite the approval of RCE.

original administrative approved cost level hence expenditure on the project is stopped and project work is processing at very slow rate. Revised cost is under approval by State Government

Private Sector

8. Maheshwar Madhya 1-½ year after 3135
 Shree Maheshwar Pradesh restart of
 Hydel Power works.
 Corporation
 Limited
 10x40= 400 MW
 6793

Works suspended since Nov-11 due to cash flow problem with developer.

A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Finance) GoMP, was formed on 16th Oct, 2014 to find ways to complete the project. The committee has submitted its report on 2.5.2015. The Committee has recommended three scenarios for commissioning the Maheshwar Project. Under the first scenario, another attempt to complete the project with the present private developer has been envisaged.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Timeline for first Scenario has elapsed (2nd August 2015) without the promoter complying with its requirements. Currently, the process for revival of project under second scenario is underway which envisages Government companies to take over the project company with the private developer being kept as a minority shareholder. Accordingly, lenders being Government companies are planning to acquire the majority equity by way of conversion of sub-debt into equity and invocation of pledge shares.
9.	Teesta VI Lanco Teesta Hydro Power Ltd. 4x125=500 MW 5400	Sikkim	3 years after restart of works.	3144	There is almost no progress since April, 2014. (Funds Constraints)	Discussions between the various stakeholders for finding ways to re-start the project is underway. In a meeting held on 17.08.2016, High Power Committee of the

State Government recommended to take over the stalled projects in Sikkim by CPSUs. Further, all stake holders were requested to re-examine more options for re-start of the project.

Discussions between the various stakeholders for finding ways to re-start the project is underway. Since the promoters of the company are unable to infuse additional equity, so Government of Sikkim has been requested to increase their equity stake from existing 26% to 51% to facilitate further funding by the lenders to recommence the project activities. Further, the High Power Committee of the State Government has requested the stake holders to re-examine more options including take over by CPSUs.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--|--------|--|
| 10. | Rangit-IV
Jal Power Corp. Ltd.
(JPCL) 3x40= 120
MW 1692.60 | Sikkim | 2½ years after
the start of
works. | 816.76 | Works stopped since
Oct-13 due to funds
constraints with
developer. |
|-----|---|--------|--|--------|--|

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Panan Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd. 4x75 = 300 MW 2021.90	Sikkim	4½ years after the start of works.	156.50	Major Civil Works could not start since April, 2014 for want of NGT Clearance	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i> . Since there is no stay, developer likely to start works after receipt of NWLB clearance.
12.	Ratle GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd. 4x205+1x30=850 MW 6257	Jammu and Kashmir	5 years after restart of works.	1451	There is no progress since 11th July, 2014. (R&R issues, Local issues, Law and Order problem, Indus Water Treaty etc.)	Developer has requested Government of Jammu and Kashmir for early termination of PPA and taking over of the project. CEA has requested Government of Jammu and Kashmir to convey decision of the State Government <i>vide</i> letter dated 26.10.2016.
13.	Tangnu Romai Tangnu Romai Power Generation 2x22=44 MW 255	Himachal Pradesh	4 years after the start of works.	179	The developer informed that the project suffered due to very poor geology in HRT, due to which project got delayed and cost had increased. Further Works stalled since January, 2015 due to fund constraints.	

14.	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power Ltd. 2x50=100 MW 586	Himachal Pradesh	1 year after the start of works.	Not Available	Works are stalled since 18.11.2015 due to rupture in the surface penstock pipe when unit#2 was under trial run.	The compensation package and funds for repair of penstock pipe is being worked out by the developer. Further, negotiations with the bankers is in process to fund the additional cost required for carrying out repair works.
15.	Lower Kalnai JKSPDC 2x24=48 MW 576.87	Jammu and Kashmir	About 4 years after the re- start of works.	71.98	The works has been stalled due to financial issues with contractor. The contractor, M/s. Coastal Projects Ltd. has gone under CDR.	JKSPDC is working out ways to re-start the project.
TOTAL = 15 Nos. (4984 MW)						

In addition to above, the following projects are also stressed:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency/ Capacity (MW) Estd. Cost (₹ crores)	State	Likely Commissioning	Expenditure (till date) (₹ crores)	Reasons for Stress
1.	Phata Byung M/s. Lanco 2x38=76 MW 1225.53	Uttarakhand	3 years.	865.99	-Works affected due to flash flood in June, 2013. -Slow pace of works. -High tariff due to time and cost over-run.
2.	Singoli Bhatwari M/s.L&T 3x33=99 MW 1577	Uttarakhand	3 years.	919.36	-Works affected due to flash flood in June, 2013. - Slow pace of works. - High tariff due to time and cost over-run.
3.	Gongri Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. 2x72=144 MW 1436.27	Arunachal Pradesh	3½ years after active start of works.	521.21	Works stopped since 2nd week of April, 2016 due to fund flow problem with promoter/lenders. Works restarted in July-2016 but fund constraints still exist.
4.	Rangit-II Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd. 2x33=66 MW 496.44	Sikkim	3 years after active start of works.	Not Available	Works are stalled since 2014 due to non-release of funds by lenders because of power evacuation and land acquisition issues. Developer has to infuse equity into the project. Meanwhile, the promoter of the company 'Gammon India Ltd' is under CDR.

5.	Polavaram Polavaram Project Authority (12x80 = 960 MW) 16010.45	A.P.	4 years after active start of works.	7364.06	<p>Hence PFC is unable to disburse the loan. Talks between developer and lenders is under progress, however funds yet not disbursed by banks. The developer re-started works <i>w.e.f.</i> September, 2016.</p> <p>-Slow progress of works. -E&M works yet to be awarded.</p> <p>-Public hearing for construction of protective embankment to be held in Odisha and Chhattisgarh as desired by MOEF.</p>
<hr/>					
TOTAL = 5 Nos. (1345 MW)					
<hr/>					
GRAND TOTAL = 20 Nos. (6329 MW)					
<hr/>					

Coverage of Street Light National Programme

402. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Street Light National Programme (SLNP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme is being implemented in a few States only at present, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and by when all the States would be covered under the programme along with the details of targets fixed and the achievements made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 5th January, 2015, launched the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) to attain significant savings by promoting LED based lighting, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Power. There is no element of Government of India subsidy in the scheme. EESL has evolved a service model to enable municipalities to replace conventional lights with LEDs at no upfront cost. The resultant reduction in Energy and maintenance cost of the municipality is used to repay EESL over a period of time. The target is to install 3.5 crore LED street lights in all the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the country by March, 2019, which will result in avoided capacity generation of 1500 MW and save 9 billion KWh per year. The benefits likely to be accrued to the country as a result of implementation of SLNP programme is as follows:

No of LED bulbs distributed/street lights to be replaced in 3 years	3.5 crore
Expected annual energy savings	9 billion KWh (Approx)
Expected reduction in installed load	1500 MW (Approx)
Estimated capital investment (excluding O&M cost) (Approx)	₹ 35,000 crore
Annual estimated GHG emission reductions (Approx)	6.2 million tonnes of CO ₂
Estimated quantum of energy saved so far as a result of implementation (billion KWh per year)	0.42

Participation in National LED programme by the States/UTs is voluntary. In order to encourage States/UTs to join this programme, Ministry of Power has already written to the States/UTs requesting them to participate in this programme. Details of the States/UTs where SLNP Programme is presently being implemented are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details regarding number of street lights replaced by LED lamps under SLNP Programme

State/UT	No. of LED street lights
Andhra Pradesh	575,625
Bihar	150
Delhi	226,718
Himachal Pradesh	12,681
Kerala	9,707
Maharashtra	24,154
Puducherry	300
Rajasthan	593,523
Telangana	2,671
Tripura	36,789
Uttar Pradesh	41,646
Assam	4,798
Gujarat	44,147
Jharkhand	2,800
Madhya Pradesh	9,407
Punjab	3,682
West Bengal	300
Jammu and Kashmir	700
Uttarakhand	500
Goa	48,306
Chhattisgarh	661
TOTAL	1,639,265

Power saving technology for buildings

403. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any feasibility studies on introduction of green buildings and building management projects with foreign collaboration and funding during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to introduce latest state-of-the-art technology of LED lights and power saving technology based building management solutions in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of projects implemented during the last three years in various States/UTs in the country; and

(e) the details of the funds provided for such projects, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power and Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI), a green building rating agency. Both the parties have jointly agreed on activities such as sharing of building energy data, upskilling the credential of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) professionals and ECBC (Energy Conservation Building Code) experts for validating greater building energy efficiency, using tools like EDGE (Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies) for equivalency with ECBC.

(c) BEE has launched voluntary star labeling programme for self-ballast omni directional LED bulbs. BEE has also developed ECBC for the energy efficiency improvements in the new commercial buildings sector which includes Building Management Solutions for effective monitoring and utilization of energy resources. Under Building Energy Efficiency Project, BEE is providing technical support for energy efficient building design in which power saving through Building Management Solution is also part of the project.

Besides, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power has been implementing a programme to install LED lamps, LED Tube Lights, LED outdoor lights and other LED lights in buildings through retrofit programme since 2014-15.

(d) List of Projects where energy efficient LED lights have been implemented by EESL is given below:-

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year of Implementation	No. of retrofitted buildings	Name of Buildings
1.	Delhi	2014-15	1	NITI Aayog
		2015-16	1	Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
		2016-17	15	Rajiv Chowk and Barakhamba Metro Station/Vidyut Bhawan/Loknayak Bhawan/Transport Bhawan/Sardar Patel Bhawan/Sewa Bhawan/West Block/East Block/Nirman Bhawan/IP Bhawan/Krishi Bhawan/Vigyan Bhawan/Pushpa Bhawan/Shastri Bhawan
2.	West Bengal	2014-15	1	Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCC&I)
		2016-17	1	Coal India Limited
3.	Maharashtra	2016-17	3	Dena Bank(2)/Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)
4.	Karnataka	2016-17	1	IAS Association
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2016-17	2	Jammu Assembly/Jammu Secretariat
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	1	Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)
TOTAL			26	

Projects where power saving through Building Management Solution are currently being implemented by BEE is as follows:

- India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM), Dwarka, New Delhi.
- Jupiter Hospital, Pune, Maharashtra.

(e) No funds have been provided to EESL by the Government to implement such projects. The projects are implemented through ESCO (Energy Service Company) model (*i.e.* investment is done by EESL and recovered through energy saving) or Self-financing model by the building owner.

Demand for State-specific norms under UDAY

404. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has thought of inefficiency and lack of vision in insisting the same set of conditions on all States having very different economic, developmental and implementational environments;

(b) whether Government realises that various electricity boards in different States confront grossly different problems; and

(c) whether in this background, Government would review its stand of insisting the very same set of norms regarding UDAY and sympathetically consider the request of the Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. to allow it to draw short term loans to overcome its losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) has been evolved and launched after extensive stakeholder consultations including Banks/Financial Institutions (FIs) and State Governments. The scheme is optional for the States to join. The scheme has taken into account the varying circumstances prevailing in different States. The Government of India gives freedom to States/DISCOMs to plan their turnaround and handholds States in addressing the State specific difficulties/implications of the scheme at the time of finalizing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under UDAY, on a case to case basis, within the contours of the scheme.

UDAY incorporates several fiscal prudence measures on the part of the participating States/DISCOMs, which include financing options for working capital through Banks/FIs to a predetermined level, and issue of State/DISCOM bonds for short term loans.

Shifting of Mannavaram project

405. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on shifting of NTPC-BHEL Power Project Ltd. located at Mannavaram in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh out of that State and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the local people requesting not to shift the project from Chittoor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to execute the project at the earliest and quantum of funds released/being released to complete the project in a particular time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A request has been received from a Hon'ble Member of Parliament not to shift the project from Chittoor.

(c) A capital investment of approx. ₹ 128 crore mainly for establishing the facilities that includes manufacturing of Coal Handling Plant (CHP) equipment, has already been made upto 30.09.2016 by NTPC-BHEL Power Project Ltd. (NBPPL), for which ₹ 100 crore has been contributed by its two promoter Companies (NTPC Ltd. and BHEL). This manufacturing facility established by NBPPL at Mannavaram has commenced commercial production from May, 2015.

Further, NBPPL has entered into a technology collaboration agreement with M/s Dearborn Mid-West Company (DMW), USA for manufacturing and supply of Coal Handling Plant (CHP).

Power situation in the country

406. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power is constantly increasing leading to an acute shortage in the country;

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

(c) the details of power generation from various sources during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation along with the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As reported by States, there is a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 1.6% in terms of peak in the country during the current financial year (up to December, 2016). The State-wise details of demand and supply of power during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2016) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of power generation from various sources during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2016) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The supply of electricity to various consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector only through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) for the purpose of power generation and allocating power there from to them. Central Government provides assistance to the States/UTs through various Schemes, like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

The following steps have been taken to improve power situation in the country:

- (i) During the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 92415 MW as against the target of 88537 MW from the conventional sources and about 22279 MW as against the target of 30000 MW from the renewable sources have been achieved, till 31st December, 2016.
- (ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured.
- (iii) During the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17), 1,04,640 ckm as against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 2,96,933 MVA as against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed till 31st December, 2016.
- (iv) The Government of India has taken an initiative to prepare State Specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (v) Two new Schemes have been launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (vi) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) The Central Government has notified Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme on 20.11.2015 for operational and financial turnaround of DISCOMs.
- (viii) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (ix) The Government of India has launched a scheme by providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for operationalisation of stranded gas based generation.

Statement-I

State-wise details of demand and supply of power during the last three years and the current year

(A) Power supply position in each State/UT for 2013-14

State/Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,574	1,574	0	0.0	345	345	0	0.0
Delhi	26,867	26,791	-76	-0.3	6,035	5,653	-382	-6.3
Haryana	43,463	43,213	-250	-0.6	8,114	8,114	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,089	8,883	-206	-2.3	1,561	1,392	-169	-10.8
Jammu and Kashmir	15,613	12,187	-3,426	-21.9	2,500	1,998	-502	-20.1
Punjab	47,821	47,084	-737	-1.5	10,089	8,733	-1,356	-13.4
Rajasthan	58,202	58,042	-160	-0.3	10,047	10,038	-9	-0.1
Uttar Pradesh	94,890	81,613	-13,277	-14.0	13,089	12,327	-762	-5.8
Uttarakhand	11,944	11,493	-451	-3.8	1,826	1,826	0	0.0
NORTHERN REGION	3,09,463	2,90,880	-18,583	-6.0	45,934	42,774	-3,160	-6.9
Chhattisgarh	18,932	18,800	-132	-0.7	3,365	3,320	-45	-1.3
Gujarat	88,497	88,488	-9	0.0	12,201	12,201	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	49,410	49,385	-25	-0.1	9,716	9,716	0	0.0
Maharashtra	1,26,288	1,23,672	-2,616	-2.1	19,276	17,621	-1,655	-8.6
Daman and Diu	2,252	2,252	0	0.0	322	297	-25	-7.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,390	5,388	-2	0.0	661	661	0	0.0
Goa	3,890	3,871	-19	-0.5	529	529	0	0.0
WESTERN REGION	2,94,659	2,91,856	-2,803	-1.0	41,335	40,331	-1,004	-2.4
Andhra Pradesh	95,662	89,036	-6,626	-6.9	14,072	13,162	-910	-6.5
Karnataka	64,150	58,052	-6,098	-9.5	9,940	9,223	-717	-7.2
Kerala	21,577	21,052	-525	-2.4	3,671	3,573	-98	-2.7
Tamil Nadu	93,508	87,980	-5,528	-5.9	13,522	12,492	-1,030	-7.6
Telangana								
Puducherry	2,344	2,320	-24	-1.0	351	333	-18	-5.1
SOUTHERN REGION	2,77,245	2,58,444	-18,801	-6.8	39,015	36,048	-2,967	-7.6
Bihar	15,391	14,759	-632	-4.1	2,465	2,312	-153	-6.2
DVC	17,407	17,296	-111	-0.6	2,745	2,745	0	0.0
Jharkhand	7,143	7,007	-136	-1.9	1,111	1,069	-42	-3.8
Odisha	24,958	24,546	-412	-1.7	3,727	3,722	-5	-0.1
West Bengal	42,891	42,762	-129	-0.3	7,325	7,294	-31	-0.4

Sikkim	413	413	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	1,08,203	1,06,783	-1,420	-1.3	15,888	15,598	-290	-1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	552	517	-35	-6.3	125	124	-1	-0.8
Assam	7,544	7,062	-482	-6.4	1,329	1,220	-109	-8.2
Manipur	579	548	-31	-5.4	134	133	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	1,794	1,604	-190	-10.6	343	330	-13	-3.8
Mizoram	446	430	-16	-3.6	84	82	-2	-2.4
Nagaland	577	561	-16	-2.8	109	106	-3	-2.8
Tripura	1,195	1,144	-51	-4.3	254	250	-4	-1.6
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	12,687	11,866	-821	-6.5	2,164	2,048	-116	-5.4
ALL INDIA	10,02,257	9,59,829	-42,428	-4.2	1,35,918	1,29,815	-6,103	-4.5

(B) Power supply position in each State/UT for 2014-15

State/Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,616	1,616	0	0.0	367	367	0	0.0
Delhi	29,231	29,106	-125	-0.4	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	46,615	46,432	-183	-0.4	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,807	8,728	-79	-0.9	1,422	1,422	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	16,214	13,119	-3,095	-19.1	2,554	2,043	-511	-20.0
Punjab	48,629	48,144	-485	-1.0	11,534	10,023	-1,511	-13.1
Rajasthan	65,717	65,310	-407	-0.6	10,642	10,642	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,03,179	87,062	-16,117	-15.6	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0
Uttarakhand	12,445	12,072	-373	-3.0	1,930	1,930	0	0.0
NORTHERN REGION	3,32,453	3,11,589	-20,864	-6.3	51,977	47,642	-4,335	-8.3
Chhattisgarh	21,499	21,230	-269	-1.3	3,817	3,638	-179	-4.7
Gujarat	96,235	96,211	-24	0.0	13,603	13,499	-104	-0.8
Madhya Pradesh	53,374	53,082	-292	-0.5	9,755	9,717	-38	-0.4
Maharashtra	1,34,897	1,33,078	-1,819	-1.3	20,147	19,804	-343	-1.7
Daman and Diu	2,086	2,086	0	0.0	301	301	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,307	5,304	-3	-0.1	714	714	0	0.0
Goa	3,969	3,932	-37	-0.9	501	489	-12	-2.4
WESTERN REGION	3,17,367	3,14,923	-2,444	-0.8	44,166	43,145	-1,021	-2.3
Andhra Pradesh	59,198	56,313	-2,885	-4.9	7,144	6,784	-360	-5.0
Karnataka	62,643	59,926	-2,717	-4.3	10,001	9,549	-452	-4.5
Kerala	22,459	22,127	-332	-1.5	3,760	3,594	-166	-4.4

Tamil Nadu	95,758	92,750	-3,008	-3.1	13,707	13,498	-209	-1.5
Telangana	43,337	40,644	-2,693	-6.2	7,884	6,755	-1,129	-14.3
Puducherry	2,402	2,376	-26	-1.1	389	348	-41	-10.5
SOUTHERN REGION	2,85,797	2,74,136	-11,661	-4.1	39,094	37,047	-2,047	-5.2
Bihar	19,294	18,759	-535	-2.8	2,994	2,874	-120	-4.0
DVC	18,222	17,728	-494	-2.7	2,653	2,590	-63	-2.4
Jharkhand	7,599	7,390	-209	-2.8	1,075	1,055	-20	-1.9
Odisha	26,482	26,052	-430	-1.6	3,920	3,892	-28	-0.7
West Bengal	47,086	46,827	-259	-0.6	7,544	7,524	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	399	399	0	0.0	83	83	0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	1,19,082	1,17,155	-1,927	-1.6	17,040	16,932	-108	-0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	677	610	-67	-9.9	139	126	-13	-9.4
Assam	8,527	7,926	-601	-7.0	1,450	1,257	-193	-13.3
Manipur	705	678	-27	-3.8	150	146	-4	-2.7
Meghalaya	1,930	1,634	-296	-15.3	370	367	-3	-0.8
Mizoram	455	425	-30	-6.6	90	88	-2	-2.2
Nagaland	688	661	-27	-3.9	140	128	-12	-8.6
Tripura	1,242	1,048	-194	-15.6	310	266	-44	-14.2
North-Eastern Region	14,224	12,982	-1,242	-8.7	2,528	2,202	-326	-12.9
ALL INDIA	10,68,923	10,30,785	-38,138	-3.6	1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006	-4.7

(C) Power supply position in each State/UT for 2015-16

State/Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,607	1,607	0	0.0	342	342	0	0.0
Delhi	29,626	29,583	-43	-0.1	5,846	5,846	0	0.0
Haryana	47,506	47,437	-69	-0.1	9,113	9,113	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,821	8,758	-63	-0.7	1,488	1,488	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	16,572	14,037	-2,536	-15.3	2,544	2,158	-386	-15.2
Punjab	49,687	49,675	-12	0.0	10,852	10,852	0	0.0
Rajasthan	67,417	67,205	-212	-0.3	10,961	10,961	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,06,350	93,033	-13,317	-12.5	16,988	14,503	-2,485	-14.6
Uttarakhand	12,889	12,675	-214	-1.7	2,034	2,034	0	0.0
NORTHERN REGION	3,40,475	3,24,009	-16,466	-4.8	54,474	50,622	-3,852	-7.1
Chhattisgarh	25,650	25,310	-340	-1.3	3,932	3,757	-175	-4.5
Gujarat	1,03,544	1,03,540	-4	0.0	14,495	14,448	-47	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	62,375	62,375	0	0.0	10,902	10,902	0	0.0
Maharashtra	1,41,817	1,41,361	-456	-0.3	20,973	20,594	-379	-1.8

Daman and Diu	2,337	2,337	0	0.0	307	307	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,925	5,925	0	0.0	740	740	0	0.0
Goa	5,120	5,119	-1	0.0	583	552	-31	-5.3
WESTERN REGION	3,46,767	3,45,967	-800	-0.2	48,640	48,199	-441	-0.9
Andhra Pradesh	50,437	50,366	-71	-0.1	7,400	7,391	-9	-0.1
Karnataka	64,302	60,971	-3,331	-5.2	10,202	9,508	-694	-6.8
Kerala	23,318	23,194	-124	-0.5	3,977	3,856	-121	-3.1
Tamil Nadu	97,277	96,586	-690	-0.7	14,190	14,171	-19	-0.1
Telangana	50,254	49,948	-307	-0.6	6,854	6,849	-5	-0.1
Puducherry	2,437	2,429	-8	-0.3	368	352	-16	-4.3
SOUTHERN REGION	2,88,025	2,83,494	-4,532	-1.6	40,030	39,875	-155	-0.4
Bihar	23,960	23,658	-302	-1.3	3,735	3,484	-251	-6.7
DVC	18,437	18,234	-203	-1.1	2,814	2,794	-20	-0.7
Jharkhand	7,735	7,560	-174	-2.3	1,153	1,153	0	0.0
Odisha	26,763	26,600	-163	-0.6	4,091	4,091	0	0.0
West Bengal	47,359	47,194	-165	-0.3	7,905	7,885	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	399	399	0	-0.1	109	109	0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	1,24,653	1,23,646	-1,007	-0.8	18,169	18,056	-113	-0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	625	591	-35	-5.5	139	135	-4	-2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	8,762	8,271	-491	-5.6	1,491	1,378	-113	-7.6
Manipur	840	810	-30	-3.6	168	167	-1	-0.6
Meghalaya	1,832	1,724	-108	-5.9	400	377	-23	-5.8
Mizoram	471	455	-16	-3.3	102	101	-1	-1.0
Nagaland	755	738	-16	-2.2	140	138	-2	-1.4
Tripura	1,202	1,146	-57	-4.7	300	269	-31	-10.3
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	14,488	13,735	-752	-5.2	2,573	2,367	-206	-8.0
ALL INDIA	11,14,408	10,90,851	-23,557	-2.1	1,53,366	1,48,463	-4,903	-3.2

(D) Power supply position in each State/ UT 2016-17 upto December*, 2016

State/Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,335	1,335	0	0.0	361	361	0	0.0
Delhi	25,214	25,185	-29	-0.1	6,342	6,261	-81	-1.3
Haryana	38,622	38,622	0	0.0	9,262	9,262	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	6,607	6,574	-33	-0.5	1,410	1,410	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	12,861	10,415	-2,446	-19.0	2,591	2,102	-489	-18.9

Punjab	43,770	43,770	0	0.0	11,408	11,408	0	0.0
Rajasthan	50,485	50,139	-346	-0.7	10,613	10,113	-500	-4.7
Uttar Pradesh	81,996	80,329	-1,667	-2.0	17,183	15,501	-1,682	-9.8
Uttarakhand	9,930	9,881	-49	-0.5	2,020	1,972	-48	-2.4
NORTHERN REGION	2,70,822	2,66,253	-4,569	-1.7	53,372	52,612	-760	-1.4
Chhattisgarh	17,587	17,534	-53	-0.3	3,875	3,851	-25	-0.6
Gujarat	77,815	77,815	0	0.0	14,724	14,708	-16	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	48,731	48,730	-1	0.0	11,512	11,501	-11	-0.1
Maharashtra	1,04,610	1,04,565	-45	0.0	20,499	20,462	-37	-0.2
Daman and Diu	1,801	1,801	0	0.0	327	327	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,544	4,544	0	0.0	784	784	0	0.0
Goa	3,294	3,292	-2	-0.1	531	531	0	0.0
WESTERN REGION	2,58,381	2,58,284	-97	0.0	47,856	47,482	-374	-0.8
Andhra Pradesh	40,439	40,398	-41	-0.1	7,969	7,965	-4	-0.1
Karnataka	38,133	38,122	-11	0.0	8,284	8,284	0	0.0
Kerala	48,850	48,495	-355	-0.7	10,061	9,871	-191	-1.9
Tamil Nadu	18,087	18,054	-33	-0.2	4,132	3,996	-135	-3.3
Telangana	79,176	79,156	-20	0.0	14,823	14,823	0	0.0
Puducherry	1,946	1,943	-3	-0.2	371	368	-3	-0.7
SOUTHERN REGION	2,26,632	2,26,170	-462	-0.2	42,052	41,610	-442	-1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	19,737	19,391	-346	-1.8	3,883	3,759	-125	-3.2
DVC	13,841	13,768	-73	-0.5	2,686	2,686	0	0.0
Jharkhand	5,942	5,917	-25	-0.4	1,498	1,498	0	0.0
Odisha	20,288	20,286	-2	0.0	4,012	4,012	0	0.0
West Bengal	37,271	37,156	-115	-0.3	7,931	7,886	-45	-0.6
Sikkim	353	353	0	0.0	112	112	0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	97,434	96,872	-562	-0.6	18,790	18,596	-194	-1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	531	518	-13	-2.4	148	140	-8	-5.4
Assam	7,092	6,817	-275	-3.9	1,673	1,633	-40	-2.4
Manipur	555	534	-21	-3.8	161	157	-4	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,252	1,252	0	0.0	312	312	0	0.0
Mizoram	372	362	-10	-2.7	97	96	-1	-1.0
Nagaland	565	554	-11	-1.9	130	130	0	0.0
Tripura	1,057	1,039	-18	-1.7	284	284	0	0.0
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	11,421	11,068	-353	-3.1	2,487	2,475	-12	-0.5
ALL INDIA	8,64,690	8,58,646	-6,044	-0.7	1,59,542	1,56,934	-2,608	-1.6

* Provisional Data

Statement-II*Details of source-wise and State-wise generation from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (up to Dec., 16)*

Category	Region	State	Monitored Capacity as on 31.12.2016 (MW)	Generation (MU)			
				2016-17 (upto-Dec. 16)*	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hydro	NR	BBMB	2866.3	8767	11818.9	10599.78	12125.01
		Himachal Pradesh	6733.02	24559.41	27087.49	23319.13	21680.66
		Jammu and Kashmir	3119	12749.74	15136.15	14485.02	12426.79
		Punjab	1051	2859.22	4327.84	4039.07	3913.52
		Rajasthan	411	601.48	1033.8	863.33	1059.98
		Uttar Pradesh	501.6	915.77	935.08	1247.69	1241.73
		Uttarakhand	3756.35	11246.34	12765.92	11439.22	11025.01
	NR TOTAL		18438.27	61698.96	73105.18	65993.24	63472.7
	WR	Chhattisgarh	120	148.08	323.3	258.18	251.51
		Gujarat	1990	3462.25	2951.85	3811.58	7106.29
		Madhya Pradesh	2395	5842.68	4869.82	6299.75	9215.93
		Maharashtra	2887	3934.62	4700.37	5287.88	6255.03
	WR TOTAL		7392	13387.63	12845.34	15657.39	22828.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SR	Andhra Pradesh	1100	638.01	671.33	1862.48	2026.57
		Karnataka	3657.4	4417.27	7479.37	13160.29	13026.82
		Kerala	1881.5	3223	6363.75	6852.65	7708.18
		Tamil Nadu	2203.2	2048.26	4474.27	5058.95	4994.75
		Telangana	2766.6	1513.22	1515.47	4400.92	4502.16
	SR TOTAL		11608.7	11839.76	20504.19	31335.29	32258.48
	ER	DVC	143.2	220.18	176.51	267.3	225.63
		Jharkhand	130	30.13	51.24	33.73	109.53
		Odisha	2142.25	3879.8	4910.34	6919.49	7547.45
		Sikkim	765	3647.24	3551.92	3345.29	2945.38
		West Bengal	1278	2328.95	2025.33	2149.81	1395.56
	ER TOTAL		4458.45	10106.3	10715.34	12715.62	12223.55
	NER	Arunachal Pradesh	405	1142.86	1280.25	1109.48	980.94
		Assam	325	1305.04	1190.68	1031.89	1215.95
		Manipur	105	627.88	536.64	372.44	639.84
		Meghalaya	332	842.26	1035.99	863.15	981.61
		Nagaland	75	243.16	163.14	165.15	245.71
	NER TOTAL		1242	4161.2	4206.7	3542.11	4064.05

	Import	Bhutan (IMP)		5456.68	5244.21	5007.74	5597.9
	IMPORT TOTAL			5456.68	5244.21	5007.74	5597.9
Hydro Total			43139.42	106650.5	126621	134251.4	140445.4
Thermal	NR	Delhi	3048.4	5180.78	6206.1	8722.83	8637.67
		Haryana	5971.59	15118.09	22247.14	28748.61	26374.22
		Jammu and Kashmir	175	0	0	0	0
		Punjab	6540	18577.27	19015.05	18921.83	16817.97
		Rajasthan	8863.13	32578.78	44494.31	45600.2	35558.25
		Uttar Pradesh	21876.14	87203.87	106961.9	107763.5	107897.8
		Uttarakhand	450	445.97			
NR TOTAL			46924.26	159104.8	198924.5	209757	195285.9
WR	Chhattisgarh	20308	76460.44	89189.99	79452.39	70678.61	
	Goa	48	0	0	12.61	241.32	
	Gujarat	23657.41	71420.13	99937.24	98197.56	86339.97	
	Madhya Pradesh	17065	66288.61	90870.68	68912.72	50430.94	
	Maharashtra	26696	74684.34	102154.9	91751.44	78560.37	
WR TOTAL			87774.41	288853.5	382152.8	338326.7	286251.2

SR	Andhra Pradesh	15247.2	47737.86	57559.26	43382.94	43500.28
	Karnataka	7314.42	22286.68	32401.17	30540.83	29798.63
	Kerala	693.54	62.25	289.59	1181.52	1541.62
	Puducherry	32.5	183.32	227.59	102.14	256.97
	Tamil Nadu	14638.88	53174.38	66460.8	61132.31	55100.82
	Telangana	6682.5	28842.41	35352.73	36501.05	34650.71
SR TOTAL		44609.04	152286.9	192291.1	172840.8	164849
ER	Andaman Nicobar	40.05	151.52	182.85	153.76	171.49
	Bihar	4535	18271.76	20827.01	18272.27	14939.36
	DVC	7770	24498.02	27853.42	25283.81	27889.66
	Jharkhand	2825	11212.25	15882.43	14588.15	14235.65
	Odisha	8880	38873.63	52311.46	44412.95	38664.74
	West Bengal	9175	37150.3	44921.29	47592.21	44674.32
ER TOTAL		33225.05	130157.5	161978.5	150303.2	140575.2
NER	Assam	877.2	3371.74	3331.44	3267.95	3149.27
	Manipur	36	0	0	0	0
	Tripura	1132.1	4303.45	5109.38	3824.44	2366.49
NER TOTAL		2045.3	7675.19	8440.82	7092.39	5515.76

THERMAL TOTAL			214578.06	738077.9	943787.7	878320	792477.1
Nuclear	NR	Rajasthan	1180	5283.3	8419.24	7722.39	9233.13
		Uttar Pradesh	440	2404.05	3432.6	2890.54	2703.5
NR TOTAL			1620	7687.35	11851.84	10612.93	11936.63
	WR	Gujarat	440	0	2028.17	3529.4	3752.43
		Maharashtra	1400	7864.3	10389.14	10269.89	9884.54
WR TOTAL			1840	7864.3	12417.31	13799.29	13636.97
	SR	Karnataka	880	4809.77	7672.71	6462.17	6539.06
		Tamil Nadu	1440	7871.91	5471.76	5227.15	2115.13
SR TOTAL			2320	12681.68	13144.47	11689.32	8654.19
NUCLEAR TOTAL			5780	28233.33	37413.62	36101.54	34227.79
GRAND TOTAL			263497.48	872961.7	1107822	1048673	967150.3

*Provisional Based On Actual-Cum-Assesment

Note: 1. Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations(Central, State and Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Status of power generation capacity and demand

407. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority had made an observation in its draft National Electricity Plan that the peak power demand would be around half of the installed generation capacity by 2022;

(b) whether, with the low demand weighs heavily on every part of the power supply chain and there has been no effort to mobilise investment in conventional power generation;

(c) whether Government expects the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power units to come down to around 55 per cent in next five years from the current 69 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Draft National Electricity Plan 2017, the Electrical Peak demand on All-India basis (Utilities) is 2,35,317 MW in the year 2021-22. Total anticipated Installed Capacity by 2022 is 5,23,389 MW (inclusive of 1,75,000 MW from Renewable Energy Sources).

As per the Electricity Act 2003 section (7), “Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid”.

Therefore, any corporate body or individual can invest in Thermal Power Generation without seeking permission from the Government, other than complying with the statutory clearances and technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

Presently, 71000 MW coal based thermal power plants are under various stages of construction.

(c) and (d) The present Plant Load Factor (PLF) of Thermal Power Units for the period (April-December, 2016) has been 59.64%. The reasons for low PLF of plants, *inter alia*, include rapid increase in generation capacity including massive expansion of renewables, conservation of energy because of efficiency measures and low availability of gas for gas based thermal power stations.

Toll collection on Ahmedabad-Vadodara toll road

†408. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data of toll tax collection on Ahmedabad-Kheda-Nadiyad-Anand-Vadodara toll road and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether vehicle-wise and year-wise accounts of toll receipts is maintained in respect of this toll road and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The toll collection data on Ahmedabad-Vadodra expressway on NH-NE 1 having five toll plazas and Ahmedabad-Vadodra section on NH-8 having two toll plaza is as follows:—

Stretch	NH	Name of the Plazas	Toll Collection in Lakhs				Remarks
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
AV Expressway Phase I and II	NE-1	Ahmedabad	2917.15	12191.62	15715.69	17340.92	Transferred to BOT in January 2013.
		AUDA					
		Ringroad					
		Nadiad					
		Anand					
Ahmedabad-Vadodra	8	Vadodara					Transferred to BOT in December 2015.
		Radhvanaj (Kheda)	-	-	-	1756.43	
		Vasad	-	-	-	2773.68	

(b) No, Sir. It is a BOT (Toll) project and as per Concession Agreement Schedule M/N, vehicle categories with monthly fee collection details are only submitted by Concessionaire.

Construction of ROBS, flyovers and under bridges on NHs in Tamil Nadu

409. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the requirements of Road Over Bridges (ROBs), flyovers and under bridges in various National Highways passing through Tamil Nadu;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of projects underway and to be undertaken during the next two years; and

(c) the details of the funds earmarked and allocated for such projects during the last three years, year-wise and NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry has identified various sections of National Highways consisting of 407 numbers of structures which includes Road over Bridge, Flyovers and Under Bridges and are at various stages of project preparation and implementation in the State of Tamil Nadu. All those structures are included in the corridor development and cost of the same is included in the total project cost. Additionally 9 ROB's and 4 Structures have been also identified as standalone projects. A list of all such structures are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of structures identified as stand-alone projects*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of Stretch/Km	Road over Bridges (Nos.)	Flyover/ Vehicular Overpasses (Nos.)	Grade Separators/ Interchanges (No.)	Vehicular Under-passes (No)	Pedestrian Under-passes (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Projects under Corridor Development							
1.	49	Madurai-Paramakudi-Ramanathapuram section	9	6	6	2	0
2.	226	Thanjavur-Pudukkattai section	1	0	0	1	0
3.	45B	Madurai-Aruppukottai Tuticorin Section	1	0	0	0	0
4.	47	Karala/TN border-Villukuri section	1	2	1	5	3
5.	47	Villukuri-Kanniyakumari section of NH-47 and Nagercoll-Kavalkinaru section of NH-47B	2	0	1	8	6
6.	67	Nagapattinam-Thanjavur section	1	0	0	1	0
7.	209	Pollachi-Coimbatore section	1	1	1	0	0
8.	210	Trichy-Karaikudi section NH210, including Trhy Bypass on NH-67	2	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	45E&220	Dindigul-Theni section from km 2.750 to km 73.400 of NH-45E and Theni-Kumuli section from km 215.500 to km 273.600 of NH-220	1	0	0	0	0
10.	67	Trichy to Karur section of NH-67	1	0	1	1	0
11.	205	Tiruttani-Thiruninravur section of NH-205	0	0	0	1	1
12.	66	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri section	2	0	0	0	0
13.	45	Trichy-Dindigul section in km. 333.00 to km. 421.273	0	0	1	0	0
14.	7	Madurai-Kanyakumari section from km 0.000 to km 243.170 of NH-7	0	0	0	3	1
15.	46	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet section from km 0/000 to km 148/300	0	0	0	1	5
16.	4	Waljahpet- Poonamallee section from km 13/800 to km 106/800	0	10	0	15	22
17.	5	Chennai- Tada section from km 11.000 to km 54.400	0	3	0	5	10
18.	209	Dindigul-Coimbatore-TN/Kamataka border section (except Pollachi-Coimbatore section)	5	0	0	6	13

19.	45A	Villupuram-Puducherry-Nagapattinam section	10	0	6	26	5
20.	45C	Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur section	4	14	0	47	7
21.	210	Karaikudi-Ramanathapram section	1	0	0	0	0
22.	227	Trichy-Chidambaram section	1	0	13	1	0
23.	67	Karur-Coimbatore section	1	1	1	27	0
24.	67	Kangeyapalayam-Mettupalayam section	0	0	0	5	0
25.	4	Ranipet-TN/AP border section	2	0	0	2	1
26.	BCE	Proposed Bangalore-Chennai Expressway	2	8	5	14	32
SUB TOTAL			48	45	36	172	106
GRAND TOTAL-I			407				
Stand-alone Projects							
1.	49 Extn.	Vadapalalnji and Usilampatti in Madurai District on NH-49 Extn. at Km 22.2	1	0	0	0	0
2.	49 Extn.	Usilampatti and Andipatti in Theni District on NH-49 Extn at Km. 50.3	1	0	0	0	0
3.	49 Extn.	Teni and Bodinayakkanur in Theni District on NH-49 Extn. at Km. 75.8	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	49 Extn.	Teni and Bodinayakkanur in Theni District on NH-49 Extn. at Km. 93.4	1	0	0	0	0
5.	49	Uchippuli and Mandapam Camp in Ramnathapuram District on NH-49 at Km. 134.8	1	0	0	0	0
6.	234	Kaniyambadi and Kannamangalam in Vellore District on NH-234 at km 81.8	1	0	0	0	0
7.	234	Madimangal and Polur in Vellore District on NH-234 at km 103.4	1	0	0	0	0
8.	208	Tenkasi in and Sengottai in Tirunelveli District on NH-208 at km 99.4	1	0	0	0	0
9.	226 Extn.	Ariyalurar and Ottakovil in Thanjavur District on NH-226 Extn. at Km. 26.2	1	0	0	0	0
10.	47	Construction of Flyover at Km. 620 and 634.0	0	2	0	0	0
11.	47B	Construction of Flyover at Km. 2.0	0	1	0	0	0
12.	47	Construction of Padestrain Subway at Km. 633	0	0	0	0	1
SUB TOTAL			9	3	0	0	1
GRAND TOTAL-II			13				
GRAND TOTAL-I + GRAND TOTAL-II			420				

Funds for development of National Highways

410. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked 8,000 crore for development of highways in States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the length of National Highways proposed to be developed by Government and the length of National Highways completed, so far; and

(c) the details of highways being taken up for development in the Andhra Pradesh under this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up as per available resources, *inter-se* priority and traffic density to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated for the development of NHs during the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Against the target for completion of about 15,000 km length of NHs/roads during 2016-17, about 4,699 km length of NHs/roads have been completed upto December, 2016.

(c) NH Projects having sanctioned length of about 1,552 km are in various stages of implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Projects of about 329 km length are under bidding/award stage. Initiatives have been taken up for preparation of Detailed Project Reports in about 1,340 km length of NHs in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated for development of NHs during 2016-17

(Amount in ₹ crore)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency	Allocation ^s
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,010.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00
3.	Assam	247.44
4.	Bihar	1,397.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,323.68

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency	Allocation ^s
6.	Goa	700.00
7.	Gujarat	251.87
8.	Haryana	150.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.00
11.	Jharkhand	200.00
12.	Karnataka	983.38
13.	Kerala	262.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,725.00
15.	Maharashtra	1,851.92
16.	Manipur	30.25
17.	Meghalaya	41.27
18.	Mizoram	30.00
19.	Nagaland	50.00
20.	Odisha	983.27
21.	Punjab	2,675.40
22.	Rajasthan	1,276.52
23.	Sikkim	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	430.00
25.	Telangana	475.00
26.	Tripura	40.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,338.62
28.	Uttarakhand	342.62
29.	West Bengal	1,355.71
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.00
32.	Delhi	2.00
33.	Puducherry	20.00
34.	Other Projects under NH(O)*	2,069.80

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency	Allocation ^{\$}
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	7,476.60
36.	NHAI-Toll	7,500.00
37.	NHAI-NH(O)	3,750.00
38.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	72.20
39.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	4,520.00
40.	Special Programme for Development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	760.00
41.	Externally Aided Projects - Head Quarters#	116.38
42.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	59,279.00

\$- Provisional till Dec., 2016

*- State/UT-wise allocations are not made

Status of ring road in Jaipur

†411. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has urged the Central Government to complete the ambitious ring road project in Jaipur, which has been lying incomplete, within a fixed time period; and

(b) if so, the action plan formulated by the Central Government for completion of this project and by when the said project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government for ring road project in Jaipur.

(b) Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regulation of electrical vehicles

412. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether electrical vehicles are exempted from registration in transport authorities;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether many mishaps/accidents happen due to e-rickshaws or electric vehicles;
- (d) whether there are any mechanism/guidelines to trace the vehicle for violation of law; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Provisions regarding registration of motor vehicles including electrical vehicles are contained in Chapter-IV of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Chapter-III of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs).

(c) At present, Ministry collects and compiles information on road accidents from Police Departments of States/Union Territories on a 19-item format devised under Asia Pacific Road Accident Data (APRAD) of United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP). As such, there is no data available with Ministry regarding number of mishaps/accidents which have occurred due to e-rickshaws or electric vehicles.

(d) and (e) Implementation of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Governments. Further, section 95 and section 96 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, vests powers to the State Governments to make rules for control of transport vehicles.

Char Dham highway

413. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to upgrade highway connecting Char Dham;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the estimated project cost and by what time the work would be completed; and

(d) whether measures like landslide protection, paved shoulders would be taken to make it all weather road and landslide free highway for pilgrims and for movement of defence forces and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to upgrade highway connectivity to two lane with paved shoulders to Chardham through old National Highways no. 58, 94, 108 and 109 from Rishikesh to Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri and Yamunotri and Tanakpur-Pithoragarh section of National Highways no. 125 at an estimated cost of about ₹11700 crore including the cost of land acquisition and pre-construction activities targeted for completion by 2020. This also has provision for landslide mitigation at Kaliasaur, Sonprayag, Maithana, Govindghat, Birahi, etc. alongwith paved shoulders and other road safety measures, which will provide all weather road connectivity for pilgrims and for movement of defence forces.

