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Monday

10 April, 2017

20 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 10th April, 2017/20th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement regarding ratification of conventions of ILO by the Government of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) regarding ratification of the minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.183) and Worst Forms of Child Labour convention, 1999 (No.182) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) by the Government of India on the 31st March, 2017. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6875/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of BEE, New Delhi and DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvasa and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (1) G.S.R. 39 (E), dated the 17th January, 2017, publishing the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of the Officers and Employees (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) No. L-1/(3)/2009-CERC, dated the 10th March, 2017, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6781/16/17]

- II. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), 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 Bureau.
- (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. 6835/16/17]

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

- (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (DNH) Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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. 6834/16/17]

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

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Authorities and centers and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Anil Madhav Dave, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Notification No. S.O. 388 (E), dated the 10th February, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6955/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), 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 Authority.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6952/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6954/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6957/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6953/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of NIH, Roorkee and NWDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6857/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7006/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

III. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IWAI, Noida, UP 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. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 1765 (E), dated the 13th May, 2016, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 73.300 to K.M. 75.100 and K.M. 78.200 to K.M. 80.875 (Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Biharsharif section) (K.M. 0.00 to K.M. 92.935) on National Highway No. 82 in Nalanda District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (2) S.O. 2537 (E), dated the 27th July, 2016, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 136.000 (Birpur-Bihpur Section) on National Highway No. 106 in Madhepura District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 3067 (E), dated the 27th September, 2016, authorizing Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition) Purulia for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 84.000 (Purulia-Bankura Section) on National Highway No. 60A in Purulia District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7058/16/17]
- (4) S.O. 3424 (E), dated the 10th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 3510 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, regarding entrustment of Sabroom - Indio (New NH 8) Bangladesh Border Section of National Highway No. 44 to the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the State of Tripura.

- (6) S.O. 3511 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 3513 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 3514 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, declaring new National Highway No. 365B and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.
- (9) S.O. 3515 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, declaring new National Highway No. 716 and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.
- (10) S.O. 3586 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) S.O. 3588 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) S.O. 3590 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 3673 (E), dated the 7th December, 2016, declaring new National Highway No. 21 and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.
- (14) S.O. 3688 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, declaring new National Highway No. 516D and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.
- (15) S.O. 3689 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) S.O. 4149 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1760 (E), dated the 13th May, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 4150 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (18) S.O. 4151 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, regarding entrustment of Rangpo – Gangtok Section of new National Highway No. 10 for its entire stretch in the State of Sikkim to the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited for development and maintenance.
- (19) S.O. 4152 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) S.O. 4153 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 815 (E), dated the 25th May, 2007, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) S.O. 4154 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, regarding entrustment of a stretch on Imphal – Jiribam Section of National Highway No. 53 in the State of Manipur to the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.
- (22) S.O. 4155 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) S.O. 4171 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, declaring new National Highway No. 363 and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (24) S.O. 4172 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) S.O. 4174 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) S.O. 13 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2017, declaring certain new National Highways as specified therein and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (27) S.O. 14 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2017, declaring certain new National Highways as specified therein and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (28) S.O. 28 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (29) S.O. 29 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (4) to (29) *See* No. L.T. 6784/16/17]

- (30) S.O. 319 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 69.000 (Fatuha-Harnaut-Barh Section) on National Highway No. 30A in Nalanda District in the State of Bihar.

- (31) S.O. 320 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 69.000 (Fatuha-Harnaut-Barh Section) on National Highway No. 30A in Patna District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For (30) to (31) *See* No. L.T. 7058/16/17]

- (32) S.O. 377 (E), dated the 9th February, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6784/16/17]

- (33) S.O. 400 (E), dated the 13th February, 2017, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.600 to K.M. 84.000 (Bankura- Purulia Section) on National Highway No. 60A in Purulia District in the State of West Bengal.

- (34) S.O. 558 (E), dated the 21st February, 2017, authorizing Additional Collector, Nawada for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 92.935 (Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Biharsharif section) on National Highway No. 82 in Nawada District in the State of Bihar.

- (35) S.O. 655 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure from K.M. 73.300 to K.M. 75.100 and K.M. 78.200 to K.M. 80.875 (Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Biharsharif section) (K.m. 0.00 to K.m. 92.935) on National Highway No. 82 in Nalanda District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For (33) to (35) *See* No. L.T. 7058/16/17]

- (36) G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2017.

- (37) S.O. 863 (E), dated the 17th March, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 2537 (E), dated the 28th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (36) to (37) *See* No. L.T. 7005/16/17]

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

- (1) S.O. 3512 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 275, 150A, 206, 207 and 63 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (2) S.O. 3587 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 72A, 73 and 74 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (3) S.O. 3690 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 19, 119, 330A and 233 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (4) S.O. 4173 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 21 and 22 in the State of Himachal Pradesh to the National Highways Authority of India. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 6784/16/17]
- (5) S.O. 30 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of Balasore – Baripada – Jharpokharia Section of National Highway No. 5 in the State of Odisha and Baharagora – Singhara – Sambhalpur Section of National Highway No. 6 in the States of Jharkhand/Odisha to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (6) S.O. 376 (E), dated the 9th February, 2017, regarding entrustment of entire stretch of Vadkhal - Alibag Section of National Highway No. 166A in the State of Maharashtra to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (5) and (6) *See* No. L.T. 6784/16/17]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002:—

- (1) S.O. 3423 (E), dated the 10th November, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1301 (E), dated the 4th April 2016.
- (2) S.O. 3691 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, appointing the Chief Engineers of the State Public Works Departments specified in column (2) of the Table thereunder to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Highway Administration under sections

24,25,26,27 and 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction specified therein.

- (3) S.O. 378 (E), dated the 9th February, 2017, appointing the Officers of the National Highway Divisions, Public Works Department, Government of Tamil Nadu specified in column (2) of the Table thereunder to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on Highway Administration under sections 24,25,26,27 and 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction specified therein.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6785/16/17]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (1) G.S.R. 211 (E), dated the 9th March, 2017, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

- (2) G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 9th March, 2017, publishing the Mormugao Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 9th March, 2017, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6782/16/17]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (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. 6856/16/17]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अधीनस्थ विधान संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 240th Session;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Thirty First Report on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Regulations, 2007 and the Framing of Rules and Regulations under the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 – Implementation of the 220th Report of the Committee on Subordination Legislation, Rajya Sabha;
- (iii) Two Hundred and Thirty Second Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 241st Session; and
- (iv) Two Hundred and Thirty Third Report on the Notifications issued by Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) on Demonetization.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2016-17) on the subject "Implementation of Policy on promotion of city compost" pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से संबंधित "पेट्रोनेट एलएनजी लिमिटेड जैसी 50% सरकारी और 50% निजी हिस्सेदारी वाली कम्पनियों में आरक्षण नीति के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति" विषय के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2016-17) के दसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REGARDING NOTICE UNDER RULE 267 ABOUT THE ISSUE OF
DECISIONS TAKEN BY VARIOUS ELECTED STATE GOVERNMENTS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now statements by Ministers. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, not present. Next, Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi, not present.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I had given notice under Rule 267; and the notice is about the issue of decisions taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, *bona fide* decisions that have been taken in various States by the elected State Governments and by the Chief Ministers are a matter of concern. There is no State in the country where an exception is there. After Independence, the Government of India and State Governments did not take decisions for allotment of land at concessional rates to the owners of the newspapers, journals and magazines. Even today, Sir, State Governments are allotting land to the entities which are undertaking commercial operations. But here there is abuse of authority, misuse of power and selective targeting of the former Chief Ministers in a blatant manner. In every manner the Enforcement Directorate is being...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making a statement. Your notice was under Rule 267.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: FIRs are being registered against Chief Ministers whereas this Government is protecting the wrong-doings of its own Chief Ministers in respect of money laundering, allotment of land for commercial purposes, and the land which they have given in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the name of newspapers and magazines, there commercial complexes have come up. The change of land use has been allowed. On the one hand, the enforcement agencies—CBI and ED—have been used for political vendetta. That is something what we want to raise. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please allow me to say. The State which is next to Delhi, in the State of Haryana, land has been given; Morni Hills has been given to one commercial entity in the name of Herbal Park, whose products are being advertised and sold. Thousands of them are being purchased, supplied in the name of Patanjali. ...(Interruptions)... We want a discussion because this is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please listen.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When you abuse the agencies of the State, there can't be two sets of laws or rules or standards in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not your notice.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Chief Ministers of BJP Governments who stand accused in serious cases of nepotism, corruption, money-laundering like the State of Rajasthan, you protect them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are all general statements. ...(Interruptions)... First of all, you should know ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You protect these Chief Ministers. In the other cases, the manner in which...(Interruptions).... There are many cases of money-laundering. A newspaper, which was the voice of Freedom Movement, it was not only Gandhi, Sardar or Nehru...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. You are giving a lecture.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ये भाषण कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप बैठिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making a lecture. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we want a discussion in this House. This has to stop.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, discussion under Rule 267 is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is making tyranny.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making a statement. I don't know even the subject on which you are speaking. You are making a general statement. That is all. Permission under Rule 267 is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a serious matter. That is why, we should discuss under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making a general statement. ...(Interruptions).... I am not allowing under Rule 267.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it is a very serious issue. The CBI and the ED are unleashed against the non-BJP Chief Ministers. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the notice, there is no mention of that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is a very important subject. We must have a discussion in this House. The wrongdoings of the BJP Chief Ministers, nobody is...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't discuss that here. That is to be discussed in that Assembly. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The enforcement agencies are unleashing hardship on the Opposition-ruled ...(Interruptions).... This is an undemocratic act which is going

on in this country. We have a basic and fundamental right to raise a discussion. My submission is, on the subject which Mr. Anand Sharma has raised, there should be a full-fledged discussion so that everybody can participate. The entire House can participate.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): ये चर्चा कराने में परेशान क्यों हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, can I say something? If there is wrongdoing by any Chief Minister, it has to be discussed in the respective Assembly and not here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This can't be accepted. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: ये अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को बचाना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave time to the LoP. Why are you getting agitated? Please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The ED is not under the State Government. It comes under the Central Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Discussion under Rule 267 is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, let there be a thorough discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, why are you agitated? It is not against your Chief Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is the Council of States. It can be discussed here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the subject? I can't hear. Hon. Members, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions).... Discussion under Rule 267 is not permitted. ...(Interruptions).... There is no use of agitating over that. ...(Interruptions).... There is no use of agitating. ...(Interruptions).... By your coming to the Well, I am not going to allow you. ...(Interruptions).... You cannot force me by coming to the Well and shouting slogans. ...(Interruptions).... एक मिनट, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान).... एक मिनट सुनिए! एक मिनट सुनिए! ...(व्यवधान).... आप एक मिनट सुनिए! ...(व्यवधान).... Listen to me for one minute. ...(Interruptions).... See, the other day also, I had to plead with you to listen to me. ...(Interruptions).... Now also I am pleading with you to listen to me. ...(Interruptions).... I am only saying that discussion under Rule 267 is not permitted.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

...(Interruptions)... Number two, even if you come and shout here, I am not going to be cowed down by your shouting. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your places. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not going to allow it. *...(Interruptions)...* There are eleven Members who have given their Zero Hour notices. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me call them. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-three minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the issue...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The issue cannot be over. It is serious.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Shri Pramod Tiwari, what do you have to say?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The issue cannot be over. It is a serious matter. The manner in which...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said, it cannot be allowed to be discussed. I have said that I am not allowing any discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is an abuse and misuse of power. It is a misuse of agencies. The Chief Minister... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma, please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seat. Once I have said I am not allowing it, yet you speak. It is not fair. No, no;... *...(Interruptions)....*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you start discussion on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I? Rule 267 is not allowed. No, no; *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Tiwari, what do you want? Shri Tiwari has a notice. What is your notice?

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Such allegations will not be *...(Interruptions)....* I will expunge all personal allegations. You sit down. You cannot make personal allegations.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government ...(Interruptions)... They want to terrorise ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make any personal allegations. ...(Interruptions)... I have not permitted you. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I would request... ...(Interruptions)... No, no; please sit down.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह अधिकार नहीं हो सकता ...(व्यवधान)... सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करना ...(व्यवधान)... अपने विरोधियों पर निशाना लगाना ...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें अपमानित करना ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, it is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, what can I do? He has given notice under Rule 267. It is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)... So, I have to go to the next item. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देश में इस तरह का माहौल बनाया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... पहले यह तय हो जाए कि इस पर चर्चा होगी ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर पूरी बात होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं नहीं बैठ सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, are you not speaking? ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will go to Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। Now, we will go to Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bajwa. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Partap Singh Bajwa, are you not speaking? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, how can I speak? ...(Interruptions)... First, you keep the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री संभाजी छत्रपति ...(व्यवधान)... ज़ीरो ऑवर। ...(व्यवधान)... बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear you. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Husain Dalwai. He is not there. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati... ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Pollution in river Panchganga**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Panchganga, which flows through Kolhapur, is an important river in Maharashtra. *...(Interruptions)...* It has five major tributaries — Kasari, Kumbhi, Tulsi, Dhamani and Bhogawati — all originating from Sahyadri Hills. The issue which I raise today pertains to heavy pollution in the River Panchganga, so much so, that some have even labeled it as one of the most polluted rivers of the world. *...(Interruptions)...* Panchganga is one of the major tributaries of River Krishna, which gets polluted within its first 70 kms. of length!

Kolhapur is a major city in Maharashtra and is known for temples, educational institutions and fairly a good number of industries. In recent years, the city has witnessed recurring outbreak of waterborne diseases and epidemics like hepatitis and gastrointestinal diseases because of pollution in the river. Major pollution causing factors in the river basin are: Disposal of untreated or partially treated domestic, industrial and hospital liquid waste; solid waste from households, industries, bio-medicals, servicing stations, hotels, slaughter houses; religious components like immersion of Ganesh idols, cremation; waste from sugar industries, textile industries and distilleries; and, excessive use of chemical pesticides, fertilizers, etc. *...(Interruptions)...*

I invite the kind attention of the august House, through you, Sir, that the people of Kolhapur city and nearby areas are quite agitated for no concrete action is being taken by authorities to address this long-pending issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Their only hope for approval of this proposal to curb river pollution, submitted by Zilla Parishad in early 2015, under the National River Conservation Plan, was turned down by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, on the grounds that the proposal embodied the rural areas and not limited to the city areas. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, what is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Rivers of India play an important role in the lives of the people of India. People are associated with rivers socially, culturally, religiously and economically. Ganga is one of the most important rivers with religious importance. *...(Interruptions)...* Namami Gange is a huge project initiated by hon. Prime Minister for cleaning the Ganga Basin. It has started at Kashi. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* How can we take up Zero Hour in den? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, Kolhapur is known as Dakshin Kashi. So, Namami Panchganga could be a pilot project for smaller river basins. ...(Interruptions)... Fortunately, Kolhapur has good rains every year and has several reservoirs. In spite of this, Panchganga is the most polluted river in India! ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, I would, therefore, be grateful if the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Riverfront Development are advised to be proactive to make Panchganga, the lifeline of Kolhapur, free from pollution by extending appropriate financial assistance in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra by treating the matter on top priority.

Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... There are eleven Zero Hour notices. ...(Interruptions)... Members are waiting for their turn. ...(Interruptions)... I would request the shouting Members to stop shouting and go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... I want to continue with this. ...(Interruptions)... Shri P. Bhattacharya, do you want to speak? ...(Interruptions)... I can hear, if you want to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, Sushri Uma Bharati wants to react. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, you can. ...(Interruptions)... Yes; yes, you can. ...(Interruptions)... Sushri Uma Bharati, you can speak. ...(Interruptions)... बोलो।...

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती): महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य ने जो मामला उठाया है और अन्य सभी सदस्यगण 'नमामि गंगे' और गंगा के लिए बहुत कंसर्न लेते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... तो मेरी बात को शांति के साथ सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गंगा के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का 100 परसेंट सेंट्रल सैक्टर नॉन लैप्सेबल-फंड का निर्धारण किया है और उसमें से 29 साल में लगभग 4 हजार करोड़ रुपए का विभिन्न एजेंसीज से कर्जा लेकर जो काम तय हुए थे, उन कामों को पूरा करने के लिए हम लगभग 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके इनके बिगड़े हुए कामों को भी बना करके दिखा देंगे और गंगा पर उसके परिणाम आ जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... शेष जो राशि है उसमें से करीब 13 हजार करोड़ रुपए ऐसी राशि है जो नए प्रोजेक्ट के लिए होगी, जिसमें मुख्यतया सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, इण्डिस्ट्रियल रेग्युलेटरी ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, प्लांटेशन, घाटों का निर्माण और कैफेटेरिया, जिसमें से कई चीजों की शुरुआत हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... टैंडर का प्रोसस पूरा हो गया है और कई चीजों को हम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से पूरा करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहूंगी कि गंगा के बारे में उनकी चिंता के लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ और हम काम पूरा करके दिखाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... धन्यवाद।

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

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, what is your point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Please keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my point of order is *...(Interruptions)...* Please bring the House in order, first. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is not in order and you are pushing with the Business. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not pushing with the Business. *...(Interruptions)...* These are Zero Hour submissions. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, I want to say something. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to say something. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no, I want to say something. *...(Interruptions)...* Please stop shouting. *...(Interruptions)...* Stop shouting. *...(Interruptions)...* Stop shouting, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Anand Sharma gave notice under Rule 267. I did not permit that. You started shouting. But, not allowing even the Chair to say something is very unfortunate. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, *...(Interruptions)...* Just a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Sharad Pawar wants to say something. Let me listen to him. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, when the House is not in order *...(Interruptions)...* How can I speak till other Members sit? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, बैठिए, बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the objection raised by the *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I want to reply. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I want to reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Will you please take your seat? *...(Interruptions)...* I want to reply. You see, I have got eleven notices. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)...* I have got eleven notices. I am seeing that a majority of those Members are present here. I want all these eleven Members to speak. A handful of Members holding the House for ransom, this is what I am objecting to. *...(Interruptions)...* This is what I object to. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri P. Bhattacharya, would you like to speak? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, do you want to speak? I can hear. *...(Interruptions)...* I can hear. *...(Interruptions)...* It will be recorded. *...(Interruptions)...* I can hear. *...(Interruptions)...* It will be recorded. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not a *jumla* issue. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a serious matter. *...(Interruptions)...* It has to be *.....(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it my responsibility? ...*(Interruptions)*.. You tell them also. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You cannot blame the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You tell them also. ...*(Interruptions)*.. If Members do not allow, the Chair cannot be blamed.*(Interruptions)*... I am not responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am not responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vivek Gupta, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*..

Rise in prices of Kerosene

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, through you, I want to raise a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government of India has allowed to increase the kerosene price by 25 paise per litre every month till April, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is causing immense hardship to the people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Census of India, 2011 indicates that close to 43.2 per cent of India's rural households depend on kerosene for lighting, and about 1.9 million rural households and 5.8 million urban households use kerosene as their primary cooking fuel. ...*(Interruptions)*... Out of every 1,000 households, 265 of them use kerosene as the primary source of lighting in rural India. ...*(Interruptions)*... The number in Bengal is 293, which is higher than the national average. ...*(Interruptions)*... History shows that many eminent personalities have made their future and also the future of the country by studying under kerosene lamp. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, without giving any alternative arrangement, the increase of ₹ 3/- per litre in kerosene is sending a very wrong signal to the poor people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to roll back this price and provide alternate means before going ahead with this move. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It will be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are in the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you don't want to speak! ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(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, after Narendra Modi's Government, ...*(Interruptions)*... The prices are very much under control. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a request to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*.... If you ask them to go to their respective seats, and, then, call the Member, so that Members also

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

have. ...(Interruptions)... Like Sharad Pawarji said, a Member should be given an opportunity to explain his or her position. ...(Interruptions)... Once a Member says something, we, as a Minister, must also have a right to respond. ...(Interruptions)... Price rise is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)... But I would like to respectfully submit to the House that prices are under control by and large. ...(Interruptions)... The Wholesale Price Index has come down. ...(Interruptions)... Inflation has come down. ...(Interruptions)... Investors are coming. ...(Interruptions)... Job opportunities are growing. ...(Interruptions)... Overall, it is a very good scenario for the country. ...(Interruptions)... That being the case, these people don't want any policy measures ...(Interruptions)... for the country. ...(Interruptions)... That is why they are creating obstacles. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Chair to please request them to go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Or, adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, this does not go well with the people, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... This is my humble suggestion to you and also to the other Members of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Did you hear what the Minister said? ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji, at least, now you allow. ...(Interruptions)... Ask your people to go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... I can't allow this. ...(Interruptions)... At least, now, you allow ...(Interruptions)... Only 20 minutes are left for the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I want to dispose of the Zero Hour notices. ...(Interruptions)... I would request you to please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Did you listen to what the Minister said? ...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabiji. ...(Interruptions)... I would request the hon. LoP to request his Members to go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I think, I will take(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for five minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-six minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us continue with the Zero Hour. Shri Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please allow me after him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Nadimul Haque.

Urgent release of funds under BRGF

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, today, I want to say that the State of West Bengal has been neglected in the release of various funds. Under MNREGA, the Centre owes us ₹ 1,546.87 crore, under Swachh Bharat Mission, ₹ 1,514 crore, under the BRGF, ₹ 2,330 crore, towards food subsidy for 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 1,584 crore, under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, ₹ 1,372 crore, and others. In all, the State of West Bengal is owed around ₹ 10,469 crore.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern that these funds are not being released. The BRGF scheme covers 250 districts in 27 States. It is a unique Central Fund as it puts the panchayats and municipalities at the forefront of planning and implementation. In rural areas, it benefits 56 per cent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 40 per cent OBCs. In urban areas, the figures are 47 per cent and nine per cent, respectively. We have used the amount granted under this Fund in developing the backward districts in Bengal in myriad ways, some of which include setting up of schools, multi-super specialty clinics, ITI Polytechnics, *kisan mandis*, girls' hostels and electrification of villages. Out of the six towns sanctioned for the water supply scheme, four have already been completed and two are pending as the funds are yet to be released.

Sir, we have even started innovative programmes like the National Fibre Mission, a rural livelihood generation programme that helps leverage natural fibres, which are common throughout the State. One of the biggest success stories of the Trinamool Congress in the implementation of this scheme has been to ease Left Wing Extremism in the Jangalmahal area in Bengal where people have progressed from violence to welfare. Numerous schools and hospitals have been built. New blood banks, sick newborn care units and nutrition rehabilitation centres have been established. However, the release of the BRGF funds has been stopped by the Centre and an amount of ₹ 2,330 crore is owed to the State of Bengal. The reason being given is that the Twelfth Five Year Plan has ended and so, all payments under it have been stopped.

Sir, it is clear that the Trinamool Congress Government attaches serious importance to improving the lives of people from the backward districts, and the money that is owed to the State of West Bengal is absolutely essential for various critical welfare schemes.

Sir, I demand the immediate release of funds, which I have already mentioned, so that there can be progress in the State of West Bengal.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Narendra Budania. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, what about my Zero Hour mention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Misreporting in social media regarding para-military forces

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील मुद्दा सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 23 मार्च, 2017 को पाकिस्तान में, सोशल मीडिया के अंदर और विदेशों में अन्य स्थानों पर एक ऐसी फोटो छापी गई जिसमें एक सैनिक को मृत बताया गया है। वह मृत सैनिक कौन है? वह मृत सैनिक वही है, जिसने इस देश में खाने को लेकर मामला उठाया था। इस मामले को इस प्रकार से प्रचारित किया गया है कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा भारतीय फौजों और अर्धसैनिक बलों को इस प्रकार का खाना दिया है और इस प्रकार से दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है। ऐसी खबरें बराबर मीडिया में प्रचारित की जा रही हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा है कि हमारे देश को इस प्रकार से बदनाम किया जाए। महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सैनिक और अर्धसैनिक बलों में भर्ती जवान हमारे देश की सीमाओं के ऊपर हर परिस्थिति में दुश्मन की गोली खाने के लिए अपना सीना ताने रहते हैं। यदि उनके बारे में इस प्रकार की बातें सामने आती हैं, तो बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

महोदय, मेरा किसी के ऊपर कोई इल्जाम लगाने का इरादा नहीं है, लेकिन यह विषय इस प्रकार का है कि इस सदन के हम जितने भी सदस्य यहां मौजूद हैं, उनमें से किसी न किसी का भाई या कोई रिश्तेदार सैनिक या अर्धसैनिक बलों में रहकर देश की सेवा कर रहा है।

महोदय, आज उनके बारे में यदि ऐसी बातें फैलती हैं कि उन्हें खाना अच्छा नहीं दिया जाता या उन्हें पहनने के लिए अच्छे कपड़े नहीं दिए जाते, उनका पहनावा अच्छा नहीं है या उनके साथ अच्छा treatment नहीं किया जाता है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जब इस प्रकार की बातें सामने आती हैं, तो देश के नागरिकों में असंतोष पैदा होता है।

महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से चुनकर आया हूं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के प्रत्येक परिवार से एक जवान भारत की सेनाओं में भर्ती होकर हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर देश की रक्षा में तैनात है।

महोदय, पिछले सप्ताह मुझ से एक deputation मिलने आया, जिसमें सैनिकों के मां-बाप, भाई एवं अन्य रिश्तेदार थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे बच्चे फौज और अर्धसैनिक बलों में सीमा पर तैनात हैं, लेकिन उनके खाने आदि की जो शिकायतें आ रही हैं, यह बहुत दुभाग्यपूर्ण है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी शिकायतों के कारण हमारे देश के नौजवान पर effect पड़ा है और अब वे फौज में जाने से कतराने लगे हैं। उनमें असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. All those who associate their names may be added. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Budania.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Budania.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Budania.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Budania.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Budania.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Budania.

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

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको उससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से हम भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, please, look at the time. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, look at the time; it should be changed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar, don't think that by intimidation, you can get it. I go by the order. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I go by the order. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot browbeat me and get it. You are doing it. ...(Interruptions)... I know what to do.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): My position was much ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; but when I called your name, you refused it. ...(Interruptions)... That is not my fault. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I called you, but you refused to speak. It is not my fault. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How was it possible? ...(Interruptions)... How could I speak? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know about the position. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot browbeat me and get it. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Naresh Gujral.

**Statement issued by the Ministry of External Affairs condemning the
resolution passed by the Legislature of Ontario, Canada**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, 31st November, 1984, was, perhaps, the blackest day in the history of Independent India. There was a * massacre of innocent Sikhs - an orgy of killings that went on for three horrible days and nights. Sir, the Government and the police refused to intervene and the minority community was targeted only because of their identity - their beards, their turbans and their names. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, a brave community that has made such huge sacrifices for this country...(Interruptions)... Their courage, valour and sacrifices for the nation are legendary. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let it be over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, now when we should be applauding the Ontario Assembly in Canada for terming this horrible incident as a genocide which it was, it is very strange that our Government's spokesperson has called the resolution 'misguided'. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once it is over, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be complete, in any case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it was not a Hindu-Sikh riot as successive Congress Governments have tried to make us believe. In fact, many Hindus and Muslims risked their lives to save their Sikh neighbours and friends from the bloody hands of the * ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, a Judicial Inquiry Committee was there. ...*(Interruptions)*... In addition to that, the matter is *sub judice*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: There has to be a public acknowledgement of the fact that the Sikhs' human rights were totally violated and they have failed to receive justice even after waiting for 33 long years. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only does it require a closure by punishing the guilty expeditiously...*(Interruptions)*...but I find that our Government is rubbing salt on their wounds by protesting to Canada when Ontario Assembly has shown immense courage by calling a spade a spade. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I demand that this statement by the MEA be withdrawn and I also request the External Affairs Minister to make a statement in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... If, God forbid, an aberration ever happens, we, as Indians and Parliamentarians, must have the integrity to acknowledge the truth and condemn it in the strongest possible words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is deliberate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, how can this be allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can this go on record? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is Parliament of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is Parliament of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you allow a statement that there was * to go on record? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can this be said in the House? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and expunge...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can this be said? ...(Interruptions)...

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

Yes, yes. Please. I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it has to be deleted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and expunge what is to be expunged. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

I will go through the record and expunge what is to be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

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

Now, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

Renuka ji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

I will call you, I will give you time.

Hon. Members, I had eleven Zero Hour notices and I called all the names one-by-one but during the din and in the pandemonium, many Members refused to speak. After we resumed, I again called the names continuously. Now, Shri Tapan Sen's matter is at number five. ...(Interruptions)...

Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

Let me complete. I allowed him... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I could not complete.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know, how many minutes... ...(Interruptions)...

I allowed him because the subject he raised is time-barred because it is about a strike which is going to take place perhaps tomorrow. On that consideration, I allowed him. But remember it is not because he shouted or browbeat. Now, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen to speak.