Rebidding of stalled highway projects

414. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to re-bid some of the stalled highway projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of these projects and the loans provided by banks for these projects;

(c) whether banks are reluctant to finance these projects again; and

(d) if so, how Government expects to finance these projects now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Stalled highway projects are in different stages of restructuring and rebidding. After the rebid, the Concessionaire(s)/Contractor(s) successful in the bid can apply for loan to the bank(s), which would be provided by the bank(s) to the Concessionaire(s)/Contractor(s) as per their request, requirement and eligibility, and in conformity with the bank(s) guidelines.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(d) Does not arise.

**Opposition to automation of vehicle fitness centres and
hike in other charges**

†415. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are opposing the automation of vehicle fitness centres and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the State Governments are also opposing the increase in charges of driving licences, registration certificate, fitness certificate, etc. and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by Government to reduce charges and to resolve other conflicts considering the opposition of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has published notification G.S.R. 1183 (E) dated 29.12.2016 regarding Revision of fees. After the publication of the notification, a number of representations from different States have come requesting this Ministry to clarify about the implementation of the notification regard to delay fees. Clarification has been forwarded to all the States/UTs on 2.2.2017.

Cashless toll plazas at National Highways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that toll plazas at National Highways could not be made cashless despite all the claims;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of toll plazas that have been made cashless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has rolled out a cashless payment mechanism (FASTag) by implementation of Electronic Fee Collection System on pan India basis *w.e.f.* 25.04.2016. The initiative provides seamless travel (near non-stop movement of vehicles) through the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fee plazas and convenience of cashless payment of user fee. It is operational on single lane in both directions at 348 fee plazas on National Highways across the country. Further, Government has notified the use of pre-paid payment instruments *vide* Notification G.S.R 1114 (E) dated 02.12.2016 for collection of user fees from road users. This is to permit road users to opt for available cashless modes of payment. Government has also facilitated the Concessionaire/Contractor to use POS (Point of Sale) machines for collection of user fees through credit and debit card for efficient operation. As on 31.01.2017, POS has been set up at 365 fee plazas on National Highways by NHAI.

Steps to reduce road accidents

417. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reduce the number of road accidents by half, by 2019;

(b) if so, whether Government has decided to reach out to the corporate sector to achieve this target;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) United Nations had promulgated the UN Decade of Action targeting to reduce road accidents by 50% by the year 2020. All member countries of the UN including India are committed to this Mission, for which this Ministry is making efforts to enhance road safety on our highways, in collaboration with the stakeholders. A draft action plan has been formulated and circulated to all States for implementation. Besides this 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. A total of 789 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.

Road Research Institutes

418. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Road Research Institutes in the country;
- (b) the details of the areas of research undertaken at these institutes and the major feats achieved by them;
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish Central Road Research Institute-like institutions in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the proposed sites, timelines and cost estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There is only one exclusive Road Research Institute namely Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in the country.

(b) The areas of research undertaken by CRRI are in the field of Geotechnical Engineering, Pavement Engineering and Materials, Bridge Engineering and Structures, Traffic and Transportation Engineering etc. The CRRI has developed several technologies/procedures/methods for construction and maintenance of Indian roads such as cold mix and warm mix technologies for bituminous roads, use of waste plastic, industrial waste, mastic asphalt and micro-surfacing, design and specifications for construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, procedures for road safety measures, use of flyash in road embankment, methods for maintenance of cement concrete roads, vehicle mounted automatic controlled Mobile Bridge Inspection Unit, GIS based highway information system, bridge maintenance and management system, car driver simulation system, pot hole repair solution, soil nailing etc. The most of them have been adopted/used by Indian Road Congress (IRC)/Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in framing code of practice/specifications/guidelines for construction and maintenance of roads.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New Construction Index for determination of toll rates

419. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the New Construction Index that NHAI is proposing to determine toll rates;

(b) whether some of the toll plazas have been removed, like the toll plaza on NH-8 in Gurgaon and DND Flyway in Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Construction Index helps in keeping toll rates reasonable, transparent and justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (d) National Highways

Authority of India (NHAI) has developed a New Construction Cost Index with a commodity basket directly related to road construction. Feedback from stakeholders has been sought. It is not yet proposed to link with toll rates.

(b) Yes, Sir. Sirhol fee plaza located at km. 24 on NH-8 (Gurgaon-Faridabad road) has been removed in pursuance of order dated 19.02.14 of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, in the matter of OMP 288/2013. Further, DND flyway in Delhi is a State project.

(c) The aforesaid fee plaza was removed on the direction of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, in the matter of termination notice dated 08.03.2013 issued to erstwhile Concessionaire *i.e.* Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Limited (DGSCL) by NHAI, on account of his default *inter alia* failure to control traffic congestion at the fee plaza.

Effect of demonetisation on toll collection

420. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toll plazas across the country and the total toll collection per day;

(b) the details of losses incurred due to exemption of toll, post demonetisation and whether Government would bear this loss;

(c) the details regarding toll plazas which started cashless system post demonetisation, State/UT-wise and date-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether FASTag is only available on 180 toll plazas alongwith the details regarding new additions, State/UT-wise and date-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of availability of functional RIFDs to read FASTags and the timeline to introduce this system across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Currently, 417 fee plazas are operational on National Highways across the country. The average fee collection per day is 54.31 crores.

(b) Post demonetization of currency notes of 500/- and 1000/-, Government suspended the user fee collection on National Highways *w.e.f.* 09.11.2016 (17:30 hrs.) to 02.12.2016 (24:00 hrs.). The average toll collection per day is ₹ 54.31 crores, which did not accrue to the Government *w.e.f.* 09.11.2016 (17:30 hrs.). The compensation to toll operators for loss incurred due to suspension of fee collection is under consideration.

(c) The cashless collection of user fee through Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) at fee plazas commenced even before demonetisation and as on 31.01.2017, 348 fee plazas have been made EFC enabled. Further, as on 31.01.2017, POS (Point of Sale viz. debit/credit card swipe machines) has also been set up at 365 fee plazas of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(d) to (e) As on 31.01.2017, 348 fee plazas have been made functional with RFID/FASTag. EFC will be made operational on Pan India basis by the end of Financial Year 2017-18.

Penalising pedestrians for violation of traffic rules

421. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law or guidelines to fine or penalise a pedestrian for crossing the road in violation of traffic rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider enacting a Central law or guideline to penalise a pedestrian for crossing the road in violation of traffic rules; and

(d) the details of deaths of pedestrians during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry is dealing with the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). There is no provision for penalising a pedestrian for violation of traffic rules in MV Act and CMVRs.

(d) The details of State/Union Territory-wise total number of deaths of pedestrians in road accidents during the last five calendar years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UTs-wise details of total number of deaths of Pedestrians in road accidents during the last five calendar years 2011 to 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,221	1,535	1,707	72	691
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0
3.	Assam	65	95	40	53	36
4.	Bihar	72	83	98	144	184

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5.	Chhattisgarh	111	26	42	80	42
6.	Goa	89	66	60	68	64
7.	Gujarat	897	791	820	714	719
8.	Haryana	173	161	165	204	228
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	5	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	37	23	25	28
11.	Jharkhand	223	116	116	74	34
12.	Karnataka	234	239	1,267	1,458	1,207
13.	Kerala	1,360	1,345	1,342	1,275	1,300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,692	1,823	1,778	1,767	1,962
15.	Maharashtra	673	671	660	592	1,162
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	11	10	9	6	5
18.	Mizoram	0	0	15	17	10
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3	6	5
20.	Odisha	348	344	219	265	318
21.	Punjab	339	468	454	339	423
22.	Rajasthan	895	1,036	1,014	1,021	867
23.	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	495	663	220	2,567	2,618
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	0	598
26.	Tripura	5	12	11	22	29
27.	Uttarakhand	1	98	165	117	106
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,208	1,406	1,384	598	325
29.	West Bengal	603	0	0	0	109
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	9	11	10	12
31.	Chandigarh	47	46	38	0	47
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	18	17	20	17
33.	Daman and Diu	7	7	3	2	11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
34.	Delhi	935	830	749	749	684
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	113	89	99	65	50

Source: Police Departments of States/UTs.

Funds for repair and maintenance of highways

422. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- the number and length of highways passing through West Bengal;
- the details of funds allocated by the Central Government for maintaining and repairing these highways during the last three years;
- whether States are not allocated the required amount of funds to maintain and repair the highways;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the proportion in which the States are allocated funds as per Ministry's Maintenance Norms *vis-a-vis* their demand for funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Twenty nine National Highways having length of about 2937 km are passing through West Bengal.

(b) The details of funds allocated by the Central Government for maintaining and repairing National Highways during the last three years is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories/ Agency	Funds allocated for Maintenance of NHs		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	West Bengal	64.69	73.40	92.18
2.	All States/Union Territories including NHAI, BRO, NHIDCL, etc.	1,977.15	2,599.25	2,698.40

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) State/Union Territories-wise allocation of funds for maintenance of National Highways are made based on lane-length of National Highways entrusted

with States/Union Territories, liabilities against sanctioned works, estimated damages on account of heavy rainfall, floods, etc., and availability of resources. The works on National Highways in the States/Union Territories, including in State of West Bengal, are, accordingly, taken up from time to time as per *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the National Highways in traffic worthy conditions. It is not possible to entertain such requests as the allocations made available to this Ministry are of the order of about 40% of the requirement as per norms.

Cashless treatment to road accident victims

423. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a pilot project to provide cashless treatment facility to accident victims on National Highways in the country;

(b) the salient features and the extent of coverage of the said project; and

(c) the number of such victims that have been provided cashless treatment since inception of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had launched three pilot project for cashless treatment facility of road accident victims on following stretches of National Highways:-

(i) Gurgaon:- Jaipur stretch of National Highway (NH) No.8. (Implemented July 2013 to May 2016)

(ii) Vadodara:- Mumbai stretch of NH No. 8 (Implemented during September 2014 to March 2016)

(iii) Ranchi-Rargaon:- Mahulia stretch of NH No. 33. (Implemented during September 2014 to March 2016)

The pilot project envisages transport of accident victims from the accident scene to hospital and, where required, from one hospital to another for treatment at a public or private hospital for the first 48 hours or ₹ 30,000/-, whichever is earlier so that lives of accident victims by providing prompt and appropriate medical care during 'Golden Hour' may be saved.

(c) During pilot projects, 13888 no. of victims were provided cashless treatment.

Expert panel to fix fading paint menace on NHs

424. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has constituted an expert panel to find a lasting solution to the fading paint menace identified as a major cause for alarmingly high road fatalities;

(b) whether all options on the table are being explored by the Committee;

(c) whether Government is considering alterations in road building contracts to make builders liable for deterioration in road markings, testing paint quality in real world conditions instead of laboratories and tougher tests for driving licences to educate motorists about the meaning of road signs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Highways Authority of India has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, IAHE (Indian Academy of Highway Engineers) to consider appropriate practices and advise performance parameters for undertaking paintings/markings for Highways.

(b) to (d) The Report of the Committee is awaited.

Four laning of NH-87

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

(a) whether Government has decided to convert the Rampur-Kathgodam National Highway No. 87 into four lanes;

(b) if so, when was this decision taken and the details of the progress made, so far, in this regard;

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for converting it into a four lane highway; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The four-laning work of Rampur-Kathgodam section of National Highway No. 87 is implemented by

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under National Highways Development Project(NHDP) Phase III. Earlier the project was awarded on 30.11.2013 to Concessionaire M/s ERA-SIBMOST(JV). However, Concessionaire could not submit Performance Security as per Concession Agreement and then Agreement was terminated on 01.04.2014.

Subsequently, the project of four-laning was re-awarded on 31.03.2016 and the Concession Agreement is signed on 02.06.2016. Appointed date could not be declared so far, due to delay in land acquisition for 80% of project stretch. The project is scheduled for completion in 30 months after Appointed date.

Hike in fees for driving licences etc.

426. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently hiked the various charges/fees for the services of issuing driving licences, etc. and authorized the States to charge an additional fee for conducting driving tests;

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

(c) whether this has been done on the basis of the recommendations of the S.K. Sharma Committee; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to provide expeditious services to the applicants for these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) This Ministry has issued a notification G.S.R 1183 (E) dated 29th December, 2016, amending rule 32 and rule 81 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The fees and charges increased *vide* this notification is based on the Committee constituted on 24.09.2013 by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Transport), Government of Maharashtra for making the recommendations regarding revision of existing rates of fee for various activities/services under Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(d) Ministry has introduced online based citizen centric application VAHAN 4.0 and SARATHI 4.0 to ease out the processes. 85 Road Transport Offices under VAHAN 4.0 and 235 Road transport Offices under SARATHI 4.0 have been brought to the Centralised platform.

Work on Pathalgaon to Jashpur National Highway

427. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for National Highway from Pathalgaon to Jashpur (Shank Border) has been tendered and by when the work would start and by when it would be completed; and

(b) whether a bypass at Jashpur was proposed and whether it would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The work of Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to two lane with paved shoulder on National Highway from Pathalgaon to Shank Border is to be executed in two Packages. The details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Description	Status
1.	Pathalgaon to Kunkuri Section	The work has been awarded and Appointed Date for the Project is 15.07.2016 with construction period of 02 years.
2.	Kunkuri to Jharkhand/Chhattisgarh Border (Shank Border)	The proposal for this section has been received from State PWD and is under examination.

(b) Bypass for Jashpur has not been proposed in the Detailed Project Report.

Reduction in passenger vehicles

428. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of increasing pollution and traffic congestion as a result of increasing sales of passenger vehicles in India;

(b) the details of quality of air in the country during 2010-2016, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has devised a policy to reduce the sale or ownership of passenger vehicles to reduce pollution and traffic congestion and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) To reduce vehicular pollution across the country, Government has taken proactive steps to promote environment friendly vehicles which are innovative, ushering in proactive use of natural resources.

Bharat Stage IV Fuel Norms have been applicable since the year 2010 in Delhi and NCR and certain cities. The set norms have been mandated in phase-wise manners across the country. The Government has notified G.S.R. 643(E), dated 19.08.2015 for introduction of BS-IV fuel throughout the country by the year 2017. Furthermore, steps have been taken by notifying alternate fuels like ethanol, biogas, electric hybrid etc. by amending the Central Motor Vehicle Rules. Ministry has issued GSR 889(E) dated 16th September, 2016 for introduction of BS VI, mandating mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country w.e.f. from 1st, April 2020.

(b) The State-wise data relating to air quality is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) The National Green Tribunal *vide* its order, dated 18.07.2016 and 20.7.2016 in O.A. 21 of 2014, Vardhaman Kaushik *V/s* Union of India has directed that diesel vehicles older than 10 years to be deregistered in NCR of Delhi. In compliance to the orders of NGT, de-registration of diesel vehicles more than 10 years old is being carried out by the respective State Government. The proposal to introduce 'Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme' to enable the replacement of Old Vehicles is under consideration. This will ensure phasing out of older polluting vehicles and enable their replacement with fuel efficient and environment friendly vehicles. The concept note on 'Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme' to enable the replacement of Old Heavy and Medium Commercial Vehicles as they contribute the maximum of vehicular pollution was placed on Ministry's official website for information and comments from concerned Ministries and Departments and other stakeholders. The matter has been placed before the Committee of Secretaries for their recommendations.

Status of Hajipur-Muzaffarpur National Highway

†429. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the National Highway from Hajipur to Muzaffarpur in Bihar remains incomplete;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-limit fixed for the construction of this National Highway and the reasons for which the construction work has not been completed till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Out of total length of 63.17 Km. of Hajipur-Muzaffarpur project for 4-laning, which also includes 16.87 Km length of Muzaffarpur bypass, construction work in an aggregate length

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 47.743 Km. has been completed till date. The project has not been completed due to non-availability of land and hindrances on account of demand of higher compensation for land acquisition/change in nature of land. The construction work is targeted for completion in a year subject to handing over encumbrance free land by State Government of Bihar.

Speed governors in public transport

430. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes that speed governors would be made mandatory in all public transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the speed limits on National Highways for all vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued notifications GSR 290(E) dated 15.04.2015 mandating fitment of speed governor on certain category of transport vehicles, as on 1st October, 2015.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to increase the speed limits on National Highways for all vehicles at present. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified S.O. No. 1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014 for fixing the maximum speed in kilometres per hour in respect of the different class of motor vehicles.

Vehicle scrapping policy

431. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed a draft vehicle scrapping policy, aimed at dumping vehicles more than 15 years old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when vehicle scrapping policy would be finalized and put into operation;

(d) whether any incentives would be given to owners of dumped vehicles; and

(e) the details regarding using recycled parts of such vehicles by the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had proposed a concept note on Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme (V-VMP) and it was circulated for inter-Ministerial Consultations. The note aims at creating an ecosystem for voluntary scrapping and replacement of old polluting vehicles. After the deliberation it was decided to prepare a CoS note. The note has already been submitted to Committee of Secretaries for consideration and approval.

Stalled highway projects

432. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than ₹ 8600 crore worth of National Highway projects have turned chronic with most of them impacted by environmental and forest clearances, local issues and aggressive bidding by overzealous companies;

(b) whether banks are reluctant to finance these contracts again, fearing non-performing assets on their books; and

(c) whether, last year, foreign institutional investment in the infrastructure sector has seen a pullback, adversely affecting the work on major ongoing contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) A total of 73 National Highway Projects with aggregate length of around 8310 Km. were stalled due to various reasons including delays in land acquisition and utility shifting, non-availability of Soil/Aggregates, poor performance of contractors, delay in statutory clearances, public agitation, disputes etc. Most of such projects have effectively been put back on track. Out of these 73 projects, 42 projects have been terminated, 21 have been resolved and 10 are yet to be resolved.

(b) and (c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government so far.

Slowing down of employment creation under MGNREGA

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

(a) whether Government had sent messages to States on WhatsApp to slow down employment creation under MGNREGA and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether, from 2014 the work provided under MGNREGA is 54.8 million days, which is less than what had been planned and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any instances have been recorded where the workers were paid less than the minimum wage and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) That Government has sent unofficial messages to States to slow down employment creation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is not true. However, States are always advised to ensure gainful utilization of funds that are available with them.

(b) The approved Labour Budget, persondays generated and percentage of total Labour Budget during the last three years is given below:-

Progress	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	FY 2014-15
Approved Labour Budget [In crore]	220.93	239.11	220.67
Persondays Generated so far [In crore]	177.07*	235.15	166.21
Percentage of Total Labour Budget	80.15*	98.34	75.32

*As on 01.02.2017

(c) The wages under MGNREGA are paid on a piece rate basis and not on attendance basis. The actual wage payable is calculated based on the output of the worker.

Remuneration structure for assistants and community resource persons

434. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to offer performance based remuneration structure for the 6,50,000 odd personnel employed in rural areas as Assistants and Community Resource Persons;

(b) whether bulk of these persons assist in MGNREGA for preparing muster rolls and other official errands designated as Gram Rozgar Sevaks or Sahayaks; and

(c) whether there are around 3,00,000 other Community Resource Persons like bank-sakhis and pashu-sakhis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Till date, there are 1,31,855 Community Resource Persons engaged for different activities under Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Steps by NMC to help dalits in Pydipaka, Andhra Pradesh

435. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Monitoring Committee (NMC), is aware that the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is not being applied particularly to dalits in Pydipaka in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether dalits must get "land-for-land" when their land is acquired;

(c) what steps NMC would take to enquire and discuss the issue with the evicted dalits in Pydipaka; and

(d) the steps proposed to enforce the law to help dalits in Pydipaka and landless labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Polavaram Project is being implemented by agencies under the administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. It is located in the territorial jurisdiction of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The National Monitoring Committee (which also includes representative from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) constituted under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 deliberated on the issues relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement aspects of the Polavaram Project in all its four meetings held in May 2015, September 2015, November, 2015 and April, 2016. No infringement of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or RFCTLARR Act, 2013 was reported by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation or Government of Andhra Pradesh.

As per Entry 42 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, "Acquisition and requisitioning of property" is in the Concurrent List. Land is acquired under various Central/State enactments.

In cases where land is acquired under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (which came into force on 01.01.2014), the provision relating to 'Land for Land' is given at Serial No. 2 of Schedule II of the said Act as below:—

"In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of

each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in command area of the project for which the land is acquired:

“Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.”

Guidelines for involvement of MP (RS) in PMGSY works

436. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines for involving Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) in laying foundation stone and or in inauguration of PMGSY roads as applied in the case of Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would take steps to involve Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) in laying foundation stone and or in inauguration of PMGSY roads as applied in the case of Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) ‘Rural Roads’ is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government, to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. PMGSY Programme Guidelines have inbuilt mechanism for consultation with public representatives at various stages of implementation of the programme. Programme Guidelines stipulate that all elected representatives associated with the programme should be duly invited to the foundation laying and inauguration ceremonies of PMGSY works. It also States that the foundation stone be laid and the road should also be inaugurated by the Hon’ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Minister or other dignitary as per State Protocol. The States are regularly advised to comply with the above stipulation.

Implementation of MGNREGA in Jharkhand

437. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many man-days of employment were given under MGNREGA during the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 in Jharkhand;

(b) whether there have been large scale delays in payment of wages under MGNREGA to beneficiaries in Jharkhand;

(c) whether there has been cases of exaggerated completion rate of works shown in official records; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to address these widespread concerns at the ground level in implementation of MGNREGA in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of number of persondays generated in Jharkhand under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is 24.2% delay in payment of wages to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers in Jharkhand under MGNREGA during the financial year 2016-17 (as on 24.1.2017)

(c) No such case has been reported to the Ministry.

(d) The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA. The evaluation of works under MGNREGA is regularly done in the Performance Review Committee meetings, Video conferences and weekly meetings. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGA. During these reviews, the implementation aspects that need strengthening are identified including the areas for improvement in the quality of assets.

Statement

Details of number of persondays generated in Jharkhand under MGNREGS during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(In lakh)

Financial Year	Persondays Generated
2013-2014	436.22
2014-2015	453.42
2015-2016	585.68
2016-2017 till 01.02.2017	567.27

Demand reduction under MGNREGA post demonetization

438. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether MGNREGA had suffered significant demand reduction post demonetization;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding expenditure on MGNREGA, including the amount sanctioned to the States and utilization thereof during November, 2016 to January, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) There appears to be no impact of demonetization on generation of employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the months of November and December, 2016.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) MGNREGA is a demand driven programmes 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 Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. State/UT-wise details of expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during November, 2016 to January, 2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred from Nov. to Jan., 2017
under MGNREGA*

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure November, 2016 to January, 2017*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27706.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	246.61
3.	Assam	20223.95
4.	Bihar	62867.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	29315.68

1	2	3
6.	Goa	42.37
7.	Gujarat	8522.02
8.	Haryana	3870.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8054.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15561.53
11.	Jharkhand	22497.70
12.	Karnataka	62370.49
13.	Kerala	54071.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46288.57
15.	Maharashtra	14604.17
16.	Manipur	1541.72
17.	Meghalaya	10307.52
18.	Mizoram	275.93
19.	Nagaland	1709.99
20.	Odisha	28946.71
21.	Punjab	8366.93
22.	Rajasthan	48742.73
23.	Sikkim	1930.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	125651.69
25.	Telangana	11528.49
26.	Tripura	10810.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45641.94
28.	Uttarakhand	10765.54
29.	West Bengal	107472.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR
31.	Lakshadweep	NR
32.	Puducherry	24.69
TOTAL		789960.52

*Based on data report in MIS till 31st Jan, 2017

NR=Not Reported

Aadhaar for MGNREGA benefits

439. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aadhaar has been made mandatory to avail the benefits of MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is cognizant of the decision of the Supreme Court wherein it has been categorically stated that Aadhaar cannot be made mandatory for any welfare scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons for taking a policy decision contrary to Supreme Court directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targetted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016 (18 of 2016), the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development has notified on 3rd January, 2017 that any individual registered under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA who is not yet enrolled for Aadhaar shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 31st March 2017, and in case she or he is entitled to obtain Aadhaar as per the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, such individuals may visit any Aadhaar enrolment Centre to get enrolled for Aadhaar. Till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, she or he shall be allowed to work under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act 2005, subject to the production of the following documents, namely:—

(A) job card issued under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA;

(B) (i) if he has enrolled, his Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip; or

(ii) a copy of his request made for Aadhaar enrolment.

(C) (i) the voter identity card issued by the Election Commission of India; or (ii) ration card; or (iii) the driving licence issued by the Licencing Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; or (iv) the certificate of identity having photo of such member issued by a Gazetted Officer or a Tehsildar on an official letter head; or (v) the Kisan passbook with photo; or (vi) any other document specified by the State Government:

**Changes in population norms for road construction
under PMGSY**

†440. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the roads being constructed under PMGSY in rural areas of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the roads cannot be constructed in villages with low population density due to existing rules of PMGSY and if so, the number of such villages, at present; and

(c) whether Government proposes to relax the norms on population for construction of roads under PMGSY in villages located in Scheduled Castes' dominated areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity by way of a single All-weather Road, to eligible unconnected Habitations in the Core Network with a population of 500 persons as per Census 2001 and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert, the Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per Census 2001). In the critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census). As per the PMGSY Guidelines, unit of Programme is a Habitation and not a revenue village and the basis for determining the population size of the habitations would be the population, as recorded in the Census 2001. State-wise details of length of the roads constructed under PMGSY during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Currently there is no proposal under consideration of Government to relax the norms on population for construction of roads under PMGSY in villages located in Scheduled Castes dominated areas.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of length of roads constructed under PMGSY during the last three years

(length in Km.)

Sl. No.	State	Length completed 2013-14	Length completed 2014-15	Length completed 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.58	595.13	849.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	489.04	546.58	512.67
3.	Assam	957.96	869.81	477.63
4.	Bihar	3163.86	3631.92	3730.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	1292.05	2648.14	1859.48
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	896.29	1892.16	1670.68
8.	Haryana	3.28	633.39	318.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.49	484.96	755.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	891.79	934.66	488.11
11.	Jharkhand	1030.73	1750.32	1346.24
12.	Karnataka	211.43	627.68	831.23
13.	Kerala	192.46	345.74	363.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3006.27	5180.92	4453.23
15.	Maharashtra	448.88	499.97	892.13
16.	Manipur	533.12	300.01	543.82
17.	Meghalaya	23.68	44.59	193.29
18.	Mizoram	77.28	48.60	136.54
19.	Nagaland	293.20	215.30	129.00
20.	Odisha	3063.22	3842.68	3779.98
21.	Punjab	730.38	737.46	545.00
22.	Rajasthan	2290.31	3233.33	2420.75
23.	Sikkim	99.36	120.92	344.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	747.94	1965.28	318.38

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Telangana*			514.83
26.	Tripura	291.46	239.42	352.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.79	2000.34	5032.15
28.	Uttarakhand	405.16	714.62	1191.06
29.	West Bengal	2741.38	2232.88	2398.48
GRAND TOTAL		25316.39	36336.81	36449.33

* United Andhra Pradesh till the year 2014-15.

Status report on NRLM

441. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any status report about the implementation of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The implementation of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in the States is monitored through a Management Information System (MIS) set up in the Ministry of Rural Development. From the MIS, the Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) are generated. The State-wise cumulative progress of implementation on the basis of these MPR on major parameters upto 31.12.2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Progress Report on DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Progress upto Dec., 2016					
		Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed	Number of Household covered	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	RF Amount disbursed (₹ in lakh)	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	CIF Amount disbursed (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	669188	7019776	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	75701	811983	46046	6714.05	16414	7511.25
3.	Bihar	582742	6983425	154594	23123.22	152815	44762.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	38542	425444	23176	3456.24	13663	8419.54
5.	Gujarat	149032	1876704	48564	4133.50	6664	3211.44
6.	Jharkhand	45118	564502	29438	4390.10	22017	12808.51
7.	Karnataka	34671	487504	6027	888.88	7903	7489.74
8.	Kerala	233311	3533282	3046	421.70	1688	781.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	142522	1701445	59862	7945.45	32741	20117.32
10.	Maharashtra	59252	680106	29952	4394.10	8349	4535.22
11.	Odisha	142124	1673854	32422	4276.46	17938	10228.76
12.	Rajasthan	59421	698896	9715	1448.36	5242	5621.01
13.	Tamil Nadu	152256	1957334	15067	2092.05	5762	2361.37
14.	Telangana	423361	4798524	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	41884	462471	24201	3556.20	11084	10147.67
16.	West Bengal	91922	1023381	48986	6683.89	12892	5138.15
17.	Haryana	7279	81024	3810	506.46	1286	672.23
18.	Himachal Pradesh	3201	27231	1212	165.30	161	113.15
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	15196	143311	9892	1483.80	8676	3467.60
20.	Punjab	3478	39431	2101	287.20	948	575.58
21.	Uttarakhand	3286	29680	1515	151.65	754	674.94
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	105	1169	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Manipur	460	5323	150	22.50	0	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	1572	16367	575	84.44	128	89.25
25.	Mizoram	1569	13929	822	110.25	236	132.00
26.	Nagaland	2689	26890	1575	236.25	300	113.43
27.	Sikim	1060	10650	131	19.65	0	0.00
28.	Tripura	2196	20684	1300	156.90	562	335.74
TOTAL		2983138	35114320	554179	76748.58	328223	149307.16

Lack of funds for MGNREGA

442. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether MGNREGA is not being implemented properly in many States due to lack of funds;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons why Government has stopped releasing funds to such States under MGNREGA; and
- (d) the time by which Government intends to release adequate funds under MGNREGA to such States including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven programme. The Central Funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. During the current Financial Year 2016-17 (as on 01.02.2017) an amount of ₹ 43304.48 crore has been released to the States/UTs including Himachal Pradesh for implementation of MGNREGS which is the highest ever release since inception.

Details of amount released to States/UTs including Himachal Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the current FY (as on 01.02.2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to make funds available as per actual basis.

Statement

Details of amount released to States/UTs including Himachal Pradesh under MGNREGS during the current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	366995.295
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13076.400
3.	Assam	83263.125
4.	Bihar	156823.278
5.	Chhattisgarh	204318.930
6.	Gujarat	56203.716
7.	Haryana	19937.876
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29457.420
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	75626.150

Sl. No.	States	Funds released*
10.	Jharkhand	149786.832
11.	Karnataka	180953.420
12.	Kerala	157953.229
13.	Madhya Pradesh	287312.028
14.	Maharashtra	153786.203
15.	Manipur	34370.410
16.	Meghalaya	86069.230
17.	Mizoram	8744.610
18.	Nagaland	50152.800
19.	Odisha	178032.927
20.	Punjab	45846.741
21.	Rajasthan	433544.742
22.	Sikkim	13262.560
23.	Tamil Nadu	424564.594
24.	Telangana	174298.716
25.	Tripura	86621.594
26.	Uttar Pradesh	341180.275
27.	Uttarakhand	49267.186
28.	West Bengal	467470.950
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	801.395
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	425.850
TOTAL		4330448.633

*As on 01.02.2017

Utilization of funds allocated under MGNREGA

443. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds earmarked under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for the States and Union Territories during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) whether States have utilized the funds allocated to them under MGNREGA during the last two years;

(c) if not, the names of States which could not utilize the allocated funds; and

(d) whether unutilized funds would be added to the funds to be allocated later?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programmes 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 Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. State/UT-wise details of amount released and expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during the current Five Year Plan are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of amount released and expenditure under MGNREGA during the current Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 01.02.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Release						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3216.74	4750.49	2903.14	3073.80	3669.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.34	138.53	27.04	43.95	130.76
3.	Assam	534.46	573.50	500.23	878.30	832.63
4.	Bihar	1227.81	1580.71	959.68	1024.12	1568.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	2031.36	1446.02	1505.70	1063.41	2039.17
6.	Gujarat	474.41	335.30	354.43	305.99	562.04
7.	Haryana	349.36	376.88	167.15	124.71	199.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	361.30	477.97	355.43	396.10	294.57
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	762.76	603.16	521.71	558.02	756.26
10.	Jharkhand	809.17	621.43	724.33	978.80	1497.87
11.	Karnataka	1231.94	1596.07	1716.87	991.55	1809.53
12.	Kerala	1311.18	1277.11	1587.58	1526.34	1579.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1610.15	1839.82	2451.63	2367.32	2873.12
14.	Maharashtra	1573.24	1152.92	799.52	1238.35	1535.56
15.	Manipur	590.23	231.00	219.97	255.32	343.70
16.	Meghalaya	226.11	271.06	277.86	221.83	860.69
17.	Mizoram	252.29	244.74	111.41	285.17	87.45
18.	Nagaland	460.12	292.15	113.05	266.66	501.53
19.	Odisha	847.98	757.53	1035.30	1479.41	1775.99
20.	Punjab	114.21	226.15	189.48	245.33	458.47
21.	Rajasthan	2585.34	2059.43	2976.10	2695.83	4335.45
22.	Sikkim	74.07	106.84	73.86	86.23	132.63
23.	Tamil Nadu	3546.05	4690.21	3781.80	5470.37	4245.65
24.	Telangana			1919.96	1824.85	1742.99
25.	Tripura	768.90	943.66	636.62	1358.94	861.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1292.02	2896.39	2513.41	2695.69	3411.80
27.	Uttarakhand	268.27	330.01	286.36	450.77	492.67
28.	West Bengal	3395.48	2894.38	3744.95	4711.74	4651.21
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.81	19.18	13.02	10.36	8.01
30.	Goa	2.41	2.06	1.38	2.47	4.26
31.	Lakshadweep	1.18	0.17	0.45	0.12	0.00
32.	Puducherry	8.86	8.80	7.40	12.93	3.00
TOTAL		30009.56	32743.68	32476.87	36644.80	43264.87
Total Expenditure						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5123.78	5344.01	2839.46	4543.13	3389.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.46	95.94	34.42	65.94	97.82
3.	Assam	651.53	699.77	503.11	621.19	1345.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	1860.45	2027.02	1081.71	1624.13	1934.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	2221.78	2023.98	1754.22	1283.01	2371.99
6.	Gujarat	617.42	489.03	471.22	428.64	590.37
7.	Haryana	380.63	381.62	216.47	142.42	230.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.12	569.59	406.23	391.56	397.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	853.35	769.71	391.59	768.25	603.98
10.	Jharkhand	1152.36	912.44	1029.08	1331.67	1359.27
11.	Karnataka	1448.39	2068.41	1675.70	1822.19	2470.78
12.	Kerala	1416.56	1300.57	1616.97	1483.50	1876.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3110.79	2618.95	2805.37	2499.93	2824.74
14.	Maharashtra	2170.29	1274.68	1609.88	1851.07	1808.87
15.	Manipur	600.08	254.77	267.14	231.21	291.66
16.	Meghalaya	265.90	318.49	309.35	273.67	629.72
17.	Mizoram	290.39	260.38	114.20	298.59	68.89
18.	Nagaland	428.29	294.80	157.82	195.02	446.05
19.	Odisha	1177.67	1286.80	1068.92	2052.03	1849.04
20.	Punjab	157.69	258.92	213.50	300.23	494.40
21.	Rajasthan	3271.55	2629.61	3251.86	3268.64	4012.39
22.	Sikkim	81.34	108.90	77.35	97.14	110.05
23.	Tamil Nadu	4121.29	3938.53	3919.54	6254.54	4883.98
24.	Telangana			1903.75	2378.60	1596.48
25.	Tripura	971.02	1075.04	822.39	1371.53	956.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2665.30	3460.68	3139.09	2976.13	3710.03
27.	Uttarakhand	311.86	380.84	318.45	492.53	609.17
28.	West Bengal	3850.88	3725.17	4012.87	4847.92	5666.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.00	17.88	9.05	3.33	0.66
30.	Goa	1.45	2.97	4.57	3.01	2.34
31.	Lakshadweep	1.53	0.74	0.71	0.30	0.23
32.	Puducherry	12.15	11.37	6.50	9.18	8.98
TOTAL		39778.29	38601.59	36032.48	43910.20	46639.23

Houses constructed under PMAY-G

444. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of houses built under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to increase its target this year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the deadline for the completion of the annual target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry has increased the targets under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for the current financial year by 33%.

(c) As per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G, the construction of house should be completed within 12 months from the date of sanction.

Statement

State-wise details of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (erstwhile IAY) during the last three years

		Units in Nos.		
Sl. No.	State	2013-14 [^]	2014-15 [^]	2015-16 [*]
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206075	46722	2299
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	454	110	1
3.	Assam	75103	99704	71866
4.	Bihar	275869	493874	279013
5.	Chhattisgarh	29895	27274	24272
6.	Goa	616	1093	27
7.	Gujarat	37126	65355	39887
8.	Haryana	4532	7196	13114
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6565	1620	3034
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	429	1736	1989

Sl. No.	State	2013-14 [^]	2014-15 [^]	2015-16*
11.	Jharkhand	46651	30681	29948
12.	Karnataka	92575	104098	156538
13.	Kerala	55996	46448	51170
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47391	45465	19470
15.	Maharashtra	189602	45082	122472
16.	Manipur	416	1248	96
17.	Meghalaya	6374	10076	863
18.	Mizoram	521	276	378
19.	Nagaland	0	1114	638
20.	Odisha	109844	11474	276399
21.	Punjab	1417	2120	0
22.	Rajasthan	82446	92069	64892
23.	Sikkim	798	1538	214
24.	Tamil Nadu	69955	28869	29394
25.	Telangana	State was part of Andhra Pradesh	57437	84242
26.	Tripura	0	23056	6248
27.	Uttar Pradesh	157012	220739	159917
28.	Uttarakhand	2396	4196	7748
29.	West Bengal	92071	182128	359537
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238	148	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		1592367	1652737	1805666

[^]Figures reported as on MPR by States/UTs

*Figures reported by States/Uts on Awaasoft as on 02.02.2017

Scrapped job cards under MGNREGA

445. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of job cards scrapped under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) due to reasons like fakes, misappropriation, wrong allocation and deceased, State-wise;

(b) the data of active workers under MGNREGA during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the data of Panchayats with nil expenditure under MGNREGA, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT-wise number of job cards scrapped under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) due to reasons like fakes, misappropriation, wrong allocation and deceased are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of number of active workers under MGNREGA during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State/UT-wise details of number of Panchayats with nil expenditure under MGNREGA are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of number of job cards scrapped under MGNREGA due to reasons like fakes, misappropriation, wrong allocation and deceased
MGNREGA (FY:2016-17 as on 01.02.2017)*

Sl. No.	States	Job Card Permanently Deleted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14867
3.	Assam	64575
4.	Bihar	118421
5.	Chhattisgarh	100683
6.	Goa	613
7.	Gujarat	277779
8.	Haryana	32362

Sl. No.	States	Job Card Permanently Deleted
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21760
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35686
11.	Jharkhand	108859
12.	Karnataka	493659
13.	Kerala	79852
14.	Madhya Pradesh	465211
15.	Maharashtra	79184
16.	Manipur	34835
17.	Meghalaya	2563
18.	Mizoram	1375
19.	Nagaland	6295
20.	Odisha	70463
21.	Punjab	56774
22.	Rajasthan	103122
23.	Sikkim	4078
24.	Tamil Nadu	172615
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	15516
27.	Uttar Pradesh	154964
28.	Uttarakhand	13858
29.	West Bengal	70691
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12515
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Lakshadweep	331
34.	Puducherry	1584
TOTAL		2615167

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of active workers under MGNREGA during the last three years

MGNREGA (FY: 2016-17 as on 01.02.2017)

Sl. No.	States	*Active Workers (Fig. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.27
3.	Assam	34.36
4.	Bihar	50.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.35
6.	Goa	0.12
7.	Gujarat	18.26
8.	Haryana	6.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.3
11.	Jharkhand	27.49
12.	Karnataka	63.08
13.	Kerala	22.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77.63
15.	Maharashtra	43.6
16.	Manipur	5.82
17.	Meghalaya	6.89
18.	Mizoram	2.57
19.	Nagaland	5.71
20.	Odisha	49.38
21.	Punjab	9.54
22.	Rajasthan	90.75
23.	Sikkim	0.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	88.99
25.	Telangana	56.23
26.	Tripura	10.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	102.43

Sl. No.	States	*Active Workers (Fig. in lakh)
28.	Uttarakhand	9.05
29.	West Bengal	144.78
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.26
31.	Lakshadweep	0.01
32.	Puducherry	0.53
TOTAL		1089.27

***Active Worker:** Any individuals who has worked any one day either in the last three financial years or in current financial year.

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise details of number of panchayats with
nil expenditure under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	No. of GP with Nil Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	229
3.	Assam	265
4.	Bihar	148
5.	Chhattisgarh	127
6.	Goa	63
7.	Gujarat	4668
8.	Haryana	2410
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	99
11.	Jharkhand	124
12.	Karnataka	6
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16
15.	Maharashtra	6691
16.	Manipur	214
17.	Meghalaya	1416
18.	Mizoram	1

Sl. No.	State	No. of GP with Nil Expenditure
19.	Nagaland	45
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	3291
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1
25.	Telangana	297
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1490
28.	Uttarakhand	143
29.	West Bengal	13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20
32.	Daman and Diu	10
33.	Lakshadweep	8
34.	Puducherry	2
TOTAL		22100

Directions for timely payment of wages under MGNREGA

†446. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued directions to the States, not to delay payment of wages under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have started to comply therewith; and

(c) if so, the States which have followed the guidelines and the States which have not taken any action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Para 29 of Schedule II of the MGNREG Act 2005, provides for payment of compensation for delay in payment of wages within a prescribed time of 15 days from the date of closure of the muster roll. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

wage seeker is entitled to receive payment of compensation at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. The State Government is required to pay the compensation upfront after due verification within the prescribe time limits and recover the compensation amount from the functionaries or agencies who is responsible for the delay in payment.

The Central Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 21 States and 1 UT. The system is likely to reduce unnecessary parking of funds in the States and promote greater transparency in fund management.

The States have started to address the issue of payment of compensation for delay in payment of wages. As reported, 26 States have initiated payment of compensation for delayed payment of wages to the workers. Three States Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have not yet started entering data for payment of compensation towards delayed payment of wages in MIS.

Rise in demand for MGNREGA jobs post demonetization

447. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to massive unemployment caused on account of retrenchment post demonetization in cities, there has been a sharp increase in demand for work under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details of the increase in demand of work under MGNREGA post demonetization, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. State-wise details of persondays generated under MGNREGS during 2016-17 (till 31.12.2016) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the States/UTs by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government is actively engaged with State Government in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability.

Statement

State-wise details of Persondays generated under MGNREGS in FY 2016-17 till Dec., 2016

										(In lakh)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	Andhra Pradesh	291.82	468.30	326.75	112.52	67.28	51.91	52.49	44.27	36.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.74	8.81	6.90	6.66	6.61	5.62	3.09	1.84	2.17
3.	Assam	31.84	53.53	39.82	25.78	31.16	44.52	31.79	29.01	41.09
4.	Bihar	72.71	79.39	62.20	36.03	27.94	29.69	42.99	56.62	103.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	140.82	256.59	189.74	21.99	14.03	14.01	14.09	10.48	26.31
6.	Goa	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.05
7.	Gujarat	25.23	79.97	59.36	14.41	8.96	9.01	9.82	6.07	7.82
8.	Haryana	3.65	9.35	13.64	9.07	7.41	7.16	5.51	3.26	4.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.25	18.67	4.20	23.51	21.33	18.53	16.04	23.54	28.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.02	8.99	8.43	7.64	11.36	15.35	24.31	26.87	33.31
11.	Jharkhand	91.88	152.70	140.14	47.05	24.41	17.52	16.15	13.03	31.24
12.	Karnataka	87.46	125.68	115.77	79.81	59.53	38.96	43.94	36.97	48.25
13.	Kerala	5.24	24.33	45.26	62.51	86.97	40.43	58.60	67.49	73.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111.55	149.23	178.66	40.88	25.87	28.15	26.03	47.58	90.18
15.	Maharashtra	128.58	176.89	120.99	28.02	19.33	20.21	18.76	16.35	29.38

Written Answers to

[6 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 353

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
16.	Manipur	6.57	6.69	1.25	31.96	23.55	17.25	7.85	3.00	0.01
17.	Meghalaya	3.18	6.53	13.76	22.42	28.29	33.34	31.32	22.42	14.39
18.	Mizoram	25.63	24.54	16.44	19.11	15.33	14.12	9.56	9.58	4.41
19.	Nagaland	35.62	33.08	32.38	28.03	20.86	21.69	16.10	11.86	5.93
20.	Odisha	90.90	167.86	116.20	50.39	51.44	42.51	16.94	11.67	22.88
21.	Punjab	7.62	24.73	23.21	9.19	25.58	18.17	2.16	8.74	14.00
22.	Rajasthan	277.18	515.72	529.97	188.13	93.25	70.89	63.18	53.26	150.88
23.	Sikkim	2.82	2.95	3.41	4.71	3.30	3.06	1.47	3.55	4.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	388.59	328.63	604.60	430.33	366.39	306.54	155.84	185.60	175.77
25.	Telangana	224.03	275.80	169.75	52.63	50.50	28.24	9.89	17.01	20.24
26.	Tripura	9.39	43.94	73.43	61.03	80.53	46.84	2.35	0.55	8.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	107.56	347.31	463.44	214.66	111.65	41.60	17.45	9.78	18.91
28.	Uttarakhand	14.02	16.84	19.73	30.05	27.17	23.50	16.43	8.56	14.71
29.	West Bengal	35.49	128.90	349.16	340.93	260.15	162.30	91.85	92.81	114.28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.32	0.33	0.37	0.12	0.18	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.61	2.19	1.90	0.49	0.14	0.02	0.01
TOTAL		2243.78	3536.37	3729.71	2001.87	1572.44	1171.76	806.21	821.88	1125.35

Modified guidelines and criteria for PMGSY

448. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of modified guidelines and criteria of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) the schemes/projects/village roads to be constructed under PMGSY in the States of North-Eastern Region, State-wise; and
- (c) the targeted year of completion of all PMGSY schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide rural connectivity by way of a single All-weather Road, to eligible unconnected Habitations in the Core Network with a population of 500 persons (Census 2001) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per Census 2001). In the critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census). Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II (PMGSY-II) launched in 2013 aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centers and rural hubs.