Strike in three steel plants under SAIL and Dredging Corporation of India

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am raising the issue to voice the protest of the working people of the country and various social movements with regard to the very dangerous game of putting the whole national manufacturing capability on auction through a thought-less process of privatization. Tomorrow, the workers and social movements in the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur; the Salem Steel Plant, Tamil Nadu; and the Bhadravati (VISL) Steel Plant in Karnataka, are going

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

on strike to protest against the privatization. This is the privatization of special steel plants which have no parallel in private sector in the country. They are sought to be privatized when they are catering to the needs of defence sectors. Precision Engineering Works etc. All these are again and again being talked about but a thoughtless move of privatization is going on.

Sir, tomorrow, the workers of Dredging Corporation of India Limited, who are keeping our water channel navigable, are also going on strike against privatization. I believe that these protests and strikes, and, in continuity of that, the public sector concentration of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, are planning for a strike action in the month of May. They are in consistent agitation. I request the Government to please take a call. This move of privatization is nothing but a design of destroying the manufacturing capability of the country under the camouflage of Make in India slogan. The main motto is ensuring Ease of Doing Business to the foreign capital. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... We all associate with this matter.

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

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

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I believe that the Government must ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, these strikes are a determination to protest and resist. These companies can be privatized only on the corpses of the public sector workers and the social movement there. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The Government must refrain from this anti-national exercise. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government must desist from this anti-national exercise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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.

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

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

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

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

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House. Today is the hundredth anniversary of Champaran Movement launched by our revered Mahatma Gandhi ji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): In the Champaran District of Bihar, the Britishers had imposed a system of teen-katia which forced farmers to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 391. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, may I conclude?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, just a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Sorry; it is Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there should be a reference from the Chair on the 100th anniversary of Champaran Satyagraha. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will do that in due order. But you can't do it like this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the House must pass a resolution. It should be from the Chair ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Everybody would agree with that. But we will do it through a proper procedure. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 391, Shri Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we must remember that. ...(Interruptions)... This is Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... We are a free country. ...(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, we are one with that suggestion. Let the Question Hour go on. Let the Chair frame this thing and then through the House, let there be a unanimous resolution on Champaran Satyagrah. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be done. Thank you very much. Question No. 391, Shri Husain Dalwai.

Funds allocated under PMKSY for Maharashtra

*391. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of irrigation projects undertaken in Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), so far, district-wise;

(b) the details and amount of funds allocated under PMKSY, so far, year-wise for all States, State-wise for the last three years;

(c) the amount of funds released under PMKSY for Maharashtra in 2016-17, month-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the procedure for selection of projects and release of funds under PMKSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (d) Twenty Six (26) ongoing irrigation projects of Maharashtra under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme have been identified in consultation with the State 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 and State share. Funds are regularly released to State based upon the proposals received from the State and their eligibility as per the guidelines of the scheme. Details of district benefitted by 26 projects of Maharashtra are given Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16. State-wise details of Central Assistance released under various components of PMKSY including the state of Maharashtra during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in Annexure-II and Annexure-III respectively.

Annexure-I

*Detail of districts benefitted from priority projects of
Maharashtra under PMKSY-AIBP*

Sl. No.	Project Name	District Benefited
1.	Waghur	Jalgaon
2.	Bawanthadi (IS)	Bhandara
3	Lower Dudhna	Parbhani, Jalna

Sl. No.	Project Name	District Benefited
4.	Tillari	Sindhudurg
5.	Lower Wardha	Wardha
6.	Lower Panzara	Dhule
7.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	Aurangabad
8.	Gosikhurd (NP)	Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur
9.	Upper Pen Ganga	Yavatmal, Parbhani, Nanded
10.	Bembla	Yavatmal
11.	Tarali	Satara
12.	Dhom Balaakwadi	Pune, Satara
13.	Arjuna	Ratnagiri
14.	Upper Kundalika	Beed
15.	Aruna	Sindhudurg
16.	Krishna Koyana Lift	Solapur, Sangli
17.	Gadnadi	Ratnagiri
18.	Dongargaon	Chandrapur
19.	Sangola Branch Canal	Solapur
20.	Khadakpurna	Buldhana
21.	Warna	Kolhapur, Sangli
22.	Morna (Gureghar)	Satara
23.	Lower Pedhi	Amravati, Akola
24.	Wang project	Satara
25.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	Sindhudurg
26.	Kudali	Satara

Annexure-II*Details of funds released under PMKSY during 2015-16*

States	MoWR, RD and GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA and FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	86.73	206.47	293.2
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	18.0	2.60	66.13

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	271.65	45.0	5.03	321.68
Bihar	55.62	5.00	28.60	89.22
Chhattisgarh	32.77	20.0	20.30	73.07
Goa	0		0.30	0.3
Gujarat	482.72	100.00	213.05	795.77
Haryana	77.39	6.91	34.97	119.27
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	20.00	7.60	29.27
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01		4.87	150.88
Jharkhand	281.62	20.0	14.97	316.59
Karnataka	269.25	125.00	213.12	607.37
Kerala	1.93	20.0	8.53	30.46
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	150.0	161.74	604.25
Maharashtra	312.59	250.00	107.26	669.85
Manipur	210.30	9.0	2.76	222.06
Meghalaya	72.99	18.0	1.43	92.42
Mizoram	1.98	8.87	3.27	14.12
Nagaland	61.45	27.0	2.34	90.79
Odisha	286.50	67.5	28.70	382.7
Punjab	156.97	7.95	43.00	207.92
Rajasthan	194.65	200.00	142.84	537.49
Sikkim	4.34	6.3	4.86	15.5
Tamil Nadu	38.49	75.00	129.78	243.27
Telangana	157.38	70.0	111.32	338.7
Tripura	0	20.89	1.55	22.44
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	75.0	37.51	760.89
Uttarakhand	121.37	25.68	9.60	156.65
West Bengal	7.56	10.0	4.80	22.36
Delhi	0		0.10	0.1
Puducherry	0		2.03	2.03
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0.20	0.2

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0.10	0.1
Daman and Diu	0		0.20	0.2
TOTAL	4233.64	1487.83	1556.23	7277.7

Annexure-III*Details of funds released under PMKSY during 2016-17*

States	MoWR, RD and GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA and FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7.40	120.96	308.69	437.05
Arunachal Pradesh	20.52	23.12	2.0	45.64
Assam	87.86		11.0	98.86
Bihar	12.64	28.26	21.60	62.5
Chhattisgarh	13.29	34.96	44.80	93.05
Goa			0.80	0.8
Gujarat	1643.52	115.04	274.0	2032.56
Haryana		12.82	27.0	39.82
Himachal Pradesh	1.13	35.40	8.50	45.03
Jammu and Kashmir		25.59	5.40	30.99
Jharkhand	145.75	17.69	30.70	194.14
Karnataka	166.90	145.72	229.0	541.62
Kerala		16.62	0	16.62
Madhya Pradesh	377.94	129.44	121.10	628.48
Maharashtra	395.05	186.95	305.80	887.8
Manipur	147.0	11.29	3.60	161.89
Meghalaya		11.56		11.56
Mizoram		16.06	8.10	24.16
Nagaland	18.50	60.84	4.50	83.84
Odisha	492.93	91.99	39.80	624.72
Punjab	52.42		1.18	53.6
Rajasthan	45.89	199.35	129.0	374.24

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim			5.40	5.4
Tamil Nadu		62.36	143.50	205.86
Telangana	545.45		189.0	734.45
Tripura		27.12		27.12
Uttar Pradesh	135.63	58.38	41.20	235.21
Uttarakhand		16.15	15.0	31.15
West Bengal		24.06	19.90	43.96
Other			0.60	0.6
TOTAL	4309.83*	1471.73	1991.17	7772.73

* In addition to above, Central assistance of ₹ 2514 cr. was released to Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh during 2016-17.

Further, NABARD has released 3334 cr. in respect of State Share for 6 states during 2016-17.

श्री हुसेन दलवाई: सर, महाराष्ट्र में वाघुर, अपर पेन गंगा, लोअर दुधना, तिल्लारी, अर्जुन, बीड जिले का अपर कुंडलिका, ये सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स आधे रहे हैं, कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स में तो 35 परसेंट ही काम हुए हैं। मिनिस्ट्री का जवाब यह आया है कि हमने इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया है, लेकिन दरअसल उतना पैसा नहीं गया। सर, चूंकि महाराष्ट्र में दो-दो साल तक लगातार अकाल पड़ता है, इसलिए वहां पर पानी का इंतजाम होने से ही लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उनकी क्या भूमिका है और वे इसके लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: सभापति महोदय, पीएमकेएसवाई में कुल 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए गए थे, उनमें से 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स अकेले महाराष्ट्र के हैं। इन 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स में से 2 प्रोजेक्ट्स को छोड़कर 24 प्रोजेक्ट्स में इस बार पैसा दिया गया है और इसके अलावा स्टेट से जितनी डिमांड आती है, वह केंद्र सरकार देने के लिए तैयार है। प्रोजेक्ट्स में जितनी फिजिकल प्रोग्रेस चल रही होती है, उसके हिसाब से पैसा रिलीज किया जाता है। अगर प्रोग्रेस बढ़ेगी, तो पैसा रिलीज कर दिया जाएगा।

श्री हुसेन दलवाई: सर, जल संसाधन मंत्रालय को इस साल 3,700 करोड़ रुपए मिलने चाहिए थे, लेकिन सिर्फ 1,800 करोड़ रुपए मिले हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि महाराष्ट्र के साथ सबसे बड़ा अन्याय होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जरा सहानुभूति से महाराष्ट्र की तरफ देखिए। वहां पर लोग बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या करते हैं, क्योंकि वहां का किसान बारिश के ऊपर निर्भर है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए महाराष्ट्र को जितना पैसा आवंटित किया गया है, उतना पैसा उसको मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: सभापति महोदय, पीएमकेएसवाई में जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें कोई आवंटन नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार को जो भी पैसा चाहिए, वह नाबार्ड से 6 परसेंट ब्याज पर कर्ज के रूप में दिया जा सकता है और जो पैसा सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के रूप में केंद्र सरकार को देना है, वह पैसा हम तुरंत देने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर वर्क की फिजिकल प्रोग्रेस ठीक है, तो पैसे की कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार की तरफ से जो भी डिमांड आएगी, उसको तुरंत पूरा किया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, आप देखिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; thank you. Next Question. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Dalwai, please.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, 'प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में 26 इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, ऐसा मंत्री जी ने अभी-अभी बताया। इसके लिए पूरे देश में 7.5 हजार करोड़ रुपए से 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक लागत लगती है।

सर, महाराष्ट्र के एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक श्वेत पत्रिका जारी की थी, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में जो लागत लगती है, उससे सिर्फ एक परसेंट लैण्ड की सिंचाई हुई है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए इतनी लागत पूरे देश में या महाराष्ट्र में लगती है, लेकिन इससे सिंचाई क्षेत्र में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है? क्या आपके पास इसके संबंध में कोई ब्यौरा है?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, ये जो कुल 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनकी complete cost 77,595 करोड़ रुपए है। इन सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए पहली बार नाबार्ड के द्वारा एक फंडिंग का पैटर्न शुरू किया गया है। इसमें जो पैसा केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाना है या प्रदेश सरकारों को पैसे की जो कमी है, दोनों मिल कर नाबार्ड से कर्ज के रूप में ले सकते हैं, इसलिए पीएमकेएसवाई के प्रोजेक्ट्स में फंडिंग की कोई समस्या नहीं है। प्रदेश सरकार जितना काम करना चाहती है, उसको बजट के अलावा भी उतना पैसा तुरंत दिया जाएगा।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: मेरा specific प्रश्न महाराष्ट्र के बारे में था। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी ने उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: जी, बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: श्री दिग्विजय सिंह।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति जी, इस योजना के तहत केंद्र सरकार की ओर से महाराष्ट्र को वर्ष 2015-16 में 669 करोड़ रुपए और 2016-17 में 887 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपका मंत्रालय इन projects का utilization प्रतिशत भी

monitor करता है, या नहीं? यदि करता है, तो वर्ष 2015-16 तथा 2016-17 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार का इन दोनों heads में utilization प्रतिशत कितना रहा?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना में monitoring का बिल्कुल अलग system है। इसके अलावा online monitoring भी शुरू कर दी गई है। हर project का प्रतिशत, जो माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, उस special project की जानकारी मैं उन्हें भिजवा दूंगा। सब याद नहीं रख सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैंने total पूछा है, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को आपने इन 26 projects में कितनी राशि दी है? उसका कितने प्रतिशत utilization हुआ, वह बता दीजिए।

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: कुल 26 projects में से 24 projects में पैसा दिया गया है। इसकी online monitoring होती है। हर project पर अलग से Central Water Commission का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त है और physical progress के अनुसार तुरन्त पैसा release किया जाता है। अगर आप किसी विशेष project के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं कि कितने per cent complete हुआ है, मैं वह जानकारी माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, the question is on Maharashtra.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, under the Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Per Drop, More Crop is just a slogan which is indicative from the answer given by the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In 2015-16, the Union Government allocated for the whole of country just ₹ 7,277 crore. And in this year's Budget, it is just ₹ 5,000 crore. With this, these schemes are not going to yield anything. Only the cosmetic arrangement of the projects can be taken up. I want to know whether the Union Ministry of Water Resources has taken note of the paucity of funds to pressurise the Finance Ministry for enhancement of the allocation.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, Per Drop, More Crop का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने अभी किया। प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना में तीन Ministries शामिल हैं। इसके अंतर्गत Minor Irrigation Projects का काम Agriculture Ministry द्वारा देखा जाता है। श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो सवाल सदन में उठाया था, शायद वे पूरी तरह समझ नहीं पाए, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिना Utilization Certificate के हम अगली instalment प्रदेश को नहीं देते हैं। जो भी पैसा दिया गया है, वह Utilization Certificate आने के बाद दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने बताया कि जानकारी आपको भेज देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरा सवाल था कि वर्ष 2015-16 तथा 2016-17 में इन 26 projects में कितने per cent पैसे का utilization हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: मैं आपको जानकारी भेज दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the Minister has not given answer to my question. ...*(Interruptions)*... My question was very specific.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: महोदय, जो 77 projects का पैसा है, वह complete है, 77,000 करोड़ रुपए, जिसे NABARD देने के लिए तैयार है। जो आपने स्पष्ट किया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... लगातार यह सच है कि, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: You are going away from your... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are not getting into an argument...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल कृषि मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, न कि मेरे मंत्रालय से। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Per Drop, More Crop के लिए पैसा कृषि मंत्रालय से release होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now stop arguing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now stop arguing. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you behave like this, you will get no more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.392. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is the second time when the Minister concerned is not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 392. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you raised the question?

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Yes, Sir. मेरा प्रश्न है कि, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is the second time when the Minister concerned is not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no Minister! ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is the second time that it is happening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the House has to take note of this. The Minister must be present in the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, even the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not present. ...(Interruptions)...

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती): मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन से क्षमा-याचना करती हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब की अनुपस्थिति का कारण मुझे नहीं पता है। I don't know the reason for the absence of the hon. Minister. ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अगर आप मुझे कहते हैं, इस question का answer जरूरी है, तो जितनी मुझे जानकारी है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री उमा भारती: सर, अगर आप रूलिंग देते हैं, तो इस क्वेश्चन का आंसर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आप आंसर नहीं दे सकती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Thank you. We will go to the next question. ...(Interruptions)... One minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री कहां हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर कहां हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Saheb, please, one minute. ...(Interruptions).. This is a most unusual situation. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is the responsibility of the concerned Ministers to be present when their questions are taken up. This is an extraordinary situation and I am sure the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will look into this and respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Chair must reprimand the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... Prakashji, your question was called. You were not present. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I was introducing two Bills in Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... So, I have rushed here to answer the questions. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am answering for somebody else. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... One minute please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions).. Everyone, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, a most unusual situation has arisen. I have not witnessed it for ten years and probably earlier also. ...(Interruptions)... The accepted practice of the House is that when a question is listed, the Minister has to be present. ...(Interruptions)... I am afraid you were late. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, he is not the concerned Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु और ध्वनि प्रदूषण

*392. श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु व ध्वनि प्रदूषण दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बढ़ते हुए प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए कठोर नियम बनाये जाने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रदूषण में कमी करने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

मानव संसाधन मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): (क) से (ग): विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत की जाती है। यह कार्य दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के 21 केंद्रों सहित भारत के 300 शहरों/नगरों में स्थित 680 निगरानी केंद्रों के ज़रिए किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के वर्ष 2014-16 की अवधि के वायु गुणवत्ता आंकड़ों से वायु प्रदूषण के स्तर में दिन-प्रतिदिन लगातार वृद्धि होने का पता नहीं चलता है और इसमें उल्लेखनीय उतार-चढ़ाव देखे गए हैं। निगरानी किए गए सभी स्थानों पर सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड (SO₂) की मात्रा अनुमत सीमा के भीतर है। जहां तक नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड (NO₂) का संबंध है, यह अलवर, गाजियाबाद और नोएडा में अनुमत सीमा के भीतर है। हालांकि दिल्ली में कुछ स्थानों पर इसकी मात्रा अनुमत सीमा से अधिक है। वायु गुणवत्ता आंकड़ों से PM₁₀ की मात्रा में उल्लेखनीय उतार-चढ़ाव का पता चलता है। हालांकि PM₁₀ की मात्रा अनुमत सीमा से अधिक है। यद्यपि, ध्वनि प्रदूषण की अधिकता लगभग सभी केंद्रों पर देखी गई है परंतु इसमें दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधार पर तीव्र वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रदूषण उपशमन के उपाय जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974; वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 एवं उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत किए जाते हैं। ध्वनि प्रदूषण को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किए गए ध्वनि प्रदूषण (विनियमन एवं नियंत्रण) नियम, 2000 के अंतर्गत विनियमित किया जाता है। उपर्युक्त नियमों द्वारा उपलब्ध विधि ढांचा प्रदूषण की समस्या से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त है और इसमें अधिक सख्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए ध्वनि, उत्सर्जन अथवा बहिस्त्राव संबंधी मानकों में संशोधन करने की अनुमति है।

(ग) सरकार ने प्रदूषण की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कई अन्य उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ शामिल हैं — राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों की अधिसूचना; परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के आकलन हेतु निगरानी नेटवर्क की व्यवस्था; गैसीय ईंधन (सीएनजी, एलपीजी इत्यादि), एथनॉल मित्रण जैसे स्वच्छतर/वैकल्पिक ईंधन की शुरुआत, राष्ट्रीय वायु

गुणवत्ता सूचकांक की शुरुआत; वर्ष 2017 तक बीएस-IV का सार्वभौमिकरण; 1 अप्रैल, 2020 तक बीएस-IV के स्थान पर सीधे बीएस-VI ईंधन मानक लागू करना; निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों की अधिसूचना; बायोमास जलाने पर रोक लगाना; सार्वजनिक परिवहन नेटवर्क को बढ़ावा देना; प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रमाणपत्र; वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 18 (1) (ख) के अंतर्गत निर्देश जारी करना जिनमें वाहनजनित उत्सर्जनों, सड़क की धूल और अन्य अस्थायी उत्सर्जनों को पुनः हटाने, बायोमास/नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट को जलाने, औद्योगिक प्रदूषण, निर्माण और विध्वंस क्रियाकलापों से संबंधित न्यूनीकरण उपायों के साथ-साथ बड़े शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए कार्रवाई बिंदु और अन्य सामान्य उपाय शामिल हैं; मुख्या उद्योगों में ऑनलाइन सतत (24x7) निगरानी उपकरण लगवाना; 2000 सीसी से अधिक के डीज़ल चालित वाहनों से पर्यावरण संरक्षण प्रभार वसूल करना; 10 बजे अपराह्न से 6 बजे पूर्वाह्न के बीच आवाज़ करने वाले पटाखे फोड़ने पर प्रतिबंध लगाना; पटाखों के दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में व्यापक प्रचार करना और पटाखे फोड़ने से रोकने के लिए छात्रों और जनता के बीच व्यापक स्तर पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाना; दीपावली के अवसर पर ध्वनि निगरानी के लिए एडवाइज़री जारी करना; दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के लिए ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शनन प्लान की अधिसूचना इत्यादि।

Air and noise pollution in Delhi and NCR

†*392. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air and noise pollution in Delhi and NCR is increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to formulate strict rules for curbing such increase in pollution; and

(c) if not, the measures being taken to reduce pollution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The ambient air quality for Delhi and NCR is monitored under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme comprising of 680 monitoring stations in 300 cities/towns in India including 21 stations in Delhi and NCR. Air quality data for the period 2014-16 for Delhi and NCR does not show day-to-day continuous increase in the level of air pollution and significant fluctuations are noted. The values of SO₂ are within the permissible limits for all the locations monitored. In respect of NO₂, Alwar, Ghaziabad and Noida are within the permissible limits though values

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

exceed the permissible limits at some locations in Delhi. With respect to PM_{10} , the air quality data shows significant fluctuations though the values exceed permissible limits. In respect of noise pollution, though exceedence is observed at nearly all locations, there has not been any sharp increase on day-to-day basis.

(b) The measures for abatement of pollution are taken under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder. Noise pollution is regulated under Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The legal framework provided by above rules are adequate to deal with the problem of pollution and allows for revision of norms related to noise, emission or effluent to bring about a stricter regime.

(c) Government has taken several other steps to address the issue of pollution which, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, 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; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 comprising of action points to counter air pollution in major cities include control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM; wide publicity on the ill effects of fire-crackers and awareness programme among students and public at large to avoid bursting of fire-crackers; advisories for noise monitoring on the occasion of Deepawali; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the answer is laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Supplementaries, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, he is not the concerned Minister. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, where is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point raised by the House has been registered. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Let us proceed with supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में ध्वनि प्रदूषण दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: इनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You have registered your point. So have other Members. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Jayaji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Everyone, please. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, नहीं। आप बैठ जाइए, आपके साथी सवाल पूछ रहे हैं।(व्यवधान)... The point is well registered. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: But, where is the concerned Minister? ...(Interruptions)... He is not the concerned Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we have a right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... There is a practice of intimating if a Minister is not present. ...(Interruptions)... Look, the point has been made. It has been made loudly enough by all sections of the House. Now, let us proceed with the supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, where is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा है कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में ध्वनि प्रदूषण दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से इसका जो उत्तर मिला है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying is visible to everyone. ...(Interruptions)... Let us proceed with the questions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, there is no Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what she is saying is not visible to everyone. It is not visible to the ruling Party. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think when I said everyone, I said advisedly. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, this is the practice that if the concerned Minister is not there, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is there. *...(Interruptions)...* Normally, he is there for laying the Papers but not for questions. *...(Interruptions)...* For laying Papers, yes, you can depute somebody. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But for question, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, the point has been made loud and clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please, allow your colleague to ask supplementary. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the point is whether the Minister has taken your permission to remain absent. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please leave to the Chair, what the Chair's work is. Okay? *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The hon. Chair has already recorded that for more than ten years, such a situation has never been seen. This is something extraordinary. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine! *...(Interruptions)...* It has been said. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, let us proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Not only the concerned Minister is not there, the MoS is not there, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The House is taken for granted. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Absolutely! *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us proceed. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, supplementary question.

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में ध्वनि प्रदूषण दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर है, यद्यपि ध्वनि प्रदूषण की तीव्रता लगभग सभी केंद्रों पर देखी गई है, परन्तु इसमें दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधार पर तीव्र वृद्धि नहीं हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार, वर्ल्ड हैल्थ ऑर्गनाइजेशन के अनुसार दिल्ली विश्व के ध्वनि प्रदूषित शहरों में पांचवें

स्थान पर है और ध्वनि प्रदूषण के कारण कान से कम सुनाई देने के जो आंकड़े विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने दिए हैं, उसमें दिल्ली दूसरे नम्बर का शहर है।

श्री सभापति: सवाल क्या है आपका?

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह है कि ध्वनि प्रदूषण की अधिकता लगभग सभी केंद्रों पर देखी गई है, परन्तु इसमें दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधार पर तीव्र वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इसके उत्तर में मेरा कहना है कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार दिल्ली विश्व के ध्वनि प्रदूषित शहरों में पांचवें स्थान पर है और ध्वनि प्रदूषण के कारण दिल्ली में कान से कम सुनाई देने के जो आंकड़े विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने दिए हैं, उसमें दिल्ली दुनिया में दूसरे स्थान पर है।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गनाजेशन की रिपोर्ट कब आई, उसके बाद मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, पहले तो मैं निश्चित रूप से क्षमाप्रार्थी हूँ because देरी हुई, लेकिन दूसरे सदन में भी मेरे मंत्रालय का एक बिल मुझे पेश करना था, लेकिन फिर भी seek your indulgence. That is point one. Secondly, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question now.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, मैं यह आंसर दे रहा हूँ अनिल माधव दवे जी के बिहाफ पर, तो मैंने पहले ही आपके कार्यालय से अनुमति लेकर इस पूरे सत्र में आंसर दिया है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का सवाल है, वह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। हम बहुत ज्यादा ध्वनि प्रदूषण के शिकार हैं, इसलिए ध्वनि प्रदूषण को कम करना सबकी जिम्मेदारी होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली में खासकर बढ़ती आबादी, बढ़ते वाहन, बढ़ते कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में तीन स्पेसिफिक आदेश दिए गए, जैसे कोर्ट के आदेश के अनुसार भी रात दस बजे के बाद कोई भी 75 डेसिबल से ऊपर की आवाज का ध्वनि प्रदूषण नहीं कर सकते। इसके अलावा दूसरे अनेक बंधन लगाए गए हैं। We have issued detailed instructions and we have given directions under the Act to the Delhi Government and we are monitoring the situation. यह जो लिखा है, इसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि रोज के आधार पर वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है, तो for last few years, what we are witnessing is, a considerable stabilization of that noise level, which we all need to reduce. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, that is not the answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him ask his question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उत्तर में लिखा है कि ध्वनि प्रदूषण की अधिकता लगभग सभी केंद्रों पर देखी गई है, परन्तु इसमें दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधार पर तीव्र वृद्धि नहीं हुई, इसीलिए मैंने विश्व संगठन का आंकड़ा दिया था। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितना प्रदूषण दिल्ली में हुआ है और कितने लोग ध्वनि प्रदूषण के कारण बहरे हो गए हैं?

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सर, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, ध्वनि प्रदूषण का जो परिणाम होता है, वह सभी पर होता है, लेकिन अभी ऐसे कोई प्रमाणित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिससे किसी को ध्वनि प्रदूषण के कारण सुनाई देना बंद हो गया हो। ऐसे मामलों की रिपोर्ट अभी हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपके क्वेश्चन्स हो गए। अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me go to the next Question. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I am sorry, you are finished with it.

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सभापति महोदय, इसका...

श्री सभापति: अब आप नहीं, आपने बहुत समय ले लिया। अब आप बैठ जाइए और दूसरों को सवाल पूछने दीजिए। Please sit down. Please, ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, while appreciating the Minister's apology, with due respect, Sir, this is the second time that it is happening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ...(Interruptions)... No, let's get on with the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please, let us get on with it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. In the last couple of months, there have been a number of studies which have estimated the morbidity and mortality impacts of air pollution in Indian cities. This question is on both air and noise pollution. Sir, my question is on air pollution. So, in view of the fact that a large number of studies have estimated the morbidity and mortality impacts of air pollution in Indian cities which have, unfortunately, been dismissed outright by the Ministry concerned, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what steps the Government is taking to have its own estimate of what the morbidity and mortality impact is because it is, by now, very clear that air pollution is having a very severe public health impact in Indian cities particularly.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, air pollution is, definitely, a very serious issue and we need to address it comprehensively and actions on day-to-day basis are required. Therefore, as far as city of Delhi is concerned, what we have done is this—this Government has taken three policy decisions — first we have already introduced BS-IV fuel standards so that there is less pollution and, from 1st April, that is now made mandatory throughout the country. Second is, we are leapfrogging;

instead of going to BS-V, we are straightaway going from BS-IV to BS-VI from 2020. We have already issued notifications for this and we have mandated all manufacturers to manufacture cars and vehicles compliant to BS-VI norms. So, there will be very less pollution and the fuel will also be available. The road map for it is already ready. The oil companies are working on it.

Then, in Delhi, there is a particular issue, sometimes in a peculiar season, of biomass burning that happened, which affected the city. Now, we have trained more than 45,000 employees who are into the waste management so that they do not burn biomass, and the Delhi Government has also created an App to immediately report the biomass burning anywhere. Also, we are mandating Haryana, Punjab and we are monitoring daily through satellite as to how it is happening and the biomass burning has been reduced to 14 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. But what is more important is, we also need to participate by not using vehicles everywhere and do cycling and walking more and by following the lane discipline. So, citizen partnership is also part of this fight against air pollution. As far as your specific question of why we should not do a study of our own of morbidity impacts because the world reports which many organizations give are based on interpolated studies. So, this is a good suggestion and a suggestion for action.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, it is a similar question as to what Shri Jairam has just asked. I wish to ask through you, Sir, whether the Government is aware of a 'State of Global Air Report' which was released in January this year which shows that apart from India being the deadliest air polluted country in the world; there are also maximum ozone-related deaths in our country. Sir, it has increased, this year, by 148 per cent. If the newspaper reports are seen, the Government is on a denial mode about any such thing. I wish to know through you, Sir, as to whether the Minister is aware of this thing and whether any action is going to be taken concretely through the Government.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we are not on a denial mode. Let us understand that air pollution is a severe crisis and with growing population, every ten years, the vehicle population is being doubled. There is a huge vehicle population and, therefore, the vehicle emission is there. Now, we are also doing by-pass around the Ring Road which was not coming up for many years and is now coming up. Within the next two years, you will have complete relief from the outside vehicles. Many steps are being taken. The study which you are referring to, we know about that, but, many of these studies are not actual studies conducted. They are extrapolated studies. Therefore, as Jairamji has suggested, we have also decided to have our own studies because then only we can authenticate it.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, automobile pollution is a major reason for air pollution, but each city has its own causes and conditions of very heavy air pollution. So my question is: Is the Government considering about bringing this thing within the ambit of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, so that there can be more structured solution and more funds available for this purpose?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, dust pollution is a very important part of whole pollution and, particularly, in North India, प्राकृतिक रूप से यहां धूल ज्यादा है। तो धूल को रोकने के लिए vacuum cleaning से लेकर बहुत सारे उपाय दिल्ली में किए गए हैं। महोदय, दिल्ली का प्रदूषण केवल दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की सीमा में नहीं होता। So we have sought cooperation from the Punjab Government, the Haryana Government, the Rajasthan Government, the UP Government; and there are continuous meetings and follow ups every three months. They go ahead with implementing the plan which they are making and, therefore, there is a slight improvement in the situation. Let me tell you, as the Environment Ministry, we have already notified the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules because नया construction इतना ज्यादा होता है और वहां पूरी धूल-ही-धूल होती है। You don't see any dust anywhere from Metro constructions. They are tunneling everyday millions of tones but there is no dust anywhere. The same principles have been applied in Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules and now, they have started showing the results.

***393. [The Questioner was absent.]**

BPL population in NER states

***393. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in 2016-17 in the States of North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) the total rural BPL population in 2016-17 in those States;

(c) the total urban BPL population in 2016-17 in those States;

(d) the percentage of BPL population out of the total population in those States; and

(e) the percentage of BPL population out of the total population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from the not poor. Details of poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the Tendulkar methodology. The poverty ratio and number of persons living below poverty line in 2011-12 in rural and urban areas State/UT wise including States of North Eastern Region are given in Annexure-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to rank households across the country for both rural and urban areas on identified socio-economic parameters. SECC 2011 (Rural) provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status—viz. housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. SECC 2011 (Rural) data captures respondent based disclosures on socio-economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.34%) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.89%) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.70 crore (48.41%) of rural households on the basis of seven parameters. State/UT-wise details of households showing Automatic Exclusion, Automatic Inclusion and Deprivation in North East are given in Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

Details of Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated).
 2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
 4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.
 6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

Annexure-II

State/UT-wise details of households showing Automatic Exclusion, Automatic Inclusion and Deprivation in North East

Sl. No.	States/ UTs.	Total Households	Automatic Exclusion	Automatic Inclusion	Considered for Deprivation	Households with no Deprivation	Households reporting Deprivation
	ALL India TOTAL	179787454	70754003 (39.35%)	1595469 (0.89%)	107437982 (59.76%)	20134034 (11.20%)	87303948 (48.56%)
1.	Sikkim	88723	39442 (44.45%)	235 (0.26%)	49046 (55.28%)	15566 (17.54%)	33480 (37.74%)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201842	118987 (58.95%)	3559 (1.76%)	79296 (39.29%)	6359 (3.15%)	72937 (36.14%)
3.	Nagaland	284310	97323 (34.23%)	969 (0.34%)	186018 (65.42%)	3577 (1.26%)	182441 (64.16%)
4.	Manipur	448163	147003 (32.80%)	4963 (1.11%)	296197 (66.09%)	59544 (13.29%)	236653 (52.80%)
5.	Mizoram	111626	44437 (39.80%)	512 (0.45%)	66677 (59.73%)	178 (0.15%)	66499 (59.58%)
6.	Tripura	697062	165435 (23.73%)	33343 (4.78%)	498284 (71.48%)	96826 (13.89%)	401458 (57.59%)
7.	Meghalaya	485897	151711 (31.22%)	1224 (0.25%)	332962 (68.52%)	5456 (1.12%)	327506 (67.40%)
8.	Assam	5743835	1689138 (29.41%)	33451 (0.58%)	4021246 (70.01%)	1128387 (19.65%)	2892859 (50.36%)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 393. Questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister, it is evident that the BPL survey is not done in a correct manner. So far as Annexure-II is concerned, here, the figures of BPL households in all eight States of North-Eastern region show that a large percentage of people are households reporting deprivation. For example, in Meghalaya, the total households are 4,85,897 but, the percentage of households reporting deprivation is 67.40. As far as Assam is concerned, there are 57,43,835 total households, and the households reporting deprivation are 28,92,859, which is more than the half. Sir, the percentage of automatic inclusion is very horrible. Only about 33,451 households have been taken for automatic inclusion against 57 lakh households. Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: What steps will the hon. Minister take to correct the BPL survey and to include these deprived households in the list of BPL?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बीपीएल परिवारों के प्रति चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि बीपीएल परिवारों की जनगणना पहले भी अनेक बार होती रही है उसको बार-बार review करके योजनाओं और उनका लाभ पात्र व्यक्ति को मिले, इस बात की कोशिश होती रही। 1962 में एक working group बना, 1979 में taskforce बनी, इसके बाद 1993 में बनी, 2009 में बनी और 2012 में expert group बना। इन सबकी रिपोर्ट्स के आधार पर वे जनगणनाएं हुईं और योजनाओं का लाभ लोगों तक पहुंचता रहा। 2011 में सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि वह आर्थिक, सामाजिक जनगणना कराएगी और उसके लिए पूरी रूपरेखा बनी तथा पूरे देश में आर्थिक, सामाजिक जाति जनगणना हुई। उसमें सब प्रकार के प्रावधान थे और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का इस बात का भी अधिकार था कि जो जनगणना हुई है, वह प्रकाश में आए और अगर उसमें किसी को आपत्ति है, तो वह अपनी आपत्ति करे, दावा प्रस्तुत करे और उसका निराकरण किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस समय बहुत सारी आपत्तियां पूरे देश से आईं, उनका निराकरण भी हुआ और आर्थिक, सामाजिक जनगणना का सर्वे एक सशक्त और सक्षम दस्तावेज सरकार के पास बन गया। इसके बाद से लगातार यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि किसी भी गरीब को, जो जरूरतमंद है, उस जरूरतमंद तक सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ पहुंचे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को उदाहरण के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि Food Security Act आ गया, तो आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 75 प्रतिशत लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर अनाज की उपलब्धता हो रही है। इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं है, कोई पक्षपात नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना है, उसका मानदंड आर्थिक, सामाजिक जनगणना में से निर्धारित किया गया है कि हम सबसे पहले उसको देंगे, जो एक कमरे के कच्चे मकान में रहता है, दो कमरे के कच्चे मकान में रहता है। इसी प्रकार अनेक योजनाओं को ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the hon. Minister is evading the reply.

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए। Please don't interrupt. Don't interrupt.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, my question is: What steps will the hon. Minister take to include the deprived households? But he is evading the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the whole answer.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: मैं माननीय सदस्य को इसीलिए अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की मंशा है कि सार्वभौमिक दृष्टि से जो गरीब और जरूरतमंद है, census 2011 के माध्यम से उसका चयन किया जाए, पहचान की जाए और उसको ईमानदारी से सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ दिया जाए। सरकारी योजनाओं के अमल में पारदर्शिता के लिए सरकार ने अनेक प्रकार के उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें से हम geology का भी उपयोग कर रहे हैं, geo-tagging का भी उपयोग कर रहे हैं, DBT का भी उपयोग कर रहे हैं, ताकि किसी को भी कोई तकलीफ न हो और योजनाओं का लाभ पात्र गरीब व्यक्ति तक पहुंचे। गरीब कम होंगे, उनकी संख्या कम होगी, सरकार का इस प्रकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे इस बात से अवगत हैं कि IRDP में भी सीलिंग लगी हुई है कि एक पंचायत में केवल पचास या पच्चीस या कोई भी उनका नम्बर हो, उतने ही रखे जाएंगे, नए भर्ती नहीं किए जाएंगे, जब तक कि किसी पुराने का नाम उसमें से नहीं काटा जाएगा। क्या सरकार इस सीलिंग को खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करेगी, नहीं तो कोई भी नया IRDP में नहीं आता है, ग्राम सभा में यह बुलाया जाता है। ग्राम सभा से यह पूछा जाता है और उसकी यही एक क्लॉज है कि पहले किसी का नाम काटा जाएगा, तब नया भरा जाएगा। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से अवगत हैं, और इस सीलिंग को खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य महोदया ने कहा है, तो सरकार का इस प्रकार को कोई इरादा नहीं है और सरकार यह जरूर चाहती है कि पात्र व्यक्ति यदि छूट जाए, तो उसके लिए प्रक्रिया तय है और वे उस प्रक्रिया के तहत आएंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से उसका नाम जोड़ा जाए, लेकिन अगर अपात्र व्यक्ति का नाम किसी कारण से है, तो अपात्र व्यक्ति का नाम भी हटना चाहिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, Rural and Urban Development में 2012 में जो BPL सर्वे किया गया है, उसमें All India में 25.70 and Urban में 13.70 persons BPL हैं। रूरल में जो बीपीएल वाले हैं, उनके लिए मनरेगा प्रोजेक्ट है, वे उसमें काम करते हैं, लेकिन अरबन में, जो बीपीएल वाले हैं, उनके लिए कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने उन बीपीएल वालों के लिए 2017-18 में क्या प्रावधान रखे हैं?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में भी माननीय सदस्य को अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि सरकार की यह मंशा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और शहरी क्षेत्र में जो गरीब और जरूरतमंद आदमी है, उस तक यह लाभ पहुंचे और उसे सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ मिले। जैसे मैंने फूड सिक्युरिटी का बताया है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, निश्चित रूप से, फूड सिक्युरिटी के माध्यम से गरीब लोगों को, लगभग 75 प्रतिशत लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर अनाज मिलता है और शहरी क्षेत्र में 60 प्रतिशत लोगों को मिलता है। इसके साथ ही हमारा इस प्रकार का भी प्रयत्न है कि इसकी डेवलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम हो, अन्य कार्यक्रम हों, आवास योजना हो और कुल मिलाकर उसमें जो जरूरतमंद हितग्राही है, उस हितग्राही को उसका लाभ मिले।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: जॉब के बारे में नहीं बताया। ... (व्यवधान)...

***394. [The Questioner was absent.]**

Thermal power plants in water scarce areas

***394. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:** Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thermal power plants require large quantities of water during power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether thermal power plants have been set up in water scarce areas of Maharashtra, Bundelkhand, etc. making them more water scarce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Water is required in thermal power stations for cooling purposes in condensers and plant auxiliaries, disposal of ash to ash dyke, various other consumptive uses like service water, potable water etc. Two types of cooling systems are used in thermal Power Plants (TPPs), (i) Once through Cooling and (ii) Close Cycle Cooling. Close cycle cooling system in coal based TPPs consume about 3 to 3.5m³/MWh whereas Open cycle cooling systems draw more water, *i.e.*, 120-150 m³/MWh. Since 1st June, 1999, Once through Cooling in new plants has been discontinued. At present, more than 90% of coal based TPPs are based on closed cycle in India.

Typical list of major plant systems/applications requiring consumptive water in a thermal power plant is as below:—

Type of application	% consumptive water
Cooling tower make up	85%
Boiler water make up	3%
Potable (Drinking) water	1.7%
Service water	6.7%
Ash handling and its disposal *	-

* Requirement of ash handling system is met from cooling tower blow down and hence not considered as consumptive water.

The water consumption in combined cycle Gas based power plants is about 1.5 m³/MWh

(c) and (d) Coal based Thermal Power Plants are set up keeping in view the availability of land, water, fuel etc. Allocation of water for Thermal Power Projects is done by Water Resources Department of the concerned State Government, where the project is located after due diligence, taking into consideration various requirements, such as drinking water, other human needs and irrigation/agricultural requirement etc. of the State.

(e) The remedial measures being adopted to reduce consumption of water in Thermal Power Plants are as follows:—

- (i) **Ash Water Recirculation System** – Water from ash pond is recovered and reused in the system.
- (ii) **Dry fly ash handling system and High Concentration Slurry Disposal (HCSD) system** – These ash handling techniques reduce the ash handling water requirement thereby reducing the water consumption.
- (iii) **Zero water discharge system** – Treating the total waste water produced in the plant and recycling back in to the consumptive water system reduces water consumption.
- (iv) Operating cooling towers at higher Cycle of Concentration (COC). This reduces the waste water generated by the plant. This waste water generated is used for low grade applications like ash handling, coal dust suppression and gardening etc.
- (v) Government of India has notified new Tariff Policy on 28.01.2016 wherein it is mandated that the thermal power plant(s) including the existing plants located within 50 km radius of sewage treatment plant of Municipality/local bodies/similar organisation shall, in the order to their closeness to sewage treatment plant, mandatorily use treated sewage water produced by these bodies and the associated cost on this account be allowed as pass through in the tariff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 394. Questioner not present; let the answer be given.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, for generation of coal-based power in our country, we follow a very old system, which consumes more water. Now, as per the Minister's reply, Close Cycle Cooling is a new technology that is being used. I would like to know how many thermal power stations in this country use the old technology and what the source of water is. My second question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question, please.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, it is a part of the same question. Now, some new projects are coming up. For example, there are projects that are coming up in the Bijapur district of Karnataka and Solapur in Maharashtra, and these are the areas, Sir, where there is acute problem of drinking water. Does the Government have adequate water required for both these upcoming thermal power plants? Already, there is no water for the Raichur Thermal Plant in Karnataka and, hence, the plant is going to be shut down next week. What is the Government's plan to meet such a situation?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is absolutely right when he says that thermal power plants have been using a lot of water. In the old days, the Open Cycle Cooling system used to be employed, which used to consume 120 cubic metres of water per megawatt/hour. It amounts to almost 120 litres of water per unit of energy. That was the time when water was not really considered a scarce resource and not enough planning was done.

I am happy to inform the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that in December, 1998, when Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was the hon. Prime Minister, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had come out with a notification, completely discontinuing this Open Cycle technology and insisting that henceforth, all new plants would be run on Close Cycle technology. After that, except for those plants which were already under implementation, more than 90 per cent of the plants have been set up only on the new technology, that is, the Close Cycle technology. Thermal power stations generating about 12,000 MW are continuing to work using the Open Cycle Cooling technology in the country, but these are largely State Government plants where the Government of India is not in a position to force them to shut them down. They have their own issues relating to grid management, their own requirement of power in different areas, and so on. However, we are in continuous dialogue with States, and we have gone to the extent of saying that all plants, which are more than 25 years old, should now discontinue operations. The Government of India is willing to support them through additional allocation of coal so that they can set up super critical thermal power plants which consume lesser coal, which cause lesser pollution and use less amounts of water. And now, we have come up with a notification that henceforth, all power plants will be required to reduce their water consumption to 2.5 cubic metres per megawatt/hour of power. Along with that, of course, we have got a number of new initiatives, particularly, our initiative to promote usage of recycled water — waste water to be processed and used within a radius of 50 km from any sewage treatment plant. Wherever there is a thermal power plant located, it would

compulsorily use re-treated or waste water which is processed. That cost should be allowed as a pass-through on the power plant and therefore, the clean potable water could be used to serve the human drinking needs.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the status of the thermal power plant and nuclear power plant in South Rajasthan, in Banswara district. These power plants were supposed to have been commissioned there.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country today has sufficient capacity of thermal power plants. There is also a big thrust being given to renewable energy sources so that we can have more clean energy as well as energy security in the long run. In this, the nuclear power plants, of course, are categorised as clean energy for which the Government of India is engaged in discussions with the other countries in the world both for adequate assurance on the supply of nuclear raw material, that is, uranium, as well as for technologies which are safe and secure. The process of nuclear is going on; this comes under another Ministry, and the hon. Member is free to put this question to the concerned Minister. As regards the coal-based power plants, Rajasthan being situated so far away from the coal mines, also because of the adequate availability of the thermal plants, right now the proposal is not to encourage newer power plants situated so far away from the coal pitheads.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, according to the Paris climate deal, has India decided not to start up more power plants?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member and the entire House that the Paris agreement does not in any way stop any Government or any country from meeting its energy needs from whichever sources of energy one may choose. India is giving a big thrust to renewable energy. Our plans are to expand renewable energy manifold. For example, in solar energy sector, from 2,650 MW in 2014, we have proposed to take it up to one lakh MW by 2022, which is five times the original National Solar Mission. Similarly, we are giving a thrust to wind, hydro and all other sources. Our renewable sources of energy are expected to go up to 1,75,000 MW, without considering the large hydro projects above 25,000 MW. If we include them, it would go up to 2,25,000 MW. At the same time, coal is our domestic raw material. Any good grid management system requires a base load and it is only on the base-load that you can inject the renewables. So, coal would continue to remain our mainstay and there is no such agreement in Paris that would stop us from continuing to encourage coal-based generation of power.

दिल्ली में वाहनों से होने वाले प्रदूषण का वायु की गुणवत्ता पर पड़ने वाला प्रभाव

*395. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में वाहन प्रदूषण जांच-केंद्रों पर की जा रही अनियमितताओं के कारण निर्धारित मानकों के विपरीत वाहनों के प्रदूषण जांच प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे वातावरण में वाहनों से होने वाले अत्यधिक प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित कर पाने में सफलता नहीं मिल पा रही है;

(ख) दिल्ली में वायु की गुणवत्ता पर वाहनों से होने वाले प्रदूषण का कितना प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) दिल्ली में वायु की गुणवत्ता की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को देखते हुए वायु को स्वच्छ बनाये जाने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) सरकार ने प्रदूषण जांच केंद्रों (पीयूसी) पर की जा रही संभावित अनियमितताओं का समय-समय पर संज्ञान लिया है तथा दिल्ली सरकार को आवश्यक निदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि वह निर्धारित मानकों का उल्लंघन होने पर प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रमाणपत्र (पीयूसी) जारी किए जाने पर रोक लगवाये।

(ख) आईआईटी, कानपुर द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार, PM_{10} और $PM_{2.5}$ संबंधी वाहनीय उत्सर्जन का हिस्सा सर्दियों के दौरान क्रमशः 20% और 25% तथा गर्मियों के दौरान क्रमशः 6% और 9% होने का अनुमान है। वाहनीय उत्सर्जन में SO_x का स्तर विशेष महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होता है। जहां तक NO_x का संबंध है, वाहनों से होने वाला उत्सर्जन NO_x के समग्र उत्सर्जन का लगभग एक तिहाई है।

(ग) सरकार ने वायु प्रदूषण के मुद्दे का निराकरण करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, शामिल हैं — राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक अधिसूचित करना; परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के आकलन के लिए निगरानी तंत्र की व्यवस्था; गैसीय ईंधन (सीएनजी, एलपीजी आदि), इथनोल मिश्रण जैसे स्वच्छतर/वैकल्पिक ईंधनों की शुरुआत; राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक की शुरुआत; वर्ष 2017 तक बीएस-IV मानकों का सार्वभौमिकरण; 1 अप्रैल, 2020 तक बीएस-IV ईंधन मानकों की जगह सीधे बीएस-VI ईंधन मानक लागू करना; निर्माण एवं विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम अधिसूचित करना; बायोमास जलाने पर रोक लगाना; सार्वजनिक परिवहन नेटवर्क को बढ़ावा देना; प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना; प्रमुख शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण का सामना करने के लिए कार्रवाई बिंदुओं को शामिल करते हुए वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 18(1)(ख) के अंतर्गत निदेश जारी करना जिनमें वाहनीय उत्सर्जनों, सड़क की धूल और अन्यल अस्थायी उत्सर्जनों को पुनः हटाने, बायो-मास/नगरीय ठोस

अपशिष्ट को जलाने, औद्योगिक प्रदूषण, निर्माण और विध्वंस कार्यकलापों से संबंधित नियंत्रण और उपशमन उपाय तथा अन्यो सामान्य कदम शामिल हैं; प्रमुख उद्योगों में ऑन-लाइन सतत (24x7) निगरानी उपकरण लगवाना; 2000 सीसी से अधिक क्षमता के डीज़ल-चालित वाहनों से पर्यावरण संरक्षण प्रभार वसूल करना; रात्रि 10 बजे से लेकर सुबह 6 बजे तक शोर करने वाले पटाखों को फोड़ने पर प्रतिबंध लगाना; पटाखों के दुष्प्रभावों का व्यापक प्रचार करना तथा पटाखे फोड़ने से रोकने के लिए छात्रों और जनता के बीच व्यापार स्तर पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाना; दीपावली के अवसर पर ध्वनि निगरानी हेतु एडवाइजरी जारी करना; दिल्ली और एनसीआर में ग्रेडेड रिसर्प्स एक्शन प्लान को अधिसूचित करना आदि।

Impact of vehicular pollution on air quality in Delhi

†*395. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to irregularities at pollution checking centres in Delhi, Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates are being issued in contravention to the parameters laid down for vehicular pollution, which is leading to failure in checking high level of vehicular pollution in environment;

(b) the extent of impact being made by vehicular pollution on air quality in Delhi; and

(c) the details of steps taken to make the air cleaner in view of dwindling air quality in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government has taken note of possible irregularities at Pollution Under Control (PUC) Centres from time to time and necessary directions have been issued to Delhi Government to curb issuance of PUC in contravention to the laid down parameters.

(b) According to a study conducted by IIT, Kanpur, the extent of contribution of vehicular emission with respect to PM¹⁰ and PM^{2.5} during winter is estimated at 20% and 25%, respectively and 6% and 9% respectively during summer. The contribution of vehicular emissions to SO_x levels is not very significant. In respect NO_x, vehicular emissions contribute nearly one third of the overall emissions of NO_x.

(c) Government has taken several steps to address the issue of air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, 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; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 comprising of action points to counter air pollution in major cities include control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM; wide publicity on the ill effects of fire-crackers and awareness programme among students and public at large to avoid bursting of fire-crackers; advisories for noise monitoring on the occasion of Deepawali; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 395

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि इसी पर्यावरण विभाग से संबंधित जो कमेटी बनी हुई है, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण कमेटी है, इसमें आपने मुझे मेम्बर बनाया और इसकी चेयरमैन रेणुका जी हैं, जो यहां बैठी हुई हैं। मेरा सवाल यह था कि माननीय मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में वाहन प्रदूषण जांच-केंद्रों पर की जा रही अनियमितताओं के कारण निर्धारित मानकों के विपरीत वाहनों के प्रदूषण जांच प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जा रहे हैं? मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दे रहे हैं कि सरकार ने प्रदूषण जांच केंद्रों पर की जा रही संभावित अनियमितताओं का समय-समय पर संज्ञान लिया है तथा दिल्ली सरकार को आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे निर्धारित मानकों का उल्लंघन होने पर प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जाने पर रोक लगवाएं। यह इन्होंने जवाब दिया है, इस जवाब से मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि सरकार ने अब तक दिल्ली में फर्जी प्रदूषण प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने वाले कितने केंद्रों का मुआयना किया है, उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की है और कितने केंद्रों का चालान किया है? यदि उसने ऐसा नहीं किया है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक उसने क्या कार्रवाई की है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह प्रश्न इसलिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि जो pollution under check बताने वाला mechanism है, उसे ही under check रखने की जरूरत पड़ी है, क्योंकि वहां सही PUC का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता था। इसलिए उन सारे PUC के जो लगभग 800 केंद्रों हैं, उन सब के लिए सबसे पहले हमने Central server लगाने का निर्देश दिया। अब वे सारे

केंद्रों Central server से जुड़ गए हैं। अब अगर किसी केंद्र से PUC का गलत सर्टिफिकेट दिया जा रहा है, तो वह अनियमितता भी समय पर तुरंत समझ में आती है। दूसरा, remote sensor के साथ चलने वाले जो वाहन हैं, उनका भी PUC हो सकता है। यह technology की एक नई उपलब्धि है। हम अभी इसका भी प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इसकी शुरुआत हुई है और हम इसे आगे बढ़ाएंगे। PUC के लिए सही मायने में अपने वाहन का ख्याल रखना चाहिए। एक सभ्य नागरिक समाज का यह भी कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने वाहन का ठीक maintenance करे और उसके द्वारा होने वाले pollution को control में रखे। नागरिक भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करे, हम इसमें technology की मदद भी लेंगे और कानून के अनुसार जो direction देने हैं, हमने वे भी दिए हैं। We are monitoring the situation on a regular basis.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: सभापति जी, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से जो सवाल किया था, उसका उन्होंने गोल-गोल जवाब दे दिया, लेकिन वे माननीय मंत्री हैं, तो उन्हें इसका अधिकार है, इसका हक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा सवाल कर रहा हूँ कि क्या वे यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि वायु प्रदूषण के कारण गत तीन वर्ष में कितनी मौतें हुई हैं, उन पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? क्या सरकार के मन में कोई इरादा नहीं है कि इन मौतों पर कार्रवाई हो और इस प्रकार की और मौतों को रोकने में वह कामयाब हो?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी कहा था कि वायु प्रदूषण से ही मृत्यु होती है, ऐसी स्टडी अपने देश में नहीं हुई थी। अब हमने अपने देश में भी इसका assessment शुरू किया है। जो विदेशी रिपोर्ट्स होती हैं, वे extrapolated data पर आधारित होती हैं और इसलिए वे सही स्टडी नहीं होती हैं। इसका एक ही कारण नहीं होता है, लेकिन यह स्थिति गंभीर है, यह तो वास्तविकता है। इसलिए इसको कम करने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए हैं, उनमें हमने सबसे पहला काम यह किया कि हमने National Air Quality Index launch किया। आज हम 300 शहरों की हवा की तबीयत को समय-समय पर रोज समझते हैं और इसको हम प्रकाशित भी करते हैं। अनेक दूरदर्शन चैनल्स और समाचार पत्र भी इसको प्रकाशित करते हैं। कौन-सी खराब है, कौन-सी ठीक है, कौन-सी satisfactory है, पहले यह बताना भी महत्वपूर्ण होता है। एक ही शहर में सब जगह हवा खराब नहीं होती है। जहां की हवा ज्यादा खराब होती है, वहां क्या सावधानी बरतनी है, हम इस पर भी काम करते हैं।

दूसरा, बाहर से जो vehicles दिल्ली में आते थे, उनके बारे में अब आपको पता है कि वे रात में ही आ सकते हैं, दिन में नहीं आ सकते हैं और laying of bypass is ready and is being used. इससे दिल्ली के अन्दर आने वाली vehicles की संख्या कम हुई। इसमें उनको दंडित करने का भी provision किया गया, इसके लिए ज्यादा पैसा भी मांगा गया, उससे भी संख्या में कमी आई। इसके साथ ही जैसे ही बाइपास की दूसरी lane complete होगी, तो इससे दिल्ली में आने वाले वाहन ही दिल्ली में आएंगे, दिल्ली के बाहर के वाहन यहां नहीं आएंगे।

इसके साथ-साथ हमने बहुत से उपाय किए हैं, जैसे सभी मंत्रालयों के लिए LPG for All, Stop NSW Burning, handling the construction and demolition works properly, concrete batching, vacuum sweeping, electric and hybrid vehicles, इनको भी प्रोत्साहन दिया है। हमने इसमें 30 परसेंट subsidy दी है। Implementation of BS-VI, इसके बारे में मैंने पहले बताया। Inspection and maintenance of vehicles, आपने यह अच्छा मुद्दा उठाया। इन सभी पाँच