The details of eligible habitations and its connectivity status in the 8 North-East States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

For accelerated execution of PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an Action Plan to achieve the target of the Scheme early by March, 2019. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been made in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it is be 90:10.

Statement

*Details of habitations cleared and connected under PMGSY in 8
North East States upto December, 2016*

Sl. No.	State(s)	Eligible Habitations	Habitations sanctioned by MoRD	Habitations connected by the States
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	438	463	368
2.	Assam	16026	9997	8938
3.	Manipur	654	549	420
4.	Meghalaya	702	475	222
5.	Mizoram	252	183	157
6.	Nagaland	110	93	94
7.	Sikkim	366	344	281
8.	Tripura	1916	1898	1756

Use of Bhuvan platform by the Ministry

449. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is using Bhuvan platform of ISRO for the monitoring of its ongoing projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the procedural framework and its benefits at ground level so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Assets created under MGNREGA are geotagged and uploaded over Bhuvan platform of ISRO. For monitoring of watershed projects under the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY), a geo-spatial portal named SRISHTI based on the Bhuvan platform of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is being implemented and used from 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad. Under the rural housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) Bhuvan platform of ISRO is being used on trial basis.

(b) The geotagging of the assets created under MGNREGA has been initiated to address the twin objectives of 'Planning' and 'Accountability'. The Ministry signed a MoU on 24th June, 2016 with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Government of India, Hyderabad to provide complete solution for geotagging the assets created under MGNREGA.

In WDC-PMKSY, Geo-coded and time stamped photographs on near real time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI specifically developed for the purpose. As on 01.02.2017, about 5.15 lakh photographs have been uploaded on the SRISHTI portal.

Under the rural housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, geo-tagged photographs of the houses which are uploaded on AwaasSoft are linked to Bhuvan platform of ISRO on trial basis so that the photographs that have been uploaded on AwaasSoft can be viewed on the map.

(c) Does not arise

(d) NRSC developed a mobile application to capture the photographs along with geographical position (Longitude and Latitude) for uploading over the Bhuvan platform. This project named GeoMGNREGA was rolled out in public domain on 30th November, 2016. The geotagged asset data is available for public viewing on the link <http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/governance/mgnreg>.

As on 01.02.2017, a total of 47,63,743 assets created under MGNREGA have been geotagged. The State-wise No. of assets Geotagged are given in the Statement (See below).

The valuable asset information provided by GeoMGNREGA will equip the stakeholders with more accurate information about their area and facilitate better identification of gaps and optimum allocation of resources. It will help in ensuring transparency and accountability. The digital asset inventory is a potent tool for social audit.

Details of ongoing watershed development projects including the project locations, project boundaries, etc. are uploaded by the State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNA). Photographs of the works are primarily uploaded by the Project Implementing Agencies (PIA). The portal aids in physical and qualitative assessment of works undertaken. Any shortcomings, etc. as evidenced through the portal are appropriately taken up on a continuing basis by the project implementers at the various levels.

Statement*State-wise number of Geotagged MGNREGA assets*

State/UT	No. of Geotagged MGNREGA assets' in Public Domain as on 1.2.2017
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	1000,666
Arunachal Pradesh	1,655
Assam	13,417
Bihar	226,413
Chhattisgarh	134,744
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	39,491
Haryana	16,962
Himachal Pradesh	37,743
Jammu and Kashmir	80,071
Jharkhand	109,801
Karnataka	488,721
Kerala	155,138
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	336,689
Maharashtra	115,129
Manipur	897
Meghalaya	5,167
Mizoram	12,892
Nagaland	3,325
Odisha	162,313
Puducherry	0
Punjab	19,278

1	2
Rajasthan	265,655
Sikkim	5,721
Tamil Nadu	220,303
Telangana	866,878
Tripura	84,478
Uttar Pradesh	98,423
Uttarakhand	31,515
West Bengal	230,259
TOTAL	47,63,743

Implementation of people on SECC

†450. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have submitted a report on Socio, Economic and Caste Census (SECC) to the Ministry and on the basis of that it has been advised to provide benefits under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken in this direction;

(c) the number of people living below the poverty line and the number of poor households who require houses along with the number of people coming forward for pension and other facilities due to this report; and

(d) the quantum of extra burden that would be borne on implementation of various schemes according to report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Expert Group on Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), constituted by this Ministry on 01.01.2016, has made recommendations on the objective criteria for allocation of resources to States and identification and prioritization of beneficiaries under various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Expert Group, Committee, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies etc. are constituted by the Ministry as a part of comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of implementation of its programmes

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to ensure that the objectives of schemes are achieved. Corrective measures are taken by the Government, when required.

(c) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) following the Tendulkar Methodology according to which the number of persons living below poverty line in 2011-12 was estimated at 2166.6 lakh in rural areas. The Ministry, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The rural housing scheme has been revamped as PMAY-G to realize the vision of 'Housing For All by 2022'. NSAP is implemented to ensure that social protection to eligible beneficiaries is available throughout the country.

(d) The Expert Group has recommended *inter se* allocation of resources to States.

Construction of PMGSY road in Ram Nagar Panchayat in Bihar

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

(a) whether the construction work of PMGSY road from Ram Nagar turn to Pakdiya and Bairiyahi *via* Sudiyahi village in Ram Nagar Panchayat of Phulparas block in Madhubani district of Bihar had remained incomplete for almost four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit was fixed for the construction of the above road under PMGSY;

(d) if so, whether any action was taken against the contractor who did not complete the construction of the road in time; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 Road from Ram Nagar turn to Pakdiya and Bairiyahi via Sudiyahi Village in Ram Nagar Panchayat of Phulparas Block for 6.53 Km in Madhubani districts of Bihar was sanctioned under PMGSY. The State Government has informed that the work was awarded in April, 2013 for completion till May, 2014. The road has been completed upto GR-III Stage. The Road has been inspected by National Quality Monitor (NQM) in September, 2014. Due to delay in completion of road State Government has deducted an amount of ₹ 2,86,432 from Contractor's bill as penalty.

Implementation of SAGY

†452. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action plans implemented in the villages adopted by Members of Parliament under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) the details of schemes proposed for villages adopted by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from Delhi and the quantum of work carried out in them; and

(c) the details of works accomplished so far to convert "Aali Gaon" adopted by me under SAGY into an ideal village till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of status of implementation of projects from the Village Developments Plans (VDP) of the SAGY Gram Panchayats are given in Statement-I as the data uploaded by the respective States/UTs on the SAGY portal as on 31st January, 2017 (*See below*). Out of the 40,930 projects taken up under the VDPs works on 54% have been initiated. The States/UTs have reported that 35% of the works are already completed.

(b) The details of schemes proposed for GPs adopted by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from Delhi and the quantum of work carried out in them are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of work undertaken in Aali GP, Kalkaji Block, South Delhi district are given in Statement-III.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*Details of Sector-wise Village Development Plan Progress Report under
SAGY as on 31st January, 2017**

Sl. No.	Sector	Total Projects	Completed Projects	In-Progress Projects
1.	Basic Amenities	7298	2502	1380
2.	Ecology and Environment Development	1883	553	364
3.	Economic Development	9568	4342	1898
4.	Governance	610	280	140
5.	Health	2002	985	402
6.	Human Development	3602	1557	597
7.	Infrastructure	13318	3142	2280
8.	Social Development	2649	1239	539
TOTAL		40930	14600	7600

*from the SAGY website <http://saanjhi.gov.in>

Statement-II

Details of Schemes proposed for SAGY GPs adopted by MPs from Delhi

(A) The following villages have been selected by the Hon'ble MPs under the SAGY Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the Village under SAGY	District	Name of the Hon'ble MP
1.	Bhatti	South	Shri Ramesh Viduri
2.	Qutabgarhi	North-West	Shri Meenakshi Lekhi
3.	Ali	South East	Shri Parvez Hashmi
4.	Garhi	South East	Shri Parvez Hashmi
5.	Jharoda Kalan	South-West	Shri Pravesh Verma
6.	Daulatpur	South-West	Shri Pravesh Verma
7.	Ghoga	North	Dr. Harsh Vardhan
8.	Jaunti	North-West	Shri Udit Raj
9.	Khampur	North-West	Shri Udit Raj
10.	Chilla Sarodha	East	Shri Mahesh Giri
11.	Sabha Pur (Chauhan Patti)	North-East	Shri Manoj Tiwari
12.	Ibrahimpur	North	Shri Janardan Diwedi

(B) Schemes to be proposed by the DRDB (Rural Development) in its meeting dated 17.01.2017 in respect of Ghoga Village adopted by hon'ble MP Dr. Harsh Vardhan

Sl. No.	AC Name	Distt	Village	Work	Nature of Work	Estimate amount (in lacs)	Executing Agency	Area MLA/MP	Remarks
1.	Bawana	North	Ghoga	Pond	Development of pond and its approach road at village Ghoga in Distt. North Delhi	60	I&FC	Dr. Harsh Vardhan (MP)	
2.	Bawana	North	Ghoga	Drains	Repair of existing side drain along Phirni road at village Ghoga in Distt North	10.32	I&FC	Dr. Harsh Vardhan (MP)	
3.	Bawana	North	Ghoga	Park	Development of park and physical centre at Kh. No. 174 at village Ghoga in Distt. North	53.35	I&FC	Dr. Harsh Vardhan (MP)	

(C) Schemes to be proposed by the DRDB (Rural Development) in its meeting dated 17.01.2017 in respect village Jharoda Kalan adopted by hon'ble MP Sh. Pravesh Sahib Singh Verma

Sl. No.	AC Name	Distt	Village	Work	Nature of Work	Estimate amount (in lacs)	Executing Agency	Area MLA/MP	Remarks
1.	Najafgarh	South West	Jharoda Kalan	Road	Improvement of existing road from Dichaon Kalan to Jharoda Kalan Government School, Najafgarh, AC-35	126.96	I&FC	Shri Pravesh Sabih Singh (MP)	SAGY Shri Pravesh Sahib Singh

(D) Rural Development work of Sanctioned Scheme

Sl. No.	Village	work	Nature of work	Estimated cost (in lacs)	Executing Agency	Area MLA/MP	CD	Date of Sanction Issued
148.	Jharoda	Road	Construction of road in Kh. No 175 and 178 in village Jharoda in N.G. Block	149.7	I&FC	Shrri Pravesh Sahib Singh	XIII	04.03.2016

149.	Jharoda	Road	Construction of approach road from village Phimi to Dichaon seen through the wested gram sabha land for rasta in Kh.No.71,82,128,129,135 in Village Jhroda in N.G. Block	93.25	I&FC	Shri Pravesh Sahib Singh	XIII	04.03.2016
150.	Jharoda	Road	Construction of approach road from Mungeshpur Drain to PVC Market (Tikri Kalan) at Village Jharoda Kalan in N.G. Block (Tikri Wala Rasta) AC-Najafgarh	110.66	I&FC	Shri Pravesh Sahib Singh	XIII	04.03.2016

(E) Schemes to be proposed by the DRDB (Rural Development) in its meeting dated 17.01.2017 in respect of village Jaunti adopted by hon'ble MP Shri Udit Raj

Sl. No.	AC Name	Dist	Village	Work	Nature of work	Estimated cost (in lacs)	Executing Agency	Area MLA/MP	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mundka	North West	Jaunti	Cremation Ground	Renovation of cremation ground in Village Juanty in Distt. N/W	68.22	I&FC	Shri Udit Raj	
2.	Mundka	North West	Jaunti	Pond	Development of Pond bearing Kh.No 330/20 at village Jaunti in Dist. N/w	53.41	I&FC	Shri Udit Raj	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Mundka	North West	Jheemarpura	Road	Improvement of road and side drains at village Jeemarpura	37.41	I&FC	Shri Udit Raj	

(F) Rural Development work of sanctioned scheme

Sl. No.	AC Name	Distt.	Village	Nature of Work	Sanction Amount (in lacs)	Estimated cost (in lacs)	Executing Agency	Area MP	MLA/	CD	Date of sanction issued	Remarks
1.	Khaanjwala	North-West	Jaunti	Construction of RMC Road of Old Phirni from existing MCD drain to Haryana Irrigation Channel on Nizampur road at village Jaunti in Kanjhawala Block	130.05	131.35	I&FC	Shri Udit Raj (MP)		VIII	05.05.2016	
2.	Khaanjwala	North-West	Jaunti	Improvement of Phirni Road from NDPL Office to Mahadev Temple at village Jaunti	83.68	84.52	I&FC	Shri Udit Raj (MP)		VIII	05.05.2016	

3.	North-West	MP (North West/AC Mundka)	Jaunti	Repair/renovation work in MPCC at village Jaunti in Kanjhawala Block	78.01	79.79	I&FC	Shri Udit Raj (MP)	VIII	30.12.2015
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Statement-III***Details of work undertaken in Aali GP, Kalkaji Block, South Delhi District***

Village Aali has been adopted by Shri Parvez Hashmi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) falling under the jurisdiction of South East District, Delhi.

The Village was adopted under the Yojana very late as Hon'ble Member of Parliament had earlier adopted village Garhi under SAGY which did not meet the criteria for adoption of a village under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. To appreciate the spirit of the Yojana, all the Departments were requested to conduct necessary surveys and converge their schemes. The first coordination meeting could be convened only on 29.09.2015 in which Hon'ble MP was also present. Shri Joginder Singh Sehrawat, SDM (Sarita Vihar) was appointed as charge officer under the scheme.

Education

There is only a primary school in village Aali which is being run by South Delhi Municipal Corporation. The students have to go either to Badarpur or Madanpur Khadar for getting secondary education. The District Administration took up the matter with the Directorate of Education either to upgrade the existing school or open a new Senior Secondary School in the village. Hon'ble Member of Parliament also took up the matter with DDA. The DDA has issued a Public Notice for change of land use so that the land could be allotted for opening a new Senior Secondary School both for boys and girls.

- (i) **Non Formal Education:** 2.5 students who have dropped out from school with various reasons were re-enrolled after imparting them non formal education.
- (ii) **Adult Education:** 18 women have been enrolled in this Scheme in April, 2016.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The SDMS was requested for regular cleaning of the streets. The local body was also directed to identify a place/land for Dhalao where garbage and waste material can be dumped. SDMC was also requested to put big Dustbins at appropriate places. The residents were also encouraged to segregate their house hold waste and put the garbage in dustbins. SDMC also desilted and cleaned the drains in the village. The villagers were discouraged from the use of polythene bags.

Water

Delhi Jal Board is supplying water to village from borewells. There was deficit of water in relatively higher areas of the village. These areas are inhabited by weaker

sections of society. It was decided to install two more borewells especially for these areas. The DJB has prepared the proposal and the same will be placed before District Advisory Committee for approval in June, 2016.

Infrastructure

(i) Chaupals

There are Three Chaupals in the village. The Ambedkar Chaupal is in Good condition. The remaining two Chaupals, the villagers wanted that they should be reconstructed for fulfilling the needs for arranging marriage functions etc. The Irrigation and Flood Control Department maintains these Chaupals. The Department informed that these Chaupals were constructed 10-15 years back and cannot be demolished. However, the Department prepared an estimate to remove walls etc. to give shape of a hall to these Chaupals. One estimate has been sent to Rural Development Department and other estimate will also be sent to Rural Development for sanction. This will meet the long pending demand of the villagers.

(ii) Upgradation of Transformer

The place for shifting of transformer has been identified by BESE and the site has also been inspected by SDMC and BSES. The proposal for approval for the same will be placed in the next meeting of ETC likely to held in the second week of June, 2016.

Social Activities

The District Administration also celebrated the Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Baba Saheb Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar on 06.12.2015 in village Aali where people from every caste gathered and made the function a great success. An exhibition on the life of Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar was also organized in the Ambedkar Chaupal in which people from all the communities gathered and collected information about Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

A Safai Abhiyan was also launched in the village w.e.f. 29.02.2016 to 04.03.2016 with the help of SDMC wherein emphasis was laid on desilting and cleaning of drains, hygiene and sanitation and regular street sweeping. Residents were also sensitized about the side effects of use of Polythene bags. Residents/villagers were also encouraged to plant more trees.

Skill Development (Vocational Courses)

- (i) **Beautician:** 50 women were enrolled in this course in October, 2015 and all of them have passed this course in March 2016. 54 new women have been enrolled in April 2016 in this course.

- (ii) **Cutting and Tailoring:** 50 women were enrolled in this course in October 2015 and all of them have passed this course in March 2016. 56 women have been enrolled in this course in April, 2016.

Implementation of land reforms in States

453. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has examined the land reforms of different States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has given any directions to implement the land reforms expeditiously; and
- (d) if so, the details of guidelines, if any, issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The subject of 'Land' and its management falls in the jurisdiction of States. Power to enact laws relating to 'Land' vests in the Legislatures of States. Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matters related thereto.

A Task Force on Land Reforms was constituted on 22.10.2012 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development to *inter alia* prepare a draft National Land Reforms Policy and suggest and recommend appropriate dialogue process with and appropriate advisory to States on matters relating to land reforms. The Task Force recommended a draft National Land Reforms Policy. Further action as appropriate is in process.

Green highways

†454. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government as well as the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have introduced the Green Highways scheme in the country;
- (b) the details of plantation done thereunder during 2016, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of highways in Gujarat without service roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched the Green Highways (Plantation,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015 to promote greening of Highway corridors with participation of the community, farmers, private sector, NGOs and Government institutions.

(c) All National Highways built by Ministry and its implementing agencies in the country including Gujarat have well laid out provisions for construction of Service roads as per Schedule B of the contract/concession document. These service roads are provided and constructed as per the 'Manual of Specifications and Standards for National Highways' *i.e.* IRC SP 87-2013 (6 laning projects), IRC SP 84-2014 (4 laning projects), IRC SP 73-2015 (2 laning projects).

**Proposal for development of seaport at Tadadi (Karnataka)
on PPP mode**

455. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the first proposal mooted to develop seaport at Tadadi on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) since how long the proposal is pending with the Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Ministry; and

(c) what efforts have been made by the Ministry to clear the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) A proposal to develop seaport at Tadadi on Public Private Partnership mode was mooted by the State Government of Karnataka in September, 2011.

(b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that the Tadadi seaport proposal has been considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee on 26-28 December, 2016 and recommended EC and CRZ clearance subject to certain conditions.

(c) A matter relating to development of Tadadi port Project was considered by Government of India while drawing up the National Perspective Plan under the Sagarmala Program and was not recommended to be taken up as a Major Port. State Government can consider to develop Tadadi port as a Non-Major Port after obtaining due clearances.

Revenue loss to cargo companies due to demonetization

456. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cargo booked by Indian cargo movers since 2014, till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been 15 per cent revenue loss to cargo companies after the 8th November, 2016 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details about the fall in the cargo bookings and yearly contracts by various cargo companies in the country post demonetization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of cargo handled by major ports since 2014-15 till December 2016 is as under.

2014-15	581.3 Million Tonnes
2015-16	606.4 Million Tonnes
April-Oct., 2016	370.0 Million Tonnes
November, 2016	54.0 Million Tonnes (11.2% growth)
December, 2016	56.6 Million Tonnes (12.7% growth)

(b) The shipping markets have been under pressure since late 2008 due to the uncertainties in global markets, Indian Shipping industry too has been suffering due to depressed and volatile freight market. The freight charged by shipping companies is a function of international demand and supply of cargo and ships. There is no correlation between liquidity in the Indian economy and freight rates which are international in nature.

(c) Cargo handled by major ports after demonetization has shown a growth in comparison to the same period last year.

Proposal of starting dry ports in Telangana

457. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals from Telangana Government to start dry ports in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and likely date of commencement of project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) No application for setting up of dry port (termed as ICD) has been received from the State Government of Telangana by the Ministry. However, one LoI for setting up of a CFS by Telangana Trade Promotion Corporation at Mamidipally, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana was issued on 27.04.2009. The

developer has conveyed that all the infrastructure facilities have been completed and the customs authorities have inspected the site and suggested some changes in the civil works which is being carried out by them. The developer has sought extension of LoI for a period of 06 months beyond 31.12.2016.

Progress in the nationalization of rivers in the country

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

- (a) whether Government has made any progress in development of any of the 111 rivers proposed to be nationalized by Government;
- (b) the names of the rivers which have been taken for development;
- (c) what are the developments proposed or carried out with respect to these rivers;
- (d) whether it is a fact that political parties and other groups have opposed nationalization of six rivers in Goa;
- (e) what are the objections to the nationalization of these rivers; and
- (f) the details of the discussions that Government has held with Goa Government, Mormugao Port Trust and local associations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of progress achieved towards development of National Waterways declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016 are as follows:

- (i) National Waterway-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System from Allahabad to Haldia), National Waterway-2 (River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya), NW-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals) are navigable and vessels are plying on these National Waterways.
- (ii) Under the Jal Marg Vikas Project, to enable movement of 1500-2000 DWT vessels on NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi (Phase-I), sub-projects for construction of multi-modal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia and construction of new navigational lock at Farakka have been awarded and are being executed.
- (iii) National Waterway-4 (Kakinada-Puducherry Canals along with Godavari to Krishna Rivers): Dredging has been awarded to remove shallow patches in the stretch between Muktyala to Vijayawada of NW-4.

- (iv) National Waterway-5 (East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers): The dredging operation in the non-tidal stretch between Erada to Padanipal has commenced. Lease agreement has been signed for 6.79 acres of land for setting up of temporary terminal facility at Erada. A scheme for developing the terminal with floating pontoon equipped with suitable cranes along with associated civil engineering work has been sanctioned and work for construction of pontoon with gangway has been awarded.
- (v) National Waterway-16 (River Barak): Under Phase-I, the work order for development of fairway and providing navigational aids in the stretch between Silchar-Bhanga (71 Kms) has been awarded.
- (vi) National Waterway-40 (River Ghagra): Under Phase-I, for development of the stretch from Manjhi Ghat (Ghagra-Ganga confluence) to Dohri Ghat (165 Km.), E-tender has been issued for dredging including supply, operation and maintenance of cutter suction dredgers along with allied vessels and installation and maintenance of navigational aids. The details of studies regarding development of remaining national waterways are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The consent of Government of Goa was obtained before the declaration of six National Waterways in Goa. The objective of declaration of these rivers as National Waterways is to make them navigable for movement of cargo and passengers.

(f) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has held consultations with the Government of Goa (GoG) and Mormugao Port Trust (MoPT) on issues such as dredging, river training works, bank protection, terminal construction with equipment, navigational aids etc. were discussed for development of six NWs in Goa. An MoU has been signed between IWAI and MoPT based on the consultation for development of six NWs in Goa in a phased manner.

Statement*Details of State-wise Study of 106 new national waterways*

Sl. No.	State	No. of rivers/ canal	Category-1 (Viable NWs: Fairway development planned)	Category-2 (Coastal NWs): Two Stage DPRs	Category-3 (Remote region NWs): Feasibility studies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2		Pennar	Tungabhadra
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		Lohit	
3.	Assam	14	Barak	Dhansiri/Chathe, Lohit and Subansiri	Aai, Beki, Dehing, Dikhu, Doyans, Gangadhar, Jinjiram, Kopili, Puthimari and Tlwang (Dhaleswari)
4.	Bihar	6	Gandak, Ghaghra (NW-40) and Kosi		Karamnasa, Punpun and Sone
5.	Delhi	1			Yamuna
6.	Goa	6	Cumberjua, Mandovi and Zuari	Chapora, Mapusa and Sal	
7.	Gujarat	5		Mahi, Narmada, Sabarmati and Tapi	Jawai-Luni-Rann of Kutch
8.	Haryana	2			Indira Gandhi Canal and Yamuna

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3			Beas, Ravi and Sutlej
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4			Chenab, Indus, Jhelum and Ravi
11.	Jharkhand	2		Subarnarekha	Kherkai
12.	Karnataka	11		Gurupur, Kabini, Kali, Netravathi, Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli), Sharavati and Udayavara	Bheema, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Tungabhadra
13.	Kerala	4		Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal, Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal and Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	AVM Canal
14.	Maharashtra	14		Amba, Dabhol Creek-Vashishti River, Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway-Vasai Creek-Ulhas River, Narmada, Rajpuri Creek, Revadanda Creek- Kundalika River, Savitri (Bankot Creek), Shastri River-Jaigad Creek and Tapi	Arunawati-Aran, Manjara, Nag, Penganga-Wardha and Wainganga-Pranahita

15.	Meghalaya	5		Ganol, Jinjiram, Kynshi, Simsang and Umngot (Dawki)
16.	Mizoram	1		Tlwang (Dhaleswari)
17.	Nagaland	1	Tizu-Zungki	
18.	Odisha	5	Baitarni, Birupa-Badi Genguti-Brahmani, Budha Balanga, Mahanadi and Subarnarekha	
19.	Punjab	3		Beas, Indira Gandhi Canal and Sutlej
20.	Rajasthan	3		Indira Gandhi Canal, Jawai-Luni-Rann of Kutch and Luni
21.	Tamil Nadu	9	Kaveri-Kollidam, Palar, Pazhyar, Ponniyar, Tamaraparani	AVM Canal, Bhavani, Manimutharu and Vaigai
22.	Telangana	5		Bheema, Manjara, Penganga-Wardha, Tungabhadra and Wainganga-Pranahita

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10	Gandak and Ghaghra		Asi, Betwa, Chambal, Gomti, Karamnasa, Tons, Varuna and Yamuna
24.	West Bengal	15	Sunderbans Waterway-Bidya-Chhota Kalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi)-Gomar-Haribhanga-Hogla (Hogal)/ Pathankhali-Kalindi (Kalandi)-Katakhali-Matla-Muri Ganga (Baratala)-Raimangal-Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali)-Saptamukhi-Thakurran	Ajoy, Damodar, Dvc Canal, Dwarekeswar, Ichamati, Rupnarayan, Silabati and Subarnarekha. Bidya-Chhota Kalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi)-Gomar-Haribhanga-Hogla (Hogal)/Pathankhali-Kalindi (Kalandi)-Katakhali-Matla-Muri Ganga (Baratala)-Raimangal-Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali)-Saptamukhi-Thakurran	Bakreswar - Mayurakshi, Dwarka, Gangadhar, Jalangi, Kumari and Mahananda
			8	46	52

Note: Some of the rivers/canals are in more than one State.

West Cost Canal extended in Kerala under NW-3 (Category-2).

Godavari extended in Telangana and Maharashtra under NW-4 (Category-3).

Krishna extended in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under NW-4 (Category-3).

Development projects proposed for Mormugao Port by Government

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

(a) the number and names of development projects proposed by Government for the Mormugao port;

(b) the number and names of projects already approved and in various stages of implementation;

(c) the cost estimated in case of each projects proposed and/or are in various stages of implementation;

(d) the mode of financing each of the projects and details of the participating partners in case of each of the projects; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue, to Mormugao Port Trust, the Central Government and State Government, on implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The number and names of development projects with estimated cost, mode of financing in each project with details of participating partners and benefits likely to accrue to Mormugao Port Trust, Central Government and State Government are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The number and names of development projects already approved and in various stages of implementation are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of development projects with details of participating partners and benefits likely to accrue to Mormugao Port Trust, Central Government and State Government

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Proposed for award in FY	Cost	Mode of Financing and Participating partners	Benefits likely to accrue to Mormugao Port Trust, Central Government and State Government
1.	Development of POL berth at Vasco Bay	2017-18	116.38	GOI 50%, MoPT 50%	Efficient handling of POL for use in Goa and adjoining State.
2.	Development of fishing jetty at Vasco Bay	2017-18	104.41	GOI 50%, Government of Goa 25%, MoPT 25%	Benefit for Fishermen operating from Vasco Bay.
3.	Development of passenger jetty at Vasco bay	2017-18	20.22	GOI 50%, MoPT 50%	To encourage water transport mode of conveyance of passengers.
4.	Circulating road and gate complex connecting the 4 lane road landing near berth no.11	2017-18	31.00	GOI 50%, MoPT 50%	For ease of truck movement and reduction of congestion.
5.	Development of Coastal Cargo Berth at Vasco Bay	2019-20	203.45	GOI 50%, MoPT 50%	To encourage coastal movement of cargo.
6.	Development of Two Berths with connecting flyover for Indian Navy and Coast Guard at Vasco Bay	2020-21	500.00	Deposit work. Full funding from Ministry of Defence	To cater to the strategic defence requirements of the country.

Statement-II

Details of number and names of development projects already approved and in various stages of implementation

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Stages of Implementation
1.	Balance work of "Construction of 5.20 kms of NH 17 B from Varunapuri junction to Sada junction and flyover from Gate No. 9 to NH 17B	Work awarded.
2.	Capital Dredging of the approach Channel, Turning Circle, Berths 5, 6, 7 and Approaches for Capesize vessels at Mormugao Port.	Work awarded.
3.	Redevelopment of Berth No. 8 and 9 Barge Berth at Port of Mormugao, Goa on PPP basis.	Concession Agreement has been signed.
4.	Ferry Service from Baina to Panjim	Letter of Intent has been issued.
5.	Construction of Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Harbour	Completed and Inaugurated.
6.	Providing Additional Full Rake Wagon Loading Line with Paving	Work awarded.
7.	Development of storage Area for containers at Mormugao Port	Work awarded.
8.	Signalling and Telecommunication System for MPT Railway Yard	Work awarded.

River front development in Delhi and other metro cities

460. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to develop banks of river Yamuna in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereon including the time it is likely to take; and

(c) which are the other metro cities in the country identified for river front development and by when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), as part of its entry level activities, takes up construction/renovation of ghats and crematoria at important places. River front development is also one of the components of entry level activities. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned a project for development of Chhath Ghat on right bank of River Yamuna near ITO, New Delhi for ₹ 1.99 crore on 14th October, 2016 to the Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Delhi. This project is scheduled to be completed in 18 months. Under this project proposed development works include facilities such as sitting arrangement, green belt development, lighting, potable water supply, toilets, solid waste collection and transportation, signage, pathways and platform, installation of dustbins, changing rooms, office space, space for kiosks, DG room, repair of steps in existing ghat, O&M for 06 months, environment monitoring plan, communication, public outreach etc.

(c) One River Front Development Project is under implementation at Patna. Among the metro cities, One River Front Development Project is envisaged at Kolkata.

Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016

461. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has come out with a draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 to provide a mechanism to develop and manage river basins in the integrated manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had consultations with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, their views in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee constituted by this Ministry on 28.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah has suggested draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 which *inter alia* stipulates a mechanism to develop and manage river basins in integrated manner.

The draft Bill proposes to consider a river basin, including associated aquifers, as the basic hydrological unit for planning, development and management of water.

It further proposes that each basin States makes best efforts to integrate appropriately the management of waters with the management of all natural, agricultural and human resources of a river basin therewith taking into account the social, economic and institutional factors operating in a river basin.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The draft Bill has been circulated to all the States/Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries for obtaining their views/comments on the Bill. However, only a few States have responded so far. States such as Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have agreed with certain amendments to the Bill whereas, States such as Punjab and Tamil Nadu have not agreed to this Bill.

Recently, the Secretary of the Ministry *vide* D.O. letter dated 20.01.2017 has communicated the benefits of National Water Framework Law (NWFL) to the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs and has sought the support of State/UTs for this Bill.

Pan Dhara Vikas component of PMKSY in Chhattisgarh

†462. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Chhattisgarh where the Pan Dhara Vikas component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) has been started;

(b) by when the above scheme is likely to be started in all the districts of the State;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Chhattisgarh State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during 2015-16. Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) component of PMKSY, 3 ongoing major/medium irrigation projects namely Maniyari Tank (benefitting Bilaspur district), Kelo (benefitting Raigarh, Jangir and Champa districts) and Kharung (benefitting Bilaspur district) have been identified to be completed by December, 2019.

Further, under the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), 263 watershed development projects in 27 Districts covering an area of about 11.99 lakh ha. at a total cost of ₹ 1501.41 crore

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been sanctioned in Chhattisgarh. Funds to the tune of ₹ 217 crore have been released for these schemes upto 30.11.2016

Inclusion of water in Concurrent List

463. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned a move to include the subject of water under the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution;

(b) whether a need to include the subject of water under the Concurrent List arises considering that the Constitution (Entry 56, List-I Seventh Schedule) provides Centre the power to legislate on the issue; and

(c) if so, 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) In the Constitution of India, 'water' is listed under Seventh Schedule in List I (Union List) at Entry 56 and in List II (State List) at Entry 17. The specific provisions in this regard are as under:

Entry 56 of List I

"Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

Entry 17 of List II

"Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to provisions of Entry 56 of List I"

Water is a renewable but finite resource and due to increase in population, per capita water availability in India is decreasing progressively. Further, water resources are under tremendous pressure due to demands of irrigation, industry, urbanization and other needs. On account of this, there has an increased public demand from Hon'ble M.P.'s both in the Parliament and outside it, civil society and other stakeholders to bring water in the concurrent list for water planning, conservation and management with a unified national perspective for its long term sustainability.

The proposal to bring water in the Union/Concurrent List was earlier examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations Chaired by Justice R. S. Sarkaria

and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. However, the proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has recently sought advice and comments of Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice for shifting of Entry 17, from List II (State List) to the List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Legislative Department has advised that it would be pragmatic to have a separate entry under the Concurrent List to deal with matters relating to “water conservation, water preservation, water management etc”.

Implementation of irrigation projects in Mission Mode

464. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to implement 99 major and medium irrigation projects in Mission Mode across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) out of these irrigation projects how many of them will be implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for the projects sanctioned for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources, Government of Chhattisgarh was constituted to look into the issues related to implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). The Committee in consultation with States, identified Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects (along with phases) having irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha., for completion in phases up to December, 2019. For completion of these projects in a Mission Mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central as well as State share. Further, a Mission has also been established for implementation of these 99 projects. Details of these projects are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) There is no ongoing AIBP project of Tamil Nadu State.

Statement*Details of 99 AIBP Priority projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Balance cost* (₹ in crore) as on 01.04.16	Project Completion Target (Month/Year)	Targeted Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Gundlakamma	87.5	2017	32.4
2.	Tadipudi LIS	91.22	2017	83.61
3.	Thotapally	152.47	2017	48.56
4.	Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram	285.69	2017	10
5.	Musurumilli	33.86	2017	9.16
6.	Pushkara LIS	84.79	2017	71.18
7.	Yerracalva	27.54	2017	6.96
8.	Maddigedda (Completed)	1.96	2017	1.42
Assam				
9.	Dhansiri	152.09	Mar-17	86.37
10.	Champamati	122.61	Mar-17	25
11.	Borolia	72.64	Dec.,2019	13.56
Bihar				
12.	Durgawati	46.76	2018	23.59
13.	Punpun	269.32	2018	13.68
Chhattisgarh				
14.	Maniyari Tank	96.04	Mar-19	14.52
15.	Kelo	187.49	2018	22.81
16.	Kharung	241.08	Mar-19	10.3
Goa				
17.	Tillari	8.69	2018	14.52
Gujarat				
18.	Sardar Sarovar	1385.11	2018	1792

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
19.	Tral Lift	70.81	Mar-17	6
20.	Prakachik Khows Canal	18.1	Mar-17	2.26
21.	Restoration and Mod. of Main Ravi Canal	27.16	Mar-17	50.75
22.	Rajpora Lift	0.91	2018	2.43
Jharkhand				
23.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	2478.74	Mar-19	236.85
Karnataka				
24.	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	539.64	Mar-17	80.49
25.	Sri Rameswar Irrigation	86.54	Mar-17	13.8
26.	Karanja	64.51	2018	29.23
27.	Bhima LIS	173.12	2018	24.29
28.	NLBC System Project (New)	1350.84	2018	105
Kerala				
29.	Karapuzha	55.96	2018	7.36
30.	Muvattupuzha	12.56	2018	30.72
Madhya Pradesh				
31.	Sindh Project Phase II	331.12	Mar-17	162.1
32.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-I & II (km. 0 to km. 142)	91.53	Mar-17	62.2
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-III (km. 143 to km. 206)	306.49	Mar-17	20.7
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV (OSP lift)	367.41	Mar-17	54.63
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-I (km. 16 to km 63)	31.94	Mar-17	21.19
33.	Mahi Project	360.87	2017	33.75
34.	Barriyarpur LBC	271.3	2017	43.85

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Bansagar Unit 2	2247.23	2017	154.54
36.	Mahan Project	122.82	2017	19.74
37.	Pench Project	1500.34	2017	28.27
38.	Sagad Project	142.64	2017	17.06
39.	Singhpur Project	111.18	2017	10.2
40.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Project	178.6	2017	17.81
41.	Mahuar Project	70.93	2017	13.78
42.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-IV (km. 206 to km. 243)	362.77	2017	19.6
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-V (Khargone Lift)	286.44	2017	33.14
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km 65.50)	126.86	2017	19.58
43.	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC km. 65.50 to km 142)	68.25	2017	48.59
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-II (km. 63 to km 104)	36.06	2017	31.9
44.	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-III (km. 104 to km 154)	1060.17	2018	26
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-IV (km. 154 to km 197)	429.77	2018	34
Maharashtra				
45.	Waghur	494.06	Mar-17	38.57
46.	Bawanthadi (IS)	130.71	Mar-17	27.71
47.	Lower Dudhna	521.92	Mar-17	44.48
48.	Tillari	311.46	Mar-17	6.57
49.	Lower Wardha	590.84	Mar-17	63.33

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Lower Panzara	131.6	Mar-17	6.79
51.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	360.43	Mar-17	20.5
52.	Gosikhurd (NP)	5606.88	Dec.,2019	250.8
53.	Upper Pen Ganga	743.89	Dec.,2019	44.47
54.	Bembla	1656.23	Dec.,2019	52.54
55.	Tarali	366.34	Dec.,2019	14.28
56.	Dhom Balaakwadi	348.35	Dec.,2019	18.1
57.	Arjuna	277.37	Dec.,2019	5.7
58.	Upper Kundalika	106.02	2018	2.8
59.	Aruna	209.19	Dec.,2019	9.03
60.	Krishna Koyana Lift	1643.89	Dec.,2019	104.17
61.	Gadnadi	267.39	Dec.,2019	3.47
62.	Dongargaon	2.59	2018	2.77
63.	Sangola Branch Canal	642.63	Dec.,2019	11.29
64.	Khadakpurna	269.08	Dec.,2019	23.86
65.	Warna	831.33	Dec.,2019	54.75
66.	Morna (Gureghar)	109.09	Dec.,2019	3.08
67.	Lower Pedhi	544.51	Dec.,2019	17.02
68.	Wang Project	100.4	Dec.,2019	7.07
69.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	85.92	Mar-19	12.28
70.	Kudali	251.44	Mar-19	5.33
Manipur				
71.	Thoubal	332.55	Mar-17	29.45
72.	Dolaithabi Barrage	153.05	Mar-17	7.54
Odisha				
73.	Lower Indra (KBK)	0.84	Mar-17	35.87
74.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	47.06	2017	85.95
75.	Rukura-Tribal	133.57	2017	7.65
76.	Subernarekha	1121.88	Mar-19	119.26
77.	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I/ Integrated Anandpur Barr.	1197.04	Mar-19	8.88

1	2	3	4	5
78.	RET Irrigation	206.56	2018	8.5
79.	Kanupur	611.87	2018	47.74
80.	Telengiri	133.77	2018	13.83
Punjab				
81.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph. II)	176.27	Mar-17	23.33
82.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	57.06	Mar-17	68.62
Rajasthan				
83.	Narmada Canal	356.15	Mar-17	245.88
84.	Mod. of Gang Canal	41.8	2018	69.69
Telangana				
85.	J. Chokha Rao LIS	2193.91	Mar-17	249
86.	SriKomaram Bheem Project	115.78	2017	9.92
87.	Gollavagu Project	24.2	2017	3.85
88.	Rallivagu Project	14.08	2017	2.43
89.	Mathadivagu Project	10.83	2017	3.44
90.	Peddavagu @ Neelwai Project	28.7	2017	6.07
91.	Palemvagu Project	3.99	2017	4.1
92.	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur	146.47	2017	6.07
93.	SRSP St.II	418.13	2017	178.07
94.	Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme	287.97	2017	82.15
95.	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal	2081.67	Mar-19	40
Uttar Pradesh				
96.	Bansagar Canal	197.9	2017	150.13
97.	Arjun Sahayak	730.42	2018	44.38
98.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	1607.47	Dec.,2019	146.53
99.	Saryu Nahar (NP)	2781.42	Dec.,2019	1312

*The information is as intimated by States.

Employment to displaced family members under National Water Project

465. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a representation seeking employment to one member of every family displaced by the National Water Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sanctioned any jobs under this category in the year 2016-17 and the names of projects which are implementing this policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) As per Information provided by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), one petition from Shrimati Karam Chellayamma, President, Godavari sand, mining, soil labor welfare society, Devaragondi, Polavaram Mandal, West Godavari District in respect of Polavaram National Project has been received with a request to provide job to each family as per law.

The Petitioner's lands were acquired and compensation paid under Land Acquisition (LA) Act, 1984 and rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) benefits were provided as per Andhra Pradesh (AP) R&R Policy, 2005. The gratuitous relief was provided by the Government of AP in addition to the benefits under AP R&R Policy, 2005. There is no provision to provide employment to each family whose lands were acquired under LA Act, 1984 and AP R&R Policy, 2005. Hence the provision of employment under the Act does not arise.

Invalidation of Supreme Court judgement on Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004

466. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent judgement of Supreme Court which has invalidated Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 regarding sharing of water of two rivers with Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government is still reluctant to comply with the Judgement of Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court has given its opinion on 10.11.2016 in respect of Presidential Reference No. 1/2004 regarding the constitutional validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 and has held that the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. Government of Haryana has filed IA No. 6 of 2016 in OS No. 6 of 1996 in a related matter and the same is under consideration in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Cost escalation of Polavaram project

467. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original cost of Polavaram Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently, project Authority of Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Department has increased Polavaram project estimates to ₹ 40,200 crores;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons behind this cost overrun;

(d) whether the Ministry has accepted the revised project cost;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) The estimated cost of Polavaram Irrigation Project was ₹ 10,151.04 crore at 2005-06 price level and ₹ 16,010.45 crore at 2010-11 price level.

(b) to (f) Further revised cost estimates of the project have not been received.

Ken-Betwa Inter link river project

468. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on Ken-Betwa Inter Link River (ILR) project has not yet started as the mandatory clearance from the National Board for Wild Life

(NBWL) got stuck amid objections from environmentalist and wild life conservationists and its funding pattern;

(b) by when the project will be cleared by the NBWL, since the Ken-Betwa link project requires diversion of forest land of Panna Tiger Reserve and is one of the 30 inter linking of rivers; and

(c) a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Ken-Betwa Inter Link River (ILR) Project Phase-I and II have been prepared and shared with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The work on Ken-Betwa ILR Project will start after grant of requisite clearances. The status of various clearances in respect of Ken-Betwa ILR Project Phase-I and II are as follows:

Status of Ken-Betwa link Phase-I

The Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR accepted the techno-economic clearance to the Ken-Betwa ILR Project (Phase-I) in its meeting held on 08.07.2016. The Standing Committee for National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) in its meeting held on 23.08.2016 has recommended the Ken-Betwa ILR Project (Phase-I) for wildlife clearance. The Expert Appraisal Committee of MoEF and CC considered the project in its meeting held on 30.12.2016 and recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance with certain conditions.