राज्यों को मिल कर दिल्ली का यह काम करना है और तभी यह vehicles का प्रदूषण कम हो सकता है। Mass Emission Standards, जो Bharat Stage-III था, have been implemented for two and three wheelers all over the country from the 1st of October, 2010. Now we are immediately going to BS-VI. So, all these steps will definitely have good impact on reducing pollution.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan for banning in future the use of petrol and diesel propelled motor vehicles in order to control pollution and air quality, along with start giving new licence to new projects, in view of the emergence of electricity-operated vehicles and autos globally. I would also like to know whether incentives and discounts are being given to produce electrical vehicles. If so, what are the details in this regard? I wish to inform about one more thing. My Constituency, Kurnool, has population of around four lakh. But for this four lakh population forty diesel auto vehicles are running. You can imagine the pollution level, Sir. So, in future we have to ban all these diesel-operated vehicles and we should go in for electric auto diesel vehicles.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is a good suggestion and we need to take, as a nation also and as individual also, this route of non-polluting vehicles, और इसलिए हमने diesel vehicles पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया है, to discourage their consumption. इसके कारण उनकी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन वहीं electrical vehicles के ऊपर टैक्स बिल्कुल नहीं लगाया गया है, बल्कि उनको लेने पर 30 per cent subsidy गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दी जा रही है। We are encouraging electrical vehicles and renewable fuel vehicles as well as discouraging the traditional polluting vehicles. Therefore, शुरू में जो alternative fuel की चर्चा की गई है, efforts for developing and popularizing electric vehicles are on. Already Reva Motors have commercialized a small battery car. Many three-wheeler manufacturers are also contemplating electric-driven OEM for Indian makers. I think, this is very important, क्योंकि ऐसे three wheelers भी आएंगे। इस तरह renewable या स्वच्छ ऊर्जा पर चलने वाले स्वच्छ वाहन चलें, यही पॉल्यूशन से लड़ने का सही रास्ता है और इस दिशा में हम अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: धन्यवाद सर, आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, पर्यावरण आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बन चुका है। माननीय मंत्री जी पहले जब पर्यावरण मंत्री हुआ करते थे, उस समय मैंने कई बार इनसे एक सवाल पूछा था कि टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से क्या pollutants का mitigation हो सकता है या नहीं? आज तक मुझे मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिल पाया, लेकिन पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अंदर जो ट्रक या commercial vehicles आते हैं, क्या उन पर कोई टैक्स लगाया गया है? यदि लगाया गया है, तो उससे अभी तक कितना पैसा मिला है और वह किस मद पर खर्च किया गया है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हम इसकी डिटेल्स के बारे में आपको जरूर सूचित करेंगे। At this moment, these details are... लेकिन मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि व्हीकल्स से होने वाला प्रदूषण एक मेजर मुद्दा है, लेकिन फिर भी pollution में उसका लोड 20% से 25% है। इसके साथ धूल प्रदूषण भी होता है, इंडस्ट्रियल पॉल्यूशन भी होता है, फिर proper waste management न होने की वजह से भी प्रदूषण फैलता है, bio-mass burning से भी प्रदूषण होता है। सभी प्रकार के प्रदूषणों को हम आपसी सहयोग से ही कम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए हम एक yearly and three-monthly कारगर योजना भी लागू कर रहे हैं और इसका बहुत अच्छा impact आ रहा है।

शायद आपको मालूम होगा कि अब ट्रकों के लिए नये मानक तैयार किए गए हैं, जिन्हें हम लागू कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ भारत में पहली दफा Environmental Compensation Charges लागू किए गए हैं, क्योंकि इसके लिए दंडित करना जरूरी है। उदाहरण के लिए हमने कोल पर 400 रुपये प्रति टन, यानी six dollars per tonn का टैक्स लगाया है। जब मैंने पैरिस में इसके संबंध में बताया कि हमने कोल के प्रोडक्शन पर छः डॉलर का टैक्स लगाया है, तो people were not believing कि ऐसा भी हो सकता है। They were asking me कि ऐसा कैसे सम्भव हुआ? मैंने कहा कि हमारे भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक विशेषता यह है कि पार्लियामेंट में 36 political parties हैं, लेकिन इस विषय पर सबकी राय एक है, क्योंकि हम पॉल्यूशन से सही मायने में लड़ना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश में इसको लेकर सबका जज्बा एक है, यह इसी का उदाहरण है कि हम इस काम को कर पाए हैं। This is how we want to work.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the Minister in his reply has said, "...notification of Construction and Demolition of Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981..." Will the Minister think of changing this Act and bringing some stringent action against those who are violating this Act?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो violators हैं, उनके ऊपर तो stringent action लेना है और हम सही समय पर उसमें amendment भी करते हैं। But, यह भी सच है कि directions issue करने और notification issue करने के बाद भी, जो compliance नहीं करते हैं, उन पर ज्यादा दंड नहीं है, इसलिए उसका यह परिणाम होता है। आप एकदम stop कर सकते हैं, लेकिन there is one power under law कि आप एकदम उस व्यवस्था को बन्द कर सकते हैं, परन्तु बन्द करना कोई उपाय नहीं होता है, अपितु सुधारना ही उपाय है। इस दिशा में आपका सुझाव बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। This is, again, a very good suggestion for action.

Bajaj Committee report on river water sharing

*396. **SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AK Bajaj Committee constituted to address the pending Krishna river water dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has given its report to

Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views expressed by both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in regard to sharing of Krishna river water; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in this regard by the Central Government and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Madam, the Committee has not given its report to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR). The Committee has to submit its report to the Ministry within a period of 90 days from the date of its constitution *i.e.* 09.01.2017. Further, the Committee has requested the data of Jurala Project, Srisailem Project, Nagarjuna Sagar Project and Pullichintala Project from Government of Telangana on 30.12.2016. A similar request for the data of Sunkesula Barrage, Sruisailam Project, Nagarjuna Sagar Project and Pullchintala Project has also been made to Government of Andhra Pradesh on 30.12.2016. The data requested by the Committee is still to be supplied by the Government of Telangana and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. After receiving the data and its analysis, the Committee shall be in a position to submit the report.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the irrational water utilization was one of the major reasons for bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh and we were of the hope that the States Reorganisation Bill would be implemented in toto. But things are not moving that way and the people of Telangana State are feeling insecure and worried whether the Chief Minister of 'Residual Andhra Pradesh State' is influencing the Government of India, being one of the important...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. Don't deviate.

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Therefore, I would rather appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly take interest because *hamari* didiji is very much wellversed with the Telangana issue. So, I only request that this problem has to be sorted out at the earliest.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के water dispute को resolve करने के लिए एक बजाज कमेटी बनाई गई थी। कमेटी को तीन महीने का समय अपनी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए दिया गया था। दिनांक वर्ष 9 जनवरी, 2017 को कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उससे पहले कमेटी reconstitute भी की गई थी, क्योंकि तेलंगाना सरकार को उस कमेटी के किसी मैम्बर को लेकर objection था, अतः उसे हटाया गया था। कमेटी ने आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार और तेलंगाना सरकार, यानी दोनों सरकारों से तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट मांगी थी कि किस डैम में कितना पानी available है, इस बारे में सारी की सारी रिपोर्ट कमेटी को दी जाए, लेकिन अभी तक दोनों सरकारों में से किसी ने भी इस बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट कमेटी को submit नहीं की है। जब तक प्रदेश सरकारों से रिपोर्ट्स नहीं आतीं, तब तक बजाज कमेटी इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं ले सकती है।

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Sir, that has been said in the written answer, but I want an assurance from the Minister. Reports might come, at least, from our side, from the Government of Telangana. Through the leader of our Parliamentary Party, we will try to put pressure on the Government to send the report fast. Can we be rest assured that definitely justice would be done in view of the fact that this was the major reason for bifurcation of the State?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, जब कमेटी बनी थी, तो आंध्र प्रदेश का reservation इस बात पर था कि जो tribunal था, वह पानी की sharing करे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद कमेटी बनी और जैसे ही दोनों स्टेट्स से रिपोर्ट आएगी और कमेटी अपना फैसला देगी, तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार चाहेगी कि इस समस्या का दोनों प्रदेशों के सहयोग से amicably solution हो।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, under Section 89 of the AP Reorganisation Act, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has to make, a project-wise, specific allocation of Krishna water and also determine the operation protocol for the project-wise release of water in the event of deficit flows. Sir, in the light of the fact that the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has refused to have a re-look into the allocation of water among the riparian States afresh, there is no provision for sharing with Maharashtra and Karnataka in case of deficit flows. My question to the hon. Minister is, will the Government take measures for determining the operational protocol of Krishna river water sharing among the four riparian States in the event of deficit flows? If yes, the details thereof.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, यह सही है, लेकिन अब जो मामला है, वह आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के बीच का है। चारों स्टेट्स की water sharing पहले हो चुकी है। चूँकि महाराष्ट्र और कर्णाटक उसमें कोई share नहीं चाहते, तो आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के बीच में जो भी sharing है, अगर पानी कम होगा, तो उस base पर, उसी हिसाब से उसकी sharing की जाएगी। अभी-अभी केंद्र सरकार ने, मंत्रालय ने रिक्वेस्ट भी की है कि ट्रिब्यूनल जल्द से जल्द इसका निर्णय दे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Employment for evicted tribals in irrigation projects**

*397. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a representation from a tribals' organisation, namely 'Godavari Coolie Sangham' demanding one job per family for tribals evicted from all irrigation projects;

(b) what are the details of the petition given by tribals; and

(c) whether steps will be taken to give employment to all tribals evicted across the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) A petition was received from President Godavari Coolie Sangham, Kotha Devaragondhi, Polavaram Mandal, Andhra Pradesh with the request to provide one job for each affected family.

(c) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of persons affected due to the irrigation projects comes under purview of respective State Governments as per their approved R & R policy in force.

In respect of Polavaram Project, the petitioners' lands were acquired and compensation paid under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and R&R benefits were provided as per AP R&R policy, 2005 (A.P. Government G.O. Ms. No. 68, dated 08.04.2005) which was in force at that time. The gratuitous relief was also provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in addition to the benefits under AP R&R policy, 2005. However, there is no provision to provide employment to the families whose lands have been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and AP R&R policy, 2005.

Status of proposals under CRF from Jharkhand

*398. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had returned the proposals for funds from Central Road Fund (CRF) recommended by the Jharkhand Government for the year 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether revised proposals have been received by the Ministry, so far, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the proposals as on date?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not returned any proposal recommended by State Government of Jharkhand for release of funds from Central Road Funds (CRF) for the year 2016-17 and released funds of ₹ 110.55 crore in the year 2016-17 for ongoing CRF works based on utilization certificate received from State Government of Jharkhand. Beside above, two proposals amounting to ₹ 108.35 crore have been approved by the Ministry in 2016-17 under the CRF Scheme.

Objectives of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution

*399. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main objectives of 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution have been realised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the areas of failure or under-achievement; and

(d) in view of the fact that the rural people who are far away from 'Sabka Vikas' what time bound programmes are being envisaged or implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Constitution of India recognizes Panchayats and Municipalities as 'Institutions of local self-government'. 'Panchayats' and 'Municipalities' being 'Local Bodies' is a State subject mandated under Part IX, Part IXA and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. The 73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution deal with Panchayats and Municipalities respectively. The major objectives of these amendments including three tiers of Panchayats, direct election to seats at all three tiers of Panchayats and indirect elections to offices of chairpersons of Block and District Panchayats, reservations in seats and offices for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women, rotation of reserved seats and offices of chairpersons and setting up of State Election Commissions and holding elections to Panchayats every five years have, by and large been implemented by all the States.

Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the mandatory provisions like constitution of Municipalities, direct elections to territorial constituencies in a Municipality, constitution of Ward Committees, reservation of seats and offices of Municipalities for SCs, STs and women, holding of elections every five years by

the State Election Commission and constitution of District Planning Committees have largely been implemented by the States.

Article 243G of Part IX and Article 243W of Part IXA of the Constitution allows discretion to State Legislatures to endow, respectively, to the Panchayats and Municipalities, the powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance.

(d) Funds are being devolved through Fourteenth Finance Commission awards, for the period 2015-20, to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 Crore to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution for 26 States to support and strengthen the delivery of basic services such as water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpath, street lighting, burial and cremation grounds and any other services within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. So far, an amount of ₹ 51363.88 crore has been released to the States during 2015-16 and 2016-17. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides assistance to the States/UTs for capacity building of Panchayats to enable them to perform their functions, including planning and implementation of development programmes, effectively and efficiently.

The Ministry of Rural Development, *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, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Besides, the Government has announced Mission Antyodaya to make 50,000 Gram Panchayats poverty free by 2019.

Progress of installation of solar rooftop systems

*400. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made from ₹ 5000 crore given in 2015 to install 4,200 MW solar rooftop system under the National Solar Mission;

(b) the measures undertaken by Government to increase the number of solar rooftop projects in residential areas; and

(c) whether Government has kept any record of the number of houses in urban and rural areas which have rooftop solar panels supplying electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) To promote solar roof top systems in the country, Government has approved the Solar Roof Top programme with an outlay of ₹ 5000 crore during March 2016. Under the programme, 4200 MW capacity roof top solar systems are to be installed by 2019 at individual, institutional, social, Government including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), industrial and commercial sectors. So far, rooftop solar power plants with an aggregate capacity 656 MWp have been installed in the country.

(b) To promote roof top systems in residential sector, Government has been providing 30% subsidy on benchmark or project cost (whichever is lower) in General Category States and 70% of the same in Special Category States/Territories. For facilitating easy installation of Rooftop solar systems, a mobile app (ARUN) has been developed and made available free of cost. The app guides the rooftop owners about the available potential payback period, policies of respective States/UTs and options available for installation. It also provides direct access to all the empanelled developer agencies in respective States/UTs. Further, SECI issued 500 MW tender for rooftop solar projects in the residential segment in April, 2016. The project is presently under execution. The Ministry is also supporting media campaign and workshops/awareness camps on Roof top solar programme.

(c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has also empanelled 1264 channel partners and entrepreneurs to participate in the programme through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs). The programme is implemented through SNAs, PSUs, which are also responsible for maintaining records and overall monitoring. MNRE has also developed Solar Photovoltaic Installations (SPIN) portal for uploading the project details like address, capacity, details of solar panels, inverters etc.

Herbicide tolerant GM mustard

*401. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to geneticists, GM mustard is tolerant of herbicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it will be the first time a herbicide tolerant crop would be cleared for commercial use in the country, if cleared by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Genetically Engineered (GE) Mustard is not a Herbicide Tolerant (HT) crop and usage of herbicide is limited only for hybrid seed production. As on date, no herbicide tolerant crop has been approved for commercial use in mustard cultivation. The approval of any herbicide for use in Mustard would be as per rules and regulations prescribed by Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIBRC) under Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

Payment of compensation to displaced families by CIL and its subsidiaries

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

(a) whether several displaced families have raised the issue of non receipt of compensation and rehabilitation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount spent by the Coal India Limited(CIL) and its subsidiaries during the last three years as compensation to displaced families, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has estimated the loss, coal mines have incurred due to protests by such displaced families and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of number of criminal cases filed against such protestors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Issues are raised by the Project Affected Families (PAFs) due to unpaid cases that are either in the process of payments being made or due to the following reasons:-

- Delay in authentication of ownership documents by State Authority
- Delay in submission of claim and related ownership documents by land owners
- Court cases, cases pending in the Tribunal
- Family dispute amongst the owners
- Improper Record of Rights

Most of the land for mining purpose is acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957. The compensation of acquired land is assessed as per provisions of the respective Act in force. In case any issue of “Insufficiency of compensation” is raised by land losers the same is referred to the

Tribunal constituted for the purpose. In such cases compensation is paid as per the decision of Tribunal. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of entitled project affected families is done as per provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy of CIL/State whichever the PAFs opt for. The project affected families are displaced only after paying their dues under R&R policy of CIL/State.

(b) Coal India Limited has informed that State-wise total amount spent by its subsidiaries during the last three years as compensation to displaced families against land acquired under CBA (A&D) Act, 1957, LA Act, 1894, direct purchase of land and other modes is as in the table below:-

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Compensation paid during the last three year			
	Subsidiary-wise		State-wise	
1.	ECL	94.25	West Bengal	66.00
			Jharkhand	28.25
2.	BCCL	16.26	West Bengal	12.65
			Jharkhand	3.61
3.	CCL	72.441	Jharkhand	72.441
4.	NCL	35.86	Madhya Pradesh	35.86
			Uttar Pradesh	NIL
5.	WCL	14.93	Madhya Pradesh	NIL
			Maharashtra	14.93
6.	SECL	383.38	Madhya Pradesh	73.45
			Chhattisgarh	309.93
7.	MCL	327.29	Odisha	327.29
TOTAL		944.411	944.411	

(c) and (d) The details of loss incurred and criminal cases filed during the last three year are as under:

Sl. No.	Subsidiaries	Loss incurred (in Mt.)	Criminal cases filed
1.	ECL	5.11	81
2.	MCL	2.96	499

Improvement of sambalpur-cuttack NH-42

*403. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had entrusted the work for improvement of NH-42 (new NH-55) from Sambalpur to Cuttack to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during 2012;

(b) if so, the steps taken by NHAI, in this regard till date;

(c) whether the work has been awarded, if so, the name of the agency and the present status of the work along with the likely date of commencement and completion of the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Ministry entrusted the National Highway (NH) stretch connecting Cuttack to Sambalpur of NH-55 (km 0.00 to km 265.00) (Old NH No. 42) in the State of Odisha to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in July, 2012.

The Concession Agreement for Project for four laning of Cuttack – Angul section of NH 55 (Length 112 km) was signed on 14.03.2012 on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT)–Toll basis. The Agreement was terminated with mutual consent on 14.07.2014 due to non-fulfillment of conditions precedent by both parties. Further, bids for the project were invited on BOT (Toll) mode twice; due to non-response on both the occasions, it has been decided to take up the project on Hybrid Annuity mode (HAM). The preparations of bid documents for seeking investment decision on HAM is in advanced stages.

The Concession Agreement for Project for four laning of Angul-Sambalpur section of NH 55 (Length 153 km) was signed on 13.03.2012 on BOT–Toll basis. The Agreement was terminated by NHAI on 21.11.2013 as the Concessionaire did not submit Performance Security within the period as stipulated in the Concession Agreement. The project has been awarded now for implementation on Engineering, Procurement; Construction (EPC) Mode to M/s Gayatri-PTPS (JV) and Contract Agreement has been signed on 04.01.2017 with Total Project Cost (TPC) of ₹ 1,255 crore. Target completion period for the project is 30 months from the Appointed Date of 03.03.2017.

Coal stockpiles due to lack of supplies to power companies

*404. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that power companies have requested, to cut supplies of coal;

(b) whether it is a fact that stockpiles are now so large that they are approaching one sixth of annual production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As there was opening coal stock of 38.87 Million Tonnes (MT) with the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) on 01.04.2016, some of the Power plants regulated coal supply in the beginning of 2016-17 and preferred to consume coal from their stocks for power generation. With increase in consumption of coal as the year progressed, the coal stock with TPPs has declined to 27.74 MT as on 31.03.2017. In 2016-17, the vendible coal stock of Coal India Limited (CIL) has increased from 57.64 MT as on 01.04.2016 to 68.62 MT (Provisional) as on 31.03.2017. The production of coal by CIL in 2016-17 has been 554.135 MT. The vendible stock is much less than one sixth of the production. The vendible coal stock of CIL has increased for the reasons that some of the TPPs regulated coal supply, there is no reported shortage of coal and coal is available at short notice. Subsidiary company-wise raw coal production of Coal India Limited during 2016-17 and closing vendible coal stock as on 31.03.17 are given below:

(Provisional figures in MT)

Subsidiary	Production (2016-17)	Closing vendible coal stock as on 31.03.17
ECL	40.521	2.586
BCCL	37.037	6.329
CCL	67.037	17.582
NCL	84.096	7.227
WCL	45.632	14.180
SECL	140.003	14.269
MCL	139.208	6.264
NEC	0.601	0.183
CIL	554.135	68.620

Sharing of cost of Polavaram Irrigation Component

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bear the cost of Polavaram Irrigation Component as on the 1st April, 2014 only; and

(b) if so, who will bear escalations in the cost of the project till date, as the project is likely to be completed after the year 2019?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) As per the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F.No.1 (2)/ PF-I/2014 (pt) dated 30.09.2016, the Central Government will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the Polavaram Irrigation project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of the Irrigation component on that date.

(b) The cost escalation of the irrigation component of the project over and above the estimated cost at price level of April 2014 is to be borne by the State Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coking coal imports

4157. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of coking coal imported into India during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) what is the impact of the cost of coking coal on the steel industry; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to improve the supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Year-wise import of coking coal in India during the last three years is given below.

(in Mte.)

Year	Coking Coal
2014-15	43.72
2015-16	43.51
2016-17	34.84
April-January 2016-17	

(c) The Increase in cost of coking coal will increase the cost of production of steel.

(d) During 2016-17, CIL has produced 55.22 Mt of Coking coal. The coking coal production projection (tentative) from Coal India Ltd. for next three years is given below:

(in Mte.)

Type	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Coking Coal	59.77	63.55	72.30

The entire demand of coking coal is not met indigenously as the supply of high quality coal/coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Further, Government has allocated captive blocks to various companies which would also add to domestic availability. Similarly, six more coking coal blocks are going to be put on offer for captive purposes. These blocks would also help augmenting coking coal production in line with growing demand.

Increasing work efficiency of coal mines

†4158. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any steps for increasing the work efficiency of coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any reshuffling has been done to ensure supply of coal to plants from coal bearing mines situated near them if so, the details thereof and the savings due to the above; and

(d) whether Coal India Limited proposes to increase these savings by resorting to reshuffling and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken several steps to increase its operational efficiency. CIL's subsidiaries is going for higher capacity mines to take advantage of economy of scale. Several high capacity mines have been planned such as Gevra (70 Mty), Magadh (51 Mty), Kusmunda (50 Mty), Siarnal (40 Mty) etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CIL has also introduced state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency. It has introduced high capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper, surface miner, draglines, Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS), in-pit crushing and conveying to improve its coal production and operational efficiency. Other technologies like High Angle Conveyor and Pipe conveyor are proposed for coal transportation which will reduce the operational cost of the mine. For survey, CIL is using latest technology like Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS) and it is proposed to use drone for survey in near future. For slope stability, CIL is using slope stability radar and is planning to introduce this technology in all high capacity mines. CIL is also introducing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and other IT-enabled system to manage its human, physical and financial resources which will give a big boost to the operating efficiency of the CIL.

(c) and (d) Coal India rationalises sources (coal company-wise) based on the request of consumers with a view to optimize the transportation cost and materialization taking into account coal availability and logistics. Based on the recommendations of new Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) which was constituted by Ministry of Coal to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal and consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimize the transportation cost and materialization under the given constraints, implementation status is as in table-1 below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Plant	Existing Coal Company	Transferee Coal Company	Quantity for which FSA/MOU(s) were signed (MT) (Provisional)	Potential annual Savings (In crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mejia	MCL	ECL	0.600	24.36
2.	Dstps	CCL	ECL/MCL	1.969	35.18
3.	Dpl	MCL	BCCL	0.500	20.30
4.	Bakreswar	MCL		0.700	32.76
5.	Kolaghat	MCL		0.800	14.56
6.	Panipat	NCL/WCL	CCL	0.660	-2.42
7.	Koderma	MCL		2.238	146.23
8.	Igtp	MCL	NCL	0.500	43.82
9.	Kota	SECL		2.000	36.00
10.	Khaperkheda	SECL	WCL/SECL	1.500	123.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Parli	MCL	WCL	1.028	-18.00
12.	Suratgarh	NCL	SECL	1.500	56.18
13.	Bhusawal	MCL		2.312	42.00
14.	Mouda	MCL		1.917	45.33
15.	NTPC Simhadri	MCL	ECL	1.500	-72.60
16.	Ramagundam	MCL/SECL	SCCL	1.000	108.55
17.	Kothagudam	MCL	SCCL	2.312	276.75
18.	Gandhinagar	SECL	WCL	0.500*	48.00
19.	Wanakbari	SECL	WCL	0.700*	52.71
TOTAL			CIL	24.236	1013

*Supply is being done under MOU.

In addition to the above, Coal India Limited has rationalised sources (coal company-wise) based on the request of consumers with a view to optimize the transportation cost and materialization taking into account coal availability and logistics. Coal linkages of Thermal Power Plants of NTPC and its JVs, WBPDC, MPPGCL, MAHAGENCO, TANGEDCO, etc. have been rationalized which would lead to potential annual savings of transportation cost of ₹ 1,471 crore approximately. Detail of which are in Table-2 below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Plant	Existing Coal Company	Transferee Coal Company	Quantity for which FSA/MOU (s) were signed (MT) (Provisional)	Potential annual savings (In crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sri Singaji	SECL	WCL	1.851	68	Estimated profit as per Railway Freight to the corresponding distance
2.	Satpura	WCL	SECL	2.167		
3.	Bakreshwar	MCL	ECL	1.500	75	
4.	Bakreshwar	MCL	CCL	0.510	15	
5.	Kolaghat	MCL	CCL	0.500	10	
6.	Santaldih	MCL	CCL	0.190	11	
7.	Mettur	MCL	WCL	0.500	3	
8.	Tutticorin	MCL	CCL	1.000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Bhusawal	MCL	WCL	1.975	192	
10.	Paras			1.028	91	
11.	Chandrapur			1.525	133	
12.	Jhajjar (APCPL)	MCL	CCL	2.171	73	
13.	NTPC and NTPC JV	Reshuffling of quantities of 13 TPPs of NTPC (7 Pithead TPPs, 4 non-pithead TPPs and 2 non-pithead JV-TPPs)			800	Profit as reported by NTPC

Buyback Plan of CIL

4159. 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 said that it would not go ahead with the proposed buyback plan worth ₹ 1,001.8 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this decision was taken looking into company's financial record as on 31st December, 2016; 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 has bought back 7,88,42,816 shares from Government of India out of total offer of 10,89,55,223 equity shares @ ₹ 335/- per equity shares. Accordingly, Government of India received around ₹ 2638 crores as Buyback proceeds.

The Proposed Buyback of ₹ 1001.8 crores pertained to Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited. CCL in its Board meeting held on 3rd March'17 approved to undertake buyback of shares amounting to ₹ 1001.8 crores and submitted its proposal to CIL Board. The valuation submitted by CCL was considered by CIL Board in its meeting on 6th March, 2017 and accordingly requested CCL to reconsider the valuation for the sake of consistency for undertaking Buyback. CCL Board in its meeting on 10th March, 2017 has reconsidered the proposal and decided not to proceed with buy back.

Filing of cases against senior officials

4160. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has filed any cases against any senior officials of the

Department of Coal for their alleged indulgence in serious corruption related offences after May, 2014 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the number of officials sued by Government who have previously been convicted and punished between 2004-2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No Sir, as per the available records, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has not filed any case against senior officials of the Ministry of Coal for their alleged indulgence in corruption related offences committed after May, 2014.

(b) No official had been convicted and punished between 2004-2014, as the cases are being investigated by the CBI or are *sub judice*.

Interference of coal mafia in management of coal mines

4161. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the coal mafia is interfering in the management of Government owned coal mines in many States;

(b) if so, a list of such coal mines, State-wise;

(c) what measures has Government adopted to get rid of such illegal and unauthorized interference by coal mafia; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaints from any of the private coal mine owner, of such interference from the coal mafia and if so, what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As informed by Coal India Limited (CIL), there is no report of any coal mafia interference in management of mines of CIL.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) Any interference from any organized criminal elements in the working of private mines is an issue related to law and order in the State which is under the jurisdiction of the State Government. No such incident has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Management of coal stockpiles

4162. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that 84 million tonnes of coal has been stockpiled, comprising 48 million tonnes at Coal India Limited mines and another 36 million tonnes at power plants; and

(b) if so, steps taken to manage the coal stock, avoid deterioration in its quality and fire safety arrangements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 31.03.2017, the coal stock at Coal India Limited (CIL) mines was 68.620 Million Tonne (MT) and coal stock at Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) was 27.7 MT. The power plants receive coal on daily basis and consume it based on their daily requirement as per their generation schedule. Hence, the coal stock is not static and is not kept/stored for a long time.

Coal imported from abroad

4163. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of coal imports in percentage from other countries during 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) the number of imported coal based power stations; and

(c) the procedures of coal allocation and distribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The country-wise import of coal in percentage during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given below in the table.

Country	2015-16 (Mte.)		2016-17* (Mte.)	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Indonesia	96.19	48.12	68.99	47.62
Australia	47.56	23.79	35.45	24.47
South Africa	36.08	18.05	25.99	17.94
USA	5.74	2.87	3.5	2.42
Russia	3.82	1.91	3.34	2.31
New Zealand	0.68	0.34	0.32	0.22
China PRP	0.48	0.24	0.02	0.01
Canada	1.55	0.78	1.79	1.24
Mozambique	2.67	1.34	2.75	1.90
Others	5.11	2.56	2.72	1.88
TOTAL	199.88	100.00	144.87	100.00

*Import April-Dec.16

(b) As gathered from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), presently, there are 13 TPPs based on imported coal.

(c) Under New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) small, medium and other consumers whose requirement is less than 10000 tons per annum and are not having any access to purchase coal or conclude Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) can take coal from the State Nominated Agency (SNA).

Eight million tons of coal is earmarked in terms of NCDP for small, medium and other consumers to be distributed through State Nominated Agencies (SNAs) nominated by the State Government Authorities. Coal is allocated to SNA as per the recommendation of the State Government Authority within the earmarked quantity.

Coal supply is made to SNA against Fuel Supply Agreement. As per NCDP State Governments/Central Government are free to devise their own distribution mechanism.

Tendering process in washing coking coal

4164. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when was the tendering process for washing coking coal first conceived in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);

(b) for the unusual delays in completing the tendering process what action has been taken against the officers responsible for delays/negligence;

(c) does this delay affect the country's capacity to meet the demand for coking coal; and

(d) what roadmap does Government have to complete the tendering process so as to meet the demand supply gap that is increasing steadily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Tender for 6 new washeries (3 nos. non-linked washeries (NLW) and 3 nos. Non-coking coal Washerries) was first conceived on 30.08.2008 in its 260th Board meeting held at Kolkata.

(b) There is no unusual delay in completing tendering process. The details of tendering process are furnished below.

(i) The tendering process of 4 nos. washeries namely Madhuband (5.0 MTPA), Patherdih (5.0 MTPA), Dahibari (1.6 MTPA) and Dugda (2.5 MTPA) were done in 2009 after due approval and obtaining all necessary documentation.

(ii) The tendering process of 2.5 MTPA Patherdih Washery could not be done in the year 2009 because the old washery was in running condition and it was

closed in April 2014. As per plan, the new washery was to be constructed after dismantling of existing old washery. Accordingly, tendering process was done in August 2013.

- (iii) The tendering process of 2.0 MTPA Bhojudih Washery could not be done in 2009 because raw coal linkage had to be changed from Block-IV OCP to N/S Tisra OCP due to technical consideration. Decision of change of linkage could be finalized in year 2012 after due testing of raw coal. Considering above factor, tender for Bhojudih Washery was invited in year 2013.

(c) Any delay in implementing the project would affect the consumers. However, due to constraint of availability of resources of coking coal from domestic sources, import dependence is unavoidable. But concerted efforts are being made to supply all the domestic coking coal being produced to steel sector after washing.

(d) 4 coking coal washeries are under different stages of construction and are envisaged to be commissioned by April 2018. Further, letter of intent has been issued in respect of 1 washery. It is also proposed to take up new washeries under Build Own Operate (BOO) mode by CIL/BCCL. Further, consumers are also encouraged to set up washeries on their own or by a third party on behalf of the consumer. Model bid document for adoption by coal companies for BOO e-tendering mode has been prepared and circulated to all the coal companies. Timelines have been drawn accordingly.

Washing of coking coal in BCCL

4165. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of coking coal being washed in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three financial years;

(b) what is the quantity of washed coking coal imported during the said period;

(c) whether government has plans to meet the increased demand for coking coal in the light of increases in steel production; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to enhance production of coking coal in BCCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The quantity of coal being washed in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during last three financial years is as follows:

FY	14-15	15-16	16-17 (Prov.)
Qty (in L.Te)	16.56	23.39	24.72

(b) Import of Coal during last three years:

(in MT)

Year	Coking	Non Coking	Total	Growth%
2013-14	36.9	130.0	166.9	14.5
2014-15	43.7	174.1	217.8	30.5
2015-16	43.5	156.4	199.9	-8.2
2016-17	31.5	113.3	144.8	-0.85*

(Upto Dec. 2016)

*Growth for 2016-17 is over the corresponding period of 2015-16.

There is no information available of washed coking coal Imported.

(c) and (d) In BCCL four new coking coal mines are planned which are envisaged to contribute 6 million tonnes by 2019-20. Further government has given captive blocks to various companies which would also add to domestic availability. Similarly 6 more coking coal blocks are going to be put on offer for captive purposes. These blocks would also help augmenting coking coal production in line with growing demand.

Illegal Coal Mining in Jharkhand

†4166. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Bhado Tola village located near Lalmatiya mines in Jharkhand is in danger of caving in due to illegal mining;

(b) whether it is a fact that several buildings have developed cracks due to blasting and cattle have died after falling into deep trenches;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to relocate these villagers elsewhere; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As informed by Coal India Limited, Bhado Tola Village located near Lalmatia mines/Rajmahal OCP of ECL in Jharkhand is not in a danger of caving as no illegal coal mining has been reported at the said mine at present. Also, no cracks have been developed in buildings due to blasting and no case regarding death of cattle after falling in deep trenches has been reported.

(d) The Mine Management has taken all safety precautions as per requirement and also ensured that all guidelines of R&R Policy are followed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Availability of safe drinking water in villages

†4167. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country presently having safe drinking water available for 365 days;

(b) the number of villages where safe drinking water is not available for 365 days even today;

(c) whether Government has made any plan to make drinking water available for 365 days in each village throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) This Ministry maintain information in terms of habitations instead of villages. The habitations are categorized for availability of 40 litre per capita per day (LPCD) safe drinking water generally and not for availability for 365 days. As per information reported by the states on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 05.04.2017, details of the Nos. of Fully Covered habitations (getting at least 40 LPCD safe drinking water), Nos. of Partially Covered habitations (getting less than 40 LPCD safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (where water is affected by chemical contaminants) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Although it is a State subject, this Ministry assists the States to improve the coverage of safe water supply in rural areas through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and has prepared a Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2022 which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of numbers of Fully Covered Habitations Partially Covered Habitations and Quality Affected Habitations

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Fully Covered Habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	Nos. of Partially Covered Habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	Nos. of Quality Affected Habitations (i.e. contaminated with at least one chemical contaminant)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33050	14775	517
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2782	4407	388
4.	Assam	53758	24593	9748
5.	Bihar	64753	41133	4348
6.	Chhattisgarh	70565	3229	853
7.	Goa	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	0	0
9.	Haryana	7473	229	246
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41737	11867	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8790	7159	9
12.	Jharkhand	113075	3826	3166
13.	Karnataka	29500	29276	1472

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	3620	7825	438
15.	Madhya Pradesh	127923	74	70
16.	Maharashtra	88571	11131	364
17.	Manipur	2263	605	0
18.	Meghalaya	1677	8787	11
19.	Mizoram	447	291	0
20.	Nagaland	731	756	43
21.	Odisha	128355	26299	1814
22.	Puducherry	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	9798	2461	3125
24.	Rajasthan	55646	45652	20350
25.	Sikkim	731	1353	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	93124	6825	255
27.	Telangana	13388	9799	1395
28.	Tripura	4417	1806	2500
29.	Uttar Pradesh	259181	1074	546
30.	Uttarakhand	21728	17465	16
31.	West Bengal	47206	46514	12185
TOTAL		13,21,177	3,29,402	63,859

Source: Format C-17 of IMIS

Declaration regarding safe drinking water as a fundamental right

4168. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to declare access to safe drinking water as a fundamental right of every citizen of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of rural habitations in the country and the number of them provided with safe drinking water facility, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to chalk out an action plan to achieve 100 per cent coverage of habitations/villages with regard to safe drinking water by 2020 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Currently there is no proposal by this Ministry to declare access to safe drinking water as a fundamental right of every citizen.

(b) As per data entered by States on web portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, the State/UT-wise details of rural habitations which are getting safe drinking water as on 04.04.2017 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas of the Country. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Rural Habitations which are getting safe drinking water as on 04.04.2017*

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Habitations	Nos. of Fully Covered Habitations (<i>i.e.</i> getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	Nos. of Partially Covered Habitations (<i>i.e.</i> getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	Nos. of Quality Affected Habitations (<i>i.e.</i> containing at least one chemical contaminant)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	33050	14775	517
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2782	4407	388
4.	Assam	88099	53758	24593	9748
5.	Bihar	110234	64753	41133	4348
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	70565	3229	853
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	36066	0	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7473	229	246
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	41737	11867	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8790	7159	9
12.	Jharkhand	120067	113075	3826	3166
13.	Karnataka	60248	29500	29276	1472

14. Kerala	11883	3620	7825	438
15. Madhya Pradesh	128067	127923	74	70
16. Maharashtra	100066	88571	11131	364
17. Manipur	2868	2263	605	0
18. Meghalaya	10475	1677	8787	11
19. Mizoram	738	447	291	0
20. Nagaland	1530	731	756	43
21. Odisha	156468	128355	26299	1814
22. Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23. Punjab	15384	9798	2461	3125
24. Rajasthan	121648	55646	45652	20350
25. Sikkim	2084	731	1353	0
26. Tamil Nadu	100204	93124	6825	255
27. Telangana	24582	13388	9799	1395
28. Tripura	8723	4412	1811	2500
29. Uttar Pradesh	260801	259181	1074	546
30. Uttarakhand	39209	21728	17465	16
31. West Bengal	105905	47181	46515	12209
TOTAL	17,14,438	13,21,147	3,29,408	63,883

Source: Format C-17 of IMIS

Proposals for sanitation projects under SBM(G)

4169. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of district sanitation project proposals have been received from various States under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBMG); and

(b) if so, the details of the project proposals approved, funds allocated/ released/ utilized during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), district sanitation projects are not sanctioned. Each year States/UTs prepare Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and project their targets. Ministry approves State Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) However, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is under implementation in 675 districts. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) State/UT-wise details of central share released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during last 2 years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of No. of Districts where SBM(G) is under implementation

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of Districts where SBM(G) is under implementation
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	33

1	2	3
10.	Haryana	21
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
13.	Jharkhand	24
14.	Karnataka	30
15.	Kerala	14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	51
17.	Maharashtra	34
18.	Manipur	9
19.	Meghalaya	7
20.	Mizoram	8
21.	Nagaland	11
22.	Odisha	30
23.	Puducherry	2
24.	Punjab	22
25.	Rajasthan	33
26.	Sikkim	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	31
28.	Telangana	30
29.	Tripura	8
30.	Uttar Pradesh	75
31.	Uttarakhand	13
32.	West Bengal	20
GRAND TOTAL		675

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Central share released under SBM(G) during last 2 years

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40	3.00
Andhra Pradesh	234.17	342.21

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
Arunachal Pradesh	38.71	65.09
Assam	474.27	747.58
Bihar	221.55	131.86
Chhattisgarh	144.72	584.47
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
Goa	1.05	0.00
Gujarat	478.22	751.23
Haryana	32.76	68.79
Himachal Pradesh	4.37	117.30
Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	59.51
Jharkhand	97.32	455.46
Karnataka	450.77	419.56
Kerala	8.50	196.28
Madhya Pradesh	374.33	1210.77
Maharashtra	567.45	528.94
Manipur	44.19	54.49
Meghalaya	35.65	75.70
Mizoram	3.32	10.98
Nagaland	10.83	64.12
Odisha	571.50	863.65
Puducherry	4.40	0.00
Punjab	38.70	197.02
Rajasthan	938.73	777.30
Sikkim	6.12	7.04
Tamil Nadu	78.94	537.02
Telangana	128.39	135.72
Tripura	38.89	24.98
Uttar Pradesh	565.39	853.33
Uttarakhand	49.37	348.05
West Bengal	712.92	640.50
	6362.96	10271.95

Schemes for provision of clean drinking water

4170. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: 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 Maharashtra where this mission is being run; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. 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). However, it is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing clean drinking water. Under various components of NRDWP, for various activities for progressing the above, the Ministries has released ₹ 5931.90 crore in 2016-17 to the States.

(c) and (d) In addition to above, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission focussed funding ring fenced only to arsenic and fluoride rural population on 50:50 cost sharing basis between centre and state and 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States preferably through surface water based piped water supply schemes. Under this program, ₹ 814.14 crore have been released to 15 States to complete ongoing schemes. Under this Sub-Mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources. As reported by the Government of Maharashtra into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 6th April, 2017, there are 10 districts namely Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Wardha which are affected by fluoride contamination where such schemes are on-going. Ministry has advised all States to complete these on-going schemes by December, 2018.

Utilisation of NRDWP funds

4171. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are not spending the funds released under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and there are huge balances in the States under these funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released and balance available during the last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through its Centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide clean drinking water to the rural areas of the country. The funds are allocated to States under NRDWP as per approved criteria and released in two instalments based on their utilization of available funds. Unspent balances, if any, are carried over to next year for utilization. Although there is time lag, States have been mostly able to spend the funds released.

(c) The State-wise details of funds released and balance available during the last year (2016-17) as reported by the states till 05.04.2017 are given in Statement (See below). This position may get changed once the booking of the expenditures for 2016-17 by the states progresses.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds released and balance available during 2016-17 as reported till 05.04.2017

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release	Closing balance
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.22	1.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	204	91.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.84	74.73
4.	Assam	348.06	363.81
5.	Bihar	373.81	137.95

Sl. No.	State	Release	Closing balance
6.	Chhattisgarh	84.28	33.42
7.	Goa	1.19	3.23
8.	Gujarat	278.5	93.44
9.	Haryana	111.53	81.95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83.31	64.22
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.14	169.59
12.	Jharkhand	131.74	107.41
13.	Karnataka	343.72	225.35
14.	Kerala	75.22	61.56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	232.26	88.9
16.	Maharashtra	404.45	302.52
17.	Manipur	40.61	29.82
18.	Meghalaya	40.42	25.52
19.	Mizoram	24.49	40.47
20.	Nagaland	36.84	25.97
21.	Odisha	134.96	102.94
22.	Puducherry	0.29	1.27
23.	Punjab	51.89	28.11
24.	Rajasthan	1072.92	942.94
25.	Sikkim	19.42	14.04
26.	Tamil Nadu	174.68	63.61
27.	Telangana	133.09	52.42
28.	Tripura	43.73	6.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	621.95	518.12
30.	Uttarakhand	88.19	71.58
31.	West Bengal	440.15	101.81
TOTAL		5931.90	3925.78

Source: format D-1N

Allocation of funds for MHM under SBM (G)

4172. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) the details of funds spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), State-wise and year-wise from 2014 onward;

(b) the details of funds spent from Solid Liquid Waste Management Funds to set up incinerators in schools and the number of such incinerators set up, State-wise and year-wise from 2014 onward;

(c) the details of allocation made and amount spent for MHM under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) since 2014, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism put in place to measure number of beneficiaries and impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Ministry does not monitor the expenditure under Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). However, State/UT-wise details of Central share spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) during last 3 years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Ministry does not monitor the expenditure on setting-up incinerators. However, State-wise details of Central share expenditure on solid and liquid waste management during each of the last 3 years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), component-wise funds are not allocated. Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is part of Solid and Liquid Waste Management. State-wise, Central share spent on solid and liquid waste management during each of the last 3 years is at Annexure-2.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring of the Programme through visit of Ministry officials and National Level Monitors.

The on-line monitoring has been strengthened and transparency increased in the implementation of the Programme of SBM(G) by making all the data including the names and addresses of the beneficiaries of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) available in the public domain/on-line monitoring system. A Mobile application for uploading photographs of toilets constructed after 2.10.2014 is being developed. A

mobile application called Swachh app also allows any citizen to view the progress made under SBM(G) in any part of the country right upto the household level.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Central expenditure on IEC during last 3 years

	(₹ in crore)		
State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	14.48	4.19	0.87
Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	2.13	0.43
Assam	2.76	2.73	3.78
Bihar	14.69	10.06	0.23
Chhattisgarh	1.52	3.82	4.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	5.21	2.19	3.29
Haryana	2.56	3.06	3.38
Himachal Pradesh	1.58	1.34	1.11
Jammu and Kashmir	0.05	1.05	0.30
Jharkhand	7.40	4.70	4.32
Karnataka	4.99	6.51	1.83
Kerala	2.12	3.52	0.62
Madhya Pradesh	7.96	4.48	3.02
Maharashtra	8.78	7.17	4.39
Manipur	0.83	0.42	0.00
Meghalaya	2.20	4.77	1.86
Mizoram	1.24	0.22	0.21
Nagaland	1.24	1.69	0.27
Odisha	4.31	4.11	3.30
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.72	1.12	1.56
Rajasthan	3.70	4.24	1.74

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Sikkim	1.01	0.18	0.47
Tamil Nadu	3.15	10.21	0.00
Telangana	1.67	2.73	0.03
Tripura	1.17	1.29	0.64
Uttar Pradesh	12.56	5.49	3.51
Uttarakhand	1.73	0.73	0.86
West Bengal	10.98	15.01	12.78
TOTAL	121.22	109.16	58.86

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Central share expenditure on SLWM during last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.13	3.58	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.04	3.93	4.21
4.	Assam	0.00	0.05	0.00
5.	Bihar	1.82	0.26	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	9.03	4.93	0.19
10.	Haryana	5.96	8.91	20.32
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.83	3.99	8.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.02	0.02	0.00
14.	Karnataka	1.89	2.19	0.06
15.	Kerala	2.96	1.12	0.07
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	0.01	0.65

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
17.	Maharashtra	5.16	5.16	0.09
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0.45	0.29	0.68
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.06
22.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Punjab	0.24	0.00	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	0.31	3.17	0.36
26.	Sikkim	0.35	0.00	1.43
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.42	0.00
28.	Telangana	1.35	0.72	0.67
29.	Tripura	1.87	0.31	0.10
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0.77	1.14	0.01
31.	Uttarakhand	0.27	1.83	2.22
32.	West Bengal	1.96	1.10	1.63
TOTAL		37.49	43.11	40.78

Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission in Puducherry

4173. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in Puducherry is lagging far behind the targets set;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by Government on the status of implementation, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to achieve the desired targets of SBM in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Sanitation Coverage of Puducherry as on 2.10.2014 was 50.01% which has increased to 52.52%

as on 6.4.2017. However, National average of Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 was 42.01%, which has increased to 63.21% as on 6.4.2017.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly reviews the programme. Efforts are going on in consultation with the Government of Puducherry to complete the target set under SBM(G) by 2nd October 2019.

(d) The steps being taken by to achieve the targets:-

- Proposal of Additional incentive of ₹ 8000/- (Total ₹ 20000/-). Negotiated Loan from NABARD.
- KRC-Gramalaya engaged. Orientation Training given to all the Field Staff.
- Tri-partite Agreement signed with Gramalaya and Habitat for Humanity (HFH) for IEC/IPC activities.
- As part of IEC, VWSC Committees are being formed and Triggering is done.
- People are given a choice to construct –
 - On their own OR
 - Through VWSC OR
 - Others.
- As part of IEC/IPC people are informed about the need for TWIN LEACH PIT Model

Construction of toilets under SBM(G)

4174. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of toilets constructed under SBM-G are of poor quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to check the quality of toilets constructed and to ensure the safety of the users?

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 incentive to eligible beneficiaries for construction of toilet was increased from ₹ 10000 to ₹ 12000 to construct good quality toilets.

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring of the Programme through visit of Ministry officials and National Level Monitors to check the quality of toilets. A Mobile application for uploading photographs of toilets constructed after 2.10.2014 has been developed.

Implementation of SBM in Karnataka

4175. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of components under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) being implemented in the country;
- (b) the status of implementation of SBM in Karnataka; and
- (c) the implementation of SBM in Karnataka as compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The major components of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are as under:-

- Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of ₹ 7200/- and 4800/- for each toilet (₹ 10800/- and ₹ 1200/- in case of North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Special category States) is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households after they construct and use toilets. Other APL households are motivated to construct toilets with their own funds or by taking loans from SHGs, banks, cooperative institutions etc.
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex).
- Revolving Funds:- 5% of the district project outlay subject to maximum of ₹ 1.5 crore can be used as revolving fund including for funding the setting up of Rural Sanitary Mats/Production Centres.
- Fund for Solid and Liquid Waste Management with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households.
- Provision for IEC will be at 8% of total Project cost, with 3% to be utilised at the Central level and 5 % at State level.
- Provision for Administrative Cost will be 2% of the Project cost.

(b) and (c) Sanitation Coverage of Karnataka as on 02.10.2014 was 41.35% which has increased to 64.89% as on 6.4.2017. However, National average of Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 was 42.01%, which has increased to 63.21% as on 6.4.2017. So, improvement in Sanitation Coverage in Karnataka since 2.10.2014 is more than national average. At national level, 31% villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 6.4.2017, whereas, 27% of Villages of Karnataka have been declared ODF.

Assistance to States for safe drinking water

†4176. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide special annual assistance/additional annual assistance to States having poor quality of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount proposed to be provided to each State and Union Territory and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has received some proposals regarding special annual assistance/additional annual assistance from various States, including Madhya Pradesh, to provide safe drinking water to people and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. 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 safe drinking water to rural population.

Out of the fund provided to the Ministry under NRDWP, the amount is allocated amongst the States/Union Territory under various components as per the criteria of the NRDWP guidelines and released to the States in the two instalments. The fund which could not be lifted by the states is used to be distributed to the performing/ needy at the end of the year as additional release.

In March 2016, ₹ 1,000 crores have been provided to States by NITI Aayog for Community Water Purification Plants/as last mile connectivity to provide safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

Hence, a total of 1000 crore was released to the States during 2016-17 for tackling water quality problems. State-wise details of release of this funds are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Ministry has also formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission under NRDWP for focused funding to implement piped water supply schemes in arsenic and fluoride affected States for providing safe drinking water on a long term sustainable basis. For this, an amount of ₹ 814.14 crore was released to water quality affected States exclusively for mitigation of Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations. Details of State-wise release are given in above mentioned Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Besides, ₹ 1000 crore has further been earmarked to be distributed to these States under this Sub-Mission during 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Under NRDWP guidelines, there is no provision for granting special status/funds to a State. However, States may get additional/third instalment of funds which is released to the States at the end of the financial year from the available unspent funds under the programme, based on the good spending capacity of the State. Any additional release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme to any State/UT can be made at the end of the financial year after taking into account the requirement of the State/UT, the extent of expenditure of the funds already released to the State/UT, and the availability of savings at national level. During 2016-17, States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura had submitted the request for additional funds under NRDWP and these States have been released additional funds under NRDWP. The State wise details of additional funds released to these States are given in Statement-II (See below). Besides, ₹ 80.08 crores has also been released to 17 States additionally exclusively for installation of Solar based dual pumps. The State wise details of this funds are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of funds released under NRDWP

(All amount ₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Assistance provided under NITI Ayog during 2016-17	Assistance provided under Sub-Mission during 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2126	11.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
4.	Assam	1157	4516.17
5.	Bihar	2283	2097.33
6.	Chhattisgarh	105	2.43
7.	Goa	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	89	0.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	266	200.93
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	150	107.26
13.	Karnataka	5990	828.02
14.	Kerala	1973	231.41
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1585	315.42
16.	Maharashtra	2408	1483.37
17.	Manipur	0	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0	0.00
21.	Odisha	200	112.13
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00
23.	Punjab	3935	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	43129	49064.25
25.	Sikkim	0	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
27.	Telangana	9458	1262.85
28.	Tripura	0	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1339	2630.53
30.	Uttarakhand	62	0.00
31.	West Bengal	23698	18550.92
TOTAL		100000	81414.85

Statement-II

*State-wise details of additional funds released to States under
NRDWP during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (all amount ₹ in lakh)
1.	Odisha	1340.95
2.	Kerala	1800.00

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (all amount ₹ in lakh)
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2000.00
4.	Sikkim	500.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2142.00
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	1034.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	838.98
8.	Jharkhand	1070.77
9.	Telangana	1258.80
10.	Tripura	489.56
11.	Tamil Nadu	1897.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2449.33
13.	Punjab	557.44
14.	Bihar	2623.20
TOTAL		20003.00

Statement-III

Details of funds released to 17 States additionally exclusively for installation of solar based dual pumps.

Sl. No.	State	Amount (₹ In lakh)
1.	Odisha	1040.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	520.00
3.	Assam	156.00
4.	Bihar	208.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1040.00
6.	Gujarat	208.00
7.	Haryana	52.00
8.	Jharkhand	1040.00
9.	Karnataka	208.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780.00
11.	Maharashtra	260.00
12.	Punjab	52.00
13.	Rajasthan	936.00

Sl. No.	State	Amount (₹ In lakh)
14.	Tamil Nadu	52.00
15.	Telangana	468.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	728.00
17.	West Bengal	260.00
TOTAL		8008.00

Scarcity of water due to water based industries

4177. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make it mandatory for all water based industries and plants to spend a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility funds, especially for the cleanliness and preservation of water, the details thereof;

(b) if so, by when and if not, what are the reasons for the same; and

(c) these industries extract all ground water resulting in a fall in ground water level in the area and if so, the details of steps are being taken to ensure that local people do not suffer due to scarcity of water because of these plants in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and the implementing agencies/ departments are under the control of State Governments. It is the State Government which plans, designs, executes and operates schemes for providing clean drinking water. However, this Ministry have issued guidelines to facilitate the utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in rural drinking water and sanitation activities. States can use these guidelines as a base to develop their own procedure to attract/receive and utilize CSR funds. Many Corporates have announced taking up works in rural drinking water sector and rural sanitation which they carry out in consultation with the State/district and local governments. A Corporate Collaboration Framework has been prepared for systematically involving the corporate sector in advancing Swachh Bharat Mission.

It is the State Government which regulates extraction of ground water, one of the probable reasons for fall in ground water level. This Ministry has no role/ mandate in this respect.

Construction of toilets under SBM (G) in Maharashtra and U.P.

4178. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G);

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned/released and utilised for construction of the said toilets; and

(c) the number of toilets proposed to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The number of individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) is as under:-

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1806195
2.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1680214

(b) Funds released and utilised for construction of individual household latrines (IHHLs) in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under SBM(G) is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	481.01
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	853.33	883.75

(c) The number of individual household latrines proposed to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra as per their Annual Implementation Plan 2017-18 is as under:-

Sl. No.	State	2017-18
1.	Maharashtra	3145960
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5016152

Financial assistance under SBM in Chhattisgarh

†4179. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects received from Chhattisgarh Government under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in year 2016-17 along with the projects approved by the Central Government;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided to the Chhattisgarh Government during above period for said projects;

(c) whether funds have been allocated for management of solid and fluid wastes works in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the funds released to Chhattisgarh Government under above component during said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) was launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Each year States/UTs prepare Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) and project their targets. Ministry approves State Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) after discussion with the concerned States/UTs. However, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is under implementation in 27 districts of Chhattisgarh. A total of ₹ 584.47 crore was released to Chhattisgarh under SBM(G) during 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. Under SBM-G, component-wise funds are not released. However, ₹ 584.47 crore have been released to Chhattisgarh under SBM (G) during 2016-17.

Report of providing clean drinking water in rural areas

4180. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report, 'Wild Water, State of the World Water 2017' released recently, 63.4 million people in rural areas are living without access to clean drinking water;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in response to above report to provide clean drinking water in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) As per the report titled 'Wild Water, State of the World Water 2017' published by WaterAid, 63 million people in rural areas do not have access to clean drinking water.

However, as per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 05.04.2017, 44.70 million (446.96 lakh) rural populations is not getting safe drinking water *i.e.* contaminated with at least one chemical contaminant. The State-wise details of rural population not getting safe drinking water are given in Statement (*See below*).

In order to address this problem, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry has made provision of up to 67% of the NRDWP programme funds. Additionally 5% NRDWP fund is earmarked for tackling chemical and bacteriological contamination. Further, in March 2016, NITI Aayog has provided ₹ 1000 crore to various States for immediate solutions in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations. Besides, from the year 2016-17, a National sub-mission on Water Quality has been launched and released a fund of ₹ 814.13 crore for addressing the problem of Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country. And during 2017-18 also, an amount of ₹ 1000 crore has been kept aside especially for tackling such problems.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of rural population not getting safe drinking water

Sl. No.	State	Water Quality Affected Rural Population (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.33
4.	Assam	37.62
5.	Bihar	52.29
6.	Chhattisgarh	2.54
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	0

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	6.47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.07
12.	Jharkhand	13.4
13.	Karnataka	9.38
14.	Kerala	10.23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.31
16.	Maharashtra	7.63
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0.08
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0.22
21.	Odisha	5.23
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	37.88
24.	Rajasthan	81.18
25.	Sikkim	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1.22
27.	Telangana	20
28.	Tripura	11.66
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7.35
30.	Uttarakhand	0.79
31.	West Bengal	137.08
TOTAL		446.96

Source: Format C-17 of IMIS.

Supply of drinking water under NRDWP

4181. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been only a marginal increase in fully covered habitations and decrease in partially covered habitations as regards supply of drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during Twelfth Plan period;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for this slow growth as compared to the targeted growth rate; and
- (d) names of States, which could not achieve the targets in providing drinking water during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) 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). It is the State Governments which plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing clean drinking water. As per information reported by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 01.04.2012, 12,31,393 rural habitations were fully covered [getting more than 40 Litre per Capita per Day (LPCD) safe drinking water] and 3,30,404 of rural habitations were partially covered (getting less than 40 LPCD). Whereas, as on 06.04.2017, 13,21,177 are fully covered and 3,29,402 are partially covered. This shows the net increase in fully covered habitations but decrease in partially covered habitations is not substantial. This is due to the fact there are slips back in coverage due to various reasons such as successive droughts, over extraction of ground water by competitive sectors, depletion in ground water level, reduction in water bodies/their capacity, water pollution by agriculture/industrial sectors; all are beyond control of this Ministry or beyond the mandate of this Ministry.