Forest Land diversion clearance for the project is under consideration with the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) of MoEF and CC. The Committee in its meeting held during 9-10 November, 2016 has constituted a Sub-Committee with a direction to inspect the site, verify relevant documents/reports and furnish its report to FAC. This Sub-Committee visited the site during 25-28 January, 2017.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has accorded the tribal clearances *vide* letter dated 04.01.2017.

Status of Ken-Betwa link Phase-II

The Environmental Clearance for Lower Orr Dam which is part of Ken-Betwa ILR Project Phase-II has been considered by EAC of MoEF and CC in its meeting on 02.05.2016 and recommended the grant of Environmental Clearance (EC). The proposal of Forest Land diversion clearance in respect of Lower Orr

Dam has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh along with its recommendations to MoEF and CC. The FAC has discussed the proposal in its meeting on 10.11.2016. The Sub-Committee constituted by FAC visited the site during 25-28 January, 2017.

Implementation of the 'Namami Gange' project

469. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Namami Gange' is a wastage of resources, according to people living around the river;

(b) whether Ganga water is getting dirtier day by day especially between Kanpur and Haridwar;

(c) whether small factories in the cities are throwing untreated waste directly into the river;

(d) if so, whether factories are being allowed to run their operations on the banks of Ganga and have not been closed down yet; and

(e) if so, what steps Government is taking to correct the mismanagement of the 'Namami Gange' project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) No, Sir. The pollution abatement works under Namami Gange is proceeding as per plan. The pollution abatement schemes would yield the desired results once the schemes are implemented and commissioned.

(b) Water quality monitoring of river Ganga in 4 States is carried out on monthly basis by respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The water quality assessment indicate that water quality does not meet the bathing water quality criteria at D/s Haridwar in Uttarakhand, Garmukhteswar, D/s Kannauj to D/s Allahabad and Baharampore to Diamond Harbour in West Bengal.

There is a fluctuation in the water quality parameters over the years however the Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform values have declined invariably.

(c) and (d) CPCB has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) which discharge their effluent into River Ganga and its tributaries Ramganga river and Kali-East river.

583 units were found non-complying and have been issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. CPCB also issued direction u/s 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Municipal Authorities of Dehradun, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Dhanbad, Kolkata for treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers.

CPCB has identified 5 sectors namely, Pulp and Paper, Distillery, Sugar, Textile and Tannery for priority action and sector specific action plan has been prepared for implementation by the concerned industrial units. Pulp and Paper units have been directed to reduce their fresh water consumption and effluent generation upto about 50%-60%. The mills have been asked to upgrade their Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) upto tertiary level to achieve quantum improvement in treated water quality. Distilleries have been directed to implement zero liquid discharge. Sugar sector has been directed to reduce the water consumption to 200 l/tonne of cane crushed. Out of 764 units, 574 have installed Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems and 266 have provided connectivity for data transmission. CPCB has periodically carried out drain monitoring to identify the polluting sources and to take concerted action.

(e) There is no mismanagement of the 'Namami Gange' project.

Penal action for polluting Ganga

†470. 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 contemplating penal action against those polluting the river Ganga;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step, so far, 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 (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) to (c) The existing environmental legislations have provision of penal action to be levied by courts. The legislations have provision for issuance of Show-Cause Notice including closure directions to the non-compliant units by the Pollution Control Boards/ Committees. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has carried out surprise inspection of the industries to verify the compliance from December, 2015 to December, 2016. A total 426 inspections were carried out during the year covering 285 industries. Inspections reveal 85 units as non compliant with the standards. Show-Cause Notice have been issued to 34 units and closure directions issued to 43 units.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CPCB has filed case in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) against five Municipal Corporations for not complying with CPCB's directions dated 09.10.2015 for submission and implementation of action plans for management of sewage and municipal solid waste.

Loan agreement with ADB on irrigation projects

471. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the projects/schemes under the loan agreement signed between Government of India and Asian Development Bank as on 14 July 2016 for 100 million USD, to strengthen irrigation system in Cauvery Delta Vennar basin; and

(b) whether any kind of work has commenced under the project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per information received from Government of Tamil Nadu, in the first stage, works have been taken up in the following rivers and drains, forming part of Lower Vennar System of the Cauvery Delta, as a "Stand Alone Project":- Adappar; Harichandranadhi; Pandavayar; Vellaiyar; Valavanar Drain; Vedaraniyam Canal; Design supply, Installation, testing and commissioning of various pumping machinery including associated electrical, Mechanical and civil works.

(b) Yes, Infrastructure improvements and reconstruction works have commenced. 8% work completed in Vellaiyar River and 20% work completed in Pandavaiyar River. Agreements have been executed for commencement of work in Adappar, Harichandranadhi, Valavanar Drain and Vedaraniyam Canal and pumping schemes.

Cleaning of river Ganga

†472. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places and extent of cleaning carried out so far in Ganga river from its point of origin to its end and the details thereof;

(b) whether this cleaning is being done by Government agencies or by private sectors, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the respective details of the expenditure incurred so far at different places for cleaning of Ganga river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation and bio-diversity etc. The municipal sewage being generated in cities on banks of Ganga is being managed by a mix of Interception and Diversion projects, sewerage network and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Projects. As on 31.12.2016 aggregate of 145 MLD capacity and sewerage network of 1050 km. has been completed and made operational under NGRBA/Namami Gange. Further, STP Projects with additional treatment capacity of 728 MLD and sewerage network projects of 3960 km. have been sanctioned and are in various stages of implementation. For prevention of pollution from industrial units in Ganga Basin, out of 27 molasses based distilleries, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) has been achieved in 17. Further, out of 67 paper and pulp industries, water conservation norms have been achieved in 55 and effluent treatment to the tertiary level has been achieved in 58 of them. River Surface Cleaning is also proposed to be carried out for locations in 11 cities of Haridwar and Rishikesh in Uttarakhand, Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Mathura-Vrindavan and Garmukteshwar in Uttar Pradesh, Patna in Bihar, Sahibganj in Jharkhand and Kolkata and Nabadwip in West Bengal. Trash Skimmers have been deployed for river surface cleaning for which contracts have already been awarded.

(b) The work of cleaning the River Ganga is being executed by State agencies as well as Central PSUs through competitive bidding process for award of works.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred for cleaning of Ganga since inception of NMCG till 31.12.2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of funds allocated and spent so far on Cleaning of Ganga
since inception of NMCG till 31.12.2016*

(₹ in crore)

FY	Funds allocated	Funds released to NMCG, by Government of India	Actual Expenditure by NMCG
1	2	3	4
2011-12	216.61	192.58	53.44
2012-13	193.50	191.52	135.25

1	2	3	4
2013-14	309.00	303.95	266.20
2014-15	2,053.00	326.00	170.99
2015-16	1,650.00	1,632.00	602.60
2016-17	1,675.00	1,675.00	734.70
TOTAL	6,097.11	4,321.05	1,963.18

**Execution of Polavaram project by State Government
of Andhra Pradesh**

473. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from Andhra Pradesh Government to allow the execution of Polavaram National Irrigation Project by themselves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allowed the execution of Polavaram by State Government, as the said project submerges the villages in other States;

(d) what is the total estimated cost of Polavaram Project at present rates; and

(e) how the State and Centre share the expenditure on Polavaram and how Government is providing funds to the State for completion of Polavaram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance has intimated *vide* letter dated 30.09.2016 that the Government of India has agreed to the State's request for execution of the project by the State Government on behalf of Government of India as per recommendation of NITI Aayog.

(d) The estimated cost of Polavaram Irrigation Project was ₹ 10151.04 crore at 2005-06 price level and revised to ₹ 16010.45 crore at 2010-11 price level.

(e) The Government of India is providing the balance cost (irrigation component) of the project after 01.04.2014 to the extent of cost of irrigation component as on that date. The funds to the Polavaram Project Authority are being provided either through Budgetary Provision or through NABARD.

Special scheme for restoration of ground water level

474. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 States and 2 Union Territories fall under the 'over exploited' category in utilization of ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special scheme to give special focus to these States, so that their ground water level is restored to reasonable levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per latest assessment carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Government Departments for 2011, out of 6607 assessment units in the Country, 1071 assessment units in 15 States and 3 UTs are categorized as 'Over-exploited'. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Central Government has taken several measures to restore ground water level to reasonable levels, which, *inter alia*, include:

- Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR works in close coordination with Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) for ground water recharge with focused attention to over-exploited blocks. Further, 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.
- Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their

characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.
- MoWR, RD and GR has also launched ‘Jal Kranti Abhiyan’ (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement. ‘Jal Gram Yojana’ component of ‘Jal Kranti Abhiyan’ envisages selection of two villages in every district, preferably ‘over-exploited’ or facing acute water scarcity, as ‘Jal Grams’ to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.

Statement*Details of Over-Exploited Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India
(As on March, 2011)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Over-Exploited Assessment Units (Nos.)
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Gujarat	24
4.	Haryana	71
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1
6.	Jharkhand	6
7.	Karnataka	63
8.	Kerala	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24
10.	Maharashtra	10
11.	Punjab	110
12.	Rajasthan	172
13.	Tamil Nadu	374
14.	Telangana	42
15.	Uttar Pradesh	111
	TOTAL (STATES)	1069
Union Territories		
1.	Daman and Diu	1
2.	Delhi	18
3.	Puducherry	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	2
	GRAND TOTAL	1071

Srisaillam dam safety

475. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is focusing on Srisaillam dam safety, keeping in view the floods witnessed in 2009 and protect the dam from further damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Committee on dam safety is planning to discuss the matter in its forthcoming meetings, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (d) The dams are maintained and operated by dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments or Central Agencies like BBMB, NHPC etc. Generally the dam owners carry out the inspection, maintenance and rehabilitation of their dams in this regard. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation provides technical and financial assistance.

After unprecedented flood event of October, 2009, Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry requested the State Governments *vide* letter dated 9.2.2010 to review the design flood study and safety aspects of major dams in Krishna Basin *i.e.* Srisaillam Dam and Nagarjun Sagar Dam Project etc. Further, CWC sent its comments/observations *vide* letter dated 29.01.2015 on Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) Studies for Srisaillam Dam submitted by State Government in November, 2014.

The safety aspects of Srisaillam Dam after 2009 flood have been discussed during 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th and 36th Meeting of National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) held in the years 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. NCDS provided necessary guidance to the State on the dam safety during these meetings. The matter has also been included in the agenda of 37th Meeting of NCDS to be held on 17.02.2017.

Fluoride contamination of water in Rajasthan

†476. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks in Rajasthan containing Fluoride in water, district-wise details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the action plan being implemented by the Central Government to deal with the problem of Fluoride in water in the State; and

(c) the efforts made by the Central Government regarding these blocks to maintain the quality of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater quality in pre-monsoon period on regional basis annually in the entire Country. In the State of Rajasthan, 561 groundwater samples were collected during May, 2015 through National Hydrograph network stations established by CGWB. As per the chemical analysis of the groundwater samples collected in Rajasthan, sporadic occurrence of high Fluoride in ground water beyond Permissible limit (>1.5 mg/L) has been recorded in 203 blocks in the 33 districts of the State. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Over and above the regular allocation of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Rajasthan has been provided with ₹ 331.29 crore during 2015-16 for commissioning Community water purification plants for tackling the water contamination affected with Fluoride and Arsenic. Further, in addition to the normal release of funds to the States during 2016-17 under NRDWP, the Center share amounting to ₹ 449.616 crore has also been released to Rajasthan under Water Quality Sub-Mission in the ratio of 50:50 (Centre: State) focusing on mitigation of contamination of fluoride and Arsenic in drinking water.

Also, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is under implementation in 25 districts of Rajasthan. The important components of the Programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community; capacity building (Human Resource) in the form of training and manpower support; establishment of diagnostic facilities in the district; health education for prevention and control of fluorosis cases; management of fluorosis cases including supplementation, surgery and rehabilitation.

Statement

*District-wise details of Fluoride in ground water in Rajasthan
beyond permissible limit (>1.5 mg/L)*

Sl.No.	District	Blocks
1.	Ajmer (8 blocks)	Arain, Bhinay, Jawaja, Kekri, Kishangarh, Masuda, Peesangan, Srinagar

Sl.No.	District	Blocks
2.	Alwar (14 blocks)	Bansur, Behror, Kathumar, Kishangarh Bas, Kotkasim, Lachhmangarh, Mandawar, Neemrana, Rajgarh, Ramgarh, Reni, Thanagazi, Tijara, Umren
3.	Banswara (5 blocks)	Anandpuri, Bagidora, Banswara (Talwara), Garhi Ghatol
4.	Baran (3 blocks)	Antah, Baran, Shahbad
5.	Barmer (8 blocks)	Balotra, Barmer, Baytoo, Chohtan, Dhorimanna, Sheo, Sindhari, Siwana
6.	Bharatpur (9 blocks)	Bayana, Deeg, Kaman, Kumher, Nadbai, Nagar, Rupbas, Sewar, Weir
7.	Bhilwara (11 blocks)	Asind, Banera, Hurda, Jahazpur, Kotri, Mandal, Mandalgarh, Raipur, Sahara, Shahpura, Suwana
8.	Bikaner (6 blocks)	Bikaner, Dungargarh, Khajuwat, Kolayat, Lunkaransar, Nokha
9.	Bundi (3 blocks)	Hindoli, Keshorai Patan, Talera
10.	Chittaurgarh (3 blocks)	Begun, Bhopalsagar, Dungla
11.	Churu (6 blocks)	Churu, Rajgarh, Ratangarh, Sardar Shahar, Sujangarh, Taranagar
12.	Dausa (5 blocks)	Bandikui, Dausa, Lalsot, Mahwa, Sikrai
13.	Dhaulpur (3 blocks)	Baseri, Dhaulpur, Rajakhara
14.	Dungarpur (3 blocks)	Aspur, Dungarpur, Sagwara
15.	Ganganagar (6 blocks)	Anupgarh, Gharsana, Karanpur, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Suratgarh
16.	Hanumangarh (3 blocks)	Bhadra, Hanumangarh, Nohar
17.	Jaipur (10 blocks)	Amber, Bassi, Chaksu, Dudu, Jamwa Ramgarh, Kotputli, Phagi, Sambhar, Sanganer,
18.	Jaisalmer (3 blocks)	Jaisalmer, Sam, Sankra
19.	Jalor (8 blocks)	Ahore, Bhinmal, Chitalwana, Jalor, Jaswantpura, Raniwara, Sanchore, Sayla
20.	Jhalawar (4 blocks)	Dag, Jhalrapatan, Khanpur, Manohar Thana
21.	Jhunjhunun (8 blocks)	Alsisar, Buhana, Chirawa, Jhunjhunun, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Surajgarh, Udaipurwati

Sl.No.	District	Blocks
22.	Jodhpur (10 blocks)	Balesar, Bap, Bawari, Bhopalgarh, Bilara, Luni, Mandor, Osian , Phalodi, Shergarh
23.	Karauli (5 blocks)	Hindaun, Karauli, Nadoti, Sapotra, Todabhim
24.	Kota (2 blocks)	Ladpura, Sultanpur
25.	Nagaur (11 blocks)	Degana, Didwana, Jayal, Kuchaman City, Ladnu, Makrana, Merta, Mundwa, Nagaur, Parbatsar, Riyan
26.	Pali (10 blocks)	Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran, Marwar Junction, Pali, Raipur, Rani, Rohat, Sojat, Sumerpur
27.	Pratapgarh (1 block)	Dhariawad
28.	Rajsamand (6 blocks)	Amet, Bhim, Deogarh, Kumbhalgarh, Railmagra, Rajsamand
29.	Sawai Madhopur (3 blocks)	Bonli, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur
30.	Sikar (8 blocks)	Danta Ramgarh, Dhond, Fatehpur, Khandela, Lachhmangarh, Neem Ka Thana, Piprali, Sri-madhampur
31.	Sirohi (5 blocks)	Abu Road, Pindwara, Reodar, Sheoganj, Sirohi
32.	Tonk (6 blocks)	Deoli, Malpura, Niwai, Todaraisingh, Todaraisingh, Uniara
33.	Udaipur (7 blocks)	Bhinder, Girwa, Kherwara, Lasadiya, Mavli, Salumbar, Sarada

The House then adjourned at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, Shri D. Raja completed his speech. Mr. La. Ganesan did not start. One round is complete. That is the position.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): We did not speak. How did you complete one round?

* Further discussion from 2nd February, 2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One round complete means those who were here to speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If we were called and we were not here that I can understand. But that also did not happen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were not here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I was not here. But you did not call.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, if I start with Mr. Ganesan that will be considered as second round. Then after him, Mr. Rajeev Shukla will speak. Then Mr. Sanjay Seth will speak. Then will come the turn of the AIADMK. Then Shri Sharad Yadav will speak. Then Shri Sitaram Yechury will speak. Since you and Sharad Yadavji did not speak on that day, your turn will come in the second round. Shri La. Ganesan, your party has allotted you only ten minutes. You have to speak within ten minutes.

श्री ला. गणेशन (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तमिलनाडु से आया हूँ। आप लोग अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि तमिलनाडु में हिन्दी सिखाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हिन्दी सीखने के लिए मेरे पास समय भी नहीं है, इसलिए मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता हूँ, फिर भी मैं हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। उसका कारण यह है कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से चुन कर आया हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): *Speak in Tamil. Speak in Tamil.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: *When I speak in Hindi, there are only very few people to listen. If I speak in Tamil, who will listen?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *Speak in Tamil. Speak in Tamil.

SHRI LA. GANESAN : Thank you for supporting me to speak in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why not in Telugu?

श्री ला. गणेशन: ये चाहते हैं कि मैं तमिल में बोलूँ। मेरे द्वारा हिन्दी में चार सेंटेंस बोलने के बाद उनको मेरी हिन्दी कष्टप्रद लगने लगती है, इसलिए वे मुझे तमिल में बोलने के लिए बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं हिम्मत से हिन्दी में ही बोलने की कोशिश करूँगा।

अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले मैं मध्य प्रदेश की जनता, वहाँ के जनप्रतिनिधि, मान्यवर मुख्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मुझे मौका देने के लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और अध्यक्ष जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं हिम्मत से हिन्दी में बोलना शुरू करता हूँ, लेकिन आपसे एक प्रार्थना है कि मैं जो बोलता हूँ, वह हिन्दी ही है, ऐसा आपको मानना चाहिए। पिछले सेशन में यहाँ पर पहली बार आने के बाद मैंने देखा कि यहाँ पर स्लोगन और काउंटर स्लोगन, एड्जर्नमेंट और एड्जर्नमेंट हुआ। यहाँ पर इस तरह देख कर मेरे मन में बहुत दुख हुआ। मेरे मन में कल्पना थी कि यहाँ पर मुझे अच्छी तरह बोलने वाले वरिष्ठ नेताओं के मुख से अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण सुनने

का मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन जो देखने को मिला, वह इससे अलग था। तमिलनाडु में एक कहावत है, 'Balakumara, you desired only for this. Didn't you?' मैंने ऐसा सोचा था, लेकिन इस बार सदन अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है और वक्ताओं को बोलने का मौका मिलता है तथा बाकी लोगों के भाषण को सुनने का भी मौका मिलता है, इसलिए मैं सतुष्ट हूँ। मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को अलग से देखना उचित नहीं है बल्कि समग्र दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। देश में, 2014 में, आम चुनाव होने के बाद, मान्यवर नरेंद्र मोदी के प्रधान मंत्री पद ग्रहण करने के बाद, पार्लियामेंट के ज्वाइंट सेशन में जब मान्यवर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना अभिभाषण दिया, मुझे याद है, हमने, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने चुनाव के पूर्व जो अपना घोषणापत्र, election manifesto, रिलीज़ किया था, हमने चुनाव के समय जो वायदे किए थे, जिन्हें घोषणापत्र में लिखा था, उसके सभी अंशों को, all those points which were mentioned in the manifesto were incorporated in the Presidential Address. इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि बीजेपी, यानी मेरी पार्टी ने चुनाव के समय घोषणापत्र में जिन वायदों को शामिल किया, वे केवल वोट मांगने के लिए नहीं किए, बल्कि जीतने के बाद उन सभी वायदों पर सीरियसली implementation करने, उन पर अमल करने की हमने कोशिश की और उन सबको हमने माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में शामिल किया। It is a progress report and accountability. इन दो सालों में हमने क्या किया, उसकी accountability — one-by-one — सभी स्कीम्स को शामिल करके इस साल का अभिभाषण कराया। उसके बाद, अपनी बजट स्पीच में, हम आगे क्या करने वाले हैं, अपने वित्त मंत्री जी ने उन स्कीमों को शामिल करके इस साल का बजट पेश किया है, जिस पर हम अलग से चर्चा करने वाले हैं। फिर भी, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आए एक-दो मुद्दों पर मैं यहां बोलना चाहता हूँ।

जब माननीय लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय हमारा पाकिस्तान से युद्ध हुआ था। उन दिनों टी.वी. नहीं होता था लेकिन ऑल इंडिया रेडियो में जब हमने शास्त्री जी का भाषण सुना जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि देश कष्ट में है, हमें खाने को चावल नहीं मिलता और उन्होंने देशवासियों से अपील की — I appeal to the people — कि हर सोमवार रात्रि उपवास करना चाहिए, मैंने तुरंत उस अपील का पालन किया। उनकी अपील का पालन करने में आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है क्योंकि बचपन से मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का स्वयंसेवक हूँ। उस समय मैं एक सरकारी कर्मचारी था। मेरे अलावा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने भी उनकी अपील का पालन किया, क्योंकि शास्त्री जी में आम जनता का बहुत विश्वास था। आपको अभी भी याद होगा, जहां लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी की अपील का जनता ने पालन किया, उसके बाद अगली बार, जब मान्यवर प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने एल.पी.जी. गैस consumers से अपील की कि जो लोग समर्थ हैं, उन्हें गैस सब्सिडी छोड़ देनी चाहिए, तुरंत एक करोड़ बीस लाख लोगों ने अपना सब्सिडी वापस कर दी। इसका अर्थ क्या है? यह आश्चर्य का विषय है कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रति आम जनता में कितना विश्वास है, यह उसे प्रदर्शित करता है।

दूसरा विषय है कि आज सब लोग बोलते हैं कि देश की पॉपुलेशन में पुरुषों की संख्या ज्यादा है और महिलाओं की संख्या कम हो रही है। यह जो परसेंटेज में फर्क है, उसके लिए क्या करना है, बेटी के लिए क्या करना है, उसकी चर्चा आज भी हुई है। This affects the demography, जिसके बारे में मैं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं सुझाव दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन आप लोग विरोध

[श्री ला. गणेशन]

करेंगे। यह बात अच्छी तरह जानते हुए भी मैं एक सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" की घोषणा की है, उसी प्रकार "बेटी बढ़ाओ" के लिए भी एक घोषणा की जानी चाहिए। हर एक घर में एक बेटा-दो बेटी, ऐसी अगर एक घोषणा की जाती है, तो उससे बेटियों की संख्या अधिक होगी। मेरा सुझाव है, "एक बेटा-दो बेटी, रक्षा करेंगे देश की माटी" यह स्लोगन भी हम दे सकते हैं।

इस चर्चा की शुरुआत में मैंने प्रतिपक्ष के नेता का भाषण सुना। यहां आने के बाद मुझे उनका भाषण बार-बार सुनने का मौका मिला है। उनकी आवाज इतनी सुन्दर है कि जब मैं उनको सुनता हूँ, तो वह मुझे बहुत पसंद आती है। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी आज सभा में नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनकी आवाज अच्छी है, सुन्दर है, लेकिन विषय के बारे में कुछ विरोध करने की बात भी है। उन्होंने कश्मीर के बारे में बताया। कश्मीर के बारे में बोलते समय उन्होंने बताया कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली आम जनता को कितना कष्ट है, उनके लिए सुविधा नहीं है आदि। मेरे मन में बहुत कष्ट हुआ। मुझे जो कष्ट हुआ, उसका कारण यह है कि कांग्रेस सत्ता में 60 साल तक रही और 60 साल तक सत्ता में होने के बाद भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता अगर यह बताते हैं कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में रहने वाली आम जनता को इतना कष्ट है, तो इसका कारण क्या है? Who is responsible for that?

उन्होंने दूसरा विषय यह बताया कि वहां हमारे बहुत-से जवान हैं। More Forces are there. He has mentioned about that also. मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर में इतनी अधिक फोर्स ज क्यों हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका 10 मिनट का समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): अगले वक्ता का टाइम कम कर दीजिएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: बाकी और लोगों का समय कम कर दूँ?

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: जी हां, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री ला. गणेशन: एक हॉस्पिटल में सैंकड़ों पेशेंट्स आते हैं, लेकिन जब एक ही पेशेंट के पास चार-पांच डॉक्टर्स बार-बार जाते रहें, तो उसका कारण यह होता है कि वह पेशेंट सीरियस होता है। That is the reason. पूरे देश के मुकाबले कश्मीर में अधिक Armed Forces हैं, तो इसका कारण यह है कि कश्मीर की स्थिति खतरनाक है, वहां सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कर्फ्यू के बारे में अपनी बात कही, लेकिन वह कर्फ्यू क्यों लगाया गया? उसका कारण क्या है, उसके पीछे कौन है, इसके बारे में आप एक वाक्य भी नहीं बोले। मैं तमिलनाडु से आया हूँ। आप कश्मीर से हैं और मैं कन्याकुमारी से हूँ। Though I am from Chennai, Tamil Nadu, I am very much concerned about the people of Kashmir. मैं कश्मीर के बारे में सोचता हूँ, क्योंकि कश्मीर के बारे में सोचने और उसके बारे में बोलने का मेरा अधिकार है। उसका नाम कश्मीर इसलिए पड़ा, क्योंकि it was Kashyapa Maharishi, जिनके

कारण उसका नाम कश्यपनीरम् पड़ा, जो आजकल कश्मीर हो गया है। ऐसा मैंने सुना है और पढ़ा है। मैं कश्यप गोत्र में पैदा हुआ हूँ, इसलिए मुझे यह अधिकार है। भारत एक देश है, ऐसा मैं सोचता हूँ, इसलिए मुझे यह अधिकार है। लेकिन, आपको भी सोचना चाहिए कि आज तमिलनाडु में क्या हो रहा है? The people those who are inspired by Pakistan, वैसे उग्रवादियों के हाथों तमिलनाडु में 130 से अधिक लोग मारे गए, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ (आरएसएस) के कार्यकर्ता और अलग-अलग हिन्दू संगठनों में काम करने वाले लोग शामिल थे। यह अभी भी चल रहा है, लेकिन उनके बारे में आप नहीं बोलते हैं। कश्मीर में इतनी मिलिट्री फोर्सज क्यों हैं, आप केवल इस बारे में बोलते हैं। आप पूरे देश के बारे में बोलिए। आपकी राष्ट्रीय पार्टी है और आप एक राष्ट्रीय पार्टी के नेता हैं, इसलिए पूरे राष्ट्र के बारे में आपको भी चिन्तन करना है, सोचना है, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है। इसके अलावा, एक और दूसरा विषय भी है। दूसरा विषय है, पांच सौ रुपये का एक नोट मिला है। एक साइड से यह तो आधा साफ है, सिम्पली व्हाइट है और केवल आधा प्रिंटेड है। Sir, exception makes the rule. अगर कोई पांच सौ का नोट खराब है तो यह मसला पार्लियामेंट में देखने के लिए, बोलने के लिए विषय नहीं है। इसके लिए रोज अखबार में छापते हैं। It is an exception because man has bitten the dog and, that is why, they have printed it in the newspaper. I never expected that such a small thing will be raised in this august House by a senior leader. उन्होंने अच्छी तरह अध्ययन किया है। पूरे विदेश के अखबारों में demonetization के बारे में क्या-क्या छपा है, क्या-क्या article है। He has studied all the newspapers that publish in foreign countries but they have not studied the mood of the आम जनता of India. आम जनता अलग सोचती है तथा वह demonetization को सपोर्ट करते हैं। Demonetization घोषित करने के बाद हुए सभी चुनावों में, even we have won in many places where we had not at all won so far. The people are with us. So please study the mood of the people before studying the articles published in other countries. This only my request. ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri La. Ganesan, now please conclude.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, I will tell you here that I never expected that I would be called yesterday. That is why मैं विस्तार से बोलने के लिए तैयारी करके आया हूँ, लेकिन आप बोलते हैं, and I am a disciplined soldier, so मैं अब समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव जो माननीय विधि और न्याय मंत्री लाए हैं, उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सर, अमूमन मैं पिछले कई सालों से धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलता रहा हूँ, पिछले दो साल मैंने जान-बूझ कर सरकार की आलोचना नहीं की थी, क्योंकि मैं उनको कहता था कि जब कोई चुनकर आए तो उनकी तुरन्त आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिए, उसको वक्त देना चाहिए कि वह अपने कार्यक्रमों को लागू करे, अपनी नीतियों को लागू करे, अपने फैसलों को लागू करे। इसलिए अपनी कंस्ट्रक्टिव स्पीच उस समय दी थी कि यह सरकार कुछ करेगी। लेकिन पौने तीन साल बाद राष्ट्रपति जी का यह तीसरा अभिभाषण है और मैंने पाया कि इसमें कोई ऐसी नई बात नहीं है, कोई ऐसी नई चीज नहीं है जिसकी सराहना की जाए। उसको लेकर, उसको पढ़कर काफी

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

निराशा हुई, क्योंकि यह एक सरकारी दस्तावेज होता है जो सरकार देती है और राष्ट्रपति जी अपनी सरकार के उस क्रियाकलाप को पढ़ते हैं। तो मेरा अपना मानना है कि जो सरकार है उसको काम करने के अब डेढ़ साल बचे हैं, क्योंकि आखिरी 6 महीने तो चुनावों के कारण लग जाते हैं। अभी तक जो उनका रिकॉर्ड है, उसमें ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं जो देश को राहत प्रदान कर सके, चाहे आर्थिक मोर्चे पर हो, चाहे सामाजिक मोर्चे पर हो, चाहे किसी मोर्चे पर हो। तो इसलिए यह अभिभाषण सुनकर हमें बहुत निराशा हुई है। आज मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सारे जनप्रतिनिधि बैठे हुए हैं, खास तौर से पार्टी के लोग। जिस तरह से ये लोग महिमामंडन में लगे हुए हैं उसके बजाए जो सही फीड बैक, सही बात है, अपने नेता को बताएं, तो शायद स्थिति में बदलाव आए, लेकिन कोई बतलाता नहीं। सेंट्रल हॉल में बैठकर आलोचना करते हैं ये लोग, लेकिन वहां जो है, उनको सही पिक्चर, तस्वीर नहीं देते कि क्या स्थिति नीचे है, क्या जमीन पर स्थिति है। वे कहते हैं सब सही चल रहा है, हर चीज गुलाबी है, रोजी पिक्चर उनके सामने रखी जाती है और यहां पर बोलते भी हैं। ठीक है, वह नौकरी का खतरा होता है, जो अपनी जगह है। लेकिन फिर भी पार्टी का अस्तित्व बचाने के लिए तो बताना चाहिए कि असलियत क्या है। चाय-कॉफी पर सेंट्रल हॉल में चर्चा होती है, वहां अपने मन की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन बाहर जो स्थिति है, वह सदन में आकर, उनके पास मिलकर नहीं कहते। मैं तो उनको 20 साल से जानता हूँ, वे सुनेंगे। ऐसा नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री बहुत व्यस्त होता है, उसके ऊपर रात दिन इतना काम होता है, मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री के डॉयरेक्टली अंडर में काम कर चुका हूँ, इतना काम होता है कि उनको फुर्सत नहीं होती। आप लोगों का फर्ज बनता है कि उनको बताएं, उनको समझाएं। वे सुनेंगे, ऐसा नहीं है कि नहीं सुनेंगे। लेकिन किसी की हिम्मत नहीं होती, कोई बताता नहीं। आज मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर सब ठीक है तो किसान क्यों दुखी है, मजदूर क्यों दुखी है, दुकानदार क्यों दुखी है, व्यापारी क्यों दुखी है, आम आदमी क्यों दुखी है, जो टूरिस्ट आ रहा है, वह परेशान है। हर तरफ तो लोग आलोचना कर रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि परेशान हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि सब कुछ ठीक-ठाक है। यह वैसे ही है जब सरकार को 8 साल हो जाते हैं, तब इस तरह का अहंकार आता है, तब इस तरह का लगता नहीं है कि सब ठीक है। अब यह ढाई-पौने तीन साल में हो गया है। इसको थोड़ा सा आप लोगों को समझने की जरूरत है। यही मुझे उधर से सबके भाषण में लग रहा है, चाहे प्रस्तावक का भाषण हो, जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, चाहे समर्थक का हो या बाकी लोगों का हो, जिन लोगों ने भाषण दिया है।

आज आप किसान को देखिए। उसे न बीज मिल रहा है, न खाद मिल रही है। उसे अपना सामान फेंकना पड़ रहा है। आप सब भी इस बात को जानते होंगे कि आलू और टमाटर का दाम कितना सस्ता हो गया, पांच रुपए, दस रुपए किलो हो गया। उसने अपना सारा सामान फेंक दिया क्योंकि उसका सारा माल सड़ गया था क्योंकि कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने की कीमत इतनी अधिक थी कि वह उसे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता था, बाज़ार में उसे अपने सामान की उतनी कीमत नहीं मिल रही थी। इस प्रकार किसानों का यह हाल हो रहा है। उन्हें अपना समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिलता, जो आपने वायदा किया था। उनकी कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन नीचे नहीं आ रही है, जो लागत लगती है। इस प्रकार किसान बहुत बुरी हालत में है। माननीय आज्ञाद साहब ने आंकड़ा दिया कि 36 प्रतिशत किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। हम कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपको देखने और समझने की जरूरत है। मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

किसान बेहद दुखी और परेशान हैं। दूसरी तरफ दुकानदार हैं। छोटे-छोटे करोड़ों दुकानदार त्रस्त हैं, सब परेशान हैं। किसी का माल नहीं बिक रहा है, फैक्टरियां बंद हो रही हैं, मजदूर बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं। आप देखिए कि कितनी ट्रेनें भरकर जा रही हैं। कोई छठ पूजा नहीं है, फिर भी बिहार, ओडिशा और बंगाल की ट्रेनें भरी हुई हैं क्योंकि सब मजदूर वापस जा रहे हैं, फैक्टरियां बंद हो गयी हैं, लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। अर्थव्यवस्था में जीडीपी नीचे जा रहा है। यह चीज भी देखने लायक है कि लोगों की कितनी बुरी हालत हो रही है। उसको अगर आप सिर्फ यह समझें कि चूंकि हम आलोचना कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना है तो मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं आप गलती कर रहे हैं, कहीं न कहीं चूक कर रहे हैं।

आप जीतने की बात करते हैं। मैं आपको महाराष्ट्र का एक उदाहरण देता हूं। वहां पर 2,100 नगरपालिकाएं हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम जीत गए। वहां 600 सीटें बीजेपी को मिलीं, 500 के करीब एनसीपी को मिलीं, 480 कांग्रेस को और 490 शिवसेना को मिलीं। कांग्रेस भी नोटबंदी की आलोचना कर रही थी, शिवसेना भी नोटबंदी की आलोचना कर रही थी और एनसीपी भी नोटबंदी की आलोचना कर रही थी। अगर इन तीनों को जोड़ दें तो 1,500 से 1,600 जगह आप हारे, सिर्फ 600 जगह ही तो जीते। अगर आप नोटबंदी को mandate मान रहे हैं, तो फिर इसे जीत कैसे कहेंगे? कॉर्पोरेशन और छोटे-छोटे निकायों में नोटबंदी के बाद 1,600 जगह आप हारे और 600 जगह जीते। अगर नोटबंदी पर mandate है तो एक तरह से यह mandate आपके खिलाफ था। इसलिए आपको इस भ्रम में नहीं रहना चाहिए कि नगरपालिका और ग्राम पंचायत के चुनाव में नोटबंदी की वजह से आपको वोट मिल रहा है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि ये बातें आपको सही रास्ते पर ले जाएंगी, इसलिए आपको यह सब देखना पड़ेगा। चाहे इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे बिजनेस हो, आप लोगों को रोजगार कैसे देंगे? आपने कहा कि दस करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन आज manufacturing sector, छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों और उद्योगों का बुरा हाल है, वे सब बंद हो रहे हैं। सबके पीछे इंस्पेक्टर लगा हुआ है। जहां देखो, आपने एक ही काम किया है कि डंडा लेकर हरेक के पीछे इंस्पेक्टर लगा हुआ है। आज करोड़ों नोटिस issue होंगे — आज इसको नोटिस, कल उसको नोटिस — हर डिपार्टमेंट लगा हुआ है तो रोजगार कौन देगा? अगर वे सब भाग जाएंगे तो रोजगार कौन देगा? आप दुबई के अपने Consulate General की लिस्ट मंगा लीजिए कि आज कितने लोग दुबई में जा-जाकर बस रहे हैं और Emirates Hills में घर ले रहे हैं क्योंकि भगदड़ मची हुई है। इसलिए यह चीज देखने, सोचने और समझने की है। आप यह मत समझिए कि हम आप पर कोई आरोप लगा रहे हैं या आपकी आलोचना कर रहे हैं। इस चीज को देखने की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है। Cashless Economy अच्छी है, आप शुरू कीजिए, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे कीजिए, डंडा मारकर एक दम नहीं करा दें, यह बात आपको ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। अर्थव्यवस्था का आपको पता ही है कि जीडीपी का क्या हाल है। आज तो यह रिपोर्ट भी आयी कि डॉलर 70 रुपए का हो जाएगा। जब चुनाव हुए थे तो आपने वायदा किया था कि हम डॉलर को पचास रुपए पर ले आएंगे, वह भी आपके एक वायदे में शामिल था, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। जैसा आपने कहा कि नोटबंदी करने का आपका मुख्य मकसद काले धन पर रोक लगाना था। क्या एक रुपए का भी काला धन आया है, इस पर सरकार जवाब दे? मुझे नहीं लगता कि एक रुपए का भी काला धन आया, बल्कि जिनके पास काला धन था, उन्होंने भी सफेद कर लिया, बैंकों में चला गया। तो या तो काले धन की परिभाषा गलत थी, जिस पर आप काम कर रहे थे या आपने पूरा होमवर्क नहीं किया था। यह चीज समझने की है, जिसका आपको जवाब देना चाहिए।

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

दूसरा, आपने जाली नोट और आतंकवाद के बारे में कहा। आतंकवादियों के पास लबालब लाल नोट निकल रहे हैं। इसका मतलब उन्हें भी सब मिल गया। इस प्रकार न इससे आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई हो पायी और न आप काले धन की लड़ाई लड़ पाए, केवल लोग त्रस्त और परेशान हुए और इसका economy पर दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ा, इसलिए यह चीज़ भी समझने की जरूरत है।

तीसरा, जो संवैधानिक ढांचा है, जो संस्थाएं हैं, उनके संबंध में यह आपका प्रयोग है। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप प्रयोग मत कीजिए — हर सरकार करती है, यह आपका प्रयोग है, लेकिन सोचना-समझना चाहिए, उस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपने योजना आयोग खत्म कर दिया और नीति आयोग बना दिया। वहां नीति कम, राजनीति ज्यादा है। पहले मैं योजना मंत्री था, योजना आयोग में बैठता था। कुछ न कुछ प्लानिंग, कुछ न कुछ अंकुश, कुछ न कुछ समीक्षा होती थी। अब तो पता ही नहीं चलता कि नीति आयोग कर क्या रहा है? नीति आयोग में क्या हो रहा है, कहीं कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। पहले हर मुख्य मंत्री को वहां पर अपनी बात रखनी पड़ती थी — ठीक है, कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों को उसका बुरा लगा होगा कि क्यों जाना पड़ता है? लेकिन एक परम्परा थी। कोई मुख्य मंत्री जब केंद्र में मंत्री हो जाते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री हो जाते हैं, तो उन्हें लगता है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की जवाबदेही होनी चाहिए, राज्यों की जवाबदेही होनी चाहिए। जब तक वे राज्यों में रहते हैं, तब तक उन्हें लगता है कि कोई अन्याय हो रहा है। सब मिल-जुल कर सभी स्कीमों पर काम करते थे। योजना आयोग में चतुर्वेदी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी, जिसने तमाम योजनाओं को, स्कीमों को खत्म करने की बात कही थी, उसका कुछ पता नहीं है कि क्या हो रहा है? बहुत सी ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जिनका पैसा नीचे तक पहुंचता ही नहीं है, सिर्फ कागजों पर रह जाता है या ब्यूरोक्रेसी में गड़प हो जाता है। उन सारी योजनाओं का क्या हुआ? उन सारी योजनाओं पर जो काम चल रहा था, उस काम का कहीं पता नहीं चल रहा है कि वह कहां पर है? इसी तरह से FIPB आपने खत्म कर दिया, ठीक है, लेकिन उसका alternative system क्या रहेगा, यह लोगों को नहीं पता कि कैसे क्लियरेंस लोगों को FIPB पर मिलेगी?

आपने रेल बजट खत्म कर दिया। प्रभु जी की ऐसी लीला हुई बेचारों की कि उनका जलवा ही खत्म हो गया। उनका कुछ पता नहीं, हाउस में भी आने में बेचारे शरमा रहे हैं। क्या जलवा होता था, दो राज्य मंत्री साथ होते थे, उनके फोटो खिंचते थे। पूरा एक दिन शानदार होता था, सब लोग चर्चा करते थे, बहस होती थी, अब पांच मिनट में रेल बजट समाप्त हो गया। पूरी परम्परा खत्म हो गई, उसमें सिर्फ क्या allocation और provision है, सिर्फ इतना पता चला, आगे क्या डिटेल है किसी को कुछ पता नहीं, तो रेल बजट भी खत्म कर दिया।

आर.बी.आई. की स्वायत्तता को लेकर पहले से ही आपके ऊपर आरोप लग रहे हैं। आपको कहीं न कहीं यह सोचना चाहिए कि इन संस्थाओं के बारे में क्या हुआ। इन संस्थाओं का जो प्रयोग हम कर रहे हैं, वह उचित है या इसका कोई लाभ मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, यह भी आपको सोचने की जरूरत है।

उपसभापति जी, कुछ चीजों का इसमें जिक्र ही नहीं है, जैसे गंगा का प्रोजेक्ट, इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट, इतना हो-हल्ला हुआ, ऐसा लग रहा है कि न जाने क्या हो जाएगा? चूंकि गंगा जी के

स्वच्छीकरण के लिए कोई इस तरह का कारगर चीज़ हुई नहीं, इसलिए "नमामि गंगे" का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है। वह सबजेक्ट ही गोल कर दिया।

विदेश नीति की बात आती है, विदेश नीति में कहीं न कहीं.. सुषमा जी बहुत बीमार हैं, हम सब उनके स्वस्थ होने की कामना करते हैं कि वे जल्दी स्वस्थ हों। उनकी तरफ से जितनी कोशिश होती है, वे करती हैं। वे ट्विटर के माध्यम से सहायता करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। आज आप देखिए कि सब पड़ोसियों से रिश्ते बिगड़ गए हैं। अब अमेरिकी सरकार का जो रुख है, कोई भी बात उनसे की हो, वहां पर लोगों की नौकरियां जाने वाली हैं, जो काम आउटसोर्सिंग का मिलता था, हमारी आई.टी. कम्पनियों को मिलता था, वह भी खतरे में आ गया है, तो कहीं न कहीं विदेश नीति पर भी प्रधान मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि सब कुछ सही नहीं है। हमारे अपने सभी पड़ोसियों से रिश्ते खराब हैं। पाकिस्तान से तो रिश्ते बहुत ही खराब हो चुके हैं। जबकि उन्होंने पहल की थी, अपने शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में नवाज़ शरीफ को बुलाकर, उनकी पोती की शादी में जाकर, उन्होंने पूरा गले लगाने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन उसका परिणाम देश के हित में आया हो, ऐसा नहीं है। जब हम सरकार में थे, तो हमारी बड़ी आलोचना होती थी। अगर हम धोखे से भी लाहौर की तरफ मुंह कर लेते थे या इस्लामाबाद की तरफ देख लेते थे, तो हमारी इतनी आलोचना होती थी कि पता नहीं हमने कौन सा अपराध कर दिया। आपने पूरा गले लगाया, सब किया, इसकी हमने तो सराहना की, अच्छा है, रिश्ते मजबूत करने चाहिए, लेकिन उसका परिणाम अच्छा नहीं आया है। सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक — यह पब्लिसिटी लेने के लिए नहीं है। हर चीज़ को इवेंट बनाओ, मार्केटिंग करो, हंगामा करो और उसके बाद असलियत में वह विवादास्पद बन जाए। देखिए, ओवर मार्केटिंग हर चीज़ की, नुकसान करती है, ओवर पब्लिसिटी हर चीज़ में नुकसान करती है। हमारी सरकार में भी तीन बार सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई थी और यह आर्मी का काम है, वह ऐसा करो। लेकिन ऐसा लगा कि यह पहली बार हुआ है। हमें तो यह घबराहट हुई कि कहीं इस्लामाबाद पर कब्जा तो नहीं हो गया है, जिस तरह से चारों तरफ से हंगामा हो रहा था, पता ही नहीं लग रहा था। जब इंदिरा जी ने 1971 का युद्ध लड़ा था, तब उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया होगा। इस तरह से लग रहा था कि रक्षा मंत्री कोई गदा लिए हुए आगरा में खड़े हैं, कोई बाण लिए हुए खड़ा हुआ है, कोई कुछ लिए खड़ा है, पता नहीं क्या-क्या कर दिया। आखिर में जनरल को खड़े होकर कहना पड़ा कि भाई साहब, यह तो पहले भी हो चुका है, तब यह बात खुली। फिर विदेश सचिव को बोलना पड़ा कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पहले भी हो चुकी है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सारे काम 26 मई, 1914 के बाद ही हुए हैं, उसके पहले भी देश में बहुत काम हुआ था, लेकिन ऐसा लग रहा है कि इसके पहले कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है, चाहे जो सरकारें रही हों। यह जो attitude है, इसके कारण प्रॉब्लम आती है। इतनी ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी कर देते हैं कि उससे दिक्कत आती है, मुझे दुष्यंत कुमार का शेर याद आ रहा है—

“अब किसी को भी नज़र आती नहीं कोई दरार,
घर की दीवार पर चिपके हैं इतने इश्तिहार।”

ये जो आपने इश्तिहार चिपका कर दरारें छिपा रखी हैं। यह आपके हित में नहीं है, क्योंकि पानी अंदर आ जाएगा, हवा अंदर आ जाएगी, ठंड अंदर आ जाएगी। इससे आपको ही नुकसान होगा। इसलिए इश्तिहार हटाओ और दीवार की दरारों को भरने का काम करो। तभी जाकर होगा, इसमें आप सोचो कि हम आलोचना कर रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। हां, आपने स्वच्छता अभियान शुरू

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

किया, यह अच्छी बात है। इसको गांधी जी ने शुरू किया था और इसको आपने आगे बढ़ाया, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। चाय पीने जाओ, तो स्वच्छता शुल्क लगता है। समोसा खाने जाओ, तो स्वच्छता शुल्क लगता है। आज रेस्टॉरेंट में और हर जगह आप स्वच्छता शुल्क ले रहे हैं। सर, मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े हैं, जिनके अनुसार 9800 करोड़ रुपया इस में इकट्ठा हो रहा है, लेकिन यह रुपया कहाँ जा रहा है? आप सिर्फ टॉयलेट्स बनाने की बात कह रहे हैं। महोदय, सब से बड़ी समस्या खुली नालियों की है। जब तक आप सीवेज सिस्टम नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक सिर्फ टॉयलेट्स बनाने से वह वेस्टेज या मल कहाँ जाएगा? वह तो नालियों में खुला घूमता रहता है जिस कारण ज्यादा infection फैलता है और उससे ज्यादा बैक्टीरियाज़ जनरेट होते हैं। इसलिए आप साथ-साथ सीवेज सिस्टम बनाने की योजना शुरू करिए। आप इस पैसे से सरकार की तरफ से जगह-जगह डस्टबिन्स रखवाइए। आप ग्रीन ब्रिगेड बनाइए और इस तरह से गरीब युवकों को रोजगार दीजिए। ये ग्रीन ब्रिगेड के लोग कपड़े पहनकर जगह-जगह कूड़े की सफाई करें। आप डस्टबिन रखिए, सीवेज सिस्टम बनवाइए ताकि खुली नालियाँ खत्म हों। तब जाकर यह कार्यक्रम comprehensively चालू हो पाएगा। आप रेल लाइंस के किनारे-किनारे चले जाइए, आपको बहुत गंदगी देखने को मिलेगी और जब कोई विदेशी हमारी ट्रेन में बैठकर जाता है, तो वह देखकर अचम्भित हो जाता है कि क्या कोई देश ऐसा भी हो सकता है? स्वच्छता अभियान बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन आप इसे एक comprehensive plan के तौर पर चलाइए और उसमें वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट की सारी व्यवस्था कीजिए। अगर आप इस तरह चलाएंगे तो यह भारत देश के लिए बड़ी अच्छी योजना हो सकती है, लेकिन खाली इसके प्रचार और विज्ञापन से काम नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात, आप हमारी योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, चाहे वह आधार कार्ड की योजना हो। मैं जब योजना मंत्री था तो 167 करोड़ आधार कार्ड बन चुके थे। आपने इस योजना को आगे बढ़ाया, यह बहुत बढ़िया बात है। हमारे insurance reforms को आपने आगे बढ़ाया, अच्छी बात है। आपने banking reforms को बढ़ाया, अच्छी बात है। राजीव जी ने Digitisation और Computerisation शुरू किया था, उस समय उन की आलोचना हुई थी, आप इसे आगे ले जा रहे हैं, हम इस के लिए कोई आलोचना नहीं करते बल्कि यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह मत कहिए कि हमने यह सब शुरू किया है, इस के पहले कुछ था ही नहीं। यह श्रेय लेने की होड़ में कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप पहले के लोगों के किए काम को भुला दें। महोदय, अटल जी के कामों का भी कोई जिक्र नहीं होता। अटल जी ने कभी श्रेय नहीं लिया कि यह मैंने किया। जो पिछले काम अच्छे थे, उन्होंने आगे बढ़ाया। आप भी वैसा कर रहे हैं, यह अच्छी चीज है।

मैं एक बात ज्यूडिशियरी के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। महोदय, करीब ढाई करोड़ केसेज कोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं, लेकिन विवाद चल रहा है और ज्यूडिशियरी से टकराव भी चल रहा है। इस बारे में कुछ रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। आप National Judicial Appointments Commission का एक बिल यहां लाए थे, जोकि unanimously पास हुआ। उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसे टर्न डाउन किया और कहा कि इस में कुछ improvement होना चाहिए। आप उसे दोबारा से improve कर के या चेंजेज करके ला सकते थे। अब न वह आ रहा है और न यह आ रहा है। इस वजह से ज्यूडिशियरी में किसी की कोई अकाउंटेबिलिटी नहीं है। भारत सरकार में चपरासी से लेकर राष्ट्रपति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्री, एमपी और एमएलए तक की अकाउंटेबिलिटी है, लेकिन एक

जज की कोई अकाउंटेबिलिटी नहीं है। इसलिए लोकतंत्र में संसद को और सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर उनकी भी कुछ अकाउंटेबिलिटी हो। हर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म हों — आसमान में रिफॉर्म हो, जमीन पर रिफॉर्म हो, सब का रिफॉर्म हो, लेकिन ज्यूडिशियरी में कोई रिफॉर्म न हो। यह कौनसा attitude है? वहां भी रिफॉर्म होना चाहिए। आज ज्यूडिशियरी की बहुत आलोचना हो रही है, बहुत बातें हो रही हैं। आज जजेज़ भी कह रहे हैं। सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने कहा कि यह सिस्टम opaque है। यह कोलीजियम सिस्टम मनमाने ढंग से चलाया जाता है। सर, यह तो बहुत गंभीर बात है। अगर कोलीजियम का एक मेंबर कह रहा है, तो इस बात का नोटिस लेकर गवर्नमेंट को इस पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में संसद आपके साथ है। इसलिए आपको इस बारे में कदम जरूर उठाना चाहिए। आप इसे बीच में छोड़कर भाग गए, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं, इसलिए हम अपनी पूरी बात नहीं रख पा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैंने आपके सामने कुछ चीजें रखी हैं। आप इन चीजों पर ध्यान दीजिए और जो डेढ़ साल आपका बचा है, उस डेढ़ साल में ये सारा काम कीजिए वरना बशीर बद्र साहब ने फरमाया है कि,

"शोहरत की बुलंदी भी एक पल का तमाशा है,
जिस साख पर बैठे हो, वह टूट भी सकती है।"

इस बात का ध्यान रखिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should translate it also. You should translate the couplet.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The fame is a very temporary thing. Otherwise, we are sitting on a branch of a tree which can break also.

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह मेरी maiden speech है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maiden speech means, you can take maximum 15 minutes.

श्री संजय सेठ: सर, हम दो लोगों को ही बोलना था, जितना समय बचा हो दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. Maiden speech के लिए maximum time 15 minutes.

श्री संजय सेठ: सर, over and above....

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री संजय सेठ: सर, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के प्रति पूर्ण श्रद्धा और सम्मान व्यक्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके उद्बोधन में बहुत ही नीतियां और योजनाएं गलत हैं। उसमें बिल्कुल वैसे ही किया हुआ है, जैसे किसी फाइल की नोटिंग में होता है। जिसमें जमीन के धरातल पर क्या-क्या हो रहा है, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा है।

[श्री संजय सेठ]

सर, इसमें सबसे पहले इन्होंने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के बारे में कहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमें यह बिल्कुल गलत नारा है। यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस केंद्र सरकार ने जहां-जहां बीजेपी शासित राज्यों में सरकारें हैं, वहां उनको पूरे सहयोग और विकास में सहायता दी है, लेकिन जहां गैर बीजेपी शासित प्रदेश हैं, वहां पर इन्होंने उनका कोई साथ नहीं दिया है। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सारी केंद्र से संबंधित योजनाएं हैं, जिनके लिए हम लोगों ने केंद्र से पैसा मांगा था। हम लोगों ने पिछले सत्र में भी आपका ध्यान उनकी ओर दिलाया था, लेकिन आज तक इन्होंने उसके ऊपर कुछ नहीं किया, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। यह सिर्फ इनका अपना विकास हो रहा है।

सर, अभी तक केंद्र सरकार की जितनी भी योजनाएं चल रही थीं, वे सबकी सब अब पीछे चली गई हैं, सिर्फ एक नोटबंदी की योजना ही दिख रही है। इस नोटबंदी का सबसे ज्यादा असर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को हुआ है, क्योंकि आबादी के हिसाब से यह सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। सर, हमारे यहां किसानों की सारी फसलें, उपजें, खराब हो चुकी हैं। उनका सारा सामान नष्ट हो चुका है। किसानों को बीज नहीं मिला, fertilizer नहीं मिला, जिसके कारण उनका यह सारा सीजन खराब हो गया। जब किसान का एक सीजन खराब होता है, तो पूरे दो साल तक उसकी आर्थिक चीजें खत्म हो जाती हैं। किसानों के लिए जो कर्ज माफी थी, उसके लिए आज तक इन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं किया है।

सर, श्रमिकों का भी बहुत बुरा हाल है। सारे कंस्ट्रक्शन की लेबर वापस चली गई है। उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और सब अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों से वापस जाकर पलायन कर चुके हैं। सर, व्यापारियों का हाल तो सबसे बुरा है। आज उनके 40 से 50% बिजनेस खत्म हो चुके हैं। आज उनके पास पैसा न होने की वजह से उनको अपने बिजनेस से कर्मचारियों को निकालना पड़ रहा है। सर, कर्मचारियों की नौकरियां जा रही हैं, तो बेरोजगारी का लेवल अब एक बहुत बड़ा रूप लेता जा रहा है। इस नोटबंदी में जो एक चीज देखने में आई, वह यह कि इस पीरियड में सैकड़ों सर्कुलर जारी हुए। कुछ ऐसे सर्कुलर भी जारी किए गए, जो मज़ाक का विषय बने। जैसे एक विषय बना कि आप केवल पांच हजार रुपए जमा कर सकते हैं। जब उसका मज़ाक बना, तो उसको 24 घंटों में ही वापस कर दिया गया। यह सब शो करता है कि किसी प्लानिंग के हिसाब से ये सारी चीजें नहीं हो रही थीं।

सर, इसके बाद इन्होंने कैशलेस इकोनॉमी की तरफ सबका ध्यान खींचा। जिस देश के अंदर ग्रामीण अंचलों में आदमी सिग्नेचर नहीं कर पाता है, अंगूठा लगाता है

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए]

और उसको स्मार्ट फोन से मोबाइल बैंकिंग के लिए कहा जाए, तो यह बड़ी हंसी की चीज नजर आती है। इन लोगों को सबसे पहले साक्षरता की तरफ देखना चाहिए था, इसके बाद ही कैशलेस इकोनॉमी की तरफ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था।

सर, ATMs की जो पोजिशन है, इसमें यहां पर एक लाख पर बीस ATMs हैं, जबकि पूरे विश्व में तकरीबन एक लाख की आबादी पर सौ ATMs होते हैं। अब मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा था कि इसमें secrecy रखने की क्या जरूरत थी? पहले इसको कर लिया जाता, तब नोटबंदी

और कैशलेस का काम किया जाता। सर, इनकी एक "प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना" है। यह एक अच्छी योजना है, लेकिन किसी भी व्यक्ति को इसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैंने भी एक वेबसाइट खोलकर देखी तो उसमें कुछ चीजें लिखी हैं, लेकिन उसमें यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि इसको कौन, कैसे और कहाँ से अवेल करेगा? इसकी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। जब आप सब चीजों के इतने विज्ञापन देते हैं, तब इसकी भी डिटेलिंग होनी चाहिए कि इसको कोई कैसे अवेल कर सकता है और कैसे उसके इंटरेस्ट की सब्सिडी उसको मिल सकती है?

सर, यहां पर, उत्तर प्रदेश में हम लोगों की एक "समाजवादी आवास योजना" चल रही है। उस "समाजवादी आवास योजना" के अंदर हम लोग गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को सारे आवास उपलब्ध करवा रहे हैं। वहां पर यह योजना हाथों-हाथ चल रही है और करीबन लाखों मकान इस योजना के अंतर्गत बन रहे हैं। मैं केंद्र सरकार से कहूंगा कि उस योजना को देखें और दूसरे स्टेट्स में भी उसको लागू करें।

सर, मैं इसमें एक और चीज कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर केंद्र सरकार गरीबों को मकान देने के लिए बहुत जिम्मेदारी से कह रही है, तो उनको, किसी गरीब आदमी को दो कमरों का एक मकान इंटरेस्ट फ्री लोन के रूप में देना चाहिए। आज के दिन में, जिसकी 10-15 हजार रुपये की तनखाह है, वह इंटरेस्ट नहीं दे सकता है, चाहे उसको सब्सिडी भी मिल रही हो। दो कमरों का मकान प्रोवाइड कराने के लिए उस पर लोन का इंटरेस्ट नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

सर, मैं यह मानता हूं कि "Right to Housing" एक Fundamental Right की तरह होना चाहिए और संसद में शीघ्र ही एक कम्पल्सरी हाउसिंग बिल भी लाना चाहिए।

सर, इसके बाद "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" का जिक्र किया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। हमारे हिसाब से, पूरे भारतवर्ष को इसमें पूरा सहयोग देकर यह कार्य करना चाहिए, लेकिन आज के दिन में जो टॉयलेट्स बन रहे हैं, "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के अंदर जो सबसे मेजर चीज चल रही है, उसमें उसकी मंटेनेन्स का कोई तरीका नहीं है। जितने भी टॉयलेट्स बने हैं, उनमें किसी का दरवाजा टूट गया है, किसी की सीट टूट गई है, किसी की छत टूट गई है। वह पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है। वह कैपिटल अमाउंट टोटली बरबाद हो रहा है। मेरा केंद्र सरकार को यह सजेशन होगा कि जैसे हमारे सुलभ शौचालय की एक मंटेनेन्स एजेंसी है, वैसे ही, उस तरह की किसी एजेंसी को लगाना चाहिए, जो इसको मंटेन कर सके।

सर, इस "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" में जो बहुत बड़ी चीज है, वह यह है कि सारे शहरों के गंदे नाले और नालियां नदी में गिर रहे हैं। प्रदेश सरकार के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है कि वह एसटीपी लगाकर, उसका पानी साफ़ करके नदियों में गिराए। चूंकि हम लोग स्वच्छ भारत का सरचार्ज भी ले रहे हैं और इनके पास पैसा भी आ रहा है, इसलिए इन स्टेट्स को एसटीपी लगाने का पैसा मिलना चाहिए, जिससे हमारी नदियां साफ़ हों। यदि नदियां साफ़ होंगी, तो शहर और उसके आसपास रहने वाले सभी लोगों को फायदा मिलेगा।

सर, मैं इसमें एक चीज और कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनीज हैं और कॉर्पोरेट्स हैं, बैंकों के मुख्यालय हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तरफ़ नहीं हैं। चूंकि हमारी पॉप्युलेशन ज्यादा है, इसलिए उनको सबसे ज्यादा बिजनेस भी हम लोगों से ही मिलता है। उनकी सीएसआर के तरीके से केंद्र सरकार को ऐसा कुछ बनाना चाहिए कि वह पैसा, जो बिजनेस कर रहा है,

[श्री संजय सेठ]

उसको अपनी एक सर्टेन परसेन्टेज सीएसआर के रूप में उस स्टेट में खर्च करनी चाहिए, जिससे कि वहां पर टॉयलेट का काम हो सके या और अन्य जो भी सीएसआर के रूप में काम हो सकते हैं, वे काम हो सकें।

सर, इस पूरे अभिभाषण में इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर एक बहुत बड़ा चैप्टर रहा है। मेरा यह मानना है कि इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए जितनी भी योजनाएँ आपके यहां से चलाई जा रही हैं, वे ज़मीन पर नहीं दिख रही हैं। हम लोगों ने, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने संसाधनों से 23 महीनों में 302 किलोमीटर का लखनऊ-आगरा का एक एक्सप्रेस-वे, बनाकर तैयार कर दिया। सर, 23 महीनों में मकान नहीं बनता है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने 302 किलोमीटर की लैंड एक्विजिशन करके इसको पूरा तैयार कर दिया और आज वह चालू भी हो चुका है। जिस वक्त आपकी सरकार बनी थी, वहां के सांसद ने यह कहा था कि लखनऊ के अंदर एक आउटर रिंग रोड बनेगी, लेकिन आज ढाई, पौने तीन साल हो गए हैं और अभी तक उसकी शुरुआत कहीं नहीं हुई है। अगर आप इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए तेजी से काम नहीं करेंगे, तो स्कीम्स फाइलों में पड़ी रहेंगी, आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगी। ऐसा सिर्फ बातों से नहीं चलना चाहिए।

महोदय, विदेश-नीति के बारे में भी इसमें कहा गया है। हम लोगों के अमरीका के साथ बहुत अच्छे संबंध बताए जा रहे थे, लेकिन जब से नए प्रेसिडेंट साहब आए हैं, वे H-1B वीज़ा को कम कर रोजगार हटाने की बात करने लगे हैं। इस पर हमारी सरकार को उनसे जाकर बात करनी चाहिए कि हमारे इतने नौजवान वहां काम कर रहे हैं, वे नौकरी से न हटें। अगर कुछ होता है, तो हमें अपने देश के अंदर उनको रोजगार देने के लिए कुछ इकाइयां, कुछ नौकरियां ऐसी तैयार करनी चाहिए, जिससे वे यहां पर आए तो उनको नौकरी मिले, वे बेरोजगारी न रहें। कंस्ट्रक्शन के क्षेत्र में भी आज इतनी बेरोजगारी होती जा रही है कि 2016 के आखिरी क्वार्टर में 23 हजार आदमी काम से निकाले गए हैं। सब तरफ आज एक ऐसा माहौल बन रहा है, जिसे देखकर लगता है कि सब तरफ लोग बेरोजगार होते चले जा रहे हैं। इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश है, वहां पर भी कुछ ऐसी इकाइयां लाने का आपका विचार होना चाहिए, जिससे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के नौजवान कहीं और न जाएं, उसी प्रदेश में काम करें, चाहे वे सरकारी इकाइयां हों या अर्ध-सरकारी इकाइयां हों, उनको उनमें नौकरियां मिलें।

महोदय, स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कहीं पर कुछ नहीं लिखा है। हम लोगों की उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक समाजवादी स्वास्थ्य सेवा करके 108 नंबर की एम्बुलेन्स सेवा शुरू की है और वह इतनी सक्सेसफुल हो रही है कि जिसको एम्बुलेन्स सेवा की जरूरत होती है, दस मिनट में उसके पास पहुंचती है। हम लोग अपने संसाधनों से तो सब काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से हमें ऐसी कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है, जिससे हम उसको और आगे बढ़ा सकें। हम चाहेंगे कि उसके लिए भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को मदद मिले। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि एनवार्थनमेंट का भी इसके अंदर कोई ऐसा उल्लेख नहीं है। इस प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए क्या-क्या योजनाएं चल रही हैं, इसके बारे में भी हमें कुछ पता होना चाहिए। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक दिन में पांच करोड़ पेड़ लगाकर गिनीज़ बुक में रिकॉर्ड ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): एक मिनट बचा है।

श्री संजय सेठ: सर, बस एक मिनट। हम लोगों ने पांच करोड़ पेड़ लगाए। आखिर में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई सम्मानित व्यक्तियों का उल्लेख किया है, जिनकी शताब्दी, जन्म शताब्दी आदि मनाई जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कई स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उपन्यासकारों के पैतृक स्थान हैं, जैसे चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद जी, मुंशी प्रेमचन्द जी, आज उनके पैतृक स्थानों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है, उनके मकान वगैरह गिर चुके हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि केंद्र सरकार वहां पर भी उनके ऐसे स्मारक बनाए या ऐसे रिस्टर करे, जिससे कि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी उनको पूरी तरह से देख सके। इसी क्रम में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी भारत सरकार ने डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी और शरद पवार जी को "पद्म विभूषण" से सम्मानित किया है। हमारे देश में एक गरीब किसान के घर में जन्म लेकर, लोहिया जी के सिद्धांतों पर चलकर पिछले पचास वर्षों से किसानों, गरीबों के मसीहा धरती पुत्र माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी रहे हैं। इन्होंने देश के सभी वर्ग, धर्म और लोगों को एक साथ जोड़ने का काम किया है, तीन बार आप उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं और एक बार देश के रक्षा मंत्री रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इनको भी सरकार "पद्म विभूषण" से सम्मानित करे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो उद्बोधन है, उस पर काफी लोगों ने बहुत विस्तार से कहा है। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के उद्बोधन पर धन्यवाद के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस दौर का एक बड़ा फैसला नोटबंदी का हुआ है। इस सदन में एक-दो पार्टियों को छोड़ कर इस कदम का, चूँकि सरकार इसे काले धन के खिलाफ लाई थी, लोगों ने स्वागत किया। राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, उसमें उसका ज़िक्र तो है, लेकिन इसके नतीजे क्या हुए, कितना काला धन आया, यह सरकार को बताना चाहिए। कितने नकली या फर्जी नोट मिले और बैंक में कितना पैसा जमा हो गया, सरकार को यह भी बताना चाहिए। अभी राजीव शुक्ल जी ने काफी विस्तार से बताया कि किस-किस चीज में किस-किस तरह से नुकसान हुआ है। जो नुकसान हुए हैं, मैं उन सारी बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारी नोटबंदी के मामले से एक बड़ी आबादी बहुत तकलीफ में आई है। सब्जी उगाने वाले जो किसान हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत small farmers हैं या फिर वे किसी से खरीद कर सब्जी लेते हैं। मैंने उनकी पहचान की है, लोगों से पता लगाया है, वे साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोग हैं। इस नोटबंदी के मामले में अगर सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत, किल्लत और तबाही किसी की हुई है, तो ये जो साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोग हैं, जो सब्जी-भाजी जैसे perishable items उगाते हैं, उनकी हुई है। यहां किसानों की चर्चा होती है, लेकिन ये किसान बड़ी तादाद में हैं। इसके उत्पादन में बहुत पैसा लगता है। ये items इस बार खेत में ही सड़ गए। अगर वे उनको बाजार में लाए भी हैं, तो वे उनका किराया तक नहीं चुका पाए। उनकी ऐसी हालत हुई है। बाकी और रोजगार कितने गए हैं, इसके बारे में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और संघ का जो भारतीय मजदूर संघ है, उसने कहा है कि करोड़ों लोगों का रोजगार चला गया है। उसके बाबत इस अभिभाषण में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है।

सर, कश्मीर के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर में अभी हालत इतनी नहीं बिगड़ी, जितनी आज है। अभी ऐसा मौसम है, जिसकी वजह से वहां लोग नहीं बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस मौसम के खत्म होने के बाद जैसे ही बर्फ पिघलेगी, बर्फ बारी जाएगी, यह सीज़न जाएगा, उसके बाद कश्मीर के हालात बहुत बिगड़ेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मौका है, आप इस सवाल को हाथ में लीजिए। आपने जो agenda for alliance रखा है, उसमें

[श्री शरद यादव]

2.00 P.M.

आपने सब तरह के लोगों से बात करने की बात कही थी। वहां 70 लोगों की जानें पैलेट गन और गोलियों से चली गईं। हमारे सिक्थोरिटी फोर्स के लोगों की जानें चली गईं। वहां हालात बहुत तनावपूर्ण हैं। आपका जो नेशनल एजेंडा है, उसमें आपने जम्मू-कश्मीर का जिक्र किया है। आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि वहां एनएचपीसी का जो प्लांट है, उससे जो आमदनी होती है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी प्लांट्स की कुल आमदनी की आधी होती है। वहां लगभग आठ या नौ प्लांट लगे हुए हैं। आपने अपने Agenda for Alliance में कहा था कि जहां एनएचपीसी के प्लांट्स हैं, वहां आप पानी रोक नहीं सकते हैं, यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता है। आप सिर्फ बहते हुए पानी से ही लाभ ले सकते हैं और उस बहते हुए पानी से वहां पर हमने आठ-नौ प्लांट बनाकर रख दिए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में एनएचपीसी से होने वाले कुल लाभ का आधा अकेले जम्मू-कश्मीर से होता है। आपने अपने Agenda for Alliance में यह लिखा हुआ है। वहां की सरकार, वहां के सब लोग लगातार आपसे इसके लिए मांग करते आए हैं, अब तो वहां आपकी सरकार है, लेकिन पहले भी हर सरकार यह मांग करती आई है। वहां की जो माली हालत है, उसको ठीक करने के लिए आप दो या तीन प्लांट दीजिए, आप इसकी शुरुआत तो करिए। वहां की जो जनता है, वह कई तरह के नारे लगा रही है, यह देश के लिए चिंता का सवाल है। दुलहस्ती पॉवर प्लांट है, बुरसर है, सलाल है, उरी है, ऐसे बहुत से पॉवर प्लांट हैं, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... तो ये कश्मीर का जो मामला है, उसको कहीं न कहीं हम सभी को महसूस करना चाहिए। अभी वहां यशवंत सिन्हा जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत से लोग गए थे। वे सरकार से और हम सभी लोगों से आग्रह करके कह रहे हैं कि यही वक्त है कि बातचीत करके हमें उनकी समस्याओं का कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। देश को बनाने के लिए, देश को ठीक रखने के लिए आपको हर तरह के लोगों के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए।

कितनी ही तरह की समस्याएं हमारे सामने आई हैं। चाहे किसी सरकार के समय में ये समस्याएं रही हों, सभी सरकारों ने इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का काम किया है, लेकिन सिर्फ इस बार कश्मीर के मामले में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। आपने जो सारे का सारा अलायंस किया, इस अलायंस के सामने जितने भी सवाल रखे गए हैं, एक बात पर भी आपने कदम उठाने का काम नहीं किया है। आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि यही वक्त है, जब सरकार इस दिशा में पहल करे।

आप सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि इस दौर में बॉर्डर पर जितना तनाव रहा है और जितने लोग हलाक हुए हैं, उतने पहले कभी किसी दौर में नहीं हुए। मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन ये सारी समस्याएं कश्मीर में हैं। इसलिए कश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए हमें चाहे किसी से भी, किसी भी सीमा में जाकर बात क्यों न करनी पड़े, हमें करनी चाहिए। पहले भी हम यह करते आए हैं। यह विकट समस्या है और इसको ठीक करने का हमारे पास यही मौका है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस पूरे के पूरे अभिभाषण में बताया गया है कि इस देश में 10 करोड़ आदिवासी हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में हर तरह के लोग हैं, किसान हैं, दलित हैं, मजदूर हैं, ट्रेडर्स हैं। इन सबकी अपनी एक आवाज है। अगर कहीं किसी एक तबके की आवाज नहीं है, तो केवल ट्राइबल तबके के लोगों की नहीं है, क्योंकि ट्राइबल्स अकेले हैं, जंगलों

में जाकर बस गए हैं, बेजुबान हैं। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि 10 करोड़ में कोई एक आदमी है, जो आगे बढ़ा है, अन्यथा जिन हालात में वे लोग हैं, उसका बयान करना भी कठिन है। इनकी कोई आवाज़ नहीं है, कोई सामूहिक ताकत नहीं है, क्योंकि ये इकट्ठे नहीं हैं। ओडिशा का आदिवासी अलग नाम से जाना जाता है, गुजरात के आदिवासी का अलग नाम है, छत्तीसगढ़ के आदिवासी का नाम अलग है, इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश में अलग तरह के आदिवासी बसे हुए हैं। आज़ादी के बाद से हमने इनके लिए शैड्यूल्ड-V और शैड्यूल्ड-VI बना कर रखे हैं, लेकिन आज तक उनको ठीक से लागू नहीं किया गया। 1996 में हमने एक नया कानून बनाया था कि पंचायत के माध्यम से इनको पूरे अधिकार देंगे। याद रखिए, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की संपदा और संपत्ति सबसे ज्यादा कहीं पर संचित है, तो वहां संचित है, जहां हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासी बसे हुए हैं। ये आदिवासी सतपुड़ा और विंध्याचल की रेंज में बसे हुए हैं। वहां पर सरकार ने उनका एक छोटा सा टाउन बना दिया है, लेकिन केवल इससे उन्हें राहत मिलने वाली नहीं है। इन आदिवासियों के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए राष्ट्रपति और गवर्नर को अधिकार दिए हुए हैं। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी से आदिवासियों को लेकर मिला और गुजरात के गवर्नर से मिला। गुजरात के गवर्नर से कई बार आदिवासी मिले। यहां हमारे भाई बैठे हुए हैं, जो उसी इलाके से हैं, जहां भील लोग रहते हैं। वे कई दिनों से संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। कई दिनों से अपनी लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके जो हक और हकूक हैं, वे उन्हें नहीं मिल रहे हैं। उनकी पंचायत और उनकी काउंसिल को अधिकार था कि कोई भी आदमी बाहर से नहीं आ सकता है। उनके क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार का खनन कोई बाहर का आदमी नहीं कर सकता है और कोई भी काम, किसी भी प्रकार का खनन उनकी अनुमति के बिना नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन उनकी अनुमति के बिना सब काम जारी हैं। उन्हें भारत सरकार से जो भी पैसा मिलता है, वह उन तक नहीं पहुंचता है।

महोदय, यह हालत केवल गुजरात में ही नहीं है, बल्कि मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और ओडिशा में भी यही हालत है। देश की सरकार, यानी भारत सरकार, हिन्दुस्तान के 10 करोड़ आदिवासियों के बारे में और राज्यों की सरकारें भी उनके बारे में ध्यान नहीं देंगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान का एक बड़ा हिस्सा, जिसमें इतने सीधे, इतने बेजुबान और जंगल में बसे लोग हैं, उनका कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। वे जंगल में बसे हैं। वहीं सबसे ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है। वहीं सबसे ज्यादा खनिज हैं। इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा तबाही और बरबादी उन्हीं की हो रही है। उनके लिए संविधान में जो कानूनी प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है, वह उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी से मिला, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह उनका अभिभाषण है, इसमें भी उन आदिवासियों के बारे में कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। इस अभिभाषण में शैड्यूल 5 और 6 के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। यह उनके ऊपर कहीं भी लागू नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान का इतना बड़ा तबका आज पूरी तरह से अपने अधिकारों से वंचित है।

महोदय, झारखंड में एक कानून बना और इस बारे में छोटा नागपुर में भी काफी आन्दोलन हुए हैं। वहां जो कानून बना, उसके जरिए वहां के जो आदिवासी हैं, उनकी खेती और जमीन को हड़पने का खेल खेला जा रहा है। मेरे साथी ने मुझे याद दिलाया कि वह आन्दोलन इतना बड़ा हो गया है कि सारी पार्टियां उसमें लगी हुई हैं, लेकिन सरकार बिलकुल अड़ी हुई है कि नहीं, हम तो यह काम करेंगे। आज देश में आदिवासियों के इस तरह के हालात हैं और इस तरह की खराब स्थिति है।

[श्री शरद यादव]

महोदय, हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी और गम्भीर समस्या सामाजिक विषमता की है। इस समस्या का समाधान तो हमें ही करना पड़ेगा। जो सोशल डिस्पैरिटी है, उसके चलते ही यह इकोनॉमिक डिस्पैरिटी है। मैं आपसे फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सामाजिक विषमता है, वही सब चीज की जड़ है। जो इकोनॉमिक डिस्पैरिटी है, उसके बाबत तो 'स्टैंड अप' है, 'स्टार्टअप' है, 'मुद्रा' है, 'मेक इन इंडिया' है, 'स्वच्छ भारत' है। इसके लिए तो अनेक काम चल रहे हैं। ये काम केवल यही सरकार नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि इससे पिछली सरकारों ने भी कई बार किए हैं। सब ने किया है, लेकिन भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता उन तक पहुंचती ही नहीं है। उन्हें दिया गया धन पर्कुलेट ही नहीं होता है। इसलिए कि पूरे के पूरे देश की न्याय व्यवस्था में उन आदिवासियों का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है।

महोदय, श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद, माननीय विधि और न्याय मंत्री ने जो कानून बनाए, वे नहीं चल पाए। कोलीजियम चल रहा है। मेरा तो यह मानना है कि चाहे आपका सिस्टम है या उनका सिस्टम है, उसमें गरीब की कोई जगह नहीं है। उसे कैसे न्याय मिले? जो सारे देश के न्यायालय हैं, चाहे वे हाई कोर्ट्स हैं और चाहे वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, वहां उनकी कोई जगह नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ सरकार बताने का काम करे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में कितने-कितने लोग, वीकर सैक्शन, खासकर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं? आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में देश की अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति को ऊपर उठाने के लिए जो अवसर मिला यानी नौकरियों में जो आरक्षण मिला, वह देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं, उनमें अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ है। किसी भी कैटेगरी में कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। एक में भी आरक्षण नहीं है। जो लोग सदियों से दबे-कुचले और पिछड़े हैं, उन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स, जो देश के लोगों को न्याय देते हैं, वह न्याय की संस्था अपने संविधान के साथ अन्याय करती है। इस सदन में एक बार नहीं, कई बार यहां के लोगों ने इस सवाल को उठाने का काम किया है। एक दिन भी सरकार इसकी तरफ सचेत नहीं होती। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट से क्यों नहीं कहती? सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट संविधान के दायरे के बाहर नहीं हैं। क्यों उन्होंने हर जगह रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखा है? जब वे वहां रिजर्वेशन नहीं देते, इसलिए रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ कई बार— हिन्दुस्तान की समाज-व्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ लोग तो जानते ही नहीं हैं और कुछ लोग अपने जन्म के साथ जुड़े रहते हैं। ये जो दलित लोग हैं, जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, ये हिन्दुस्तान की एक-चौथाई आबादी हैं। इस एक-चौथाई आबादी के बारे में, जो लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे अपने नीचे अपने यहां जो भर्ती करते हैं, उसमें न्याय नहीं करते हैं। तो वे इसका जो भी सवाल जाता है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दलितों के और आदिवासियों के हक मिलें, उनको गिराने का, उनको हमेशा खत्म करने का निरन्तर प्रयास करते हैं। क्रीमी लेयर संविधान के अन्दर कैसे आएगी? यह सदन उसको कभी नहीं हटाता है। यदि उन्होंने क्रीमी लेयर लगा दी है, तो हम लोग क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं? यानी क्रीमी लेयर के जो लोग हैं, जैसे अभी 50 लड़के पास हो गए, वे कंपीट कर गए हैं, लेकिन बैकलॉग इतना बड़ा है कि इसकी आप कोई इतिहा नहीं देख सकते। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं सामने रखता। बैकलॉग इतना है कि कई डिपार्टमेंट्स, कई क्षेत्र तो भर्ती ही नहीं करते हैं। बैकलॉग इतना बड़ा है और सरकार यह कह रही है कि हम देश बना रहे हैं! यह जो राष्ट्रभक्ति का गीत है, तो जो इतनी बड़ी आबादी है, जो दो-तिहाई लोग हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के 80 फीसदी लोग हैं, जोकि किसान हैं, दलित हैं, पिछड़े हैं,

ये 80 फीसदी हैं, अगर वे बलशाली नहीं होंगे, वे ताकतवर नहीं होंगे, तो यह देश कैसे मजबूत हो जाएगा, यह कैसे ताकतवर हो जाएगा? क्या उनके बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कोई चिन्ता है? क्या इसमें बैकलॉग के बारे में कोई बात है? कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा है, इसके बारे में क्या आपने कोई बात कही है? मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि कुछ नौजवान, कुछ लोग इसमें काम करते हैं। आरटीआई का एक एक्टिविस्ट राजनारायण है। वह इसका काम करता है। एम्स में उसको कहा गया है कि वह आ ही नहीं सकता है। उस पर कई तरह के गलत केसेज चलाए जा रहे हैं। यानी न्याय के लिए लड़ाई लड़ना भी मुश्किल है, यह हालत है।

मैं आपको इसके बारे में थोड़ा समझाने के लिए, इस सदन में सच्चाई को रखने के लिए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की हालत, हाई कोर्ट की हालत मैंने आपको बताई कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो दलित लोग हैं, पिछड़े लोग हैं, किसी भी वीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं, उनको न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है, जो अपने यहां न्याय नहीं करते हैं? वह न्याय, जो संविधान में दिया हुआ है, उस संविधान के न्याय को जो लोग बराबर काटने-छांटने का काम करते हैं, उन्होंने संविधान के विपरीत यह क्रीमी लेयर लगायी है। सदन के पास ताकत है, सरकार के पास ताकत है, तो क्यों नहीं इसे बढ़ाते हैं? आज तो चपरासी की भी तनखाह बहुत बड़ी है। तो जिसके पास साधन नहीं होगा, यह जज करने का मामला है, सम्मान का मामला है। यह पैसे का मामला नहीं है, एक तरह की जो सामाजिक विषमता है, उसमें जो इज्जत और मान-सम्मान का सब तरह से शोषण हो जाता है, वह उसकी बाबत है। मैं आपको निवेदन करूंगा कि भारत के जो कॉलेजेज हैं, उनमें लेक्चर्स हैं, प्रोफेसर्स हैं, यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनमें जो 100 फीसदी लोग हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ एससी के 7 परसेंट लोग हैं और एसटी के 2 परसेंट हैं। वहां हजारों, लाखों पोस्ट्स हैं। 43 सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, लेकिन वाइस चांसलर्स कितने हैं—शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के ज़ीरो हैं और आदिवासी कितने हैं? अभी अमरकंटक में एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनी, उसमें एक आदिवासी आदमी रखा गया है। तो बताइए कि देश कैसे बनेगा? बताइए कि यह कैसे मजबूत बनेगा, हमारा जो देश है, हमारा जो राष्ट्र है, वह कैसे मजबूत और मजबूत होगा? ये कौन हैं, मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं। अब ये तंत्र जो चलाते हैं, तो मैं आपको बताऊं कि मुणगेकर जी और पी. एल. पुनिया जी ने यहां जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं उनके सवाल का जवाब यहां दे रहा हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कोई दूसरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, इस सरकार का जवाब है, यहां पर जो दलित लोग हैं, ट्राइबल लोग हैं, उन्होंने जो सवाल पूछे हैं, उसी पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सरकार में जितने सचिव हैं, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी.... मैं मानता हूँ ओबीसी के लिए प्रमोशन में जो रिजर्वेशन हुआ है, उसमें इतने समय में उतने लोग नहीं आ पाए, जो प्रमोशन वाला है। 70 सेक्रेटरीज हैं, उनमें एससी के 3 हैं, एसटी के 3 हैं और मैं आपसे यह कहूँ कि जो असली ट्राइबल हैं, वे ये नहीं हैं। ज्यादा लोग नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के और राजस्थान में मीणा लोग हैं, वे इसमें ज्यादा compete करते हैं। ये जो असली आदिवासी हैं, जो विध्याचल और सतपुड़ा की रेंज में बसे हुए लोग हैं, उनका एक भी आदमी इसमें कहीं नहीं है। संयुक्त सचिव 278 हैं, इनमें से 24 एससी के हैं, 10 एसटी के हैं और 10 ओबीसी के हैं। मैंने कहा कि सचिव में एक भी ओबीसी का नहीं है। जब से रिजर्वेशन लागू हुआ है, तब से एक भी ओबीसी नहीं है। उसके पहले के जो लोग हैं, वे एक-दो हैं, जो मुझसे मिले भी हैं। अब यह तंत्र है! ऐसे में आप कैसे नोटबंदी को नीचे तक ले जा सकते हैं? यह जो आपका तंत्र है, उस पर मैं आगे आऊंगा।

सरकारी बैंकों में जनरल मैनेजर के 436 पद हैं और उनमें से 5 ओबीसी के हैं, 14 एससी

[श्री शरद यादव]

के हैं, 7 एसटी के हैं। 436 में से 26 हैं। हमारे सरकारी बैंकों में यह हालत है। सरकारी बैंकों में कुल 1,216 डिप्टी मैनेजर हैं और उनमें 14 ओबीसी के हैं, एससी के 72 हैं, एसटी तो सबसे नीचे है। मैं आपसे कहूँ, मेरी चुनौती है कि सरकार सर्वे करा ले, विंध्याचल और सतपुड़ा के बीच में जो आदिवासी रहते हैं, उनमें से एक भी नहीं है, जो है, वह ओडिशा का है, वह मध्य प्रदेश का है, वह छत्तीसगढ़ का है या गुजरात का है। मैं यह चुनौती देता हूँ कि आप आईएस में यहाँ के एसटी के दो या तीन ऑफिसर्स भी बता देंगे, तो मैं आपकी बात मान जाऊँगा। इनको नहीं मिलता है, इनकी जगह ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर दूसरे लोगों को मिलता है। इस पर कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है, कोई सोचने को तैयार नहीं है।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी बहुत बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है। हम लोग भी इसको बहुत अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी मानते हैं। मैं कई बार उसमें गया हूँ। उसमें जो 100 प्रोफेसर्स हैं, उनमें से एससी के सिर्फ 9 हैं, एसटी का ज़ीरो है और ओबीसी का ज़ीरो है। यह जो 80 फीसदी आबादी है, यह इससे नदारद है। जो सबसे अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी है, हिन्दुस्तान में लोग जिस यूनिवर्सिटी को बहस के लिए, तमाम चीजों के लिए मोहब्बत करते हैं और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बहुत सपनों के साथ जिस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाया था, उसमें यह हालत है। यदि दूसरे आंकड़े मैं दूँगा, तो उसमें काफी समय चला जाएगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की हालत मैंने आपको बताई। देश में जो सोशल डिस्पैरिटी है, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ, आप बताइए कि सबसे ज्यादा, सबसे गम्भीर सवाल जो है, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में थोड़ी-थोड़ी करके सब चीजें हैं, जैसे हर साल रहती हैं, वही इस सरकार के समय में हैं, उसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): शरद जी, संक्षेप में कहिए। समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री शरद यादव: इसमें सबको साथ लिया गया है। रेल बजट है, जनशक्ति है, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन है, एल.पी.जी. के 2.2 करोड़ हैं यानी सब तरह के आर्थिक और इकोनॉमिक मामलों का वर्णन है, लेकिन जो सोशल डिस्पैरिटी, जो सामाजिक विषमता है जो आर्थिक विषमता की महतारी है, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से और पूरे देश से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आपने इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकाला तो हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत नहीं हो सकता और आज नहीं तो कल यहाँ बगावत होगी। ये भी इंसानों की संतानें हैं, आज दुनिया बदली है, ये ऐसे ही नहीं खड़े रहेंगे, ऐसे ही नहीं देखते रहेंगे। उस सदन में तो संख्या ज्यादा है और एक तरह से उसमें संतुलन भी है लेकिन यहाँ रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। यहाँ संतुलन नहीं है।

मैं, अंत में, इस सदन में यही कहूँगा कि जब संविधान सभा का समापन हो गया और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का भाषण हुआ, उस दिन उन्होंने जो चेतावनी दी थी, जो मैं आपको पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूँ। बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा के आखिरी भाषण में कहा था कि देश को सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी से लड़ाई लड़नी होगी। एक-तरफा आर्थिक मामले में तो थोड़ा बहुत चलता है, लेकिन सामाजिक मामले में बिल्कुल हम सोचते भी नहीं हैं, समझते भी नहीं हैं और न हमारा हृदय बोलता है। जो हमारा पूरा तंत्र है, संसद भवन की इमारत इस बात की गवाह है, उन्होंने कहा था कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी के रहते भारत एक राष्ट्र नहीं बन पाएगा। उन्होंने चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर गैर-बराबरी खत्म नहीं की गई तो व्यवस्था से नाराज लोग पूरे संवैधानिक ढांचे को चरमरा देंगे, गिरा देंगे।

अंत में ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझ गया और बैठना चाहता हूं और अंत में यही कहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो सारी चीजें हैं, विशेषकर नोटबंदी के मामले में पूरे सदन में हर मੈम्बर ने जो बोला, मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि नोटबंदी के चलते पूरे देश में जितनी तरह के दलाल पैदा हुए, वैसे हालात कभी पहले इस देश में नहीं हुए। पहले दिन से लोग हजार रुपए के 800 रुपए ले लो, फिर आया कि हजार रुपए के 900 रुपए ले लो, यहां से वहां तक आपका जो तंत्र है, वह तंत्र न्यायसंगत नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस तंत्र में सब तरह के लोग हैं। भारतीय समाज के हर हिस्से के लोग होते तो आपकी नोटबंदी के माध्यम से आप जैसा चाहते थे, जो करना चाहते थे, उसका कुछ परिणाम निकलता। लेकिन उसमें इसलिए कुछ नहीं निकला क्योंकि आपका जो तंत्र है, वह किसी भी चीज के लिए तैयार ही नहीं था। जितनी तरह के प्रोग्राम आपने दिए, वे सभी इसीलिए फेल हो रहे हैं क्योंकि आपका तंत्र नीचे तक बेईमान है। इंदिरा आवास से लेकर हर तरह की जितनी भी सुविधाएं आप देते हैं, कोई न कोई रास्ता वह निकाल लेता है। जिन लोगों से आपका तंत्र बना हुआ है, उनका मन उन्हें वहीं बनाए रखने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी आबादी को दबाए रखने के लिए, शोषित रखने के लिए, उनकी इज्जत, मान-सम्मान, सम्पत्ति, सम्पदा सब चीजों का शोषण करके, उन्हें फिर से वहीं का वहीं रखने के लिए काम करता रहता है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी यह विनती है कि यह अभिभाषण अधूरा है, यह अभिभाषण पूरी तरह से अधूरा है, हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने वाला नहीं है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान को बनाना है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की जो 80 फीसदी आबादी है, जिसको संविधान ने थोड़ा-बहुत जो हिस्सा दिया है, उस हिस्से पर हर अभिभाषण में हमें पूरा ध्यान देना होगा। यह पहली बात हुई।

दूसरी बात यह कि पूरे देश में जो लूट है, अगर उसको रोकना है, तो इसके लिए सबको हिस्सेदार बनाना पड़ेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात को यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चूँकि अभी शरद यादव जी हिन्दी में बोले, इसलिए मैं अंग्रेज़ी में बोल लेता हूँ।

Sir, all of us know that the hon. President delivers an Address conventionally to the Parliament every year, which is a script that is approved by the Cabinet, and he just reads out that script. Normally, the hon. President is very fond of using four 'Ds' to describe the Parliamentary democracy in our country. He often says that there should be debate, discussion and then a decision, and not disruption. That is his very fond philosophy. Four 'Ds' is what he uses. But, unfortunately, the irony is that he read out a speech in which there are also four 'Ds', but these are not the 'Ds' that he is fond of, and these four 'Ds' are - * which are leading up to a * being unfolded. So, I would like to dwell on these four 'Ds' that are contained in this rather long 80-paragraph Address that the hon. President has delivered. But before I come to the content of this hon. President's Speech, Sir, let me refer to the fact there have been two references that are made to very eminent and very influential personalities

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of Indian culture and history. One is to the saintphilosopher, Ramanujacharya. The reason I think I should just refer to this is the fact that Ramanujacharya is one of those personalities whose philosophy laid the foundations for the Bhakti Movement in our country, a philosophy where he replaced the devotion to rituals with a devotion to God for the realization of spiritual fulfillment. And, what does he say? He says, "Discursive thought is necessary in humanity search." Please note, "Discursive thought is necessary in humanity search for ultimate verities." Now, he shows his God as Vishnu and the King of the Chola Empire then was a King called Kulottunga. He banished Ramanujacharya because Kulottunga was the King and the official religion was Shaivism, while Ramanujacharya chose Vishnu and, therefore, Vaishnavism. Sir, banishing him is an important point which must be noted in the background of his own philosophy that because of a certain belief of yours, you are banished from that Kingdom. What we are seeing today in our country is precisely that – if you do not believe in my God, then you are not part of India. And, if that is the sort of an invocation that you are doing, Ramanujacharya is not the person whom the President of India had to refer to; it should have been Kulottunga because that is exactly the atmosphere that is being built up in our country today. That is the first point of first 'D' that I was talking of deception. The second...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The CPM leader ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh is always over-awed and disappointed when CPM leaders' invokes, but remember, a CPM leader is a Communist who believes that all that we have today is the product of human labour. And that human labour is my labour, and, that is why, I am a Communist. All this is my heritage, Sir. So, I also have the right to invoke this.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Jai 'ram' and Sita 'ram'!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is again an irony. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, Ravi Shankar ji, has actually pointed out a very correct fact that all the 'rams' are here in the Opposition, no one is there. ...(Interruptions)... There is not one 'ram'.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There is one ram, 'Ramlala'. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): One 'ram' is coming. ...(Interruptions)... One 'ram' is coming.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I come to my second point which is about Guru Gobind Singh. Sir, Guru Gobind Singh is one of the most venerable leaders of the Sikh religion, the Sikh panth of India for what he contributed. All of us know this. Remember, Sir, he was the one who founded the *khalsa panth* at Anandpur Sahib. He founded the *khalsa vani*, and, the slogan that he gave is, "Waheguru Ji Ka Khalsa, Waheguru Ji Ki Fateh."