Report of IPCC

†4182. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water crisis in the country is aggravating due to global warming;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the United Nations has expressed a possibility of 0.3 to 4.8 celcius increase in the global temperature and drought, serious crisis of water and food till the end of 21st century;
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to address this situation; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), increase of global mean surface temperature by the end of the 21st century is expected. Further, as per IPCC report, rise in temperature is projected to reduce renewable surface water and groundwater resources significantly in most dry subtropical regions, intensifying competition for water among sectors. It is also likely to pose large risks to food security globally and regionally.

According to a scientific study titled “Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment—A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s” published in 2010 by the Government, extreme precipitation events are likely to increase in all the regions. Water yield is projected to increase in the Himalayan Region, whereas it is likely to be variable across the Western Ghats, Coastal and North Eastern regions.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, which addresses the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change on environment, forests, habitat, water resources and agriculture. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC and consistent with State’s specific issues relating to climate change. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC.

Commitment at Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change

4183. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any specific commitment at the Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change to reduce the quantum of greenhouse gases within a time-frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken into consideration the emission intensity which declined by 20-25 per cent after 2010; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the commitment in this regard by Government, hampered the development needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) On 30th January 2010, India declared a voluntary goal of reducing its emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20 to 25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level, without considering emissions from the agriculture sector. India has achieved 12% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its Emissions Gap Report 2016 has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieving its voluntary pre-2020 pledge.

(d) India's Twelfth Plan has laid the roadmap of environment sustainability along with growth to meet all the developmental challenges of the country.

National plan on tackling climate change

4184. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating a new National plan/strategy on tackling the problems, arising due to climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the country is confident of tackling the problem of climate change; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) India plans to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) during the period 2021-2030. The 3 quantitative goals of the NDCs are: (i) reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level; (ii) achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF); and (iii) create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(b) and (c) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 to achieve its goals and deal with the issues related to climate change. NAPCC comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Thirty two States and Union Territories (UTs) have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

Decision on Gadgil and Kasturirangan report

4185. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decisions on the basis of recommendations of Gadgil and Kasturirangan reports are being delayed;

(b) whether Government is not convinced by the necessity of protecting Western Ghats;

(c) whether it is not conscious of protecting the livelihood of lakhs of dwellers in Western Ghats; and

(d) whether a formula ensuring these two aspects is being worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) With the objective to conserve and protect the biodiversity of Western Ghats and to promote sustainable and inclusive development of the region, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had set up the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil on 04.03.2010 for recommending measures for the conservation and environmental integrity of the Western Ghats.

Considering large scale objections to the report submitted by the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP), this Ministry had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, to examine the WGEEP report in a holistic manner and recommend measures for the protection of the Ecologically sensitive areas of Western Ghats on 17.08.2012.

HLWG, in its report submitted on 15.04.2013 recommended that the activities which have maximum interventionist and destructive impacts on natural ecosystems should not be permitted in Western Ghats Ecologically Sensitive Areas—namely (i) Mining, quarrying and sand mining, (ii) Thermal Power Plants, (iii) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq.m. area and above, (iv) 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, (v) Red category of industries.

MoEF&CC has in principle accepted the HLWG report and to provide immediate protection to the Western Ghats and to maintain its environmental integrity issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November, 2013 prohibiting and regulating certain activities as recommended by HLWG.

Further, this Ministry had published the draft notification to declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) of the Western Ghats region on 10.03.2014 with a contiguous area of 56825 square kilometres spread over six States, namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The draft notification has provision to prohibit certain projects and activities in eco-sensitive areas of Western Ghats that has maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on the Western Ghats eco-system. Later, addressing the concerns/apprehensions expressed by various stakeholders, the draft notification was re-published on 04.09.2015.

During the meeting of the Members of Parliament of the Western Ghats region held on 11.08.2016, it was acknowledged that different States have problem of different types and those need to be addressed accordingly. The draft notification dated 04.09.2015 would be the basis for further discussion for proceeding forward through a consultative process.

Accordingly, this Ministry has re-published the draft notification on the ESA of the Western Ghats region on 27.02.2017 for seeking stakeholders comments. Also, the States of the Western Ghats have been intimated to provide their final views/recommendation along with necessary maps for consideration and finalisation.

Increase in tiger deaths

4186. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tiger deaths reported in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for continuous increase in the number of tiger deaths during the last several years; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Government to stop rampant poaching of tigers in the country for its skin and bones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Details of total number of tiger deaths reported in the country during the last three years, year-wise, as reported by States are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Analysis of tiger mortalities taken place in the country during the last three years due to poaching excluding seizures, shows that the average number of tiger deaths due to confirmed poaching is 9 and the confirmed poaching case in 2016 is 12, which is marginally high. Reports of poaching incidences appear to be slightly

high because of more seizures resulting from the concerted efforts of the NTCA/ Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), field formations under the State Governments and other intelligence and enforcement agencies. While in the year 2014 and 2015, 10 and 12 seizures were made respectively, the number of seizures in 2016 went up to 22.

(c) Details of preventive steps taken by Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, to stop rampant poaching of tigers in the country for its skin and bones, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of number of tiger deaths reported in the country during the last three years, year-wise, as reported by States

Sl. No.	States	2014			2015			2016		
		Under Scrutiny	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Natural and other cases	Under Scrutiny	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Natural and other cases	Under Scrutiny	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Natural and other cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	5	0	1	4	1	0	4	2	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	2	0	5	0	4	11	4	3	10
9.	Kerala	2	1	1	0	0	6	3	1	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	13	0	6	9	8	6	18
11.	Maharashtra	1	3	6	7	1	4	7	1	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	1	5	5	1	2
17.	Uttarakhand	0	2	6	2	2	6	5	6	3
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	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL		14	19	46	13	21	47	42	31	48
GRAND TOTAL		79			81			121		

Statement-II

Details of preventive steps taken by Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, to stop rampant poaching of tigers in the country for its skin and bones

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Project Tiger” for protection, infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force).
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves.
- Alerting the States as and when required.
- Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps.
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices.
- Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye system) using thermal cameras.
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers.
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers.
- Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES).
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 25 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% Central assistance amounting to around ₹ 25 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), eg. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few.
- 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 and to coordinate with INTERPOL for checking trans-border trade of wildlife products.

- Raising, arming and deploying of Special Rhino Protection Force in the lines of Special Tiger Protection Force for Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
- Insurance/Corpus fund for staff of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
- Motivating tiger reserve administration/tiger States to ensure conviction of criminals through pursuance of cases in different courts.
- Bilateral co-operation with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan.
- Sharing of information on seizure of body parts including skin of tigers among tiger range countries to ascertain source area. India made a proposal in this regard in CITES CoP-17 in Johannesburg which was agreed by member countries.

Organised mechanism to manage e-waste in the country

4187. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E-Waste (Management) Rules provide for setting up of organized mechanism to manage e-waste in the country;

(b) if so, the number of producers of electronic goods and the mechanism for recycling of e-waste so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for having efficient mechanism for collection and disposal of about two lakh tonnes of e-waste generated annually in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 provides for organised mechanism to manage e-waste which includes revised Extended Producers' Responsibility (EPR) to set up Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs), to start Deposit Refund Scheme (DRS) by producers and to establish e-waste exchange to facilitate collection, storage and recycling of e-waste. CPCB has reported the receipt of 170 applications from producers for authorisation of EPRs. The combined recycling capacity of 178 dismantling and recycling units in the country is 4.38 lakh tons per annum.

(c) The policy framework for environmentally sound management of e-waste is laid down in E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 which was notified in March, 2016. The provisions of these rules include expanded producers' responsibility, financial incentives through DRS, setting up of e-waste exchange to ensure collection and disposal of e-waste efficiently, specific responsibility upon bulk

consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, and simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Responsibility upon State Governments to earmark industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste. In accordance with the provisions of the E-Waste (Management) rules, 2016, the CPCB has published guidelines for implementation of these Rules in respect of collection centres, channelization, storage, transportation, environmentally sound dismantling, recycling, and refurbishment.

Proper disposal of menstrual waste

4188. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has put in place a policy for proper disposal of menstrual waste;

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

(c) whether improper disposal of menstrual waste is an environmental hazard as sanitary napkins are non-biodegradable, non-recyclable and non-reusable;

(d) what framework is proposed to reduce the environment hazard arising out of improper disposal of sanitary napkins; and

(e) whether the Ministry has conducted any study to determine the amount of menstrual waste generated in the country every month, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 which *inter alia* provide for environmentally sound management of menstrual waste. Sanitary pads and diapers are ubiquitously used for disposal of menstrual waste. Indiscriminate disposal of menstrual waste and/or mixing with other waste is environmental and health hazard. Accordingly, it has been prescribed in the Rules as an obligation for waste generators of sanitary waste including menstrual waste to securely wrap the used sanitary pads and diapers in the pouches provided by the manufacturers of these products and/or in a suitable wrapping material as made mandatory by the local authorities to be placed in the bin meant for dry waste or

non-biodegradable waste. The Rules also make it mandatory for the manufacturers of sanitary pads to provide for equal number of the disposable pouches in the packets of sanitary pads which are placed in the market.

(e) The Ministry has not conducted any study in this regard.

Regulation of air quality and abatement of air pollution

4189. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing policy for regulation of air quality and abatement of air pollution at various locations across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the air quality level has declined in various cities of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the number of patients with respiratory diseases have increased manifold in the country due to poor air quality;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Air quality regulation and actions for abatement of air pollution is undertaken under various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Further, the Government has laid down National Ambient Air Quality Standards and has notified 115 emission/effluent standards for 104 different industrial sectors besides 32 general ambient standards. Apart from above, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued a comprehensive set of directions under Section 18 (1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42 measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities which provides for an overarching policy framework.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is monitoring air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The analysis of air quality data of 42 cities during 2016 with respect to SO₂ revealed that all 42 cities are within the NAAQS of 50 µg/m³ (annual standard). As for NO₂, out of 42 cities, 12 cities namely Amritsar, Aurangabad, Delhi, Howrah,

Kalyan Dombivli, Kolkata, Meerut, Navi Mumbai, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Thane and Vijayawada exceed the NAAQS of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual standard. With respect to PM_{10} , fluctuating trend have been observed in these cities.

(c) and (d) The number of patients with respiratory diseases during 2013-15 has shown minimal increase. However, respiratory problems are caused by number of factors such as food habits, occupation, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity etc. including air pollution.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, 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; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; 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; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

Impact of climate change on lives and livelihoods of tribals

4190. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of climate change on lives and livelihoods of people staying in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what mitigation measures Government has planned to cope with the projected impacts; 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) A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change has been undertaken and a report entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment—A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Government. The study assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely,

the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North-Eastern Region. However, this Ministry has not conducted any study for specific assessment of climate change impact on lives and livelihoods of people staying in tribal areas.

(b) and (c) Recognizing the challenge of Climate Change, Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which has eight missions. States/Union Territories have been asked to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State's specific issues relating to climate change. The SAPCCs prepared by 32 States/UTs, *inter alia*, indicate sector specific and cross sectoral priority action. The SAPCCs also focus on adaptation of vulnerable areas in their respective jurisdictions.

Effect of El Nino around Lakshadweep

4191. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per reports of National Conservation Foundation, due to El Nino effect, temperature and acidity of sea water are increasing at Lakshadweep and is giving a bleaching effect for Corals' life and if so, the details of such reports; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to deal with such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The National Conservation Foundation, a Non-Profit organization based at Mysore, in its Annual Report 2016, has reported bleaching of coral reefs due to El Nino effect in the Lakshadweep. The report mentions that even the deepest reefs which are normally protected because of its location showed signs of extensive bleaching and many coral genera that were considered stress tolerant also showed signs of bleaching in many reefs across the archipelago.

(b) 32 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) which addresses State specific issues relating to climate change. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep in its SAPCC has formulated prioritized adaptation strategies for conservation of coral reefs which include (a) Undertaking periodic monitoring of the extent and health of coral reef system in the Lakshadweep area by setting up a multi-disciplinary Coral Monitoring Team comprising of experts from various departments like Environment and Forests, Fisheries, Agriculture and scientific institutions; (b) Stricter enforcement of laws for the protection of coral reef and lagoon; and (c) Restoration of degraded lagoons and corals including through coral transplanting in heavily degraded areas.

NAMP for checking pollution in various cities

4192. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) for determining the status and trends of ambient air quality to check pollution in various cities and the details thereof;

(b) the agencies authorized by Government to undertake NAMP monitoring;

(c) the action plan proposed by Government in view of worsening air pollution in some of the metropolitan cities; and

(d) whether any advisory/direction was issued by Government under various Acts relating to Prevention of Pollution and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are monitoring air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) through a network comprising 680 operating monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country. Three air pollutants *viz.* Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Particulate Matter (PM) of size less than or equal to 10 micron (PM₁₀) are being monitored at all the locations.

(c) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued a comprehensive set of directions under section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42 action points to mitigate air pollution in major cities which includes control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions; re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions; bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning; industrial pollution; construction and demolition activities and other general steps. The State Pollution Control Boards have initiated steps towards implementation of these directions.

Progress of Green India Mission

4193. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) what is the progress of implementation of Green India Mission and how many States have reached the target;

(b) the total amount of funds released to each State during the last two years, up to 1st March, 2017; and

(c) the number of households given alternative energy sources in the project area, State-wise and the details of schedule during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) In F.Y. 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 7009.09 lakh was sanctioned under Green India Mission as Grant-in-aid to 7 States. Similarly, in F.Y. 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 4125 lakh of Grant-in-aid was sanctioned to 6 States as per the fund availability and submission of Annual Plan of Operation.

The amount of funds released along with achievements reported by States is given below:

Sl. No.	States	2015-16			2016-17		
		No. of households supplied with alternative energy (ha)		Fund released (in ₹ lakh)	No. of households supplied with alternative energy (ha)		Fund released (in ₹ lakh)
		Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement#	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1246	-	105.53
2.	Chhattisgarh	5908	5908	2338.55	-	-	2023.018
3.	Karnataka	1002	1002	105.53	-	-	86.853
4.	Kerala*	12129	-	914.82	-	-	-
5.	Manipur	6653	-	834.84	-	-	782.285

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Mizoram	-	-	-	5100	-	988.35
7.	Odisha	2500	2500	182.92	-	-	138.964
8.	Punjab*	2703	-	611.53	-	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand*	6534	-	2020.9	-	-	-
TOTAL		37429	9410	7009.09	6346	-	4125

*Funds were revalidated for the F.Y. 2016-17.

Yet to be reported.

(c) The number of households provided alternative energy sources during F.Y. 2015-16 is 9410 against the target of 37429 and for F.Y. 2016-17 a target of 6346 is sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh and Mizoram. Allocation of alternative energy sources for future year is yet to be finalized.

Elephant tusk trade racket

4194. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elephant tusk trade racket has been busted in Andhra Pradesh, where tusks were being stolen from the Forest Department's office;

(b) if so, what necessary actions have been taken in this regard;

(c) whether volunteers who busted this racket have been revered for their commendable work by the State Government; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to tighten the security of strongrooms of forest departments to prevent such breaches in security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, two elephant tusks were stolen on 14.02.2017 from Narayanapuram Beat Office under Chittoor Forest Division.

(b) An FIR has been registered on 19.02.2017. The culprit has been arrested and elephant tusks have been recovered. These are presently under custody of the Court.

(c) State Governments recognise such work in accordance with their policy for reward and recommendation.

(d) Seized animal articles are kept in strong rooms observing all due procedures and formalities. Instructions have been issued to Ananthapuramu and Chittoor Forest Divisions to strengthen measures to prevent recurrence of such instances in future.

Categorisation of Western Ghats as ESA

4195. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons behind the delay in categorizing Western Ghats as Ecological Sensitive Area (ESA) as per Gadgil Committee recommendations;
- (b) what shall be the benefits of declaring Western Ghats as ESA; and
- (c) whether this proposal has received objections from States and 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) Considering large scale objections to the report submitted by the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil, this Ministry constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, to examine the WGEEP Report in a holistic manner keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries/Stakeholders.

To protect the ecologically Sensitive Areas of the Western Ghats, this Ministry published the draft Notification to declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) of the Western Ghats region on 10.03.2014 with a contiguous area of 56825 square kilometres spread over six states, namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Later, addressing the concerns/ apprehensions expressed by various stakeholders, the Draft Notification was re-published on 04.09.2015, but in absence of the final report from the States the draft Notification could not be finalised.

Now, superseding the earlier draft Notification, this Ministry has re-published the Draft Notification on the ESA of the Western Ghats region on 27.02.2017 for seeking stakeholders comments. Also, the states of the Western Ghats have been intimated to provide their final views/recommendation along with necessary maps for consideration and finalisation.

Compliance of anti-pollution laws

4196. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether the industrial units are not complying with anti-pollution laws and pollution is on the rise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several cases of injecting waste water into underground resources after drilling and boring by several industrial units have been reported/noticed;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such units, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to launch a national helpline for prevention of pollution in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has notified industry specific effluent and emission standards under the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986. The provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the EPA, 1986 are enforced by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees for Union Territories. As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), all the major polluting industries have provided pollution control measures to control air and water pollution and for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. CPCB undertakes random surprise inspection under its Environmental Surveillance Programme and takes action against industries found non-compliant with the standards.

(b) and (c) As per CPCB, no case of injection of wastewater in ground water table has come to the notice. Also, injection of treated or untreated wastewater into groundwater is not permitted under the EPA, 1986 or, the Water Act, 1974.

(d) and (e) The CPCB has issued directions in December, 2015 under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the State Pollution Control Boards of Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Pollution Control Committee to set up helpline for taking action against reported non-compliance.

Laws for protection of ancient and natural water bodies/hill streams

4197. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the laws applicable for protection of ancient and natural water bodies/ natural hills streams flowing through national game sanctuaries like Papikonda game sanctuary;

(b) whether Government is paying attention to needs of rural and tribal areas with respect to protection of water bodies and ancient water systems than it does in urban areas;

(c) whether such issues have recently been raised in the National Green Tribunal;

(d) the reasons for not giving protection to ancient water systems in tribal areas; and

(e) steps proposed to protect all ancient water bodies in tribal and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Origins of several natural water bodies/natural hill streams exist within notified Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks. As per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 any diversion, stopping or enhancing the flow of water into or outside the Sanctuary/National Park including Papikonda Sanctuary is regulated. Necessary environmental safeguards are applied in such cases.

(c) This Ministry is not aware of any such cases that have been referred by NGT for response of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) As indicated in (a) above, sources of natural water bodies are within notified Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks and therefore are protected under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Preservation of tigers

4198. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of tigers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that quite a few tigers are lost every year due to poaching, infighting, laxity in preservation etc.; and

(c) the list of the tigers in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) There are 2226 (1945-2491) tigers in the country as per the assessment of the Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey, 2014.

(b) Tiger mortality takes place due to several natural and unnatural causes which *inter alia* include poaching, infighting, accident, revenge killing, electrocution etc.

(c) As per the assessment of the Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey, 2014 using the refined methodology, details of State-wise tiger population under different landscapes are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country,
for the year 2014*

State	Tiger Population
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex	
Uttarakhand	340
Uttar Pradesh	117
Bihar	28
Shivalik Gangetic	485 (427-543)
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex	
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	68
Chhattisgarh	46
Madhya Pradesh	308
Maharashtra	190
Odisha	28
Rajasthan	45
Jharkhand	3+
Central India	688 (596-780)
Western Ghats Landscape Complex	
Karnataka	406
Kerala	136
Tamil Nadu	229
Goa	5
Western Ghats	776 (685-861)
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains	
Assam	167
Arunachal Pradesh	28♣

State	Tiger Population
Mizoram	3+
North West Bengal	3
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	201 (174-212)
Sunderbans	76 (92-96)
TOTAL	2226 (1945-2491)

+ From scat DNA

♣ From camera trap data and scat DNA.

Impact of climate change on coastal areas

†4199. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether because of climate change, the sea coast in many States in the south is moving towards habitations as a result of which the ocean has flooded the houses as well as the huts of the fisherman situated near the coast;

(b) the distance by which Katteपुरा village of fisherman near Ullas in Karnataka has been pushed back from the sea coast and the number of villages to be submerged by swelling waters; and

(c) the details of the cities that would be affected by swelling waters of the sea and details of the policy to be adopted to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Shoreline change and sea level rise are slow phenomena and manifested globally. The Ministry of Earth Sciences monitors the shoreline changes along the Indian coast on an annual basis. Studies indicate various patterns namely, advancement of the sea landwards (erosion), advancement of the land towards sea (accretion) and stable shoreline respectively. Such shoreline changes have been observed for Southern Indian Coastal States as well, which have impacted the local habitat.

(b) As per the erosion maps prepared by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), set up by this Ministry of Environment Forest and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Climate Change, the Katteputra village in Ullal region has undergone significant erosion. However, the vulnerable area of this stretch has been protected by seawalls. There is no specific report indicating the number of houses/villages that could be further affected due to coastal erosion in the Ullal region.

(c) Low lying areas of the coastal cities likely to be impacted by natural oceanogenic disasters such as Tsunami, Storm Surge, high waves etc. are Cuddalore, Puducherry, Nagapatnam, Tuticorin, Chennai, Machilipatnam, Nizampatnam, Kakinada, Paradeep, Kochi, Mumbai etc. The Government of India is an active partner in the Global efforts towards addressing the impact of Climate Change. Appropriate protection measures arising out of the coastal erosion are addressed jointly by the respective State Governments and the Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) of the Central Water Commission.

Correspondence in Hindi in the Ministry

†4200. DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry-wise and concerned organization-wise details of the original correspondence made in Hindi, answers given in Hindi to letters received in English from 'A', 'B' regions;

(b) the total number of notes written by heads of the department in Hindi during the year as per the annual programme of Official Language department as submitted by the Ministry, and the concerned organization in the meeting of Hindi advisory/implementation committee; and

(c) the effective steps taken to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Based on the document submitted in the meeting of Hindi advisory committee of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change held on 08.03.2017, the details of the original correspondence made in Hindi, answers given in Hindi to letters received in English from 'A', 'B' regions and the total number of notes written by heads of the department in Hindi are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of effective steps taken to achieve the said targets are given in Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of original correspondence made in Hindi, answers given in Hindi to letters received in English from 'A', 'B' regions and the total number of notes written by the Heads of the Department in Hindi

Sl. No.	Name of office	Region	Original correspondence made in Hindi (in %age)			Answers to letters received in English from 'A', 'B' Regions given in Hindi (in number)		Notes written by Heads of the Department in Hindi (in % age)	
			To Region 'A'	To Region 'B'	To Region 'C'	Total no. letters received	Letters replied in Hindi	Percentage of notes written in Hindi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (including NAEB and NRCDD)	'A'	64.97	63.49	43.35	12,259	1328	17.01	
2.	Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun	'A'	88.00	79.66	80.98	213	53	89.21	
3.	National Zoological Park, New Delhi	'A'	100.00	-	-	1301	576	63.79	
4.	Eastern Regional Office, Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar	'C'	10.00	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	21.73	

5.	Botanical Survey of India (HQ), Kolkata	'C'	56.00	53.00	53.00	Not applicable	Not applicable	40.01
6.	Regional Office, Western Region, Bhopal	'A'	30.10	17.03	-	866	236	66.88
7.	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, New Delhi	'A'	37.00	-	-	1335	-	38.91
8.	Northern Regional Office, Northern Region Chandigarh	'B'	72.87	89.54	50.00	231	220	60.49
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	'A'	100.00	-	-	1297	274	63
10.	Central Pollution Control Board (HQ), Delhi	'A'	74.20	69.00	67.00	250	225	62
11.	G. B. P. National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development, Almora	'A'	93.65	100.00	91.23	76	76	76
12.	Regional Office (ECZ), Ranchi	'A'	0.00	-	-	292	-	54.15
13.	Regional Office (Central Zone), Lucknow	'A'	86.20	-	-	747	56	82.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun	'A'	64.00	69.00	54.00	8597	2230	68.45
15.	Regional Office (NCZ), Dehradun	'A'	77.21	-	-	-	-	77.21
16.	Forest Survey of India, Dehradun	'A'	88.57	89.07	86.30	322	123	85.21
17.	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun	'A'	36.00	-	-	249	00	56.82
18.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal	'A'	56.00	33.00	00	47	00	53.65
19.	Regional Office (WCZ), Nagpur	'B'	-	0.00	-	921	00	0.00
20.	Directorate of Forest Education, Dehradun	'A'	85.87	86.42	72.25	212	-	75.59
21.	National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi	'A'	23.00	26.00	28.60	243	27	18.29
22.	Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi	'A'	2.00	1.00	0.00	1400	-	2.42
23.	Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore	'C'	98.80	100.00	99.30	Not applicable	Not applicable	38.01
24.	Zoological Survey of India (HQ), Kolkata	'C'	44.70	44.50	45.10	Not applicable	Not applicable	21.56

Statement-II*Details of effective steps taken to achieve the targets related to OL*

Following specific measures have been taken to achieve the targets stipulated in the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language for transacting the official work of the Union in Hindi, especially with a view to increasing original correspondence in Hindi, replying the letters received in English from Regions 'A' and 'B' in Hindi and encouraging the officials to write more and more notes in Hindi:-

- (i) Intensive review of Division-wise/Section-wise progress made in work done in Hindi in the quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry;
- (ii) Organising quarterly Hindi workshops to do away with the hesitation of the officers/employees to carry out their work in Hindi and for practice of writing noting and drafting in Hindi;
- (iii) Daily display of one Hindi equivalent of an English word on the LED screen to enrich Hindi vocabulary of the officers/employees;
- (iv) Updation of terminology related to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and standardisation thereof by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology;
- (v) Intensive review of the Quarterly Reports of the attached/subordinate offices and giving them practical and effective suggestions regarding the propagation and progressive use of Hindi; and
- (vi) Official language related inspections, especially of those subordinate offices etc. wherein compliance of Official Language Policy of the Union and progressive use of Hindi in their official work is not found satisfactory.

Plastic borne pollution

†4201. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that plastic borne pollution in the country has reached its zenith;
- (b) if so, whether the Minister would propose a ban on the use of plastic;
- (c) if not, whether he would propose to set-up plastic recycling unit at various places to recycle plastic; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, whether there is another plan to end plastic borne pollution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2015 reported generation of 5.6 million tons of plastic waste annually, out of which 3.3 million tons are reported to be collected. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not imposed ban on the use of plastic.

(c) The Government has notified the Plastic Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, which, *inter alia*, has made every local body responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing including recycling and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or through producers. The plastic waste, which can be recycled, is channelized to registered plastic waste recyclers for gainful utilization.

(d) Rules have been formulated for environmentally sound management of plastic waste and regulate manufacture, sale, distribution and use of plastic carry bags including carry bags of compostable plastic, and plastic sheets for packaging or wrapping commodities. The use of carry bags made from conventional plastic and less than 50 micron in thickness is prohibited. The use of plastic for packaging gutkha, tobacco and pan masala is prohibited. The generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handovers segregated waste to local body or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The shopkeepers and street vendors willing to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing any commodity require pre-registration with local body after payment of waste management fee. The Rules also provide for mechanisms for use of plastic waste in road construction, for energy recovery or for oil extraction etc.

Death due to animal attacks

†4202. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of sanctuaries in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many people residing in villages near sanctuaries have been killed by tigers, panthers and lions;

(c) if so, the number of people killed in various States during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any requests for limiting the perimeters of sanctuaries have been received from States and if so, the reaction of the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) State-wise details of the locations of sanctuaries in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) State-wise and year-wise data of people killed by panthers and lions are not collated in the Ministry. However, the data received in the Ministry from National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) indicating State-wise details of people killed by tiger are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As regards lions, the report received from the State Government of Gujarat, discloses the following details:-

Sl. No.	Year	Number of people killed
1.	2014-15	11
2.	2015-16	15
3.	2016-17	14

(d) Proposals for rationalization of boundaries have been received from States:

These include alteration of boundary of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, Bihar, rationalization of the boundary of Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in Maharashtra and boundary alteration of Kolleru Wild Life Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh. Such proposals are examined as per the provisions of the wildlife (Protection) Act and relevant regulation.