On the basis of that slogan of the *khalsa panth*, he finalized the Guru Granth Sahib and said that is the eternal guru, with no more guru's to come. The whole thing that he established was based on five Ks. What are these five Ks? These are, Kesh, Kara, Kangha, Kechera and Kirpan.

All of us know this history, and, if some do not know it, I would only beseech them to try and understand this history because it is a very important development in Indian philosophy and history. As far as the 'kirpan' is concerned, he was asked as to why he was giving the kirpan. What was his answer, Sir? He said, and, I am quoting, "To defend himself and the poor, the weak and the oppressed from all religions, castes and creeds." To defend the *khalsa panth*, to defend the humanity from all forms of religious oppression, all forms of caste oppression, all forms of oppression that we find in this country, the kirpan is one of the necessities of a *khalsa*.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Now, today, what do we have in our country? Again, therefore, I say, it is an irony why Guru Gobind Singh has been invoked. While the *kirpan* was meant to defend the poor and the oppressed from religious persecution, to defend the poor and the oppressed from caste persecution, instead, Sir, in the line up to the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections, we heard a new announcement now that they will have these Anti-Romeo Squads. I will come to that point later. Instead of protecting the oppressed, this is being talked about. I will come to the point of these squads later. You just heard my senior friend, Sharad Yadav, speaking about what has been happening to the *dalits*, tribals and to the OBCs. Instead of protecting the oppressed, what we have, on the contrary, is that during the course of last year, the President dwelt it in his balance sheet of his Government's work, there have been greater atrocities only. It is not protection. It has been greater atrocities with official patronage, which is happening in our country. That is why, once again, invoking Guru Gobind Singh is very, very ominous and does not completely match with what has been the experience of the country in the last one year. That is why, Sir, I say that these two invocations are not merely ironic but are part of the philosophy of deception that this Government has been practicing.

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Now, I come to the second 'D' that I was talking about, which is disruption. What we have seen in the course of one year, not only with this demonetization which, of course, is the biggest disruption that has happened to our country, to our life, to our economy. It has actually disrupted the normal existence of a vast majority of our people and their day-to-day livelihood. We have been through this debate earlier, Sir. Today, with all the points that were made earlier in the debate, what I myself had made here, I can only say that none of the four points that the hon. Prime Minister cited as reasons for this demonetization were achievable then, and, now, practically, we see that they have not been achieved, and, on the contrary, many things have actually been endorsed and legalized. Why do I say this? There is more money than what was demonetized that is coming into your banks today. What does that mean? It means that all the black money that was held as stock in the country has now been converted into white. All the illicit, counterfeit money that you have in our country has been legalized. Now, what was the objective? You said that will reduce terrorism, terrorist funding. After your surgical strike, the number of our jawans, who are sacrificing their lives to defend us, while we are proud of them and we salute them, the number of them who lost their lives in terrorist attacks has doubled in these three months compared to earlier three months. And about corruption, we have just heard Mr. Sharad Yadav telling us about the levels of corruption. Now the common denominator for corruption transactions has been increased from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees. So, the rate has only doubled. *..(Interruptions)..* Like he says, there have been so many intermediaries. None of these have got finished, but in the process, there is agony of the people. There is not a mention of more than a hundred people who died wanting to withdraw their own money. The Constitution of India, Sir, today gives the right to property. The money in the banks is individual's property. That right has been violated by this, and those who wanted to exercise that right have lost their lives, but there is not one mention about that. Outside, there are references saying when a big *yagya* takes place, "जब एक बड़ा यज्ञ होता है तो आहुति होती है।" You sacrifice for the sake of a big *yagya*. So, these innocent peoples' deaths are brushed aside as sacrifice of people for something big that is being achieved, and what is that that you have achieved, Sir? When I say 'disruption', it is actually leading up to destruction, if you are not taking up some concrete, countervailing action now. Forty-five per cent of our GDP is contributed by what is called the informal economy. Nearly eighty per cent of our employment is generated in that informal economy, and that informal economy is almost hundred per cent on the basis of cash transactions. All that has been disrupted. Crores of Indian people have been put to unnecessary suffering as a result of this. And we have seen the assessments that were made. We ourselves

have said how the international agencies have said the impact of that will be on our GDP. Our former Prime Minister, former Finance Minister and former Governor of the Reserve Bank — I think there is only one individual in the whole of India who has served in those three capacities — has said, with all that wisdom, that fall in the GDP will be at least two percentage points. Forget the veracity of what you want to do, the fact is that there is an economic slowdown. Even the Government's own Economic Survey recognises that. In formal sector, your retail trade has fallen in the first two months. As much as 75 per cent is the fall of your retail trade. I have personally witnessed, we all witnessed in Delhi, farmers coming from nearby with onions in their tractors and trailers and selling them at ten rupees a kilo, and some of them dumping. In Raipur, I was there for a meeting, and we had the farmers coming and distributing tomatoes free. I had to ask one of them, "Why are you distributing it free?" He said, "If I want to destroy it, I will spend more money. So, it is better that I go and give it free." The farmers, where the harvesting has been done, are selling their harvest, their crop, for one half of the Minimum Support Price. Nobody is there to procure it because there is no cash to give to the farmers. So, the farmers are selling their produce at one half of the Minimum Support Price. This is the case with the fishermen too. You come from a State, Sir, where a substantial contribution to the economy is made by the fishermen. Now, without cash transactions, you know what happens to the fish they catch. Their family can't survive the day. The fish will rot, and the entire consequential multiplier effects will take place in the economy. I am only giving you some of the examples. This is happening to your informal sector. In agriculture, there is reverse migration of agricultural labour from Punjab and Haryana in the peak season, because they can't employ them.

Then what is happening to manufacturing in industries? Every sector in the manufacturing industry has shown a drop in sales and production. In the case of two-wheelers, it is dropped by thirty-five per cent in these three months of demonetisation. The Prime Minister's constituency is famous for *Banarasi sarees*. They are being sold at half the price today because people are not coming to place the contract for those *sarees*. And I will tell you what is worse, Sir. The Prime Minister either yesterday or day before yesterday was in Meerut. He was talking about sports material being produced in Meerut. He said, "With your sports material, our country gets laurels in all the international sports events." And what is the report from there, Sir? Twenty per cent business is down in the sports goods industry. Half the workers have been laid off. I can go on mentioning it. I have got a list of all the sectors that are there in the country which are badly affected. And what is the net result of this? A massive surge in unemployment. Last year, it was admitted here in an answer to

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a parliamentary question that the eight core industries in 2015 generated only 1.35 lakh crore jobs. Now the Labour Bureau tells us that there are 55,000 jobs lost in these eight core industries. Leave alone the informal economy; this is the formal organised economy. This is what is happening. And it is on the basis of this that the Economic Survey had said that in order to get out of this impact of demonetisation what is required is to vastly expand our domestic demand. It means you have to vastly expand the purchasing power of our people. It means you have to vastly expand public investment. This is the recommendation of the Economic Survey. And what does the Budget do? Instead of expansion, it contracts the Indian economy. Just look at these telling figures. The size of the Budget is a contraction from last year's Budget – from 13.4 per cent of our GDP to 12.7 per cent. The Budget itself is contracted as a proportion of the GDP. Then what is the capital expenditure? It has come down from 1.86 per cent of the GDP to 1.84 per cent this year. I am giving you the figure in terms of percentage of GDP, because that is not merely informative but more accurate in order to understand it. Then an announcement was made that you are giving so much of allocation to various projects. MGNREGA was one of the projects. You have said that it is the highest ever allocated by any Government for MGNREGA! You announced that its allocation is ₹ 48,000 crore. It is ₹ 600 crore more than what was spent last year which is ₹ 47,400 crore. So, what is this great boost that you are talking about for giving employment? Even allocation for agriculture as a percentage of GDP has come down from 1.98 per cent to 1.95 per cent. Remember, Sir, one percentage point of GDP is about one and a half lakh crore of rupees. Am I right? I am taking Mr. Chidambaram's approval because he is an authority on this. So, a reduction of three points in the GDP means a huge amount of money. This is what is happening with the economy. On the other hand, what have you done? The Economic Survey says, "Expand the purchasing power and domestic demand." You have decreased your revenue from direct taxes by ₹ 20,000 crore which means relief to the rich. You have increased your indirect tax collection by ₹ 75,000 crore which is a greater burden on the consumer, the common man.

So, instead of having a greater disposable income to buy something so that our demand can expand, this whole Budget is contracting your domestic demand further, which means heaping greater miseries on top of demonetisation that you have brought about. So, this is where the disruption of the economic story of India is actually happening. And if this is happening, there is one element of this, which Mr. Sharad Yadav has spoken out in detail and I am not repeating it. But, I must refer to it because this is really telling. The other day the hon. Prime Minister spoke that his and his party's fight in Uttar Pradesh is against what he calls SCAM. He was

referring to political parties. It is SCAM. But, what he is doing to the country is actually fighting against a SCAM in which S, C, A and M mean different things. SC stands for scheduled categories and M for minorities. This is a battle that the Prime Minister and this Government is conducting against SCAM. This is against SC, ST and minorities. Look at the Budgetary allocations. 1.48 per cent of the Budget, not of the GDP, has been allocated for SC programmes. It is 1.48 per cent. Then, 2.44 per cent is what has been allocated for ST development. For minority welfare, there is only a mention of various things but there is no substantial increase in terms of the recommendations of Sachar Committee, Ranganath Mishra Committee, etc. None of them is going to see the light of the day.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): It is ₹ 400 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am sorry. The hon. Minister intervened. So, I yielded for that. Naqvi Saheb, I also understand your emotional sentiments concerning this issue. But, what has been allocated is no way near to what is required to implement the recommendations. Sir, for women, what is the allocation? All these are Budget figures. For women, it is only 5.3 per cent. Fifty per cent of our population is women. So, what are we doing? It is a demographic dividend which should be an asset for our country. Already, two-thirds of our country is below the age of 40. Till 2020, this will increase further. Instead of converting that into an asset by providing them with education, jobs and health, we are converting them into a liability that will be a milestone on the neck of the whole country and it is something that is completely unacceptable. And that is exactly what these policies are leading up to. Then, you take a moral posture on electoral funding. It says, "reduced from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 2,000". So, I will give you ten more names for the same amount of ₹ 20,000. That's all you want. Whom are we fooling, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please tell me that. Let the Prime Minister and the BJP President explain that in one rally, where they claim ten lakh people came. Officially, the party claims that they hired ten thousand buses apart from helicopters and various other things. Where did the money come from? You don't know; I don't know because there is no ceiling on the expenditure of political parties. You have ceiling on expenditure of candidates. But, political parties can spend as much as they can and finally, you give an account. You file a return saying that this is the thing. That's it. So, if you really want to curb political corruption, then, bring the expenditure of political parties under a ceiling. Why are you not? Why are you resisting that? If you really want to curb political corruption, ban corporate funding to political parties directly. Let the corporates fund and they should fund. If necessary, bring forward a law. Like CSR, bring forward a

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law for a fund for democracy. Let them fund and let that fund be administered by the Election Commission or the Government and put it in place for State funding of elections. We have discussed that a number of times in our electoral reform agenda. Right from Indrajit Gupta Committee Report downwards, we have been discussing this. Many countries in the world practise State funding. So, do that. Unless you take such measures, there is no way you can stop the influence of money power and you are only paying lip service and moralistic rituals. All this is meaningless. Therefore, this is, eventually, leading up to a situation where this disserving of our economy is only going to make matters worse regarding one aspect, that is, widening inequalities. In 2014, when this Government assumed office, 1 per cent of Indian people held 49 per cent of our GDP. One per cent! Today, that 1 per cent, in 2016, holds 58.4 per cent of our GDP. That is merely a 10 per cent jump in the incomes and wealth of the rich, and the immiserization and wreckage of the lives of the poor! That is what this trajectory is and that is why I say that this is a major disruption that has been caused in our country by them. But why this demonetization now if all the objectives have failed? It is very clear now, shift to a digital economy, where every digital transaction carries a cost. That cost is a bonanza for profit maximization of your foreign capital and also your Indian capital. A one hundred rupee note, if it travels a lakh transactions, the value of that hundred rupee note will still remain hundred rupees. But if these lakh transactions are done through digital medium with a 2 per cent charge for every transaction or even a 1 per cent charge for every transaction — it is now 2.5, I think — so if you take 2.5 per cent for every transaction, a one hundred rupee note transacting one lakh times would mean a profit of 2.5 lakh rupees. Value remains the same ‘hundred rupees’. So, what are you doing? Giving the bonanza of profit maximization for these companies, a bulk of which are foreign companies. Internationally, today, there are three major companies — there may be some others — who handle your credit card and debit card, that is, Visa, Master Card and American Express. If these are the ones who are going to be benefitted out of this, what is the meaning of this? This, Sir, ties in with the reduction of India as a strategic ally, a subordinate strategic ally, of the United States of America. This is happening when Mr. Trump has become the President. The present Government seems to be very happy. I mean, it's fine, we wish anybody who wins an election, we wish them. That is the normal practice. But wishing them should not translate into being ecstatic about saying that, I mean, eagerly waiting when we will be invited to visit there. And what is he doing with our Indians, Sir? There are five lakh Indian students. Youth, not students, youth working, mainly, in IT sector who are there on H1B visas and whose existence there has become completely tenuous, a complete state of uncertainty. There is not one word from the Government saying that we will

protect their interests. Our Indian-born people there are being harassed and you see reports everyday somebody being picked up and taken up for questioning. It is apart from everything else that is happening in the United States of America. Now, if that is happening to us Indians, your status of a subordinate ally of that USA — joint naval exercises in South China Sea along with USA and Japan — what is the signal you are giving to the world? That you are today a junior partner of USA in terms of containment and in terms of their hegemony over the Asia-Pacific Region. Is that in our country's interest? Now, these are issues that are coming up and if this is actually happening in order to save our banks, the banks have become vulnerable because of loot that has happened through the NPAs. If you add the interest today, the existing NPAs amount to ₹ 11 lakh crores. ₹ 11 lakh crores! What have we done through demonetization? You have withdrawn about ₹ 15 lakh crores of rupees and you have injected around ₹ 5 lakh crores of new notes. So what have you done? You have given ten lakh crores of rupees to the banks as their cash surpluses. The banks that were collapsing because of these NPAs, through demonetization, they are now standing on their feet. Then what did you do? Those, who looted the banks, are going away scot free. We have been asking since time immemorial. If, say, small farmers do not pay back their loans, you get after them. If they don't return the loan, you confiscate their cattle; you confiscate their properties, their land. But when the big fish don't return the money, there is no way of confiscating their properties. Now, they have said, "If they go abroad, we will do something." So, now you are giving them an incentive. "You please go abroad, and then we will see as to what can be done." ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please bear with me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Try to conclude also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in the last Session, it was announced that ₹ 1.12 lakh crore of NPAs have been waived off. The former Finance Minister is here. ₹ 78,000 crores is what he waived for the farmers then, about ten years ago. Your farmers' rate of suicide has gone up by 26 per cent. By demonetization, they are, today, totally burdened with this debt of theirs. Waive those loans for the welfare and prosperity of India rather than the loans of the rich, who have assets but they don't pay back the banks, which is your money, my money. What is happening today in India, Sir? Is it not that when the banks are collapsing, there is a bailout package that is announced by the USA and all other Western countries? In India, today, what you are doing is a bail in package. You are making common people not to withdraw their own money from the banks and, thereby, bailout the banks and, thereby, even exonerate those who have looted the banks. That is why, Sir, this is a very serious matter, and I am very disappointed that the hon. President's speech does not reflect any of this reality. On the contrary, I have gone through this whole

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thing very meticulously. There are twelve, about one dozen Pradhan Mantri Yojanas that have been listed, from last year to this year. Shall I read them out, Sir? It will be an interesting compilation for everybody. These are, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadi Pariyojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana, ...(*Interruptions*)... नहीं, नहीं, ग्यारहवें, Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Yojana, then the twelfth, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. इसमें उन्होंने 12 गिनाई हैं। इसके आधार पर वे कह रहे हैं हम देश की बहुत तरक्की कर रहे हैं। हमने इन सब पर अमेंडमेंट्स मूव किए हैं। जो गुजर गए हैं, उनके बारे में जिक्र भी न करना, उनके लिए मुआवजा देना, वह बात छोड़िएगा, लेकिन finally, the last point that I want to come to is, all these three D's *i.e.*, deception, disruption and diversion should not lead up to a fourth 'D', like the hon. President used to remind us that debate, discussion and decision of Parliamentary procedure should not lead to disruption. These three should not lead to the fourth 'D', which is the diabolic agenda that is being unfolded and that is of serious concern for me and I think for you, for the entire august House and for the country also. As I have mentioned earlier, you have now the announcement of anti-romeo squads. You have the cow protection squads, cow protection vigilantism, which has claimed the lives of Dalits in Una; which have claimed the lives of two youth who were hanged to death when they were taking their cattle to a fair in Latehar in Jharkhand; which has claimed the death of Akhlaq, who was lynched in Dadri on the allegation of storing beef. You have the Sree Rama Sena, another squad, that is, moral policing in the country, and saying how women should behave. In U.P. now you say, we want to protect the women, and, therefore, the anti-Romeo squads. Now, the latest attack is on a very, very eminent film director and producer, Mr. Sanjay Leel Bhansali. He was attacked for so-called distortion of history. Now, who has got the authority over history, we do not know. You had earlier attacks on Aamir Khan and Shah Rukh Khan. You had the intolerance and we saw the killing of Dabholkar, Pansare and Kalburgi. You had this intolerance saying that art can't hurt the religious sentiments of the people. What is the right to expression in our Constitution? What is that logic? What is that right there? The right is there only for protection of those people's work of fiction. Work of fiction can rewrite history, can rewrite mythology. Much of the mythology today that is passed off as history is actually a fiction. Today you say that you can't do that and that intolerance is growing. Actually that is a diabolic project that is actually unfolding today.

Last point, Sir. On diversion, I am suddenly reminded of Mr. Manmohan Desai,

a very famous film producer, whose every other film used to be a silver jubilee hit and a golden jubilee hit. So, he was once asked in final days of his life, and that is why he confessed. He was once asked in one of the old famous magazines, the *Illustrated Weekly* of India, which doesn't exist anymore. In his last interview, he was asked, what was the success formula of your films? Why is it that every film of yours is a jubilee hit? Then, he said, "The success lies in one fact." The interviewer asked, "What is that?" He said, "Whenever people come to see my films in theatres, from the beginning till the end of the film, the people should not think. If the people think, then, the film is a failure." People should be taken off into a non thinking mode; and that is this Government's practice. One jumla after another, one after another, one after another. Before anybody can forget you have another new one. The point is not let the people think, and, therefore, continue with your diabolic agenda. What is that agenda? Again construction of Ram temple is back on the agenda in U.P., and that agenda is actually the effort to transform the secular, democratic Indian Republic as enshrined in our Constitution into what they call their version of theocratic * Hindu Rashtra which is what the R.S.S. fascistic project is. That diabolic agenda is something that India, as we know of it, can't afford. That is something till the last drop of blood in me and in all of us we will continue to defend; and we will continue to defend. Therefore, this * which is the essence of the President's Address should not be allowed to lead to the unfolding of * and this is what I beseech this entire august House that before we return the Motion of Thanks that adequate changes be made so that this sentiment is conveyed to the hon. President and that is my final beseeching to the House. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Next, Mr. C. M. Ramesh, not present. Mr. Ram Kumar Kashyap, not present. Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas, not present. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी के लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी विस्तार से कहा है। केवल 3-4 विषय ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बात से शुरुआत करूंगा कि हम लोग आंदोलन में, क्रांति के समय एक बहुत ही मशहूर गीत गाया करते थे और वह गीत था —

“हो गई है पीड़ पर्वत-सी पिघलनी चाहिए,
इस हिमालय से कोई गंगा निकलनी चाहिए।
सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं,
सारी कोशिश है ये कि सूरत बदलनी चाहिए।”

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सारी की सारी कोशिश यह है कि ढाई-पौने तीन साल पहले जो विरासत मिली, उस विरासत पर बिना सियासत किए हुए हम देश में विकास और विश्वास का माहौल कैसे खड़ा करें, कैसे पैदा करें। पूरा देश जानता है कि जब नरेंद्र मोदी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने और उनको बागडोर मिली, तो उनके सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती यह थी कि करप्शन का पूरा माहौल था, एक लंबी श्रृंखला थी। उसे बार-बार दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है, पूरे घोटालों का घंटाघर खड़ा था। चारों तरफ घोटाले, चारों तरफ भ्रष्टाचार, चौतरफा, हर तरफ उसकी छाया दिखाई पड़ती थी। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती थी। इतनी चुनौती भरी विरासत लेकर कोई सत्ता में आए, तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि निश्चित तौर पर उनके सामने एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती थी। प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने सबसे पहला काम यह किया कि दिल्ली की सत्ता के गलियारे से सत्ता के दलालों की नाकेबंदी और लूट लॉबी में तालेबंदी की। उपसभापति महोदय, इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि ढाई-पौने तीन सालों के बाद आज जब हम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हम बहुत गर्व के साथ इस देश को बता रहे हैं कि हमने भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त और विकास युक्त व्यवस्था दी है। हमने उन बेईमानों, जिन्होंने इस देश के विकास और इस देश के गरीबों के विकास में घुन की तरह नुकसान पहुँचाया, उनका खात्मा किया है। यह बात सही है कि यह जो चुनौती थी, यह चुनौती केवल भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए नहीं थी। जो गरीब है, जो कमजोर तबका है, जो पिछड़ा तबका है, जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं, जो दलित हैं, चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, उनके विकास में पैसे की कमी कभी नहीं रही है। राज्य सरकारों के पास भी पैसे की कमी कभी नहीं रही है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इतना पैसा खर्च किए जाने के बावजूद जो देश का पिछड़ा तबका है, जो देश का कमजोर तबका है, जो देश का गरीब है, उस तक विकास की रोशनी क्यों नहीं पहुँच पा रही थी। यह बेईमानी का कौन सा बांध था, जिस बांध ने विकास की जो अविरल धारा थी, उस अविरल धारा को रोक रखा था? हमने उस बेईमानी के बांध को ध्वस्त किया और विकास की अविरल धारा उस गरीब, उस आखिरी पायदान पर खड़े हुए व्यक्ति तक पहुँचे, जिसे विकास की जरूरत है, हमने उसके लिए काम किया। प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी का एक ही संकल्प था — विकास और विश्वास। जब हम विकास और विश्वास की बात करते हैं, तो उसमें हम जाति की बात नहीं करते, धर्म की बात नहीं करते, क्षेत्र की बात नहीं करते, बल्कि हम उस व्यक्ति की बात करते हैं, जिस तक विकास की रोशनी नहीं पहुँच पाई है। उपसभापति महोदय, हम गरीब की आँखों में खुशी और उसकी जिन्दगी में खुशहाली लाने के संकल्प के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। हमने उस संकल्प को काफी हद तक पूरा किया है और आगे आने वाले दिनों में हम उसे और पूरा करेंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, जब हम अपने 5 साल का हिसाब-किताब और लेखा-जोखा देंगे, तो हम आपको एक ऐसे भारत की तस्वीर दिखाएँगे, पूरी दुनिया को दिखाएँगे, जो तस्वीर एक खुशहाल भारत की होगी, भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों से मुक्त भारत की होगी और बेईमानों और बेईमानी के बांध को ध्वस्त करते हुए भारत की होगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, महात्मा गांधी जी ने एक नारा दिया था, आह्वान किया था। उस समय के बारे में हम लोग किताब में पढ़ते हैं, जिस वक्त अंग्रेजों और विदेशी कपड़ों का बहिष्कार किया गया था। जब महात्मा गांधी जी ने विदेशी कपड़ों के बहिष्कार का आह्वान किया था, तो देश के हजारों-लाखों लोगों ने विदेशी कपड़ों की होली जला दी थी। इससे देश में स्वदेशी का जो

संकल्प था, स्वदेशी की जो भावना थी, उसको ताकत मिली थी, बल मिला था। उसके बाद भी हमारे तमाम राष्ट्र नायक हुए हैं, जिन्होंने समय-समय पर जनता का आह्वान किया और लोगों ने उसको नतमस्तक होकर स्वीकार भी किया और उसको लेकर आगे भी बढ़े। उपसभापति महोदय, जब श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में सत्ता मिली, तो उन्होंने एक आह्वान किया। उस समय हम लोगों को भी लगता था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह जो आह्वान किया है, मालूम नहीं लोग उसको स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि उस समय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के प्रति बहुत अधिक विश्वास का माहौल नहीं था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आह्वान किया कि जो सम्पन्न लोग हैं, जिनके पास पैसे हैं, उन्हें गैस सब्सिडी छोड़ देनी चाहिए। इसके लिए किसी भी इंस्पेक्टर, दारोगा, पुलिस वाले अथवा प्रशासनिक अधिकारी को नहीं भेजा गया, केवल एक आह्वान किया गया। मुझे सदन में इस बात को बताते हुए खुशी है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह आह्वान किया, तो करोड़ों लोगों ने गैस की सब्सिडी छोड़ दी। गैस सब्सिडी छोड़ने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो गरीब लोग थे, कमजोर तबके के लोग थे, जो सोच भी नहीं सकते थे कि उनके घर भी कभी गैस का चूल्हा आ पाएगा, ऐसे करोड़ों लोगों को free of cost गैस का चूल्हा उपलब्ध करवाया गया। वे माताएं, वे बहनें, जो कभी यह सोचती भी नहीं थीं कि हम भी कभी अपने घरों में गैस का चूल्हा जला पाएंगी, उनको निःशुल्क ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: एक मिनट, मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जब मैं बोल रहा था, तब मैंने भी आपके लिए यील्ड किया था। मैं बस एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आप यह जो गैस की सब्सिडी के बारे में बता रहे हैं, सीएजी की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, जो हमारे यहां टेबल भी की गई थी, वह रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि आप जो भी आंकड़े बता रहे हैं, ये सब गलत हैं। आप इस बात को नोट कर लीजिए। मैं सिर्फ आपको वह बात याद दिलाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ठीक है, जब आप सीएजी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कीजिएगा, तब आप यह बात बताइएगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, करोड़ों लोगों तक गैस का चूल्हा निःशुल्क दिया गया। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि यह बात बार-बार आ चुकी है। सीताराम जी कहेंगे कि सीएजी ने उसको कंट्राडिक्ट किया है, हम कहेंगे कि नहीं, हमने कंट्राडिक्ट नहीं किया है। हम जमीन की हकीकत की बात कर रहे हैं, हम कागज़ या कंप्यूटर की हकीकत की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। जमीन की हकीकत यह है कि आज करोड़ों लोग हमें दुआएं दे रहे हैं। जो लोग सोच भी नहीं सकते थे कि उनके घर में कभी गैस का चूल्हा आ सकता है, ऐसे लोगों को गैस का चूल्हा मिला है। मैं इसको विकास और विश्वास के साथ इसलिए जोड़ रहा हूं, क्योंकि राजनैतिक व्यवस्था को लेकर लोगों में कहीं न कहीं सवालिया निशान खड़े हो गए थे। अगर कोई राजनेता, प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री इस तरह का आह्वान करे, तो बहुत कम ही ऐसा देखा गया है कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोग उस आह्वान के पक्ष में खड़े हो जाएं। एक प्रधान मंत्री कहे कि हमें 'स्वच्छ भारत' का अभियान चलाना है और देश की सफाई के लिए काम करना है और लोग उसकी बात पर अमल करें। लोग यह सोचते हैं कि यह प्रधान मंत्री का काम थोड़े ही है कि वह स्वयं हाथ में झाड़ू लेकर स्वच्छ भारत के लिए काम करे। यह बहुत छोटी चीज़ थी, लेकिन समाज में इसका बहुत बड़ा मैसेज गया था। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि समाज में जो बदलाव का संकल्प है, उस संकल्प को पूरा करने का काम हुआ है और पूरे देश के सामने एक पॉजिटिव मैसेज गया है।

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

उपसभापति महोदय, आज जिस विकास की बात हो रही है, वह धर्म, जाति, क्षेत्र या संप्रदाय इत्यादि की तमाम सीमाओं से ऊपर उठकर बात हो रही है। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब भी कोई बात कहते हैं, तो 125 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों को संबोधित करते हुए कहते हैं। उन्होंने कभी भी यह नहीं कहा कि यह अमुक क्षेत्र के लोगों, अमुक धर्म के लोगों अथवा अमुक जाति या संप्रदाय के लोगों के लिए है, वे हमेशा 125 करोड़ लोगों का नाम लेते हुए अपनी बात कहते हैं। आज अगर विकास की सबसे ज्यादा किसी को जरूरत है, तो निश्चित रूप से गरीब को है। अभी सीताराम जी एससी/एसटी और माइनोंरिटीज की बात कह रहे थे। तमाम रिपोर्ट्स बताती हैं कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या हमारे समाज में सबसे ज्यादा है। यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हम गरीबों के विकास, गरीबों के सशक्तिकरण और empowerment की बात कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, गरीबों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए हम ईमानदार राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। यह हमारा राजधर्म ही नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य भी है और हम अपने उस कर्तव्य को पूरा कर रहे हैं। यह वोट का सौदा नहीं है, यह विकास का मसौदा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं नहीं मानता कि यह हमारी सरकार की कोई बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है, लेकिन चूंकि अल्पसंख्यकों का जिक्र आया है, तो मैं आपको इसके आंकड़े देना चाहूंगा। सरकारी नौकरियों में, विशेष तौर पर केंद्र सरकार की नौकरियों में अल्पसंख्यकों का जो प्रतिशत था, वह 2014 में 5.3% था। सर, आज जब हम 2016 और 2017 के शुरुआती दिनों की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि आज केंद्र सरकार की नौकरियों में अल्पसंख्यकों की भागीदारी 9.9% हुई है। महोदय, यह हमारी वजह से नहीं हुई है, हम नहीं मानते कि उनमें काबिलियत नहीं थी, उनकी काबिलियत भी थी। उनका यह अधिकार उन्हें पहले मिलना चाहिए था। भेदभाव हुआ होगा, लेकिन हमने वह माहौल पैदा किया जिससे कि भेदभाव का माहौल खत्म हो और ईमानदारी के साथ उनकी काबिलियत का सम्मान किया जाए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन पौने तीन सालों के अंदर केंद्र सरकार में जो नौकरियों का प्रतिशत है, वह बढ़ता हुआ दिख रहा है। यह उनके अंदर विकास और विश्वास के माहौल की वजह से बढ़ रहा है। हम अपना राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य और राज-धर्म मानते हैं कि यह माहौल बने रहना चाहिए और समाज के सभी वर्ग की काबिलियत का सम्मान होना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आतंकवाद की बात आई, असहिष्णुता की बात आई, इन्टॉलरेंस की बात आई, अवॉर्ड वापसी भी होती रही और मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की खुदाई से अवॉर्ड निकाल-निकाल कर दिखाए जाते रहे कि यह अवॉर्ड हमें अंग्रेजों ने दिया है और मोदी जी हम इसे वापस करने जा रहे हैं। इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद भी माइनोंरिटी कमीशन अपनी जो रिपोर्ट देता है, वह बताता है कि इस बीच सांप्रदायिक घटनाएं 200 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कम हो गई हैं। इस बीच देश में कोई बड़ी सांप्रदायिक उन्माद और और सांप्रदायिक दंगों की घटना नहीं हुई। हम कहते हैं कि जीरो टॉलरेंस होना चाहिए, यानी एक छोटी सी घटना भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम उसके खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन अगर देश में विकास और विश्वास का माहौल बना है, तो यह हर देशवासी के लिए गर्व का विषय है। यह केवल हमारी सरकार या मोदी जी के लिए ही गर्व का विषय नहीं है। यह समाज के सभी वर्ग के लिए है। हम तो हमेशा कहते हैं कि "तू हाकिम बना है, तो इंसाफ भी कर, तू हिन्दू मुसलमान क्या देखता है"। जो हाकिम है, उसके लिए हिन्दू,

मुसलमान, सिक्ख और ईसाई कोई चीज नहीं है और उसे केवल इंसाफ करना चाहिए और उस इंसाफ के रास्ते पर हम चल रहे हैं, इसलिए चीजें आएंगी और जाएंगी।

महोदय, मैं अक्सर कहता हूं और इस बार भी दोहराऊंगा कि —

"दौर है संगे आजमाई का और हम आईना सजाते हैं,
तुम हवाओं को हौसला बरख़्शो, हम चिरागों की लौ बढ़ाते हैं।"

हम चिरागों की लौ बढ़ा रहे हैं। पत्थर मारिए, विरोध करिए, आरोप लगाइए, लेकिन विकास के रास्ते में रोड़े मत अटकाइए। यह संकल्प है और हम इस संकल्प को लेकर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक तरफ बिचौलिए, एक तरफ बेईमानों की नाकेबन्दी, करप्शन और कुशासन का एक पूरा का पूरा माहौल खत्म किया है। कहीं पर करप्शन और कुशासन की जुगलबन्दी हो जाती है, तो वह अपने साथ चलता रहेगा। यह राजनीति है।

महोदय, मैं एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूं जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह बात देश के लिए तो गर्व की है, लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, उनके लिए भी गर्व की बात है। मैं अभी अखबार पढ़ रहा था, उसमें जो पूरे देश में टेररिज्म है और टेररिज्म से जुड़े हुए जो हाउस हैं, इस्लामिक स्टेट, "How the Islamic State is guiding lone wolves across the world." पूरी दुनिया को इस्लामिक स्टेट और टेररिज्म किस तरह से अपने शिकंजे में जकड़ रहा है, यह लिखा था। हमें इस बात को कहने में गर्व और खुशी हो रही है कि मेरा देश, मेरे देश की संस्कृति, मेरे देश का संस्कार और मेरे देश के सभी लोगों का जो एक सद्भाव का संकल्प है, उसका नतीजा है कि कि आईएसआई जैसे आतंकवादी और शैतानी संगठन, इससे पहले अलकायदा जैसे आतंकवादी और शैतानी संगठन मेरे देश की धरती पर किसी भी तरह से अपनी जड़ें नहीं जमा पाए और उन जड़ों को जमाने की जहां भी कोशिश हुई, मेरे देश के सारे लोगों ने, सबसे आगे बढ़कर मुसलमानों ने, ऐसी ताकतों का विरोध किया और ऐसी ताकतों के खात्मे के लिए सबसे आगे बढ़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज बैठिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो आतंकवाद है, यह जो radicalism है, यह किसी एक देश, एक मज़हब और एक समाज के लिए चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि यह पूरी दुनिया की इंसानियत के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। ऐसी जो हैवानी ताकतें हैं, ऐसी ताकतें जो इंसानियत की दुश्मन हैं, उन ताकतों का खात्मा हम सब को मिल कर करना होगा। मेरे भारत के समाज के सभी लोग पूरी दुनिया के लिए एक आदर्श हैं। ऐसी ताकतें, जोकि पूरी दुनिया में अपना खतरनाक जाल बिछाती हैं, जाल बिछाकर अपने काम को सफलता के साथ अंजाम दे रही हैं, यहां सफल नहीं हो पा रही हैं। यहां पर अगर किसी परिवार में आईएस जैसे संगठन के लोग अपनी जड़ें जमाने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो उस परिवार के लोग सुरक्षा एजेंसीज को इन्फॉर्मेशन देते हैं कि मेरे परिवार का बच्चा ऐसे संगठनों के चंगुल में आ रहा है, आप इसका इंतजाम करिए। ऐसी एक-दो घटनाएँ हुई भी हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति और संस्कार का नतीजा है और इस देश में जो विकास और विश्वास का माहौल बना है, यह उसका नतीजा है। मेरा यह कहना है कि हम राजनैतिक रूप से जंग करते रहेंगे, राजनैतिक रूप

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

से लड़ाई लड़ते रहेंगे, लेकिन देश के सम्मान, देश के स्वाभिमान और देश की सुरक्षा पर हमें एक स्वर में, एक आवाज़ में बात करनी चाहिए। यही वह वजह है कि आज हमारा देश सुरक्षित भी और आज हमारा देश पूरी दुनिया के लिए एक आदर्श भी बना हुआ है। उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute. Sir, the hon. Minister has used a piece of paper to give some figures on the employment in the Central Government. I would request him to authenticate that paper and lay it on the Table of the House so that we know what the source of this data is. He has said that employment of minorities has gone up from 5 per cent to 9 per cent in two years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not say he is quoting.

श्री जयराम रमेश: क्या चमत्कार है! दो साल में 5 प्रतिशत से 9 प्रतिशत हुआ है, उसको ऑथेंटिकेट करिए, ताकि हम भी जानें कि आपके डेटा का क्या सोर्स है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, he did not say that he is quoting.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पहली बात, मैं आपको ऑथेंटिकेट करूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसे छोड़िए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैं पहले आपको बता देता हूँ कि यह जो फिगर है, यह मैंने हिन्दी में बोली थी, मैं दोबारा इंग्लिश में बता देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you did not say that you are quoting, therefore, no need of authentication. But, however, if you think he has misled the House, there are other ways of tackling it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahmed Patelji.