Statement-I

Locations-wise and State-wise list of Wildlife Sanctuaries in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
1.	Arial Island WLS	Andaman
2.	Bamboo Island WLS	Andaman
3.	Barren Island WLS	Andaman
4.	Battimalv Island WLS	Nicobar
5.	Belle Island WLS	Andaman
6.	Benett Island WLS	Andaman
7.	Bingham Island WLS	Andaman

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
8.	Blister Island WLS	Andaman
9.	Bluff Island WLS	Andaman
10.	Bondoville Island WLS	Andaman
11.	Brush Island WLS	Andaman
12.	Buchanan Island WLS	Andaman
13.	Chanel Island WLS	Andaman
14.	Cinque Islands WLS	Andaman
15.	Clyde Island WLS	Andaman
16.	Cone Island WLS	Andaman
17.	Curlew (B.P.) Island WLS	Andaman
18.	Curlew Island WLS	Andaman
19.	Cuthbert Bay WLS	Andaman
20.	Defence Island WLS	Andaman
21.	Dot Island WLS	Andaman
22.	Dottrell Island WLS	Andaman
23.	Duncan Island WLS	Andaman
24.	East Island WLS	Andaman
25.	East of Inglis Island WLS	Andaman
26.	Egg Island WLS	Andaman
27.	Elat Island WLS	Andaman
28.	Entrance Island WLS	Andaman
29.	Gander Island WLS	Andaman
30.	Galathea Bay WLS	Nicobar
31.	Girjan Island WLS	Andaman
32.	Goose Island WLS	Andaman
33.	Hump Island WLS	Andaman
34.	Interview Island WLS	Andaman
35.	James Island WLS	Andaman
36.	Jungle Island WLS	Andaman
37.	Kwangtung Island WLS	Andaman

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
38.	Kyd Island WLS	Andaman
39.	Landfall Island WLS	Andaman
40.	Latouche Island WLS	Andaman
41.	Lohabarrack (Saltwater Crocodile) WLS	Andaman
42.	Mangrove Island WLS	Andaman
43.	Mask Island WLS	Andaman
44.	Mayo Island WLS	Andaman
45.	Megapode Island WLS	Nicobar
46.	Montogemery Island WLS	Andaman
47.	Narcondam Island WLS	Andaman
48.	North Brother Island WLS	Andaman
49.	North Island WLS	Andaman
50.	North Reef Island WLS	Andaman
51.	Oliver Island WLS	Andaman
52.	Orchid Island WLS	Andaman
53.	Ox Island WLS	Andaman
54.	Oyster Island-I WLS	Andaman
55.	Oyster Island-II WLS	Andaman
56.	Paget Island WLS	Andaman
57.	Parkinson Island WLS	Andaman
58.	Passage Island WLS	Andaman
59.	Patric Island WLS	Andaman
60.	Peacock Island WLS	Andaman
61.	Pitman Island WLS	Andaman
62.	Point Island WLS	Andaman
63.	Potanma Islands WLS	Andaman
64.	Ranger Island WLS	Andaman
65.	Reef Island WLS	Andaman
66.	Roper Island WLS	Andaman
67.	Ross Island WLS	Andaman

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
68.	Rowe Island WLS	Andaman
69.	Sandy Island WLS	Andaman
70.	Sea Serpent Island WLS	Andaman
71.	Shark Island WLS	Andaman
72.	Shearme Island WLS	Andaman
73.	Sir Hugh Rose Island WLS	Andaman
74.	Sisters Island WLS	Andaman
75.	Snake Island-I WLS	Andaman
76.	Snake Island-II WLS	Andaman
77.	South Brother Island WLS	Andaman
78.	South Reef Island WLS	Andaman
79.	South Sentinel Island WLS	Andaman
80.	Spike Island-I WLS	Andaman
81.	Spike Island-II WLS	Andaman
82.	Stoat Island WLS	Andaman
83.	Surat Island WLS	Andaman
84.	Swamp Island WLS	Andaman
85.	Table (Delgarno) Island WLS	Andaman
86.	Table (Excelsior) Island WLS	Andaman
87.	Talabaicha Island WLS	Andaman
88.	Temple Island WLS	Andaman
89.	Tillongchang Island WLS	Nicobar
90.	Tree Island WLS	Andaman
91.	Trilby Island WLS	Andaman
92.	Tuft Island WLS	Andaman
93.	Turtle Islands WLS	Andaman
94.	West Island WLS	Andaman
95.	Wharf Island WLS	Andaman
96.	White Cliff Island WLS	Andaman

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Coringa WLS	East Godavari
2.	Gundla Brahmeswaram WLS	Kurnool and Prakasam
3.	Kambalakonda WLS	Visakhapatnam
4.	Koundinya WLS	Chittoor
5.	Kolleru WLS	West Godavari and Krishna
6.	Krishna WLS	Krishna and Guntur
7.	Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailem WLS*	Guntur, Prakasam and Kurnool
8.	Nellapattu WLS	Nellore
9.	Pulicat Lake WLS	Nellore
10.	Rollapadu WLS	Kurnool
11.	Sri Lankamalleswara WLS	Cuddapah
12.	Sri Penusila Narasimha WLS	Cuddapah and Nellore
13.	Sri Venkateswara WLS	Cuddapah and Chittoor
*combined area with Telangana		
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	D'Ering Memorial (Lali) WLS	Upper Siang
2.	Dibang WLS	Dibang Valley
3.	Eagle Nest WLS	West Kameng
4.	Itanagar WLS	Papum Pare
5.	Kamlang WLS	Lohit
6.	Kane WLS	West Siang
7.	Mahao WLS	Dibang Valley
8.	Pakke (Pakhui) WLS	East Kameng
9.	Sessa Orchid WLS	West Kameng
10.	Tale WLS	Lower Subansiri
11.	Yordi Rabe Supse WLS	West Siang
Assam		
1.	Amchang WLS	Kamrup
2.	Barail WLS	Cachar Karimgang

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
3.	Barnadi WLS	Udalguri (Darrang)
4.	Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	Tinsukia
5.	Burachapari WLS	Sonitpur
6.	Chakrasila WLS	Dhubri
7.	Deepor Beel WLS	Guwahati
8.	Dihing Patkai WLS	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia
9.	East Karbi Anglong WLS	Karbi-Anglong
10.	Garampani WLS	Karbi-Anglong
11.	Hollongapar Gibbon WLS	Jorhat
12.	Lawkhowa WLS	Nagaon
13.	Marat Longri WLS	Karbi-Anglong
14.	Nambor WLS	Karbi-Anglong
15.	Nambor-Doigrung WLS	Karbi-Anglong
16.	Pabitora WLS	Marigaon
17.	Pani-Dihing Bird WLS	Sibsagar
18.	Sonai Rupai WLS	Sonitpur
Bihar		
1.	Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird WLS	Vaishali
2.	Bhimbandh WLS	Munger
3.	Gautam Budha WLS	Gaya
4.	Kaimur WLS	Rohtas
5.	Kanwarjheel WLS	Begusarai
6.	Kusheshwar Asthan Bird WLS	Darbhangha
7.	Nagi Dam WLS	Jamui
8.	Nakti Dam WLS	Jamui
9.	Pant (Rajgir) WLS	Nalanda
10.	Udaipur WLS	Pashchim Champaran
11.	Valmiki WLS	Pashchim Champaran
12.	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin WLS	Bhagalpur

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
Chandigarh		
1.	City Bird WLS	Chandigarh
2.	Sukhna Lake WLS	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Achanakmar WLS	Bilaspur
2.	Badalkhol WLS	Jashpur
3.	Barnawapara WLS	Raipur
4.	Bhairamgarh WLS	Dantewada
5.	Bhoramdev WLS	Kawardha
6.	Sarangarh-Gomardha WLS	Raigarh
7.	Pamed Wild Buffalo WLS	Dantewada
8.	Semarsot WLS	Surguja
9.	Sitanadi WLS	Dhamtari
10.	Tamor Pingla WLS	Surguja
11.	Udanti Wild Buffalo WLS	Raipur
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli WLS	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Daman and Diu		
1.	Fudam WLS	Diu
Delhi		
1.	Asola Bhati (Indira Priyadarshini) WLS	South Delhi
Goa		
1.	Bondla WLS	North Goa
2.	Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) WLS	North Goa
3.	Cotigaon WLS	South Goa
4.	Madei WLS	North Goa
5.	Bhagwan Mahavir WLS	North Goa
6.	Netravali WLS	South Goa
Gujarat		
1.	Balaram Ambaji WLS	Banaskantha

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
2.	Barda WLS	Jamnagar and Porbandar
3.	Gaga (Great Indian Bustard) WLS	Jamnagar
4.	Gir WLS	Junagadh and Amreli
5.	Girnar WLS	Junagadh
6.	Hingolghadh WLS	Rajkot
7.	Jambughoda WLS	Panchmahal
8.	Jessore Sloth Bear WLS	Banaskantha
9.	Kachchh (Lala) Great Indian Bustard WLS	Kachchh
10.	Kachchh Desert WLS	Kachchh
11.	Khijadiya Bird WLS	Jamnagar
12.	Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) WLS	Jamnagar
13.	Mitiyala WLS	Amreli
14.	Nal Sarovar Bird WLS	Ahmedabad and Surendrnagar
15.	Narayan Sarovar Chinkara WLS	Kachchh
16.	Paniya WLS	Amreli
17.	Porbandar Bird WLS	Porbander
18.	Purna WLS	Dangs
19.	Rampara Vidi WLS	Rajkot
20.	Ratanmahal Sloth Bear WLS	Dahod
21.	Shoolpaneswar (Dhumkhal) WLS	Bharuch
22.	Thol Lake WLS	Mahesana
23.	Wild Ass WLS	Kachchh, Rajkot, Mahesana and Banaskantha

Haryana

1.	Abubshehar WLS	Sirsa
2.	Bhindawas Lake WLS	Rohtak
3.	Bir Shikargarh WLS	Panchkula
4.	Chhilchhila Lake WLS	Kaithal
5.	Kalesar WLS	Yamuna Nagar
6.	Khaparwas WLS	Jhajjar

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
7.	Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) WLS	Panchkula
8.	Nahar WLS	Rewari
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Bandli WLS	Mandi
2.	Chail WLS	Solan and Shimla
3.	Chandratal WLS	Lahul and Spiti
4.	Churdhar WLS	Sirmaur and Shimla
5.	Daranghati WLS	Shimla
6.	Dhauladhar WLS	Kangra
7.	Gangul Siyabehi WLS	Chamba
8.	Kais WLS	Kullu
9.	Kalatop-Khajjiar WLS	Chamba
10.	Kanawar WLS	Kullu
11.	Khokhan WLS	Kullu
12.	Kibber WLS	Lahaul and Spiti
13.	Kugti WLS	Chamba
14.	Lippa Asrang WLS	Kinnaur
15.	Majathal WLS	Solan
16.	Manali WLS	Kullu
17.	Nargu WLS	Kullu
18.	Pong Dam Lake WLS	Kangra
19.	Renuka WLS	Sirmaur
20.	Rupi Bhaba WLS	Kinnaur
21.	Sainj WLS	Kullu
22.	Rakchham Chitkul (Sangla Valley) WLS	Kinnaur
23.	Sech Tuan Nala WLS	Chamba
24.	Shikari Devi WLS	Mandi
25.	Shimla Water Catchment WLS	Shimla
26.	Talra WLS	Shimla
27.	Tirthan WLS	Kullu

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
28.	Tundah WLS	Chamba
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Baltal-Thajwas WLS	Ganderbal
2.	Changthang WLS	Leh
3.	Gulmarg WLS	Baramulla
4.	Hirapora WLS	Shopian
5.	Hokersar WLS	Srinagar
6.	Jasrota WLS	Kathua
7.	Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) WLS	Leh
8.	Lachipora WLS	Baramulla
9.	Limber WLS	Baramulla
10.	Nandni WLS	Jammu
11.	Overa-Aru WLS	Anantnag
12.	Rajparian (Daksum) WLS	Anantnag
13.	Ramnagar Rakha WLS	Jammu
14.	Surinsar Mansar WLS	Udhampur, Samba and Jammu
15.	Trikuta WLS	Udhampur
Jharkhand		
1.	Dalma WLS	East Singhbhum and Saraikela
2.	Gautam Budha	Koderma and Hazaribagh
3.	Hazaribagh WLS	Hazaribagh
4.	Kodarma WLS	Koderma
5.	Lawalong WLS	Chatra
6.	Mahuadanr Wolf WLS	Latehar
7.	Palamau WLS	Latehar
8.	Palkot WLS	Gumla and Simdega
9.	Parasnath WLS	Giridih
10.	Topchanchi WLS	Dhanbad
11.	Udhwa Lake Bird WLS	Sahebganj

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
Karnataka		
1.	Adichunchunagiri Peacock WLS	Mandya
2.	Arabithittu WLS	Mysore
3.	Attiveri Bird WLS	Uttara Kannada
4.	Bhadra WLS	Chikmagalur and Shimoga
5.	Bhimgad WLS	Belgaum
6.	Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (B.R.T.) WLS	Chamarajanagar
7.	Brahmagiri WLS	Kodagu
8.	Cauvery WLS	Mysore, Bangalore and Mandya
9.	Chincholi WLS	Gulbarga and Yadgir
10.	Dandeli WLS	Uttara Kannada
11.	Daroji Bear WLS	Bellary
12.	Ghataprabha Bird WLS	Belgaum
13.	Gudavi Bird WLS	Shimoga
14.	Gudekote Sloth Bear WLS	Bellary
15.	Malai Mahadeshwara WLS	Chamarajanagar
16.	Melkote Temple WLS	Mandya
17.	Mookambika WLS	Udipi
18.	Nugu WLS	Mysore
19.	Pushpagiri WLS	Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada
20.	Ranebennur Black Buck WLS	Dharwad
21.	Ranganathittu Bird WLS	Mysore
22.	Ramadevara Betta Vulture WLS	Ramanagara
23.	Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope	Davangere
24.	Sharavathi Valley WLS	Shimoga
25.	Shettihalli WLS	Shimoga
26.	Someshwara WLS	Udipi
27.	Talakaveri WLS	Kodagu

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
Kerala		
1.	Aralam WLS	Kannur
2.	Chimmony WLS	Thrissur
3.	Chinnar WLS	Idukki
4.	Chulannur Peafowl WLS	Thrissur and Palakkad
5.	Idukki WLS	Idukki
6.	Kottiyoor WLS	Kannur
7.	Kurinjimala WLS	Idukki
8.	Malabar WLS	Kozhikode
9.	Mangalavanam Bird WLS	Ernakulam
10.	Neyyar WLS	Thiruvananthapuram
11.	Parambikulam WLS	Palakkad
12.	Peechi-Vazhani WLS	Thrissur
13.	Peppara WLS	Thiruvananthapuram
14.	Periyar WLS	Idukki
15.	Shendurney WLS	Ouilon
16.	Thattekad Bird WLS	Idukki
17.	Wayanad WLS	Wayanad
Lakshadweep		
1.	Pitti (Bird Island) WLS	Lakshadweep
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Bagdara WLS	Sidhi
2.	Bori WLS	Hoshangabad
3.	Gandhi Sagar WLS	Mandsaur and Neemuch
4.	Ghatigaon WLS	Gwalior
5.	Karera WLS	Shivpuri
6.	Ken Gharial WLS	Panna and Chhatarpur
7.	Kheoni WLS	Dewas and Sehore
8.	Narsighgarh WLS	Raigarh
9.	National Chambal WLS	Morena and Bhind

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
10.	Noradehi WLS	Damoh, Sagar and Narsimhapur
11.	Orcha WLS	Tikamgarh
12.	Pachmarhi WLS	Hoshngabad
13.	Kuno WLS	Morena
14.	Panna (Gangau) WLS	Panna
15.	Panpatha WLS	Umaria
16.	Pench WLS	Seoni and Chhindwara
17.	Phen WLS	Mandla
18.	Ralamandal WLS	Indore
19.	Ratapani WLS	Raisen
20.	Sailana WLS	Ratlam
21.	Sanjay Dubari WLS	Sidhi
22.	Sardarpur WLS	Dhar
23.	Singhori WLS	Raisen
24.	Son Gharial WLS	Sidhi, Shahdol and Satna
25.	Veerangna Durgavati WLS	Damoh

Maharashtra

1.	Amba Barwa WLS	Buldhana
2.	Andhari WLS	Chandrapur
3.	Aner Dam WLS	Dhule
4.	Bhamragarh WLS	Gadchiroli
5.	Bhimashankar WLS	Pune and Thane
6.	Bor WLS	Wardha and Nagpur
7.	Chaprala WLS	Gadchiroli
8.	Deulgaon-Rehekuri WLS	Ahmednagar
9.	Dhyanganga WLS	Buldhana
10.	Gautala-Autramghat WLS	Aurangabad and Jalgaon
11.	Great Indian Bustard WLS	Solapur and Ahmednagar
12.	Jaikwadi WLS	Aurangabad and Ahmednagar
13.	Kalsubai Harishchandragad WLS	Ahmednagar

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
14.	Karnala Fort WLS	Raigad
15.	Karanja Sohal Blackbuck WLS	Akola
16.	Katepurna WLS	Akola and Washim
17.	Koyana WLS	Satara
18.	Lonar WLS	Buldhana
19.	Malvan Marine WLS	Sindhudurg
20.	Mansingdeo WLS	Nagpur
21.	Mayureswar Supe WLS	Pune
22.	Melghat WLS	Amravati
23.	Nagzira WLS	Gondia, Bhandara
24.	Naigaon Peacock WLS	Beed
25.	Nandur Madhameshwar WLS	Nashik
26.	Narnala Bird WLS	Akola
27.	Nawegaon WLS	Gondia
28.	New Bor WLS	Nagpur-Wardha
29.	New Nagzira WLS	Gondia
30.	Painganga WLS	Yeotmal and Nanded
31.	Phansad WLS	Raigad
32.	Radhanagari WLS	Kolhapur
33.	Sagareshwar WLS	Sangali
34.	Tansa WLS	Thane
35.	Thane Creek Flamingo WLS	Mumbai Suburban
36.	Tipeshwar WLS	Yeotmal
37.	Tungareshwar WLS	Thane
38.	Yawal WLS	Jalgaon
39.	Yedsi Ramlin Ghat WLS	Aurangabad (Osmanabad)
40.	Umred-Kharngla WLS	Nagpur and Bhandara
41.	Wan WLS	Amravati

Manipur

1.	Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS	Chandel
2.	Khongjaingamba Ching	Bishnupur

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
Meghalaya		
1.	Baghmara Pitcher Plant WLS	South Garo Hills
2.	Nongkhylllem WLS	Ri-Bhoi (North Khasi Hills)
3.	Siju WLS	South Garo Hills
Mizoram		
1.	Dampa WLS	Mamit
2.	Khawnglung WLS	Serchhip
3.	Lengteng WLS	Champhai
4.	Ngengpui WLS	Lawngtlai
5.	Pualreng WLS	Kolasib
6.	Tawi WLS	Aizawl
7.	Thorangtlang WLS	Serchhip
8.	Tokalo WLS	Saiha
Nagaland		
1.	Fakim WLS	Tuensang
2.	Puliebadze WLS	Kohima
3.	Rangapahar WLS	Dimapur
Odisha		
1.	Badrama WLS	Sambalpur
2.	Baisipalli WLS	Nayagarh
3.	Balukhand Konark WLS	Puri
4.	Bhitarkanika WLS	Kendrapara
5.	Chandaka Dampara WLS	Khurda and Cuttack
6.	Chilika (Nalaban) WLS	Khurda, Puri and Ganjam
7.	Debrigarh WLS	Sambalpur
8.	Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS	Kendrapara
9.	Hadgarh WLS	Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj
10.	Kapilash WLS	Dhenkanal
11.	Karlapat WLS	Kalahandi
12.	Khalasuni WLS	Sambalpur

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
13.	Kothagarh WLS	Phulbani
14.	Kuldiha WLS	Balesore
15.	Lakhari Valley WLS	Gajapati
16.	Nandankanan WLS	Khurda
17.	Satkosia Gorge WLS	Angul, Boudh and Cuttack
18.	Simlipal WLS	Mayurbhanj
19.	Sunabeda WLS	Nuapada

Puducherry

1.	Oussudu WLS	Pondicherry
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Punjab

1.	Abohar WLS	Firozpur
2.	Bir Aishvan WLS	Sangrur
3.	Bir Bhadson WLS	Patiala
4.	Bir Bunerheri WLS	Patiala
5.	Bir Dosanjh WLS	Patiala
6.	Bir Gurdialpura WLS	Patiala
7.	Bir Mehaswala WLS	Patiala
8.	Bir Motibagh WLS	Patiala
9.	Harike Lake WLS	Firozpur
10.	Jhajjar Bacholi WLS	Ropar
11.	Kathlaur Kushlian WLS	Gurdaspur
12.	Takhni-Rehampur WLS	Hoshiarpur
13.	Nangal WLS	Rupnagar

Rajasthan

1.	Bandh Baratha WLS	Bharatpur
2.	Bassi WLS	Chittaurgarh
3.	Bhensrodgarh WLS	Chittaurgarh
4.	Darrah WLS	Kota and Jhalawar
5.	Jaisamand WLS	Udaipur (Rajsamand)
6.	Jamwa Ramgarh WLS	Jaipur

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
7.	Jawahar Sagar WLS	Kota, Bundi and Chittaurgarh
8.	Kailadevi WLS	Karouli (Sawai Madhopur)
9.	Kesarbagh WLS	Dholpur
10.	Kumbhalgarh WLS	Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur
11.	Mount Abu WLS	Sirohi
12.	Nahargarh WLS	Jaipur
13.	National Chambal WLS	Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur and Karouli
14.	Phulwari Ki Nal WLS	Udaipur and Pali
15.	Ramgarh Vishdhari WLS	Bundi
16.	Ramsagar WLS	Dholpur
17.	Sajjargarh WLS	Udaipur
18.	Sariska WLS	Alwar
19.	Sawaimadhopur WLS	Sawai Madhopur
20.	Sawai Man Singh WLS	Sawai Madhopur
21.	Shergarh WLS	Kota (Baran)
22.	Sitamata WLS	Chittaurgarh and Udaipur
23.	Tal Chhapar WLS	Churu
24.	Todgarh Raoli WLS	Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand
25.	Van Vihar WLS	Dholpur

Sikkim

1.	Barsey Rhododendron WLS	West Sikkim
2.	Fambong Lho WLS	East Sikkim
3.	Kitam Bird WLS	South Sikkim
4.	Kyongnosla Alpine WLS	East Sikkim
5.	Maenam WLS	South Sikkim
6.	Pangolakha WLS	East Sikkim
7.	Shingba Rhododendron WLS	North Sikkim

Tamil Nadu

1.	Cauvery North WLS	Kishnagiri and Dharmapuri
2.	Chitrangudi Bird WLS	Ramanathapuram

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
3.	Gangaikondam Spotted Dear WLS	Tirunelveli
4.	Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) WLS	Coimbatore
5.	Kalakad WLS	Tirunelveli
6.	Kanjirankulam Bird WLS	Ramanathpuram
7.	Kanyakumari WLS	Kanyakumari
8.	Karaivetti Bird WLS	Perambalur
9.	Karikilli Birds WLS	Kanchipuram
10.	Kodaikanal WLS	Dindigul and Theni
11.	Koonthankulam-Kadankulam WLS	Tirunelveli
12.	Megamalai	Theni
13.	Melaselvanoor-Keelaselvanoor WLS	Ramanathpuram
14.	Mudumalai WLS	Nilgiris
15.	Mundanthurai WLS	Tirunelveli
16.	Nellai WLS	Tirunelveli
17.	Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary	Villupuram
18.	Point Calimere WLS	Nagapattinam
19.	Pulicat Lake Bird WLS	Tiruvellore
20.	Sathyamangalam WS	Erode
21.	Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel WLS	Virudhunagar
22.	Theerthangal	Ramanathpuram
23.	Sakkarakottai	Ramanathpuram
24.	Udayamarthandapuram Lake WLS	Thiruvarur
25.	Vaduvoor Birds WLS	Thiruvarur
26.	Vedanthangal Lake Birds WLS	Chengalpet
27.	Vellanadu Blackbuck WLS	Tuticorin
28.	Vellode Birds WLS	Erode
29.	Vettangudi Birds WLS	Sivagangai

Telangana

1. Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailem WLS* Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar

*combined area with Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
2.	Eturnagaram WLS	Warangal
3.	Kawal WLS	Adilabad
4.	Kinnersani WLS	Khammam
5.	Lanja Madugu Siwaram WLS	Adilabad and Karimnagar
6.	Manjeera Crocodile WLS	Medak
7.	Pakhhal WLS	Warangal
8.	Pocharam WLS	Medak
9.	Pranahita WLS	Adilabad

Tripura

1.	Gumti WLS	South Tripura
2.	Rowa WLS	North Tripura
3.	Sepahijala WLS	West Tripura
4.	Trishna WLS	South Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Bakhira WLS	Sant Kabir Nagar
2.	Chandraprabha WLS	Chandauli
3.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird WLS	Pratapgarh
4.	Hastinapur WLS	Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muradabad, Ghaziabad, Bijnore and Jyotibhaphuley Nagar
5.	Kaimur WLS	Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
6.	Katerniaghat WLS	Bahraich
7.	Kishanpur WLS	Lakhimpur-Kheri and Shahjahanpur
8.	Lakh Bahosi Bird WLS	Farrukhabad
9.	Mahavir Swami WLS	Lalitpur
10.	National Chambal WLS	Agra and Etawah
11.	Nawabganj Bird WLS	Unnao
12.	Okhala Bird WLS	Gautam Budha Nagar (Ghaziabad)
13.	Parvati Aranga WLS	Gonda

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
14.	Patna WLS	Etah
15.	Ranipur WLS	Banda and Chitrakoot
16.	Saman Bird WLS	Mainpuri
17.	Samaspur Bird WLS	Rae Bareli
18.	Sandi Birds WLS	Hardoi
19.	Sohagibarwa WLS	Maharajganj
20.	Sohelwa WLS	Gonda, Shravasti and Balrampur
21.	Sur Sarovar Bird WLS	Agra
22.	Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird WLS	Ballia
23.	Turtle WLS	Varanasi
24.	Vijai Sagar WLS	Mahoba
Uttarakhand		
1.	Askot WLS	Pithoragarh
2.	Binsar WLS	Almora
3.	Govind Pashu Vihar WLS	Uttarkashi
4.	Kedarnath WLS	Chamoli and Rudraprayag
5.	Mussoorie WLS	Dehradun
6.	Nandhaur WLS	Nainital and Champawat
7.	Sonanadi WLS	Pauri Garhwal
West Bengal		
1.	Ballavpur WLS	Birbhum
2.	Bethuadahari WLS	Nadia
3.	Bibhuti Bhusan WLS	North 24-Paraganas
4.	Buxa WLS	Jalpaiguri
5.	Chapramari WLS	Jalpaiguri
6.	Chintamani Kar Bird WLS	South 24-Paraganas
7.	Haliday Island WLS	South 24-Paraganas
8.	Jorepokhri Salamander WLS	Darjeeling
9.	Lothian Island WLS	South 24-Paraganas

Sl. No.	Name of State/Protected Area	District(s)
10.	Mahananda WLS	Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri
11.	Raiganj WLS	North Dinajpur
12.	Ramnabagan WLS	Burdwan
13.	Sajnakhali WLS	South 24-Paraganas
14.	Senchal WLS	Darjeeling
15.	West Sunderban WLS	South 24-Paraganas

Statement-II

Details of people killed by tigers as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 2.4.2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	4	2	0	0
9.	Kerala	1	1	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	3	0
11.	Maharashtra	8	0	4	2
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
16.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	6	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	1	1	0
19.	West Bengal	14	18	0	0
TOTAL		34	31	14	2

Impact of tree cutting on environment and climate change

†4203. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cutting of trees has any impact on the environment and climate change;

(b) if so, the number of trees cut in Delhi during the financial years, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 for developmental activities and construction of buildings year-wise;

(c) whether the process of planting two trees where one tree is cut down has been complied with;

(d) if so, the places where trees have been planted; and

(e) if not, whether any action would be taken against them and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Trees act as carbon sink, hence cutting of trees leads to reduced rate of absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere that contributes to climate change.

(b) Details of the total number of trees cut in Delhi during the financial years, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 for developmental activities and construction of buildings are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The section 10 of the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 (DPTA), prescribes that every person, who is granted permission under this Act to fell or dispose of any tree, shall be bound to plant such number and kind of trees in the area. Accordingly, under the relevant provisions of this Act, the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) issued an order dated 04.03.2010 to ensure that 10 tree saplings are planted and maintained till its establishment against tree felling permission for a tree. Out of 10 saplings, 5 saplings are planted and maintained by Department of Forests and Wildlife, Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) on degraded forest land and Gaon Sabha land, etc. available with the Department and the remaining 5 saplings are planted and maintained by the User Agency.