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर रखे गये धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने हेतु खड़ा हुआ हूँ और आपने मुझे यह अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं अपना वक्तव्य शुरू करूँ, उससे पहले मैं नक़वी साहब को सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि आपने कहा कि सब कुछ ठीक है, माइनोंरिटी, अक़ल्लियत, एससी, एसटी सब कुछ ठीक है, सब ठीक हो गया है, मैं आपको इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि:

"जलते हुए घरों की रोशनी शहरों को जगमगा चुकी,
अब तो खुदा के वास्ते दिल के दिये जलाएँ।
अब न जले कोई मकां, अब न उठे कोई धुआँ,
आग लगी जो बुझ गई, आग दबी बुझाइए।"

जो दबी हुई आग है, कम से कम उसको बुझाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो ही मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का कल्याण हो जाएगा, देश का विकास होगा, देश की प्रगति होगी, देश तरक्की के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ेगा। यू.पी. में अभी जो हो रहा है, जिस तरह से भाषण हो रहे हैं, जिस तरह से बातें हो रही हैं, कम से कम इसे तो रोकने की कोशिश करिए, जिससे एक अच्छा माहौल हो जाएगा और देश तरक्की करेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मुझे एक दिलचस्प बात, इंटरेस्टिंग बात यह लगी कि उन्होंने जो शुरुआत की है, उन्होंने तीन महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं से शुरुआत की है। सबसे पहले गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी, जिनकी 350वीं जयंती मनाने जा रहे हैं, दूसरे, रामानुजाचार्य जी की 1000वीं जयंती मनाने जा रहे हैं और तीसरी बात चम्पारण सत्याग्रह की 100वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने की कही है। लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी ने हमें क्या सिखाया-सामूहिक, लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में विश्वास करो, न कि सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति पर। इसीलिए वे पांच प्यारों के साथ आए और उन्होंने विभाजन और घृणा की राजनीति को अस्वीकार करना सिखाया। मैं नहीं समझता कि यहां पर किस-किस के साथ मशवरा या विचार विमर्श करके प्रधान मंत्री जी आगे चल रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी होती अगर रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी का और आपका नाम भी इसमें होता या आपके साथ ही परामर्श और विचार करके प्रधान मंत्री जी आगे बढ़ते, तो शायद नोटबंदी नहीं हो पाती। लेकिन आपको पता ही नहीं था कि नोटबंदी हो रही है या demonitisation का निर्णय लिया गया है, क्योंकि जहां तक मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है और जो सुना है कि मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक बुलाई गई, बैठक बुलाने के बाद जब तक राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश नहीं हुआ, तब तक मंत्रियों को बाहर नहीं जाने दिया गया। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है? सिर्फ टेलीविजन पर दिखाया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी की 350वीं जन्म जयंती मनाने जा रहे हैं, तो कम से कम इनका जो जीवन है, उससे कुछ सीख लीजिए।

आपने दूसरी जो महत्वपूर्ण बात की है, वह रामानुजाचार्य की है। उन्होंने अपने जीवन को तीन विचारों के लिए समर्पित किया — विनम्रता और दया के लिए। उनकी शिक्षा का सार यह था कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने अंदर झांके। हर एक व्यक्ति के अंदर जगाने वाला होता है। रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बात कर रहे थे कि कोई जगाने वाला आया और लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी गैस सब्सिडी भी वापस कर दी। आप जो बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति हमें जगा नहीं सकता है। अगर हमें कोई जगा सकता है, तो हमारी जो अन्दरूनी शक्ति है, वही हमें जगा सकती है। हमने चम्पारण सत्याग्रह से क्या सीखा? गरीबी और हाशिये पर खड़े लोगों के शोषण के खिलाफ संघर्ष और सत्याग्रह। जब अंग्रेज सरकार ने किसानों और आदिवासियों के अधिकारों को छीनने की कोशिश की थी, उनका हक लेने की कोशिश की थी, तब वह सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी ही थी, जो आगे आई और चम्पारण और खेड़ा के सत्याग्रह के बाद गांधीजी 'महात्मा' कहलाए और वल्लभभाई पटेल 'सरदार' कहलाए। मैं इस सरकार से बड़ी विनम्रता से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इन ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का उल्लेख तो किया गया और आप जश्न भी मनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इन घटनाओं से कुछ सीखा भी है या सीखने वाले भी हैं? मैं सरकार से सिर्फ चार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप ये सेलिब्रेशन्स तो करने जा रहे हैं, जन्म जयंती भी मनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या नफरत की राजनीति खत्म हुई? क्या वास्तव में सबकी राय को शामिल करके निर्णय हो रहा है, जो गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी ने हमें सिखाया था? क्या इस

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

सरकार में विनम्रता है, जो रामानुजाचार्य जी को प्रिय थी? क्या किसानों और हाशिये पर खड़े लोगों का शोषण बंद हो गया है, जो चम्पारण और खेड़ा के सत्याग्रह ने हमें सिखाया था? सिर्फ जश्न मनाने से कुछ नहीं होगा, सिर्फ इवेंट क्रिएट करने से कुछ नहीं होता। जो जनता का पैसा है, उससे आप इवेंट क्रिएट कर दीजिए और लोगों के सामने symbolic कोई चीज रख दीजिए, लेकिन लोगों का और जनता का इससे भला नहीं होता। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो आपकी मानसिकता है, जो mentality है कि सिर्फ इवेंट क्रिएट करो, advertisement करो, publicity करो और कुछ हासिल कर लो। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको इस मानसिकता को बदलने की जरूरत है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मोशन के जो मूवर थे, जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव कर रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि देश बदल रहा है, परिवर्तन हो रहा है, बदलाव हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो आप देश को बदलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, न तो परिवर्तन की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ढाई साल में आपने सिर्फ बदले की भावना से काम किया, जिसे 'प्रतिशोध' कहते हैं। आपके दिल में वह ज्वाला है कि जो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष हैं या जो हमारे विरोधी हैं, उनसे किस तरह से बदला लिया जाए। अगर यह नहीं होता, तो प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी हैं,... आपने किस तरह से राष्ट्रपति जी के एक अभिभाषण में से उनके नाम को निकालने की कोशिश की, यह एक शर्म की बात है। राजीव जी, जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी,... क्या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कुछ नहीं किया? इतने सालों में आज देश जहां पर खड़ा है, उसमें अगर सबसे ज्यादा किसी का हिस्सा है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह उनका है, जिन्होंने प्लानिंग की। बाकी औरों का भी है, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, मौलाना आज़ाद, लालबहादुर शास्त्री, इंदिरा जी, राजीव जी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, कहीं न कहीं सभी प्रधान मंत्रियों का हिस्सा है। लेकिन आपने बदले की भावना से, जहां पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने इस देश के लिए काफी काम किया, आप उनका नाम भी निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्हें भुलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इंदिरा जी के नाम को भुलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि राजीव जी, जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, सद्भावना से, आपने उनका नाम भी हटा दिया। देश के सभी लीडरों का देश के विकास में कहीं-न-कहीं हिस्सा रहा है। Recently, आपने जी.एस.पी.सी. जिसमें इतना स्कैम हुआ, उसको ONGC में मर्ज तो कर दिया और राजीव जी ने ONGC के लिए जो काम किया, उसकी बिल्डिंग जिससे राजीव जी का नाम जुड़ा था उससे भी आपने उनका नाम हटाने की कोशिश की। यह बदले की भावना की राजनीति है और आप बात करते हैं गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी की, जिन दूसरे महापुरुषों की जयंती है, उनकी जन्म जयंती को मनाने की। आप करते कुछ हैं और दिखाते कुछ हैं। कम-से-कम उनके जीवन से कुछ तो सीखने की कोशिश कीजिए।

आप देखें कि अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में वहां के छात्रों के साथ क्या हुआ? आपका सिर्फ एक ही लक्ष्य है कि किसी तरह से प्रतिशोध या बदला लिया जाए। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप किस चीज का बदला लेना चाहते हैं? किस चीज के प्रतिशोध के लिए आप आगे बढ़ रहे हैं? मैं यहां आपसे एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। जब देश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था, तब से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, आजादी की लड़ाई में जिन लोगों ने अपने बलिदान दिए, शहादतें दीं और आजादी के बाद भी, आप जानते हैं कि देश को आर्थिक तौर पर आजाद करने के लिए, इस देश को एक और अखंडित रखने के लिए जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, सरदार बेअंत सिंह जी ने दी, इंदिरा जी ने दी, राजीव जी ने दी, आप लाख कोशिश कर लें लेकिन कभी भी कांग्रेस-

मुक्त भारत नहीं बना सकते या इंदिरा जी, राजीव जी, पंडित जी, जिन लोगों ने कुछ किया है, उनको भुला नहीं सकते, क्योंकि देश को बनाने में हमारा खून भी शामिल है।

“हमारा खून भी शामिल है, रंगे गुलशन में
और यह वह रंग नहीं, जो मिट जाए लग जाने के बाद।”

आपने पिछले करीबन तीन सालों में अगर कुछ किया है, तो देश की एजेन्सियों का दुरुपयोग कैसे किया जाए, यह किया है। विचारों में मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन यह मतभेद कभी मनभेद में परिवर्तित नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर आपके साथ कोई सहमत नहीं है, पॉलिसी या विचारधारा में, तो उसे परेशान नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। आज क्या हो रहा है? आज किस तरह से नियुक्तियां हो रही हैं? जो एजेन्सीज के हैड्स हैं, उन्हें एक्सटेंशन दिया जा रहा है। उनको प्रमोशन दिये जा रहे हैं। न्यायालय ने उनके मामले में क्या कहा? Extra Constitutional Authorities के घरों पर एजेन्सीज के हैड्स जाकर वहां से ऑर्डर्स लेते हैं। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात दूसरी क्या हो सकती है? अगर टेलिफोन रिकॉर्ड्स निकालकर देखें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि ऑर्डर्स कहां से लिए जा रहे हैं।

तीन सालों में, जो आपके साथ सहमत नहीं हैं, उन्हें या तो आपने कम्युनल बना दिया या एंटी-नेशनल बना दिया। मेरे विचार से इससे ऊपर उठने की जरूरत है। क्या यही आपका परिवर्तन है, क्या यही आपका बदलाव है?

नोटबंदी की बात यहां काफी हुई। मैं उसमें आपका ज्यादा वक्त लेना नहीं चाहता लेकिन जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, आरंभ में हम लोगों ने भी कहा और नोटबंदी या demonitization को सपोर्ट किया, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जैसा कहा, हमने माना कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार कम होगा, इससे काला धन बाहर आएगा, इससे देश में जो टैररिस्ट एक्टीविटीज हैं, आतंकवाद रुक जाएगा, लेकिन अल्टीमेटली क्या हुआ? कुछ नहीं हुआ। देश को कुछ नहीं मिला, बल्कि आपने पूरे देश के लोगों को लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया, चाहे वह बूढ़ा हो, जवान हो, बच्चा हो, मां हो, बेटी हो, बहू हो, कोई भी हो। मैं एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। एक बूढ़ा बाप लाइन में खड़ा हुआ था। उसकी बेटी की शादी थी। बैंक से पैसे मिल जाएं तो बेटी की शादी कर सके लेकिन बेचारा लाइन में खड़ा-खड़ा मर गया। उसका निधन हो गया, इंतकाल हो गया। फिर बेटी लाइन में लग गई क्योंकि अपने बाप की अंतिम क्रिया के लिए उसके पास पैसे नहीं थे। इससे बड़ी अफसोस की बात और क्या हो सकती है? बिना सोचे-समझे आपने जो फैसला लिया, अल्टीमेटली नोटबंदी से क्या मिला? क्या सारे-के-सारे पैसे आ गए। कुछ ज्यादा पैसे भी आ गए। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। आपकी आर.बी.आई. या रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया किस तरह से काम कर रही थी — क्या रिवर्स बैंक ऑफ इंडिया बन गई थी? हर रोज नए फतवे निकल रहे थे। नियम चेंज किए जा रहे थे। नोटिफिकेशन निकाले जा रहे थे। आखिर, नए नोट कहां गए जो इतने सारे आपने प्रिंट किए थे? आखिर जो भी है, जब आपने इतने सारे नोट प्रिंट किए थे, तो नये नोट कहां गये? इसमें अभी भी restrictions हैं, मैं अपने पूरे पैसे नहीं निकाल सकता। आखिर पैसा कहां गया? बाहर 10 प्रतिशत, 20 प्रतिशत, 30 प्रतिशत पर लोग अपने काले धन को एक्सचेंज कर रहे थे। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सबसे बड़ा स्कैम है और इसके बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए कि ये पैसे कैसे एक्सचेंज हो रहे थे? ये लोग कौन थे, जो पैसे एक्सचेंज कर रहे थे, इसके बारे में भी हमें सोचना होगा, इसके बारे में इन्वेस्टिगेशन करनी होगी।

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

दुनिया में हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही थी। यूपीए के समय में 8 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट थी, लेकिन अब आप पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस के नाम पर 6.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को बेहतरीन गिनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और वह भी नई गणना से! हकीकत यह है कि आप अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान 8 प्रतिशत का ग्रोथ रेट कभी हासिल नहीं कर पाएंगे। चाहे आप यह कह लें कि आप 8 प्रतिशत के ग्रोथ रेट पर पहुँच जाएँगे, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि आप 8 प्रतिशत के ग्रोथ रेट पर पहुँच पाएँगे। आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? कहा जा रहा है कि देश बदल रहा है, परिवर्तन हो रहा है, लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं बदला। उस पर मैं आगे आऊँगा, लेकिन जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का सवाल है, हमारे मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, ये अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किसानों की क्या हालत है। वे परेशान हैं, उनकी स्थिति दयनीय है। आपने नोटबंदी का डिसीजन उस वक्त पर लिया, जब उनकी फसल आने वाली थी। उसे वे लोग बेच नहीं पाए और जो नई फसल उनको उगानी थी, उसके लिए उनको पैसे नहीं मिल रहे थे, क्योंकि उनके पास बीज के पैसे नहीं थे, खाद के पैसे नहीं थे। आपने इन लोगों को बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति में डाल दिया। किसानों के नाम पर आप कह रहे हैं कि 40 प्रतिशत किसान कल्याण में वृद्धि हुई, लेकिन किसानों के लिए बजट में सिर्फ 6.14 परसेंट वृद्धि हुई।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कृषि विकास योजना की बात की है। बजट तो आपने 12 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया और आप बैंकों द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से दिए जाने वाले कर्ज को अपनी उपलब्धि के रूप में गिना रहे हैं। आपने कृषि योग्य भूमि में 57 प्रतिशत सिंचाई की बुनियादी सुविधाओं की बात की है। आपने कहा है कि सिंचाई की सुविधाओं में 57 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी और उसके लिए 1,450 करोड़ रुपये रख दिए गए, लेकिन उसमें से हजार करोड़ रुपये तो ब्याज में जाएँगे, आपके पास क्या बचेगा? सिर्फ 400 करोड़ रुपये! फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम-प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, लेकिन जिन्होंने कृषि के लिए लोन नहीं लिया है, उनके कवरेज में सिर्फ 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यूपी, बिहार में जब फलड आया, जब बारिश आई, तो इस स्कीम का लाभ नहीं मिला। ये सब बातें पेपर पर हैं, मैं इनकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन आपकी जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं, उनको मैं गिनाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने पहले के अभिभाषण में कहा था- Per drop, more crop. पता नहीं वह ड्रॉप भी कहा गया और वह ड्रॉप भी कहा गया, लेकिन जब drought आया तो सरकार का रवैया कुछ और ही था। न कोई टीम भेजी गई, न उसे सीरियसली लिया गया। Drought में किसी को राहत नहीं मिली, न तो किसी को मदद मिली। मेरे ख्याल से ये जो उपलब्धियाँ आप गिनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, ये सिर्फ कागजी हैं। बेचारा किसान मेहनत करता है, रात और दिन मजदूरी करता है, लेकिन ultimately उसको क्या मिला? आप कह रहे हैं कि किसान को बहुत कुछ मिला है, तो इतनी आत्महत्याएँ क्यों हो रही हैं? किसान आज परेशान है, वह मारा-मारा घूम रहा है, उसकी कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। आपने किसानों की उपज का 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफा देने की बात की थी, लेकिन वह सिर्फ जुमला बनकर रह गया। उसके बावजूद, आपने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया कि किसानों की आय को हम लोग वर्ष 2020 में दोगुना कर देंगे। पता नहीं आप वर्ष 2020 में कहां से उसको दोगुना करेंगे? क्योंकि आप तो रहने वाले नहीं हैं, वर्ष 2020 में जब आप ही नहीं रहेंगे तो उनकी आय को आप कहां से दोगुना करेंगे?

किसानों के बाद अब मैं एससीज़ और एसटीज़ पर आता हूँ, जिनके बारे में शरद यादव जी और सीताराम येचुरी जी भी बात कर रहे थे। इस सरकार ने सिर्फ किसानों से नहीं, बल्कि एससीज़ और एसटीज़ के साथ भी विश्वासघात किया है, उनको * किया है। वर्ष 2016 में रोहित वेमुला से लेकर उना में दलितों पर अत्याचार हुआ। पिछले साल दलित उद्यमियों के लिए Stand-up India की शुरुआत की थी, आपने 2,000 करोड़ रुपये देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन कितना दिया? सिर्फ 200 करोड़ रुपये! यह * नहीं है तो और क्या है? यह है आपका बदलाव, यह है आपका परिवर्तन? मैं इकोनॉमिक सर्वे की बात कर रहा था, लेकिन शर्म की बात तो यह है कि इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में कहीं पर दलित का जिक्र नहीं किया गया। यहां आप बात कर रहे हैं एससी और दलित की। वजह क्या है, हमारे एससी, एसटी भाई-बहन जितना हिस्सा लेने के लिए हकदार हैं, उसे आधा कर दिया गया है। "In the merged scenario of Plan and Non-Plan, estimates following the Jadhav guidelines mandate allocating a minimum of 4.63 per cent under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and 2.39 per cent under the Tribal Sub-Plan of the total Budgetary allocation of the Union." In that case, the denied and misallocated amount should total ₹ 71,139 crores for the SC and ₹ 34,000 crores for the ST." लेकिन आपने दिया क्या? एससी के लिए 4.63 परसेंट होना चाहिए, एसटी के लिए 2.39 परसेंट होना चाहिए, जिसको आपने आधा करके रख दिया है। दलितों के लिए जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान था, उसको आपने कल्याण योजना में बनाकर रख दिया एससी, एसटी के लिए। रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बात कर रहे थे दिव्यांग की, विकलांग की। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका नाम विकलांग से दिव्यांग कर दिया। वैसे बहुत बड़ी बात कर दी। लेकिन मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस दिन उन्होंने यह किया तो उसी दिन जो एसोसिएशन थी, इसको उन्होंने अपोज़ किया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि "Several Disabled People's Organisations on Friday strongly objected to the use of the term 'Divyang' to address the disabled people community and urged Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, not to use it and to replace it as 'Viklang'." वे लोग खुद विरोध कर रहे हैं, सिर्फ आपको क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं कुछ परिवर्तन दिखना है, कहीं न कहीं कुछ चेंज करना है, कहीं न कहीं कुछ बदलाव करना है, लेकिन कभी यह भी नहीं सोचना है कि जो आप परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं या जो आप बदलाव कर रहे हैं, वह आप सही मायने के लिए कर रहे हैं, सही चीज के लिए कर रहे हैं या गलत चीज के लिए कर रहे हैं। इस देश में दिव्यांग की जो संख्या है, वह 2 करोड़ 60 लाख है। उसमें से एंप्लॉएबल कितने हैं? वे 1 करोड़ 60 लाख हैं। उसमें सिर्फ employed कितने हैं? 60 lakhs are employed. अभी भी एक करोड़ ऐसे डिसएबल्ड हैं दिव्यांग या विकलांग, जिनको रोजगार नहीं मिलना है। सरकार दिव्यांगों के लिए बड़ी बातें करती है, लेकिन बजट में The Right to Disabilities Act के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। यूपीए टाइम पर जो 5 प्रतिशत का प्रावधान था, वह घटाकर आपने 4 प्रतिशत कर दिया। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ सोशल जस्टिस की वेबसाइट पर डिसएबल के लिए जॉब लिस्ट अभी भी अवेलेबल नहीं हैं। जो लिस्टिंग है, वह अवेलेबल नहीं है कि कहां-कहां जॉब्स उपलब्ध हैं, कहां-कहां नौकरियां उपलब्ध हैं? वह भी अवेलेबल नहीं है। जो मुझे कहा गया है, कितना सही है, कितना गलत है, आप वेरिफाई कर सकते हैं। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी गुजरात में चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकारी नौकरी में विकलांग को या

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

डिसएबल्ड को इतनी नौकरी या जॉब्स दी गई हों। इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है? आप बात कर रहे हैं विकलांग की, दिव्यांग की, सबसे ज्यादा अगर कोई काम रहे हैं डिसएबल्ड के लिए, विकलांग के लिए और दिव्यांग के लिए, तो एनजीओज कर रहे हैं। जो 'जयपुर फुट' के नाम से जाना जाता है, वह बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहा है। अभी मेरे यहां भी कैम्प किया था दो दिन के लिए। अगर वे अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हैं, उसका श्रेय अगर किसी को जाना चाहिए तो यूपीए की सरकार को जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि सीएसआर से जो फंड उनको मिल रहा है, ज्यादातर उसी से वे काम कर रहे हैं और आप बात कर रहे हैं दिव्यांग की और विकलांग की। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ यश लेने के लिए बात करना, यह सही बात नहीं है। मैं इस सरकार से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार पर वास्तविक सेवाओं के बजाए केवल भाषण सेवा का जुनून सवार है, सिर्फ जुमला सेवा का जुनून सवार है। यह सरकार यह नहीं सोचती कि जमीन पर क्या अच्छा लगता है, बल्कि यह सरकार यह सोचती है कि विज्ञापन में क्या अच्छा लगता है, सिर्फ एडवर्टाइजमेंट, सिर्फ फोटोग्राफ। हर जगह एडवर्टाइजमेंट, जैसे यह सरकार पूरी विज्ञापन पर चल रही है, एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर चल रही है। आपके पैसे सुरक्षित हैं, सिर्फ यह कहने से तो काम नहीं चलता। जब बैंक में जाते हैं तो वहां उनको अपने पूरे पैसे भी नहीं मिल सकते। अपने पैसे जो खुद नहीं ले सकते महीनों तक, उसे आप कह दो कि आपके पैसे सुरक्षित हैं। हरेक जगह जहां आप जाओ, आपको एडवर्टाइजमेंट मिलेगा।

सब्सिडी की बड़ी बात हो रही थी, महिलाओं को कहीं से सब्सिडी लेकर गैस के कनेक्शन दिए गए। कोई मुफ्त में तो नहीं दिए गए। जो भी बिल आता है, वह उसकी पेमेंट कर रही है। सिर्फ एक कनेक्शन आपने दिया होगा, बहुत अच्छी बात है। हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन एससी, एसटी, — जो down-trodden हैं, जो ओबीसी हैं, उनके बजट में आपने कटौती की है। उनकी जो सारी योजनाएं थीं, उनके जो सारे प्रोग्राम थे, वे बंद हो गए। आप महिलाओं की बात कर रहे हैं। उस दिन रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी कह रहे थे कि अब की बार एक महिला अधिकारी द्वारा परेड का नेतृत्व करना देश के लिए गर्व की बात है। अच्छी बात है। We are also proud of that. ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिलाएं आएँ, यह बहुत ही जरूरी है, लेकिन रक्षा मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा? रक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि सेना में कोई महिला यूनिट नहीं होगी। इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है? 'No plan for women in army combat role', Parrikar tells Rajya Sabha. एक तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि महिलाओं को हम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो आपके डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, जो रक्षा मंत्री हैं, वे इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं।

सर, 31 दिसम्बर, 2016 को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि "गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए नयी योजना की घोषणा" अब उन्हें पता ही नहीं था कि उनके लिए पहले से ही योजना थी। हकीकत यह है कि फूड सिक्योरिटी योजना के तहत यह अधिकार दिया गया था, लेकिन सरकार ढाई साल तक यह बात टालती रही और फिर announcement कर रहे हैं कि जैसे उन्होंने कर दिया। आप ऐसी चीजें क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या यह आपका परिवर्तन है? क्या यह आपका बदलाव है? महिलाओं के आरक्षण का क्या हुआ? पुलिस आधुनिकीकरण की बात हो रही है, लेकिन उसका जो फंड है, जो धन है, जो राशि उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें कटौती की गयी है। जीडीपी के हिसाब से डिफेंस में होने वाले खर्च में कटौती की गयी है। क्या यह आपका परिवर्तन है? क्या यह आपका बदलाव है?

आपने डिजिटल इंडिया के बारे में कहा। सन् 2016 तक ये लोग सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को broadband से जोड़ने वाले थे। ये कह रहे थे कि broadband से हम सारी पंचायतों को जोड़ देंगे, लेकिन ultimately लक्ष्य क्या प्राप्त किया, target क्या प्राप्त किया — केवल 26 प्रतिशत। पता नहीं, 2016 भी निकल गया और सिर्फ 26 प्रतिशत को इन्होंने broadband से जोड़ा। "आधार" के लिए ये लोग कह रहे थे कि आप "आधार" ले आए — जरूर हम ले आए। रमेश जी बैठे हैं, लेकिन हम लोग, जो उनकी privacy है, जो उनकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है, उसकी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। आज क्या हो रहा है? आज उनकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी लीक हो रही है।

इसी प्रकार उन्होंने JAM की बात की, जन-धन आधार मोबाइल के बारे में कहा। मूवर JAM की बात कर रहे थे। सच्चाई यह है कि आज आपकी सारी योजनाएं jam हो चुकी हैं, आपकी कोई योजना चल नहीं रही है। बजट में जिस तरह से प्रावधान होना चाहिए, नहीं है अगर प्रावधान है भी, तो भी उसका implementation नहीं हो रहा है। आपने पुदुचेरी में बात की थी, 'Direct Benefit Transfer' की, लेकिन ultimately क्या हुआ — वह विफल हो गया, jam हो गया और फिर बंद हो गया। आप Smart Cities की बात कर रहे हैं। Smart Cities में अजीम प्रेमजी ने दो दिन पहले क्या कहा? उन्होंने कहा कि 'Smart Cities project more talk than action'. आप Smart Cities की बात कर रहे हैं! अजीम प्रेमजी, जो आपकी तारीफ कर रहे थे, जो बात कर रहे थे कि बहुत अच्छी गवर्नमेंट है, आज वे आपको यह सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं।

आप स्वास्थ्य की बात कर रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य समिति के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा। सर, उन्होंने एक और बात की थी — "स्वच्छ भारत" की बात। उन्होंने कहा था कि सन् 2016 तक 4 हजार शहर और 6 लाख गांव ODF, Open Defecation Free, "खुले में शौच से मुक्त" हो जाएंगे। पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ? आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सिर्फ 141 शहरों में आप यह काम कर पाए हैं और गांवों का तो अता-पता ही नहीं है कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है? सफाई ऐसे नहीं होती है। आप कह रहे थे कि आपने तीन लाख toilets बना दिए, लेकिन जहां toilets हैं, वहां पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। आप सफाई करने निकले हैं! अगर सफाई करनी है तो जो आपका झाड़ू है, वह साफ होना चाहिए। मानसिकता अच्छी होनी चाहिए। अगर मानसिकता सही है तो सफाई सही होगी। आप जो स्वच्छता की बात करते हैं, उसके लिए सबसे पहले अगर किसी चीज की जरूरत है तो सही मानसिकता की, उसे सही करना होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह बात इसलिए कर रहा हूं कि आप परिवर्तन की बात कर रहे हैं, आप बदलाव की बात कर रहे हैं। उस दिन रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बात कर रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)... गुजरात में आपको मालूम है। आपको मालूम है, अभी भी सौराष्ट्र में किस तरह से स्वच्छता अभियान चल रहा है? आप बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। उस दिन रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी महिलाओं के बारे में कह रहे थे। वे पी. वी. सिंधु, साक्षी मलिक, दीपा करमाकर के बारे में बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब उनकी सरकार नहीं थी, तब भी ये लोग उत्कृष्ट और बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन किया करते थे, ऐसा नहीं है कि आपकी सरकार ने कुछ किया, इसीलिए उन्हें मेडल मिला या अवार्ड मिला। वर्ष 2014 के राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में खेल प्रतिभा खोज प्रणाली बनाने की बात कही थी, पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ? इस बात को करीबन तीन साल हो गए। आपके सब वायदे ही वायदे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): खेल प्रतिभा वाली यह स्कीम तो अभी चल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाकी आपने सत्य कहा है या असत्य कहा है, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें इंप्रूवमेंट हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अहमद पटेल: खेल प्रतिभा खोज प्रणाली कैसी चल रही है, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो स्कीम की घोषणा की है वह तो ठीक तरह से चलनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अभी तो आप आए हैं, अभी तो छह-महीने, साल हुआ है। विजय गोयल जी, हम अपेक्षा करेंगे कि आप आगे चलकर कुछ अच्छा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्वास्थ्य नीति और स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना की घोषणा पिछले साल की थी, वह भी लाल किले से घोषणा की गई थी। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का क्या हुआ, मुझे नहीं मालूम। सिर्फ घोषणाएं ही घोषणाएं हो रही हैं, सिर्फ बातें ही बातें हो रही हैं, सिर्फ वायदे ही वायदे हो रहे हैं। अच्छा, नार्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में बात करते हैं। उत्तर पूर्व को तो अष्ट लक्ष्मी कहते हैं, लेकिन अष्ट लक्ष्मी के साथ आपने क्या किया? अरुणाचल की सरकार, जहां पर आप थे ही नहीं, क्योंकि आपको राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के लिए वोट चाहिए, इसलिए वहां की सरकार गिरा दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरुणाचल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बना दी और आज नागालैंड में क्या हो रहा है, इसे आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। उत्तराखंड देवभूमि मानी जाती है और उत्तराखंड के साथ आपने छेड़खानी की, इसको आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में LoP ने बहुत कुछ बताया है, इसलिए मैं उसके बारे में ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं।

आप लोग भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए लोकपाल का होना जरूरी है। यह वर्ष 2014 में कहा था और मेरी सरकार इसके लिए कानून बनाने का समर्थन करेगी और जरूरी नियमों का अनुपालन करेगी। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि न्याय मिलने में देरी, न्याय नहीं मिलने जैसा है, बराबर है। मेरी सरकार हमारी न्याय प्रणाली में लम्बित पड़े हुए मामलों को निपटाने के लिए एक बहुकोणीय रुख अख्तियार करेगी। करीबन तीन साल हो गए हैं, क्या हुआ लोकपाल का? क्या हो रहा है न्यायपालिकाओं में? शर्म की बात तो यह है कि फॉरमर चीफ जस्टिस को जजों के तबादले करने के लिए, नियुक्तियां करने के लिए रोना पड़ा। इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है? भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए सबसे बड़ा हथियार प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां होती हैं। वे एजेंसियां किस तरह से काम कर रही हैं, इसको आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां इस तरह से काम कर रही हैं, जैसे राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही के लिए ये एजेंसियां बनाई गई हों। मेरे ख्याल से ये बातें अच्छी नहीं हैं। इस साल यह बात फैलाई जा रही है कि जो अवॉर्ड योग्य पात्र हैं, उनको ही अवॉर्ड दिए गए हैं। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बड़े जोरों से इस बात को कह रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साठ साल में जो अवॉर्ड दिए गए, जो पुरस्कार दिए गए, क्या वे गलत दिए गए? क्या ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम आज़ाद योग्य नहीं थे? क्या सिस्टर निर्मला योग्य नहीं थीं? क्या जयपुर फुट को बनाने वाले बी.आर. मेहता योग्य नहीं थे? हम भी गिनवा सकते हैं, तीन साल में कई नाम हैं, जिनको मैं गिनवा सकता हूं। गुजरात से अभी किसी को अवॉर्ड दिया है, मैं भी गिनवा सकता हूं कि किस तरह से पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन के तौर पर ये अवॉर्ड दिए गए हैं। मैं ज्यादा इसमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। ठीक है, इस बार आपने कुछ अच्छे अवॉर्ड दिए होंगे। इसका मतलब यह

नहीं है कि पिछले साठ साल में जो अवॉर्ड दिए गए, वे बिल्कुल खराब थे और वे योग्य नहीं थे। कम से कम अवॉर्ड के नाम पर तो राजनीति करना बंद कर दीजिए। इस पर तो पोलिटिक्स न करें। अवॉर्ड देना कोई सरकार की बड़ी सिद्धि नहीं है, जैसे सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी सिद्धि कर दी और बहुत बड़ा अचीवमेंट कर दिया।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में simultaneously election के बारे में बात की है। इस पर मैं कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जब भी आप कोई डिसिज़न लें, तो मेरे ख्याल से इसमें एक आम सहमति बनानी जरूरी है, consensus बनाना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

उपसभापति जी, यह सरकार गरीबों के लिए नहीं, बल्कि कुछ अमीरों के प्रति समर्पित है। आज किसान बदहाल हैं, एससी/एसटी आज संसाधनों की कमी झेल रहे हैं, अल्पसंख्यक डरे हुए हैं। छोटे व्यापारी, मध्यम वर्ग नुकसान झेल रहा है। आजकल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में तीन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करना बंद कर दिया है। एक तो "मित्रों" कहना बंद कर दिया है, दूसरे "नोटबंदी" कहना बंद कर दिया है और तीसरे नौकरी के बारे में, जॉब के बारे में कहना बंद कर दिया है। मुझे नहीं मालूम क्यों बंद कर दिया है? किस का साथ और किस का विकास, किसी को पता नहीं है। जागने वाले की बात हुई, लेकिन हमने सुना है कि आजकल भजिए वालों और चाय वालों पर भी ई.डी. के रेड पड़ रही है। मुझे पता नहीं, उस पर जांच करने की जरूरत है या नहीं? मंत्री जी ने जनशक्ति की बात की, लेकिन जनशक्ति तभी आती है, जब मन की बात नहीं, जन की बात सुनी जाती है।

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट में अपना वक्तव्य खत्म करूंगा। मान्यवर, हमारा देश प्राचीन देश है। यह भूमि संतों की भूमि है। यहां जगाने वालों की जरूरत नहीं है, यहां काम करने वालों की जरूरत है क्योंकि सिर्फ जगाने वालों से काम नहीं होता। यहां कोई साथी कह रहे थे कि कोई जगाने वाला आ गया, जिस ने देश को जगा दिया। सर, जगाने वाला आएगा और देश जाग जाएगा, यह बहुत ही भयावह है। It is dangerous. हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि किसी जगाने वाले के बिना हम मंगल ग्रह तक पहुंच गए हैं।

महोदय, अभी परिवर्तन की बात की जा रही थी। राजा राम मोहन राय ने कहा था कि परिवर्तन से बड़ी होती है परिभाषा। उन्नति से दुर्गति को भी परिवर्तन कहते हैं, जो आज हो रही है। उजाले से अंधेरे को भी परिवर्तन कहते हैं, आशा से निराशा को भी परिवर्तन कहते हैं। गांधी जी की नकल करने से पहले गांधी जी के कहे को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि दूसरों को बदलने से पहले खुद अपने आपको बदलो। जब तक हम अपने आप को नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं बदलने वाला। मान्यवर, अच्छी बात है कि इस अभिभाषण में गांधी जी और "मनरेगा" की बात की गयी है, लेकिन सरकार में बैठे लोग, अपने नायकों को ही अभिभाषण में भूल गए हैं। अच्छा ही हुआ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अपने नायकों को ही भूल जाते हैं, उन पर जनता क्या भरोसा करेगी?

उपसभापति जी, अंत में इतना ही कहूंगा कि सरकार कह रही है कि देश बदल रहा है। अब सिर्फ 24 महीने बाकी हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि कुछ भी नहीं बदला है। विड़ियों ने कहा, चमन बदल गया, गुलों ने कहा गुलशन बदल गया, रविशंकर जी ने कहा, देश बदल गया, लेकिन पीछे से जनता की आवाज आयी, देश वहीं-का-वहीं है। अगर बदला है तो सिर्फ और सिर्फ किसी की चाल बदली है, किसी का चेहरा बदला है और किसी का अंदाज़ बदला है। सरकार में सिर्फ अहम है,

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

5.00 P.M.

अभिमान है और गुरुर है। 2019 में यह गुरुर भी टूट जाएगा, यह अभिमान भी टूट जाएगा। अगर देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, तरक्की और प्रगति करनी है, तो जो गांधी जी ने कहा था, हमारे संतों ने कहा था, उसे ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के समर्थन की औपचारिकता निभाते हुए अपना वक्तव्य खत्म करता हूँ और उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का वक्त दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर हमने क्रम संख्या 1 से 78 तक संशोधन रखे हैं। उनको सम्बद्ध किया जाये। महोदय, मुझे समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से बोलने का मौका दिया गया है, मैं अपने नेता माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी और माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश का चहुमुखी विकास किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prasadji, your party has only three minutes left.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, उनकी maiden speech थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take five minutes.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, संजय सेठ जी की maiden speech थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; this kind of strategy of giving the maiden speech to the last speaker is not good. How can it be? Don't try to make this kind of a strategy. I will not treat it your maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nishadji, this will not be treated as your maiden speech.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, मेरी maiden speech नहीं, श्री संजय सेठ जी की maiden speech थी।

श्री उपसभापति: पहली maiden speech थी, यह ठीक है। So, you take five minutes more.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा जो अभिभाषण दिया गया है, उसमें सरकार की तरफ से जो कहा गया है, वे केवल असत्य वायदे हैं। आज किसान अपने को ठगा सा महसूस कर रहा है। पूरे देश का किसान तबाह व बरबाद हो गया है। नोटबंदी के बाद किसान की यह दशा हुई है कि उसका अपना उत्पादन टमाटर, मटर और आलू खेत में ही सड़ गया है, जिसके कारण लोगों ने उसको नदी, नालों और समुद्र में फेंकने का काम किया है। आज जिस तरह से कृषि उत्पाद के दाम घटे हैं, तो इससे किसान को उसका लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिल रहा है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इसका कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, जबकि पश्चिमी देशों में और अमरीका जैसे शक्तिशाली देशों में किसान की उपज के मूल्य की गारंटी ली जाती है। जो भी किसान उपज पैदा करता है, उस पर लागत और नफा

लगाकर सरकार खुद उसको खरीदने का काम करती है, भले ही बाद में सरकार उसको समुद्र में फेंकने का काम करे, लेकिन किसान को कोई घाटा नहीं होने दिया जाता है। दूसरी तरफ यहां पर बातें तो बड़ी की जाती हैं कि हम किसानों को फसल बीमा देंगे, लेकिन पूरे देश में फसल बीमे का कहीं अता-पता ही नहीं है। अधिकारी उनके आंकड़ों के चक्र में फंसे हैं, कहते हैं कि हम हर खेत को पानी देंगे। हमारे बुंदेलखंड का हाल बेहाल है। आज वहां पर पीने के पानी की समस्या है, सिंचाई के पानी की समस्या है तथा अन्ना प्रथा से किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हो रही है। जानवरों के लिए पानी की समस्या है। वहां पर सर्दियों में किसान अपनी खेती के लिए खेत में ही पड़ा रहता है। उसको वहां कोई बिच्छू काट लेता है, सांप काट लेता या कोई पागल सियार काट लेता है। वहां तरह की तमाम घटनाएं हो रही हैं। मान्यवर, इस अभिभाषण में बुंदेलखंड का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और न ही बजट में है। बुन्देलखण्ड के किसानों का कर्जा माफ किया जाना चाहिए। खाद, बीज का निःशुल्क इन्तजाम होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से नोटबंदी आई और सरकार ने online के लिए ATM और Paytm के बारे में कहा कि इसका प्रयोग करो, तो मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप स्वच्छता अभियान में अरबों-करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो आप बता रहे हैं कि आपको कहां लैट्रीन जाना चाहिए और कहां नहीं जाना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ आप ATM और Paytm के बारे में कह रहे हैं। वह आदमी कैसे ATM और Paytm ऑपरेट कर पाएगा, जिस आदमी को आप सिखा रहे हो कि कहां लैट्रीन के लिए बैठना चाहिए और कहां नहीं बैठना चाहिए? जब तक देश में हर आदमी के पास अपना मकान नहीं होगा, हर आदमी शिक्षित नहीं होगा, हर आदमी को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा तब तक यह कैसे संभव होगा? इस समय देश का नौजवान परेशान है और वह अपनी दिशा से इधर-उधर धूम रहा है। देश में नोटबंदी के बाद से जितने धंधे व कुटीर उद्योग-धंधे थे, वे सारे के सारे उद्योग-धंधे बंद हो गए हैं। गुजरात से लेकर नोएडा, गाजियाबाद, मुम्बई और सूरत सभी जगह रोजगार बंद हो गए हैं। आज करोड़ों लोग बेरोजगार होकर अपने घरों में चले गए हैं। आज उनके लिए कोई रोजगार नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी 'मनरेगा' की बात कर रहे थे, आज 'मनरेगा' का भी बुरा हाल है। आप 'मनरेगा' को फंड दे नहीं रहे हैं। आज उसमें इतनी परेशानियां हैं कि जब तक टेक्नीकल इंजीनियर उसका एस्टिमेट नहीं बनाएगा, उसकी MB नहीं करेगा और बिना पैसे के वह MB नहीं करता है, वह बिना पैसे के एस्टिमेट नहीं बनाता है, तो फिर कैसे यह सफल होगा? कैसे लेन-देन सफल होगा? उसकी पादर्शिता के लिए नियम बनाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान बेहाल है, परेशान है और तमाम दिक्कतें हैं, मैं यहां अपनी मोटी-मोटी बातें रखना चाहूंगा। हम लोग यहां उनको बार-बार उठाते हैं। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कश्यप, कहार, निषाद, केवट, मल्लाह, धीमर और तुराहा को परिभाषित करने के लिए कई बार भारत सरकार को संस्तुतियां दीं हैं। पूरे देश में तमाम पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, अनुसूचित जातियां हैं जिन्हें परिभाषित नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह भारत सरकार का काम है कि वह इनकी विसंगतियां दूर करे। चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र, चाहे बिहार और छत्तीसगढ़ हो, सभी प्रदेशों से मांग आ रही है, प्रस्ताव आ रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि इन विसंगतियों को दूर करने का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

मान्यवर, आज पूरे देश में लोग परेशान और बेहाल हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस तरह से बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है। जिस तरह से लोगों की आमदनी घटी है, उससे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री अखिलेश यादव ने 102 नंबर, 108 नंबर चलाने का काम किया है, जिसकी वजह से दस मिनट में, पंद्रह मिनट में प्रसव से पीड़ित महिला के पास गाड़ी पहुंच जाती है और अस्पताल पहुंचाने का काम करती है, वह सराहनीय कदम है। उन्होंने 100 नंबर चलाने का काम भी किया है, जिसके तहत पुलिस पंद्रह मिनट के अंदर अपराध को कंट्रोल करने का काम करती है।

सर, एक तरफ यह व्यवस्था है, दूसरी तरफ आप रेलगाड़ियों की हालत देखिए। आपके पास जाकर यात्री टिकट बनवाता है, लेकिन जिस तरह से टूँस-टूँस कर गाड़ी भरी जाती है, यात्री लैट्रिन के रूम में घुस जाते हैं, ट्रेन के ऊपर चढ़ जाते हैं, वह दयनीय स्थिति होती है, इसलिए आप उतनी व्यवस्था कीजिए, आप ट्रेन्स की व्यवस्था कीजिए, क्योंकि जब आदमी पैसा देता है, टिकट बनवाता है, तो उसके बैठने का भी इंतजाम होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप ट्रेनों के डिब्बे नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, पटरी में सुधार नहीं कर रहे हैं। रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, अन्य तमाम चीजें हैं, आप उसका भी डायवर्जन करने का काम करते हैं कि किसकी वजह से हो गई? जांच-पड़ताल कराने का काम करते हैं।

मान्यवर, इस तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, आज अपराधी खुलेआम घूम रहे हैं। आपने ऐसा कानून बनाया है कि सात साल से नीचे सजा वाले को कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकता है। हाई कोर्ट ने, उच्च न्यायालय ने कह दिया है। बड़ा आदमी, दबंग आदमी गरीब आदमी को पीटने का काम करता है, उसके हाथ, पैर तोड़ देता है। एफ.आई.आर. लिख दी जाती है, लेकिन पुलिस उसको जेल नहीं भेज पाती है। मान्यवर, वह उसको दुबारा से पीटने का काम करता है। जहां पहले उसका एक हाथ तोड़ा था, अब एक पैर भी तोड़ने का काम करता है कि जाओ, मेरी एफ.आई.आर. कराओ। मान्यवर, केंद्र को इस तरफ पहल करके कानून बनाना चाहिए। जो पीड़ित और परेशान लोग हैं, उनको मदद मिलनी चाहिए। आज जिस तरह से पूरे देश में बेरोजगारी, महंगाई बढ़ रही है, वह चिंताजनक है। आपने कहा था कि दाल के दाम आसमान में चले गए हैं, आपने कहा था कि हम महंगाई को समाप्त करेंगे, बेरोजगारी समाप्त करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम पूरा हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, हमारा 18 मिनट का टाइम था। मेडेन स्पीच संजय सेठ जी ने दी थी। हम आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि हमने जो संशोधन दिए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपको बताया था कि आपके पांच मिनट हैं, आपके पांच मिनट पूरे हो चुके हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: हमारे वे सारे संशोधन मान लिए जाएं और मैं अपने संशोधनों पर बल देता हूं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Next speaker is Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth; not here. Next is Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have carefully gone through the hon. President's speech but I did not find even an *iota* of reference to the special-category status that was promised to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Not only the special-category status but certain other assurances also, which were given by the Government at the time of division of the State and subsequently, do not find any place in the hon. President's speech. Therefore, Sir, I would like to bring the following points to the notice of the august House. In fact, I have proposed some of the amendments and I request the august House to add the same to the Presidential Address.

In particular, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the special-category status, which has been assured to the State of Andhra Pradesh is, in fact, a sentiment of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is a lifeline for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I would like to explain the sequence of events even at the cost of repetition. I would like to repeat some of the issues in this regard because some of the Members were not present at that time.

Sir, I would like to recall the assurance given at the time of division of the State of Andhra Pradesh by the then Prime Minister of this country in the month of February, 2014 that the divided Andhra Pradesh would be granted special-category status. This was the assurance that was given by the then Prime Minister, Manmohan Singhji, on the floor of this House, and, many of the Members were present at that point of time. And it was the UPA-II Government that was headed by Manmohan Singhji. Further, Sir, on 2nd March, 2014, the Union Cabinet passed a Resolution granting the Special Category status to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the Resolution that had been passed by the respected Union Cabinet on 2nd March, 2014 was forwarded to the then Planning Commission, which was in existence at that point of time, for implementation of the Special Category status. I draw the kind attention of the hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, please listen to me. In fact, it is very unfortunate that most of the Ministers are conspicuously absent. I thought I would present my points when all the Ministers were present. In fact, except one or two, none of the Ministers are present here even to take note of the points which I am making.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, I have two legal questions, two questions of law. In fact, the author of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, my colleague, Shri Jairam Rameshji, was here sometime back. I thought at least he would be here when I raise this issue. Sir, the question of law which I am referring to is — in fact, I am asking the Minister, he is present here — can a decision taken by the Union Cabinet go unimplemented? This is a question of law which I am raising in this august House. Sir, the decision that had been taken on 2nd March, 2014 and which was forwarded to the then Planning Commission for implementation, is not implemented even today. What is the sanctity of a Union Cabinet decision then? Sir, what is the legal recourse in such a scenario? The NDA Government which took over subsequently refused to implement the decision that had been taken by the then Union Cabinet on 2nd March, 2014 on the premise that the neighbouring States are opposing it. On the one hand, the hon. Minister, Venkaiahji says that the Special Category Status is not *sanjeevani*, on the other hand, the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister also says that the Special Category Status is not *sanjeevani*. On some pretext or the other, the NDA Government is not inclined to implement the decision that had been taken by the then Union Cabinet on 2nd March, 2014. Further, the NDA Government says that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has not recommended, or, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has stated that no further Special Category status should be granted to any of the States. I am asking the NDA Government: Where is it mentioned in the Fourteenth Finance Commission Report? Is it stated anywhere in the Report that no more Special Category Status would be granted further to any of the States? To the best of my knowledge, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has merely stated that it has not made any distinction between the Special Category States and the other States in so far as Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants are concerned. This is the only reference that has been made in the Fourteenth Finance Commission's Report. This NDA Government has not implemented it on the pretext that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has opposed it and the neighbouring States are opposing it, and the Planning Commission which was in existence at that point of time — in fact, the Planning Commission was still in existence for ten months or so after the NDA Government came into force — never implemented it. The Planning Commission has never implemented it. Now the question is: What is the recourse left if a decision taken by the Union Government is not implemented? Is this the regard that you are showing to the decision of the Union Cabinet? That is the question of law that I am raising on the floor of the august House.

Former Prime Minister in the month of February, 2014 stated that the Special Category Status would be granted to Andhra Pradesh. In fact, Venkaiahji was in the

Opposition at that point in time. He stood up and asked that the Special Category status to Andhra Pradesh should be granted not just for five years, but it should be granted for ten years. That was his line of argument. I really do not understand why the NDA Government, after coming to power, has taken a U-turn and refused to grant the Special Category status to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This is another question of law.

The third question of law is this. Whatever recommendations or observations the Planning Commission or the Fourteenth Finance Commission makes, they are recommendatory in nature. They are not binding on the Government. The Government can always take a decision. My colleague, Jairam Rameshji, has come. I am very happy. In fact, he should have been here. Can I repeat the question of law? Can a decision taken by the Union Cabinet on 2nd March 2014 granting the Special Category status to the State of Andhra Pradesh go unimplemented? What is the sanctity of the decision taken by the Union Cabinet then? This is the question of law that I am raising in the august House. Since you were not present, I am repeating it again.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Former Law Minister is also here. You can ask him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please mind your time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay, Sir. I will not take much time. In fact, you have given me fifteen minutes. I will conclude within fifteen minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thirteen minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, kindly give me three-four minutes more.

Now, I come to the Special Package. Who asked for the Special Package? Where has it been mentioned that it's a Special Package? Even in September, 2016, when it was announced, the Central Government never said that that was a Special Package for Andhra Pradesh. Hon. Finance Minister merely said that he was giving some concession to the State of Andhra Pradesh. What is the concession that the NDA Government is giving? In fact, there is nothing in the so-called Special Package. What is going to be given for the next five years towards the State's share from the Pool of Central Taxes, by way of devolution of funds, has been mentioned as the Special Package and then they say that this is the Special Package that is offered. Not just Andhra Pradesh, every State in India is entitled to State's share from the Pool of Central Taxes. There is nothing new or unique or extra what is being offered to the State of Andhra Pradesh. These are all the issues.

Sir, allow me to speak for five minutes more on another very important issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Try to conclude it.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the former Law Minister to a very important issue. In 1985, the former Prime Minister, Late Rajiv Gandhi, who had the vision, brought 52nd amendment to the Constitution incorporating anti-defection law in the Constitution. It provided that if one-third of the Members elected from a particular party go out of the party, it would be construed as a split and, therefore, it will not attract disqualification proceedings. Subsequently, in the year 2003, depending upon the situation prevailing at that point of time, the revered leader, Shri Vajpayee, brought forward another amendment, the Constitution (Ninety-First) Amendment, providing that not one-third but two-thirds of the Members who switch over from one political party to another political party would only be construed as a split. Not even split, it would be construed as an amalgamation of the party, and therefore, disqualification proceedings would not be attracted. Sir, I need two more minutes. I will finish. This is a very important subject. When the Congress was in power, they had taken advantage of these loopholes. When NDA has come to power, they are trying to take advantage of these loopholes. So, whichever party is in power, it always takes advantage. The very foundation of democracy is at stake today. That is why, I am requesting you to give me 2-3 more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I cannot extend time again and again. Please conclude now.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, you are affected; I am affected; everybody here is affected. I will tell you why. How is the power vested with the Speaker? Para 6 of the Tenth Schedule says that the power is vested with the Speaker. Further, Para 7 of the Tenth Schedule – and I am also referring to Article 212 of the Constitution – says that any proceedings relating to disqualification would be construed as Parliamentary or Legislative proceedings. Therefore, the courts are barred from interfering in the proceedings. This is the status now. In the light of this scenario, the elected representatives from many political parties other than the ruling dispensation switch over freely, taking bribe or money and switching over parties and switching over loyalties. Bravely and blatantly, they switch over the party. Speakers of the respective Assemblies are not in a position to take a decision because there is no provision that has been incorporated either in 52nd Amendment or 91st Amendment. Therefore, there is a necessity as of today to introduce an amendment to plug that loophole stipulating a time limit within which the Speaker has to dispose of the disqualification petition filed before him. I request the august House to take note of it and then, implement it immediately. I also request the Government. Former Law

Minister is present. In fact, he should have dealt with the situation. In fact, when they were not in power, they were also the sufferers. He should remember that. Sir, I have one more issue. It is the final issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No more issue. You will have another occasion to speak.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I will just refer to it and then leave it. It is about women reservation. This is a very, very important issue. Women Reservation Bill which was passed by this august House and sent to Lok Sabha had lapsed on account of dissolution of Lok Sabha. For the Government of the day, the NDA Government, there is every necessity today to implement it in order to empower the women and then, bring it into force immediately. I would have spoken much more on this. Since you are not allowing me to make my submissions, I conclude my speech. Sir, I am thankful to you.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. The President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament is a Constitutional obligation. The Governors also have this Constitutional obligation to make an Address in the Legislative Assemblies. Unfortunately, this has become a mere ritual. The President is supposed to give new policies and vision of the Government for the next financial year. Here, the Address is just a mere narration of the on going programmes one by one. There is no new policy statement. Except a reference regarding simultaneous elections I did not find any other point, any new policy or vision included in the Address. It is unfortunate that various schemes are depicted in Hindi only. My learned friend Mr. Yechuryji has narrated some twelve or thirteen Prime Minister's schemes. All these schemes are known by their name in Hindi only. I come from a non-Hindi State. I am not against Hindi. I know to read and write Hindi but I am not proficient. All our national schemes, all Central schemes are named in Hindi only. No English equivalent is given except for '*Swachh Bharat*', that is 'Clean India'. So, my humble submission is, for every scheme of the Central Government, if it is named in Hindi only, there should be an English equivalent to the schemes. Every scheme should be known to the masses by its literal meaning. If a person is not proficient in Hindi, he cannot understand the real, literal meaning of the words. So, I repeat my submission that all the Central schemes should be supported by an equivalent English name also so that the masses can understand its full meaning.

At the outset, the President says that this is a historic Session. His argument is based on the advancement of the Budget cycle and merger of the Railway Budget. That is why he said that it is a historic Session. But, I think, it will remain as a

[Shri Joy Abraham]

tall claim without proof of its advantages. The former Railway Minister and former Law Minister is here. I think, the Railways is sidelined. Railways' is a public utility service and needs special consideration. I think so. Therefore, there should be a separate Railway Budget in future.

In paragraph 16, a very rosy picture of the climatic condition of the nation is depicted. The President ought to have mentioned the drought situation in South India, especially, in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc. The hon. President has given a rosy picture of good crops, good monsoon and good rain. But the fact is that, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other Southern States are reeling under drought.

Then, para 55 says about demonetization. It says that demonetization was aimed to combat the evils of black money, corruption, counterfeit currency and terror financing. Demonetization was a bold step. I will not question its *bona fides*. But one thing is clear; the rationing of currency was not anticipated by the Government. There was not sufficient preparation. There was not sufficient foresight. So, for the common man, it was a tragedy and the common man suffered the most. I again concur with Mr. Yechuryji. Somebody claimed that it was a surgical strike. To compare demonetization with surgical strike is really an insult to our Armed Forces and their supreme sacrifices. Demonetization has not got the essential ingredients of a surgical strike. A surgical strike has its own ingredients. One is, maximum destruction of the target with minimum casualty on the striking side. Here, instead of targetting black-money, fake currency and corruption, unfortunately, the common man was targetted and the common man was the casualty. We saw long queues, before Banks and ATMs and currency rationing. So please don't compare this move with surgical strike. That is my point. Actually the common man suffered the brunt of demonetization. I heard the arguments of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad who moved the motion; I am sorry to say that I have to support the Motion expressing thanks to the President's Address which has become a ritual. I can't find any merit in Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad's motion. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण सरकार के पिछले साल के, 2016-17 के कार्यकरण का एक तरह से लेखा-जोखा है। इसका संबंध उसके सामाजिक सरोकारों से है, उसके आर्थिक प्रबंधनों से है, विकास कार्यों से है, वैदेशिक नीतियों से है और कुल मिलाकर यह राष्ट्रहित में किए गए कार्यों का एक विवरण है। इसके साथ ही साथ अर्थ-संकल्प और बजट ऐसे निरंतर तीन महत्वपूर्ण विषय चर्चा में आए हुए हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, उसका आरम्भ ही अत्यंत सुन्दर तरीके से किया गया है। "नूतन और नवजीवन की प्रतीक वसंत ऋतु" से अभिभाषण की शुरुआत हुई है। हम जानते हैं कि जब वसन्त ऋतु आती है, तो पुरानी चीजें जाती हैं और नयी बातें आती हैं। जो पुराना है, उसको छोड़ना और जो नया है, उसको स्वीकार करना होता है। विसंगतियां और चुनौतियां होती हैं। इन्हीं बातों को यदि हम कहें, तो निश्चित रूप से इसको ऐसा कहा जा सकता है कि जो विसंगतियां थीं, जो चुनौतियां थीं, उनमें से भी हमने कुछ अच्छा निकालने की कोशिश की है।

यदि माननीय अटल जी के शब्दों में कहा जाए, तो हम यह कह सकते हैं:—

"टूटे हुए तारों से फूटे वासंती स्वर,
पत्थर की छाती में उग आया नव अंकुर,
झरे सब पीले पात, कोयल की कुहुक रात,
प्राची में, अरुणिमा की रेख देख पाता हूँ,
गीत नया गाता हूँ, गीत नया गाता हूँ।"

वैसे ही एक नव विहान के लिए, एक नई संरचना के लिए सरकार ने जो काम करना आरंभ किया, उसकी परिणति होती हम देख रहे हैं। हमारा जो लोकतंत्र है, जिसको कहा गया है कि "हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्वसंपन्न समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए" जो-जो चीजें आवश्यक हैं, उन-उन बातों को करते जाना है। इससे धीरे-धीरे हमारा देश आगे बढ़ता जाता है और उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में, जो सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं, उनकी अभिव्यक्ति राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में मिलती है। इसमें कहा गया है, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'। यह 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' ही हमारा लोकतंत्र है। सबको साथ में लेकर, सब समाज को साथ में लेकर आगे बढ़ते जाना है। हमारा जो यह उदात्त लक्ष्य है, इसको प्राप्त करने के लिए हम जो विविध उपाय करते हैं, उसमें सबका विकास अंतर्निहित होता है। हमारे यहां सूत्र में कहा गया है, "सं गच्छध्वं सं वदध्वम्", साथ-साथ चलें, साथ-साथ चर्चा करें, "सं वो मनांसि जानताम्", सबकी बातों को हम समझें — यह हमारे लोकतंत्र का एक तरह से दिशासूचक है। अभिभाषण में इस विषय में बात करते हुए कहा गया, "सहनाववतु सह नौ भुनक्तु, सह वीर्यं करवावहे", हम साथ-साथ एक-दूसरे की रक्षा करें और हम परस्पर पोषित भी हों और पोषित करें — ऐसे पुरुषार्थ के मार्ग पर चलने का यह वक्तव्य था। विशुद्ध रूप में इसमें बहुत बड़ी बात हुई है। 80 पदों में इन सारी बातों को, सरकार की उपलब्धियों को गिनाया गया है और अगर मैं उन सभी उपलब्धियों की यहां पर चर्चा करूं, तो मेरे लिए जितना समय है, उसमें यह संभव नहीं हो पाएगा, क्योंकि बहुत सारी बातें कहना संभव नहीं है। इसमें हमने गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी की 350वीं जयंती के अवसर पर उनको भी याद किया है और जिनका संकल्प था:—

"देहि शिवा वर मोहि इहै, शुभं करमन ते कबहूँ न टरूं,
न डरूं अरि सौं जब जाइ लरूं, निसचै कर अपनी जीत करूं..."

जो सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हो गया है, उसको करना एकदम आसान काम नहीं था या एकदम निर्णय की हुई बात नहीं थी। "शठे शाठ्यम् समाचरेत", जैसे को तैसा करना चाहिए, इसलिए जो कुछ हमारे लिए अनुकूल नहीं था, यदि कुछ हो गया है, तो उसका जवाब तो देते आना चाहिए।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

मैं कह सकता हूँ:-

"सबसे बड़ा धर्म है नर का, सदा प्रज्वलित रहना,
दाह की शक्ति समेत स्पर्श भी नहीं किसी का सहना।"

यदि हमें किसी ने चुनौती दी है, तो उस चुनौती को स्वीकार करने की सामर्थ्य हममें है, यह हमें प्रकट करते आना चाहिए और हमने प्रकट करके दिखाया है।

इन सारी बातों को याद करते हुए हमने दार्शनिक संत, रामानुजाचार्य को भी स्मरण किया है। यह हमारी परंपरा है और रामानुजाचार्य की परंपरा के बाद हम देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि उसके बाद गुरु रामानंद की परंपरा है, उसमें गुरु नानक देव हैं, उसमें संत कबीर हैं, उसमें संत रविदास हैं, मीराबाई हैं, सद्गुरु हैं, सेन हैं, तो ऐसी भक्ति की एक परंपरा है, उसको हमने हमारे दार्शनिक संत, रामानुजाचार्य जी को स्मरण करते हुए प्रतीकात्मक रूप से स्मरण किया है।

हमने चम्पारण सत्याग्रह का भी स्मरण किया है और जनशक्ति की बात कही है। यह जनशक्ति ऐसी है, जो एक वातावरण बनाती है, एक निर्माण करती है कि समाज और देश में जागृति लाने के लिए और मौका पड़े, तो उसको पूरा करने के लिए, सभी बातों के लिए, त्याग करने के लिए उदात्त रहने का जो एक वातावरण होता है, उसी को हम जनशक्ति कहते हैं। उसी को करने के लिए हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब आह्वान किया, तो देश उसका पालन करने के लिए तत्पर हुआ, क्योंकि जिस व्यक्तित्व में त्याग, तपस्या होती है, उसका अनुसरण करने के लिए वह जो जनशक्ति होती है, वह ऐसे ही पैदा होती है और उसके कारण से उन बातों को पूरा करने के लिए जब कहा गया है कि आपको अपनी गैस की सब्सिडी को छोड़ना है, तो लोगों ने आगे आकर उसको छोड़ने का काम किया है। इस तरह से 1 करोड़ 2 लाख उपभोक्ताओं को गैस सब्सिडी के रूप में जो केंद्रीय सहायता मिलती थी, उसको उन्होंने छोड़ दिया है। उसका लाभ गरीब वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को, वंचित वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को मिला। इसमें निश्चित रूप से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी में जो नैतिक बल था, उस बल का प्रगटीकरण हुआ है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' की, जो अब जन-आन्दोलन में बदल गया है, जब प्रतीकात्मक शुरुआत होती है, अभी हमारे लोग कह रहे थे कि प्रतीकात्मक झाड़ू लगाने से क्या हो गया? जब कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति जो देश का नेतृत्व करता है और झाड़ू लगाता है तो वह संदेश देता है कि हमें भारत को स्वच्छ बनाना है, स्वस्थ बनाना है और यह अभियान निश्चित रूप से सारे भारत में फैल गया है। गांवों में जिस प्रकार से खुले में शौच करने को वर्जित करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं, लोगों ने स्वतः उसे स्वीकार किया है। किसी राष्ट्र के निर्माण में जनशक्ति महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

"हम करें राष्ट्र आराधन,
तन से, मन से, धन से,
तन-मन-धन जीवन से।"

अगर जीवन में हमें कोई शुरुआत करनी है तो अपने आपसे करनी होती है। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक अच्छे आन्दोलन की शुरुआत की है, जिसे अब आगे ले जाया जा रहा है।

अभिभाषण के पैरा 5 में, गरीब वर्ग के दलित, पीड़ित, शोषित और वंचित वर्ग के लोगों के बारे में कहा गया है, किसानों के बारे में कहा गया है, श्रमिकों के बारे में कहा गया है, युवाओं के बारे में कहा गया है। इसलिए इन सारे लोगों का कल्याण ही लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य का, लोकतंत्र का हमारा लक्ष्य है। इसे पूरा करने के लिए हमने एक संकल्प लिया है—

"मानवता के लिए ऊषा की किरण जगाने वाले हम,
शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित जनों का भाग्य बनाने वाले हम।"

ऐसा संकल्प लेकर सरकार ने काम किया है।

"कौन बनाता हिन्दुस्तान,
भारत का मजदूर किसान।"

इसलिए भारत के मजदूर और किसानों की सुध लेने वाली बात राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कही गई है, जो निश्चित रूप से हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है।

जनधन योजना के बारे में कहा गया है कि गरीब आदमियों का खाता बैंकों में कैसे खुलेगा, ऐसा कोई सोच नहीं सकता था, लेकिन जन-धन योजना जब आरम्भ की गई और खाते खुलने का काम हुआ तो 26 करोड़ लोगों तक इस योजना को पहुंचाने का काम इस सरकार के समय में हुआ है। जन-धन योजना से जन-सुरक्षा की गतिविधियां प्रारम्भ हुई हैं और 13 करोड़ लोगों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में लाया गया, जो निश्चित रूप से अभिनव प्रयास है। हम आलोचना करने के लिए, समालोचना करने के लिए, समीक्षा करने के लिए सभी बातों का सहारा ले सकते हैं, परन्तु जो कदम अच्छे उठाए गए हैं, उनकी सराहना करने का काम भी होना चाहिए, करना चाहिए। इसलिए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और इस सरकार की जो योजनाएं थीं, जो पिछले वर्ष साकार हुईं, उन सबका वर्णन अपने अभिभाषण में किया है।

भारतीय डाक भुगतान बैंक के बारे में भी इसमें वर्णन किया गया है। निश्चित रूप से जहां-जहां भी पोस्ट ऑफिस हैं, वे सब अब बैंकिंग का काम भी करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना के बारे में दो लाख करोड़ रुपए के 5.6 करोड़ ऋण उपलब्ध कराए गए, जिसमें ऋण लेने के लिए किसी प्रतिभूति की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। पद 8 में इस योजना को शामिल किया गया है।

इस तरह निश्चित रूप से हर प्रोग्राम का कुछ-न-कुछ वर्णन इस अभिभाषण में हैं। दीनदयाल अन्त्योदय योजना, स्वास्थ्य समीक्षा योजना, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना, जिसमें डेढ़ करोड़ परिवारों को गैस कनेक्शन देने का प्रावधान किया गया है, उसमें 37 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति के लोग शामिल हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे लिए शायद 10 मिनट हैं। आप जितना समय देना चाहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): 10 मिनट हो चुके हैं।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: मुझे पता नहीं चला, कब 10 मिनट हो गए? कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के अतिरिक्त इंद्रधनुष योजना में बच्चों की स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा की बात कही गई है। इसी प्रकार से कृषि और किसानों को समर्पित खड़ी फसलों के लिए जो योजना शामिल की गई है, उन्हें सहायता देने का प्रावधान किया गया है, उनके लिए बीमा की व्यवस्था की गई है और मध्य प्रदेश में फसल बीमा योजना को हमने काफी सफल रूप से

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

चलाने का काम किया है और उससे काफी लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा है। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड और सिंचाई के लिए, हर फसल और देश में दालों की कमी को दूर करने का प्रयास हुआ है। इसमें सरकार की सारी योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए विविध प्रकार के उपाय किए गए हैं। नारी शक्ति के बारे में — "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवताः" — नारी शक्ति के सम्मान और खेलों की प्रतिभा के बारे में कहा गया है। हमारे पास जो राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि है, एन.एस. डी.एफ. है, उसे विकसित करने की बात हमारी सरकार करने वाली है। बच्चों में, स्त्री-पुरुष की जो विविधता थी, असमानता थी, उसे दूर करने के लिए सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना, प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान, प्रसूति अवकाश को 12 सप्ताह से 26 सप्ताह तक बढ़ाने का काम, युवा ऊर्जा के बारे में, हर हाथ को हुनर और काम देने के लिए कौशल विकास की बात और राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत 951 रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित करने की बात शामिल है। भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कौशल केंद्र के रूप में, वस्त्र परिधानों में, नए रोजगार सृजन करने के लिए — श्रमेव जयते — क्योंकि श्रम के बिना कुछ हो नहीं सकता है, इसलिए श्रम को महत्व देने का काम हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक-दो मिनट और लेना चाहूंगा। लोग काले धन के बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते थे कि भ्रष्टाचार मिटाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह हुआ क्यों नहीं? क्योंकि किसी ने किया नहीं, परन्तु प्रधान मंत्री के साहसिक निर्णय के बाद हमने देखा है कि इस ओर जिस तरह का प्रवाह हुआ है, उसे पूरा देश देख रहा है और आने वाले समय में निश्चित रूप से इसके परिणाम सुखद और लोगों के लिए सुरक्षात्मक होने वाले हैं, वह सारा पैसा गरीबों को कम ब्याज पर मिलने वाला है, उसके कारण काफी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, आपका टाइम समाप्त हो चुका है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: सर, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की सारी योजनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ।

"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत्।"

सभी सुखी हों, सभी निरोग, कोई न पावे दुःख-शोक, ऐसी शुभ-भावना के साथ, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर मैं बहुत ही कम शब्दों में अपने विचार यहां प्रस्तुत कर रही हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ, उसमें हमें यह अपेक्षा थी कि वह अभिभाषण सभी को लेकर होगा, क्योंकि वे बार-बार बोलते हैं कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास।" अभी जटिया जी "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः" की बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन जिस समाज में सब लोग साथ में रहते हैं, उसी समाज में सिर्फ चंद लोगों को साथ में लेकर और कुछ लोगों को बाजू में रखकर हम आगे नहीं जा सकते, यह हमें सिखाया गया है और यह कांग्रेस की राजनीति है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां से यह बोलना चाहूंगी कि काले धन का बार-बार जिक्र किया जाता है। यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री हों या अर्थ मंत्री हों, वे कृपा करके इस सदन में हमें आँकड़े दे दें कि

उन्होंने जो नोटबंदी का निर्णय लिया, उसकी वजह से कितना काला धन वापस आ गया, टेररिज्म कितना कम हो गया? अगर उसके आँकड़े हमें मिल जाएँ, तो हम आपके बहुत आभारी रहेंगे।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी ने रसोई गैस के बारे में बोला है कि "ऊर्जा स्कीम" शुरू की गई है और बहुत ही भारी पैमाने पर हमने रसोईघर में गैस पहुँचाने का काम किया है। मैं तो समझती हूँ कि इन्होंने जितना खर्च गैस पहुँचाने के लिए किया, उससे कहीं ज्यादा खर्च एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर किया। आप किसी भी पेट्रोल पम्प पर जाइए, वहाँ आपको प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी का फोटो और "गैस की सब्सिडी छोड़ो" लिखा हुआ मिल जाएगा। इस तरह से इन्होंने अपना एडवर्टाइजमेंट करके खुद का बहुत बड़ा बोलबाला यहाँ पर कर दिया है। खुले में शौच के बारे में बहुत एडवर्टाइजमेंट होती है, लेकिन आज भी जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि खुले में शौच हो रहा है, गांव-गांव में हो रहा है। मेरे ऐसा कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि यह बात अच्छी है, लेकिन खुले में शौच से निपटने का अभी तक बंदोबस्त नहीं हुआ है।

सर, सबसे ज्यादा मैं तीन मुद्दों के ऊपर बात करना चाहूँगी। मैं सबसे पहले किसान का मुद्दा यहाँ उठाना चाहती हूँ। आज देश का किसान बहुत ही बदतर हालत से जूझ रहा है। जिस समय नोटबंदी का फैसला हुआ, उस समय बहुत सालों के बाद हमारे मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में बारिश हुई थी और बारिश के बाद हमें लगा था कि कम से कम अब हमारे अच्छे दिन आ जाएँगे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से जब 8 नवम्बर को नोटबंदी का निर्णय हो गया, जब हमारी खरीफ की फसल बाजार में जानी थी, तब उसकी आधे से भी कम कीमत हमें मिली और हमारे सामने परेशानी की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, तब रबी का सीजन शुरू हो गया था और जब रबी के लिए हमें बीज बोना है, बीज लाना है और हमें खेती के कई प्रकार के काम करने हैं, उस समय रबी के लिए भी हमारे पास पैसा नहीं था, ऐसी हमारे किसानों की हालत हो गई थी। आज जब बीजेपी उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के समय वहाँ के किसानों के लिए ढोल बजा-बजाकर यह कह रही है कि हमें चुनकर लाइए, हम किसानों का कर्ज माफ कर देंगे, तो यह सुनकर मुझे बहुत हँसी आती है। हम इतने दिनों से यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में, जहाँ किसानों की सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं, वहाँ पर आपने उनको राहत नहीं दी। ऊँट के मुँह में जीरे के समान हमारे कर्जे के साठ दिन का ब्याज माफ करने का ऐलान करके अर्थ मंत्री ने किसानों का मजाक उड़ाया है। यह बहुत बुरा लगता है। आप कहते हैं कि यूपी में सरकार आएगी तो किसानों का कर्ज माफ करेंगे, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में तो आपकी सरकार आ चुकी है। वहाँ के लोगों ने तो आपको चुन लिया है, तो वहाँ के किसानों का कर्ज आप क्यों नहीं माफ करते? सर, हमारी मराठी में एक बहुत ही अच्छी कहावत है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उसको हिन्दी में कैसे बोला जाता है। वह कहावत है— "लबाडा घरचा आवतण, जेवल्या शिवाय खरं नाही।" जब किसी के मन में खोट होती है और अगर वह खाने पर बुलाता है, तो जब तक खाना नहीं मिलता, तब तक उस खाने का मतलब नहीं है, उसके मन में खोट है, ऐसा हम समझते हैं। इसलिए ये सिर्फ बातें करते हैं। इसलिए ये सिर्फ बातें करते हैं कि यह देंगे, वह देंगे, अलग-अलग योजनाएं हैं, इस प्रकार ये बड़े-बड़े शब्द बोलते हैं। यह मानना पड़ेगा कि बीजेपी ये शब्द कहां से निकाल कर लाती है? इस तरह से लोगों को कुछ ऐसा बताते रहते हैं और लोगों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगी।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

सर, मैं दूसरी बात महिलाओं के बारे में करना चाहूंगी, जिसका जिक्र अभी अहमद पटेल जी ने भी किया था। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि हम बहुत आशा से देख रहे थे, इस सरकार को 3 साल होने को आए, जबकि सरकार में आने से पहले इन्होंने एक आश्वासन दिया था कि हमें चुन कर भेजिएगा, हम महिलाओं को आरक्षण देंगे। हम महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट आरक्षण लोक सभा में देंगे, राज्य सभा में देंगे, विधान सभा में देंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन दिया था। देश की सब महिलाओं को लगा था कि शायद यह बदलाव हो सकता है, शायद मोदी जी यह बदलाव कर सकते हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि महिलाओं के लिए कोई भी राहत इस सरकार ने नहीं दी। हमारे राजीव गांधी जी ने पहली बार पहल करके 33 परसेंट आरक्षण पंचायत राज के माध्यम से हमें दिया था। आज हम यहां पर आकर बोल रहे हैं तो उसका अगर कोई कारण है तो सिर्फ राजीव गांधी जी हैं। मैं जिला परिषद से आई हूँ। राजीव गांधी जी के आरक्षण के तहत मैं चुनकर आई हूँ और उसके बाद में लोक सभा, फिर राज्य सभा, यहां तक आने का जो मेरा फासला है, अगर राजीव गांधी नहीं होते तो हम यहां तक कभी नहीं आ सकते थे, यही मुझे मानना पड़ेगा। यह आरक्षण का जो मसला है, यहां पर इन्होंने हमें सिर्फ कागज के फूल दिखाने का काम कर दिया है।

मैं लास्ट में इंदिरा जी के लिए बोलना चाहूंगी। इनकी जन्म शताब्दी मनाने की बात की है। लेकिन जिस इंदिरा गांधी जी ने देश पर इतने साल राज किया, जिस इंदिरा गांधी जी को पूरे विश्व में ऑयरन लेडी के रूप में पहचाना जाता है, अमेरिका जैसे देश में कोई भी महिला अध्यक्ष नहीं बन सकी, लेकिन वह चमत्कार हमारे देश ने कई साल पहले किया है, लेकिन ये लोग इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम भी लेना भूल जाते हैं, उनको भी सौ साल इसी वर्ष हो रहे हैं। उनका इस बारे में जिक्र ही नहीं कर रहे हैं। पंडित जी का भी नाम भूल गए। वे अपने नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का भी नाम भूल गए और राजीव गांधी जी का भी, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए शहादत दी, उनका भी नाम भूल गए। उनको ऐसा लगता है कि इन लोगों का नाम लेने से लोगों को फिर वह स्मृति याद आएगी, यानी स्मृति इरानी नहीं। उनकी स्मृति से उनके जो विचार हैं, वे उनके ज़ेहन में आ जाएंगे। फिर अगर लोगों के ज़ेहन में इंदिरा जी का नाम, राजीव जी का नाम, नेहरू जी का नाम, गांधी जी का नाम आ गया तो फिर होगा कि लोगों का दिमाग कांग्रेस के प्रति कुछ विचलित हो सकता है। इस भय से ये उनका नाम मिटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से इतिहास बदलने से, इस तरह से इतिहास मिटाने से उनका नाम नहीं मिट जाएगा। उनका काम इतना बड़ा है, उनकी शहादत इतनी बड़ी है कि चाहे इंदिरा जी का नाम न भी लें, तो भी हर घर में इंदिरा जी और जो भी यहां बैठे हैं, उनके भी घरों में मालूम हुआ कि अगर इंदिरा जी का नाम लिया तो हरेक के घर में इंदिरा गांधी जी के लिए क्या भावना होगी, वह मुझे बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इतना छोटा मन दिखाकर जो बड़ा होता है, जो राज करता है, जो राजकर्ता करके बोलता है, उसका हृदय भी बड़ा होना चाहिए, लेकिन ये लोग छोटी-छोटी चीजों में अपना मन छोटा दिखाते हैं। नेहरू जी का नाम जान-बूझ कर नहीं लेंगे। हर कोई जो फ्रीडम मूवमेंट से बड़ा नेता बना है, चाहे सुभाष चंद्र बोस हो, चाहे सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, जो हमारी कांग्रेस से जुड़े हुए हैं, हरेक को अपनी तरफ खींचने की ये लोग कोशिश करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, मेरे खुद के नाना जी हुतात्मा विष्णु गणेश पिंगले, जिन्होंने गदर मूवमेंट में हिस्सा लिया था, जिनको फांसी पर चढ़ा दिया गया था, उनको भी हमारे यहां के सांसद ने बोला कि ये तो आरएसएस

की तरफ के हैं। तो इस तरह से इनके यहां कोई धरोहर नहीं है, न उनके यहां कोई परम्परा है, न उनको पता है कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का क्या मतलब होता है। इसलिए हर कोई स्वतंत्रता सेनानी या बड़े व्यक्ति के साथ अपने को जोड़ना चाहते हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, नोटबंदी के टाइम पर जो लोग लाइन में लगे थे, उस समय कुछ लोग मर गए थे। उनके लिए हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस ने बोला कि ये लोग स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं। उनको इतना भी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का क्या मतलब है? ऐसे लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि देने का मन भी इनके पास नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कह कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करूंगी, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगी कि अगर इन दो-तीन चीजों का राष्ट्रपति जी ने जिक्र किया होता तो अच्छा होता। खास करके महिलाओं को आरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। सर, आपने मुझे मौका दिया, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर, मैं उनका स्वागत करते हुए अपने भाषण को समाप्त करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for adhering to the time. Mr. Dharmapuri Srinivas, when your name was called, you were not here. So, you can speak now.

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS (Telangana): I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me. I also apologize that I was not present when you called me earlier. At the outset, I express my thanks to His Excellency, the President of India for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament. But I am absolutely disappointed with the raw deal given to the State of Telangana. The Government has declared its intention to carry everyone with it, *sab ka saath, sab ka vikas* wherein the guiding principle is cooperative federalism. In the process the Union Government expects the cooperation of the various States also. In fact, though we are not a part of the NDA, yet our Chief Minister supported the Government and the Prime Minister on various occasions, more so at the time of demonetization in the larger interest of the nation though it caused setback to common man. Now, coming to Telangana, it is a fledgling State. It needs best nourishment and care. At this juncture, Telangana State is lucky in having an eminent visionary like Chandrashekar Raoji, a leader who knows the ins and outs and each nook and corner of the State as its Chief Minister, a right leader at the right time. Nevertheless the helping hand of the Union Government is very much needed at this hour to rebuild the State which has been formed after 60 long years of struggle. I am confident that the Union Government would in its magnanimity lend its helping hand to the State of Telangana for its development. Yet despite umpteen setbacks, the down to earth Chief Minister took big strides towards the development of the State in all directions, both in development and welfare in the last two-and-a-half years. We are the top State in development. While extending top priority to irrigation and drinking water, other welfare schemes too have been accommodated in the State Budget. I am talking about the State Budgets, during the last three years, with ultimate prudence, which the entire nation is hailing. Our

[Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas]

6.00 P.M.

aim and basic idea is to complete the irrigation projects as early as possible so that the resultant bounty could be diverted to other welfare schemes. To quote a few of Telangana State Government's priorities, I may mention that being a new State, it is taking up so many schemes so fast. We are able to implement them. I only wish that the Government of India watches it and help the State Government accordingly. We have Mission Kakatiya for irrigation and Mission Bhagiratha to provide drinking water to every household. These two schemes are very popular. Chief Ministers of various States and other leaders visited our State and announced their intention to start such schemes in their States also. Then we have the schemes like Double Bedroom Houses which is very appreciable. We have *Aasara* monthly pension at the rate of ₹ 1000/- for about a crore of beneficiaries in the State. As far as marriages in poor families are concerned, *Shaadi Mubarak* and *Kalyana Lakshmi* schemes are there to provide assistance to poor people of all religions. We have residential schools for minorities, SCs, STs, BCs and OBCs. We are also going ahead with the infrastructure development to provide free education to the poor from KG to PG. We have many more such schemes. Within two-and-a-half years of the State formation, I am happy to say that under the dynamic stewardship of Shri KCR, our State has emerged as the most happening State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Srinivasji, how many more minutes do you want to speak?

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Maybe, two minutes.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Is he speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor or the President?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will extend until he finishes and then your statement will be laid. Okay, Shri Srinivas, please proceed.

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Power cuts have become a thing of the past and many investors are enthusiastically coming forward to start their business in our State. Now, it is time for the Union Government to fulfill the promises made in the State Reorganisation Act. But at this crucial juncture, when a liberal allocation of funds is rightly due to the State, the Union Budget 2017-18, presented the other day, have plunged us in to utter disappointment. Our aspirations are shattered as we got a raw deal despite the fact that our Chief Minister supported the Centre in all times of need. The following issues of importance call for urgent action: The

two-and-a-half years time is too long a period for bifurcation of the High Court. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister has shifted ninety per cent of his offices to Andhra Pradesh Capital, Amaravathi. It is not at all difficult for them to identify a building for a High Court. I appeal to the Union Government to take serious steps in this direction because it is a State and High Court has to be there. I also appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to consider adoption of 'Kaleshwaram Irrigation Project' as a National Irrigation Project. I reiterate our appeal to fulfill all commitments made in the State Re-organization Act. An increase in the number of Assembly seats would greatly help devolving powers at the grassroots. Hence, there is a need to consider our request to increase the Assembly seats. We are happy that some of the Union Ministers, other State CM's appreciated our initiatives and even they are in a mood to adopt these initiatives in their respective States also. With a heavy heart I am constrained to express our utter disappointment once again at the Union Budget regarding the raw deal extended to Telangana. We still hope that the deficiency will be compensated in a different form, in this Session itself, in the supplementary allocations by the end of the Budget Session. While I conclude, I would like to say that no mention has been made about the OBCs in the President's Address and I also request the Government of India, the Prime Minister especially, to consider forming a separate Ministry for the OBC's.

While I conclude, I reiterate my profound thanks to His Excellency, the President of India for his Address to the Joint Session and I emphasise once again that our party would extend its full support to all the people-friendly endeavours. I appeal to the Government of India to take into consideration the development of the State of Telangana. It has a very big history and a struggle behind it because I feel they should feel responsibility to see to it that proper sanctions are made. We were all expecting that AIIMS would be announced for Telangana. So, as I said, there is a raw deal given to us. These things should be taken into consideration. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Statement by Minister.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Negotiations that took place in the 28th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in October, 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Anil Madhav Dave, I rise to lay on the Table of the House a Statement in English and Hindi in today's Supplementary List of Business.

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

Sir, I rise to make a *suo motu* statement on the recent negotiations held under the Montreal Protocol for control of ozone depleting substances that was held in Kigali, Rwanda from 6th to 14th October, 2016, and in which I participated. The 28th Meeting of Parties to the Protocol held in Kigali adopted an amendment to the Protocol which is historic and aimed at phasing down the Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) that contribute to global warming.

I would like to inform the august House that HFCs do not deplete the Ozone layer. However, they have high global warming potential. The amendment to Montreal Protocol agreed in Kigali has facilitated the creation of an international regime of regulatory actions and financial support for treating this set of chemicals in the same manner and with the same urgency as was accorded to other Ozone Depleting Substances in the past.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is significant to note that the negotiations for phasing down of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol were initiated way back in 2009, but these negotiations gathered momentum only after India submitted an amendment proposal for phase down of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol in April, 2015. The Indian Amendment proposal was crafted in a way to balance the needs of our rapidly growing economy and achieve maximum climate benefit.

Notably, India represents only around 2 per cent of the global production and consumption of HFCs but our manufacturing and consumption sector is expected to grow at a rapid pace in future. Our challenge, therefore, was to secure international agreement on a regulatory regime that served the global expectations and yet protect our national interest.

India has been a strong advocate of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility in the matter of global actions to protect environment and also that national circumstances need to be factored in for arriving at any durable agreement related to climate.

At the commencement of negotiations in Kigali, the developed countries had suggested one single common baseline years for production and consumption of HFCs for developing countries *i.e.* 2017-2018-2019 and freeze year as 2021. However, various developing countries proposed as many as six different baselines range from 2017 to 2030, and freeze year-ranging from 2021 to 2031.

India piloted realistic baseline of 2024-2026 for developing countries and which protects India's interests. As per the agreement reached in Kigali, India will freeze its

manufacturing and consumption of HFCs in 2028 and start reducing it from 2032 to 2047 with reference to the baseline years 2024, 2025 and 2026. The Freeze year is subject to technology review and could be further deferred to 2030. The agreement facilitates adequate carbon space for growth on domestic industry while minimizing the cost to the economy during the transition period.

India had consistently taken a position that the baseline and freeze years should be at such a future date which allows for growth of economy while minimizing cost to the economy. The Indian delegation also had steadfastly raised the issues of Intellectual Property Rights of non-HFC technologies, the high cost of these technologies and resultant cost to economy in transitioning away from HFCs.

In the Kigali Amendment, it has been agreed that the developing countries will have two set of baselines - one for the early movers in which case it will be 2020-2021-2022 and the other for those whose national circumstances were different and the manufacturing of the HFCs and consumption in whose case was still rising in the absence of clear alternative technologies. In case of such countries the agreed baseline years are 2024, 2025 and 2026.

At the same time, it has also been agreed that the developed countries will reduce their production and consumption of HFCs by 70 per cent in 2029. India will complete its phase down in four steps from 2032 onwards with cumulative reduction of 10 per cent in 2032, 20 per cent in 2037, 30 per cent in 2042 and 85 per cent in 2047.

The Montreal Protocol had no arrangement till date to incentivise improvement in energy efficiency in case of use of new refrigerant and technology. On India's initiative, it was agreed in Kigali that the Multilateral Fund under the Montreal Protocol will pay for maintaining or increasing the energy efficiency with new technology. Funding for R&D and servicing sector in developing countries has also been included in the agreed solutions on finance.

The success of negotiations at Kigali is a result of the spirit of collective action, accommodation and flexibility by all the parties to ensure the best possible outcome which addresses the needs of all countries and leads to maximum climate benefits.

I am happy to inform the House that India has been able to secure an agreement that provides adequate space for growth of our economy while providing adequate time for industry to shift to sustainable alternatives in the interest of environment. The agreed arrangements will minimize the cost to consumers in transitioning away from HFCs and provide for domestic innovation to develop in the sector of new generation refrigerants and related technologies.

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister under whose constant and active guidance we approached the negotiations with a positive, flexible and constructive mindset and were able to convince the international community of the interests of India and similarly placed developing countries. The resultant agreement reflects the global ambition and at the same time allows us to take necessary steps for protection of environment and our domestic economy in a longer time-frame.

I wish to thank the august House for giving me this opportunity and look forward to receiving further guidance from the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please circulate the copies to everybody. Only after that I will adjourn the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, can we seek clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not today. If you want clarifications, we can have it later. Not now because I extended the time by two minutes until the speech was over, and you agreed.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, the 7th February, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 7th February, 2017.*