(d) The details of trees planted by the Department during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) In view of above, question does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Details of Total no. of trees cut in Delhi during last three financial year*

Financial Year	No. of Trees cut
2014-15	6161
2015-16	4689
2016-17	4759
TOTAL	15,609

Statement-II*Details of compensatory Plantation under DPTA in Delhi during last three years*

Sl. No.	Location	No. of plants planted
Year 2014-15		
1.	Ghummanhera	5000
2.	Kharkari Jatmal	8200
3.	Jhatikara	4200
4.	Savda	4113
5.	Alipur City Forest	1500
6.	Harevali	2850
7.	Mukhmelpur Pkt-B	3000
8.	Mukhmelpur Pkt -E	1500
9.	Kondli STP Premises	6978
10.	Garhi Mandu Pkt M1	1992
11.	Shastri Park Metro Station DPTA Land	1500
12.	Garhi Mandu Pocket C1	3900
	TOTAL	44733

Year 2015-16

1.	Malikpur	3000
2.	Kharkari Jatmal	1750
3.	Rithala	310
4.	Alipur	1405
5.	Shastri Park near Metro Station	8800
6.	Shastri Park near Shastri Park colony	8000

Sl. No.	Location	No. of plants planted
7.	Taj Enclave near Geeta colony	2350
8.	Ghazipur drain (NGT order)	1206
TOTAL		26821

Year 2016-17

1.	Ghumanhera	600
2.	Mitraon	1220
3.	Nasirpur	2000
4.	Kharkari Jatmal	1660
5.	Alipur	2200
6.	Malikpur	5605
7.	Mukhmelpur	4000
8.	Shastri Park Bela Farm 9.15 ha.	17288
TOTAL		34573

Funds for relocation of Similipal and Satkosia Tiger Reserves

4204. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the reasons for non-release of funds towards relocation of villages in respect of Similipal and Satkosia Tiger Reserves in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): No proposal was received from Similipal Tiger Reserve towards voluntary village relocation during the financial year, 2016-17. For Satkosia Tiger Reserve, proposal for voluntary relocation of two villages was received which could not be finally processed owing to shortcomings/ discrepancies viz. non-submission of due-diligence report and check list, lack of clarity on number of families to be voluntarily relocated, no confirmation from the State regarding provision of State share of total budget and non-submission of details of bank accounts and Aadhar number of the beneficiaries.

Release of funds for conservation and management of mangroves of Odisha

4205. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the reasons for delay in release of funds pertaining to conservation and management of mangroves of Odisha in respect of Mahanadi Delta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): Mahanadi is one of the mangrove sites in Odisha taken up by the Ministry for conservation and management of mangroves under the centrally sponsored scheme. The funds released to Mahanadi during the last five years are as follows:

Year	Grants released/revalidated (Rupees in lakhs)
2012-13	34
2013-14	-
2014-15	47.20
2015-16	35.96
2016-17	35.96 (Revalidated)

During the financial year 2016-17, no funds were released to the State Government of Odisha, as they had a substantial unspent amount of ₹ 35.96 lakh from the previous year. The unspent balance was carried forward and revalidated for utilization during the financial year 2016-17. Besides, as per the information received from the Government of Odisha, during the financial year 2016-17 an amount of ₹ 43.555 lakh has also been sanctioned to the Forest and Environment Department for three years by the State Government for mangrove plantation. Thus there is no delay on part of Government of India in release of any funds to the Government of Odisha.

Wildlife mortality due to road projects

4206. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Board for Wildlife has given permission to various Road Projects which are either passing through or pass by buffer zones thereby increasing the chances of wildlife mortality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that this not only affects the wild animals but the entire eco-system for a long duration and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife considers proposals for developmental projects for construction/repair of roads passing through wildlife sanctuaries, national

parks, buffer zones and recommends proposals along with mitigation measures on a case to case basis.

Culling of Certain wild animals

4207. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the culling of certain wild animals in specific geographical areas over specific periods of time because of the huge losses incurred by the farmers due to destruction of their crops by such animals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action proposed by Government to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for culling of certain wild animals under the consideration of this Ministry. However, in response to the request from the State Governments to include problematic wild animals in Schedule-V in accordance with section 62 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Ministry has issued notifications classifying certain species in Schedule-V as vermin for limited period in specific areas, outside forests as per the details below:

State	Number of districts	Wild animals included in Sch. V of W(P) Act, 1972	Gazette notification	Period of validity of notification
Bihar	31	Nilgai (<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>)	S.O. 3318(E) dated 01.12.2015	One year
	10	Wild pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)		
Uttarakhand	13	Wild pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	S.O. 374(E) dated 03.02.2016	One year
Himachal Pradesh-Shimla	01	Rhesus Macaque (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>)	S.O. 1140(E) dated 14.03. 2016	Six months
Himachal Pradesh	10		S.O. 1922(E). dated 24.05.2016	One year
Himachal Pradesh	10		S.O. 750(E) dated 17.02.2017	One year

The step has been taken for dealing with over population of these species in identified areas for a limited period only. Adequate measures to ensure compliance of the notifications vests with the respective State Governments. The notifications do not prohibit enforcement of any other law related to welfare of animals.

Filling up of a lake in Bhabadighi, West Bengal

4208. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a public agitation against filling up of a big lake in Bhabadighi, West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the purpose for filling up the lake;
- (c) whether the filling up of the lake will have an impact on the environment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) As per media reports, there was public agitation in March, 2017 against filling up of a lake in Bhabadighi village in Hooghly District for laying the railway line between Tarakeswar and Bishnupur in West Bengal. Fishing in the lake is a major source of livelihood for the villagers. The filling up of the lake would adversely impact the fishery resources resulting in decrease in biodiversity and livelihood of the local fishermen.

Re-categorisation of industries based on pollution

4209. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has categorised industries based on the level of their pollution load;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government, as per the revised pollution index, has placed steel and fertilizer industries in any of the categories;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the type of industries emitting more pollution in the air and water, calculated as per the new categorisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board has revised categorization of industrial sectors under Red, Orange, Green or White categories based on the concept of pollution index which is a function of emission, effluent, hazardous waste generated and consumption of resources. There are 60 Red, 83 Orange, 63 Green and 36 White category of industrial sectors.

(c) to (e) Red category industrial sectors, *inter alia*, include Integrated Iron and Steel and Fertilizer sectors, with the purpose of ensuring that the industry is established in a manner consistent with the environmental objectives. A mechanism is in place under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate discharge of environmental pollutants and handling of hazardous substances, etc. for protection and improvement of environment and for matter connected therewith.

NOC for starting certain industries

4210. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "No Objection Certificate" (NOC) from the Ministry is required to be obtained before starting certain categories of Industries and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of NOCs pending/under consideration in respect of industries in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, industries are required to seek Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees for UTs (SPCBs/PCCs). Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has revised categorization of industrial sectors under Red/ Orange/Green/White Category based on the concept of pollution index.

As per information provided by Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), out of 68,936 consent applications received since 15.06.2014, 6332 applications are at various stages of consideration of the KSPCB.

Conversion of unfertile, barren and waste lands into green forests

†4211. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to convert unfertile, barren and waste land at its disposal into green forest;

(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) National Forest Policy 1988 aims for 33% forest cover in the country. As one of the strategy to achieve this goal, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing National Mission for a Green India (GIM) scheme which is one of the eight Mission outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change which aims at both increasing the forest and tree cover as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest cover. GIM has landscape based approach for implementation of activities on forest and non-forest land including public, private, community and Government revenue lands. The Mission supports the Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivation areas, Restoring Scrublands, Reclamation and Restoration of abandoned mining areas.

Apart from GIM, the Ministry is also implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme, for regeneration and restocking of degraded forest lands and adjoining areas by taking up afforestation activities since the year 2000-02. Tree plantation activities are also carried out in various lands available including unfertile, barren and waste lands, cross sectorally by various departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporate etc. under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also under different State Plan/Non Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects.

Committee to deal with adverse effects of climate change

4212. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted or proposes to constitute a committee in order to conduct research and take measures to deal with the adverse effects of climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the terms of references of the committee along with the tenure and constitution thereof; and

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government and if not, the time by which it is likely to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) No such proposal is on the anvil. However a Council on climate change has been set up in 2007 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with focus on evolving a coordinated response to issues related to climate change; provide oversight for formulation of action plan in the area of assessment, adaptation, technology support and mitigation of climate change; and periodically monitor key policy decisions. Further, an Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) has been set up under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister to assist in evolving a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level and to monitor the implementation of the eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

Development of Dahanu Taluka, Maharashtra

4213. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by Maharashtra Government for development of environmentally fragile Dahanu Taluka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has accorded any priority in its approval, considering fragile nature of the environment of the area; and

(d) if so, how much more time Government is likely to take to convey the clearance to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) To provide protection to landscape, biodiversity, wildlife, historical value, and to regulate the developmental activities and to ensure sustainable development, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* its Notification No. S.O. 416 (E) of date 20th June, 1991 has notified Dahanu Taluka as an Ecologically Fragile Area. Based on submission by the State Government, this Ministry has conveyed its approval to the Regional Plan of Dahanu Taluka on 21st September, 2015.

Project awaiting environmental clearances

4214. SHRI K.K. RAGESH:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI SANJAY SETH:

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

(a) the details of action taken by Government for environmental clearances including hydroelectric, thermal power and coal mining projects;

(b) the number of such cases from various States, State-wise;

(c) the present status of the cases and by when they are likely to be cleared and the steps taken for speedy approval; and

(d) whether the Central Government intends to delegate its power to State Authorities for faster clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and its amendment from time to time, provides detailed procedure for granting environmental clearance (EC) to various developmental projects including hydroelectric, thermal power and coal mining projects.

The EC process has four distinct steps. Screening, Scoping, Public Consultations and Appraisal. Public Hearing which is a component of public consultations shall be held District wise at the site or its close proximity as prescribed in the Appendix (IV) of EIA Notification, 2006. After appraisal of the project by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC)/ State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), it is approved by regulatory authority.

The projects are divided into two categories namely Category-A & Category-B projects. Category-A projects are appraised at Central level and Category-B projects are appraised at State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), as described below:-

I. Hydroelectric Power projects:

- (i) **Category-A** at Central level for Hydroelectric projects of capacity more than 50 MW.
- (ii) **Category-B** at State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for Hydroelectric projects of capacity of 25 MW to 50 MW.

- (iii) In addition, hydroelectric projects with proximity to National Park/Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve and/or projects situated within 10 Km of inter-state/international boundaries also will be treated as category 'A' and shall be considered at Central level.

II. Thermal Power Projects:

- (i) **Category-A** at Central level for Thermal power projects of capacity more than ≥ 500 MW.
- (ii) **Category-B** at State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for Thermal power projects of capacity of ≥ 50 MW to ≤ 500 MW.
- (iii) In addition, thermal power projects with proximity to National Park/Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, critically polluted areas as identified by CPCB and/or projects situated within 10 Km of inter-state/international boundaries also will be treated as category 'A' and shall be considered at Central level.

III. Coal Mining Projects:

- (i) **Category-A** at Central level for > 150 ha mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease
- (ii) **Category-B** at State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) less than ≤ 150 ha mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease
- (iii) In addition, coal mining projects with proximity to National Park/Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, critically polluted areas as identified by CPCB and/or projects situated within 5 Km of inter-state/international boundaries also will be treated as category 'A' and shall be considered at Central level.

Thirty eight (38) projects are received for environmental clearance in the Ministry under hydroelectric power, thermal power and coal mining sectors. State-wise details of these projects are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of Hydroelectric, Thermal Power and Coal Mining Projects under appraisal for Environment Clearance (EC)

Sl. No.	State	Hydroelectric Projects	Thermal Power Projects	Coal Mining Projects	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	--	--	9
2.	Assam	--	1	--	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4	--	-	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	--	--	1
6.	Jharkhand	--	--	2	2
7.	Karnataka	--	1	--	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	--	1	1	2
9.	Maharashtra	--	--	2	2
10.	Odisha	--	1	3	4
11.	Telangana	--	1	2	3
12.	Uttarakhand	1	--	--	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	--	1	--	1
14.	West Bengal	1	1	--	2
TOTAL		16	8	14	38

Noise pollution due to vehicle horns

†4215. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the standard average total of noise pollution happening due to horns of vehicles in various metro cities of the country;

(b) whether Government has made any action plan to prevent the damage happening due to noise pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to ban horn of various vehicles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards carries out monitoring of noise pollution in 07 metropolitan cities viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad through network of seventy (70) noise monitoring stations under National Ambient Noise Monitoring Programme (NANMP). The data from these monitoring stations indicate that average noise pollution levels generally exceed the permissible limits. The data includes noise due to horns of vehicles.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The measures for prevention and abatement of pollution are taken under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder. Noise pollution is regulated under Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The noise standards for motor vehicles, air conditioners, refrigerators, gensets and certain types of construction equipment are prescribed in the Schedules of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. Other measures taken to reduce noise pollution in metropolitan cities *inter alia* include advisories for noise monitoring on the occasion of Deepawali, prohibition of the use of fireworks between 10.00 pm to 06.00 am, publicity regarding ill effects of fire-crackers and awareness programme to avoid bursting of fire-crackers and issuance of directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) As per Rule 119 (1) and (3) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the pressure horns (sirens and multi tone horns) are banned except for Police Van, Ambulance and Fire Brigades.

Ban on use of diesel generator sets in residential buildings

4216. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has sought an immediate ban on the use of diesel generator sets in new multistoreyed residential buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CSE has also demanded installation of solar rooftops be made mandatory for all upcoming residential societies;

(d) whether the toxic fumes emitted by burning diesel generator sets have serious health implications; and

(e) whether an international Agency for Research on Cancer, a part of the World Health Organisation, classified diesel engine exhaust as carcinogenic to humans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Government has notified a Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for addressing issues related to pollution in National Capital Region which consists of measures to be taken for different levels of pollution. In case of very poor level, use of

diesel generator sets is subject to restriction based on consideration by a task force constituted for the purpose. The GRAP is to be implemented by Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) which include Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) as a member.

(c) The Government is already implementing a 'Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme' in the Country which includes a target to install 40,000 MW Grid connected Solar Rooftop Systems in residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings by 2022.

(d) and (e) It is difficult to establish direct co-relation between diesel generator sets exhaust and observed human health, since human health is affected by number of other factors such as food habits, occupation, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity etc. Cancer is a complex group of diseases with many possible causes which *inter alia* include genetic factors, smoking, tobacco, diet, physical activity, exposure to radiation and chemicals, virus and other infection etc. Some of the studies have classified diesel exhausts as probable carcinogen to humans.

Ratification of Paris Agreement on climate change

4217. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not ratifying the Paris Agreement on climate change for all these years;

(b) the reasons cited before the world body and the nations justifying its disagreement to the Agreement;

(c) whether India is willing to ratify the said Paris Agreement without any amendment in the Agreement;

(d) what prompted Government to go in for ratifying the discarded agreement; and

(e) whether Government has committed to the world nations recently to ratify the said Paris Agreement on Climate Change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) India has already ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd October 2016. The Paris Agreement is under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

(b) to (e) The questions do not arise.

Forest fires in the country

4218. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of forest fires that have occurred in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to revive the tracts of land lost due to forest fires; and

(c) the measures being taken, or proposed by Government to contain forest fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The details of number of forest fires are not maintained in the Ministry. However, details of State/UT-wise number of forest fire alerts reported by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under various schemes and programmes, State and Union Territory Governments take up soil and moisture conservation activities and afforestation works in degraded forest areas including fire affected areas. The Ministry also supplements the afforestation efforts of State and Union Territories under various schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IDWH), etc.

(c) Protection and management of forests from various threats including forest fire is primarily the responsibility of respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry issues advisories to State/UT Governments for taking effective steps for preventing and managing forest fires. Further, the Ministry supplements the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments to prevent and control forest fire by providing financial assistance under the Forest Fire Control and Management component of Centrally Sponsored Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. Funds under the scheme are largely utilized for creation and maintenance of fire lines, construction of watch towers, engagement of firewatchers, assistance to Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), construction of water storage structures, procurement of fire fighting equipments, fire mapping and preparation of fire management plan and creation of awareness regarding forest fire, etc.

Further, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun has developed mechanism using remote sensing technology to detect forest fires and alerts regarding such fire locations are sent to the respective State and Union Territories through SMS (Short Message Services).

Statement*Details of State/UT-wise number of forest fires alerts in last three years*

Sl. No.	State/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
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	20	7	45

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014	2015	2016
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

Containing the rise of temperature

4219. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being proposed by Government, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, to contain a rise in temperature to combat global warming; and

(b) the details of the measures that have been adopted, along with stage of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Action under the Paris Agreement is for post-2020 period. India in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has indicated its intention to (i) reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF), and (iii) create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(b) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to pursue the relevant activities as part of specific national missions in order to achieve the domestic goal in the area of climate change.

Air quality of cities

4220. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the air quality ranking for cities of States and Union Territories;
- (b) the names of the cities that have not met National Air Quality Standards, and
- (c) the measures being taken to create an online air reporting system with homely air pollution data from the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Cities can be ranked on the basis of different criteria pollutants with different results. On the basis of data monitored during 2015, higher levels of Particulate Matters (PM₁₀) were observed in Ghaziabad, Allahabad, Bareilly, Jharia, Delhi, Ranchi, Kanpur, Ferozabad, Raipur and Dehradun. With respect to NO_x, cities with higher levels were Faridabad, Delhi, Pune, Barrackpore, Thane, Raniganj, Ulhasnagar, Kolkata, Badlapur and Durgapur; and cities with higher levels of SO_x were Nanded, Saraikela Kharsawan, Jamshedpur, Thane, Dehradun, Byrnihat, Rishikesh, Haridwar, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune.

(b) On the basis of data monitored during 2011-15, details of 94 non-attainment cities which have not conformed to National Ambient Air Quality Standards consistently are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to create on-line reporting of air quality, Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) Stations are set up across the country. So far 53 stations have been set up in 33 cities. These stations measure ambient air quality. Indoor air pollution is not monitored.

Statement

Details of Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015)

State Sl. No.	State	Cities Sl. No.	Cities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur
		2.	Kurnool
		3.	Nellore

1	2	3	4
		4.	Vijaywada
		5.	Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	6.	Guwahati
		7.	Nagaon
		8.	Nalbari
		9.	Sibsagar
		10.	Silchar
3.	Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhillai
		13.	Korba
5.	Delhi	14.	Delhi
6.	Gujarat	15.	Surat
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.	Baddi
		17.	Damtal
		18.	Kala Amb
		19.	Nalagarh
		20.	Paonta Sahib
		21.	Parwanoo
		22.	Sunder Nagar
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Jammu
9.	Jharkhand	24.	Dhanbad
10.	Karnataka	25.	Bangalore
		26.	Devanagere
		27.	Gulburga
		28.	Hubli-Dharwad
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29.	Bhopal
		30.	Dewas
		31.	Indore
		32.	Sagar
		33.	Ujjain

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	34.	Akola
		35.	Amravati
		36.	Aurangabad
		37.	Badlapur
		38.	Chandrapur
		39.	Jalgaon
		40.	Jalna
		41.	Kolhapur
		42.	Latur
		43.	Mumbai
		44.	Nagpur
		45.	Nashik
		46.	Navi Mumbai
		47.	Pune
		48.	Sangli
		49.	Solapur
		50.	Ulhasnagar
13.	Meghalaya	51.	Byrnihat
14.	Nagaland	52.	Dimapur
		53.	Kohima
15.	Odisha	54.	Angul
		55.	Balasore
		56.	Bhubneshwar
		57.	Cuttack
		58.	Rourkela
		59.	Talcher
16.	Punjab	60.	DeraBassi
		61.	Gobindgarh
		62.	Jalandhar
		63.	Khanna

1	2	3	4
		64.	Ludhiana
		65.	NayaNangal
		66.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
		67.	Patiala
17.	Rajasthan	68.	Alwar
		69.	Jaipur
		70.	Jodhpur
		71.	Kota
		72.	Udaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu	73.	Tuticorin
19.	Telangana	74.	Hydrabad
		75.	Nalgonda
		76.	Patencheru
20.	Uttar Pradesh	77.	Agra
		78.	Allahabad
		79.	Anpara
		80.	Bareilly
		81.	Firozabad
		82.	Gajraula
		83.	Ghaziabad
		84.	Jhansi
		85.	Kanpur
		86.	Khurja
		87.	Lucknow
		88.	Muradabad
		89.	Noida
		90.	Raebareli
		91.	Varanasi
21.	Uttarakhand	92.	Kashipur
		93.	Rishikesh
22.	West Bengal	94.	Kolkata

Mining activities in border areas of Rajasthan

4221. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining activities are being carried out in the border areas of Rajasthan, especially Bikaner, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether BSF has raised any concerns/objections to mining in border areas of Rajasthan, in view of porous border and possibilities of cross-border infiltration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the view taken by Government on such concerns/objections while granting mining licences in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Based on the information collected from the State Government of Rajasthan, it is submitted that no mining lease has been sanctioned within 1 km of the international border in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu. It has also been informed by the State Government that four mining leases for gypsum have been sanctioned within 1Km to 5 Kms of the international border; and that two mining leases for gypsum have been sanctioned within 5 Kms to 10 Kms of the International border.

(b) and (c) Union Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that Border Security Force (BSF) has raised the issue with state authorities of Rajasthan to prevent illegal mining activities in border area of Bikaner by highlighting the implicit danger of trans-border smuggling, infiltration and anti-national activities.

State Government of Rajasthan has informed that BSF authorities in Bikaner district *vide* letter dated 27.03.2016 have requested the District Collector, Bikaner to adopt security measures with regard to the miners and labourers working in the mines located around the International border. In response to this, District Collector, Bikaner *vide* letter dated 20.04.2016 has issued directions that all miners and labourers working in the mines located around the international border should submit their ID proof to the concerned Police Stations and that the miners have accordingly reported compliance in this regard.

The Mines Department, Government of Rajasthan has also issued a notification on 28.10.2016 for issue of permits to holders of mining lease involved in mining of gypsum.

Mines sanctioned/operational in Chhattisgarh

†4222. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines sanctioned in Chhattisgarh so far and the number of those mines operational and in the private sector;

(b) whether all these mines follow the environmental conservation norms and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of them have been closed or are on the verge of closure due to violation of such norms and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information provided by Government of Chhattisgarh, total 252 mining leases of major minerals have been sanctioned, out of which 228 mines are operational. There are 138 operational mines in the Private Sector.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. All these mines follow the terms and conditions mentioned in Environment clearance. No mine has been closed down due to violation of Environment clearance norms.

Engagement of children in mines

4223. SHRI V.VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that kids as young as five years are being engaged to work in illegal Mica mines in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, etc.;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of the Ministry that as per Thomson Reuters Foundation Investigation Report, seven children were killed in two months of this year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry and how it is supplementing the efforts of the State Government concerned to stop illegal mining of Mica and to protect small children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The safety, welfare and health of workers employed in mines are regulated by the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. These legal provisions are administered by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(DGMS), under the Union Ministry of Labour & Employment. As per section 40 of the Mines Act, 1952, no person below eighteen years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine or part thereof. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) officers regularly inspect the mines and verify if persons below eighteen years are employed in the mine, action as provided under the law is taken based on the findings of the inspections. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 being administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, prohibits the engagement of children below 14 years of age in any employment or work. Therefore, data on engagement of child labour in mines in the country, including illegal mining of mica, is not maintained by the Ministry of Mines nor has any incidence been reported to the Ministry of Mines in this regard.

(b) and (c) The matter was investigated by the officers of DGMS and they have reported that no such accident has occurred.

(d) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith as a result of which the prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

However, for controlling/monitoring of illegal mining in the country, the Central Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following measures:

- The MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act contains, *inter alia*, stringent punitive provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.
- IBM has entered into a MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), for a pilot project “Sudoor Drushti” to demonstrate the feasibility of using High Resolution Satellite imagery and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) in monitoring mining activities/changes over a period of time over selected group of mines.
- State Governments have been asked to frame Rules under section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to enable them to provide for inspection, checking and search of minerals at the place of excavation, storage and during transit. The Rules would also provide for establishment of check-post and weigh-bridges at important centers. So far

20 States have framed Rules namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

- The Ministry of Mines, through IBM has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration, through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining.

**Generation of bio-gas and other renewable energy
in remote and rural areas**

4224. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy to encourage people from the remote and the rural areas to generate bio-gas and other renewable energy for cooking, heating and other purposes;

(b) if so, whether Government is extending any financial or infrastructural assistance to such people; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes and assistance that Government is providing to the people of rural and remote areas for production of bio-gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing programmes such as the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), Biogas Power (off-grid) Generation Programme (BPGP), Biomass Gasifier Programme, Unnat Chulha Abhiyan (UCA) Programme and dissemination of Solar Cooker Programme and Solar Home Lighting Systems for promotion and meeting cooking, heating, lighting and small power needs of 3kw to 250kw for the people of remote and rural areas of the country.

(b) Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided under the NBMMP ranging from ₹ 5,500/- to ₹ 17,000/- per unit of biogas plant depending upon the size and location; Under the BPGP, CFA is provided ranging from ₹ 15,000/- to ₹ 40,000/- per kw depending upon the capacity of plant and application; CFA/

Subsidy at the rate of 30% in General category and 60% for Hilly and NER States is provided under off-grid de-centralized Solar Cooker Programme and under the UCA programme CFA is provided to the beneficiary ranging from ₹ 300/- to ₹ 4000/- per Cook stove depending upon type and application of improved Biomass Cook stove.

(c) Under the NBMMP, family type biogas plants are set up for individual households to provide clean gaseous fuel for cooking. The details of the CFA provided under the NBMMP are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Under Biogas Power Generation (off-grid) Programme (BPGP), biogas plants for decentralized power generation (in the range of 3-250Kw) and for thermal application are set up based on the availability of waste such as cattle dung, waste from forestry, rural based industries, kitchen waste etc. The details of the CFA provided under BPGP are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Central Finance Assistance being provided by the Government for setting up of family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) in the country (during the 12th Five Year Plan)

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)	
A.	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, the 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

Details of Subsidy pattern for setting up Biogas Based Power Generation Systems including thermal applications and other charges under the Biogas Power Generation (Off-grid) Programme with effect from 03.01.2014.

Power generating capacity	Biogas plant capacity	Requirement of DPR	CFA/subsidy limited to the following ceiling or 40% of the cost of the system whichever is less	Administrative Charges to State Nodal Departments/Agencies/BDTCs for providing technical, supervision, training support and submission of project completion and monitoring report of successful operation		
				Power Generation	Thermal applications	Thermal applications
3-20kW	25 M ³ to 85 M ³	No DPR required	₹ 40,000/- (Rupees Forty thousand only) per kW	₹ 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty thousand only) per kWeq	10% of the CFA	5% of the CFA
>20kW up to 100kW	Any combination of above plants or approved alternate capacity/ design	DPR required	₹ 35,000/- (Rupees Thirty five thousand only) per kW	₹ 17,500/- (Rupees Seventeen thousand five hundred only) per kWeq	₹ 1,00,000/-	₹ 50,000/-
>100kW up to 250 kW	Any combination of above plants or approved alternate capacity/ design	DPR required	₹ 30,000/- (Rupees Thirty thousand only) per kW	₹ 15,000/- (Rupees Fifteen thousand only) per kWeq	₹ 1,50,000/-	₹ 75,000/-

Capacity target under solar parks scheme

4225. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has raised the capacity target under its Solar Parks Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up more Solar Parks in Maharashtra to achieve these targets; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recently, Government has approved the enhancement of capacity from 20,000 MW to 40,000 MW of the Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects for setting up of at least 50 Solar Parks by 2019-20, with an estimated Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 8100 crore.

(c) and (d) The enhanced capacity of the scheme for setting up of Solar Parks is open for all the States, including Maharashtra.

Targets for electricity through solar energy

4226. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the scope of ground mounted solar panels and the achievements of the targets since 2012;
- (b) the details of achievement on Grid Connections and small power plants projects set up against the target plans, as per the plan of 2013-17, in the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission; and
- (c) the plan details to achieve 40 per cent cumulative electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources with a target of 175 GW by 2022 with the help of International Finance including from Green Climate Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) India has abundant solar power potential, which has been estimated to be 748 GW. Details of solar power capacity addition since 2012 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Cumulative capacity (MW)
1.	2012-13	1686 MW
2.	2013-14	2632 MW
3.	2014-15	3744 MW
4.	2015-16	6763 MW
5.	2016-17	12,288 MW

(b) The original target of 20,000 MW solar power fixed in 2010 under National Solar Mission (NSM) was divided in three phases as per following:

Phase	Years	Target (MW)
Phase I	2010-13	1100
Phase II	2013-17	8900
Phase III	2017-22	10000

Against the target of Phase II (2013-17) of 8900 MW, a capacity of 8489 MW was achieved. The target under NSM has been revised from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022.

(c) Government of India, in its submission to the United Nations Frame Work Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), has stated that India will achieve 40% cumulative Electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost International Finance which includes Green Climate Fund.

In order to fulfil INDC commitment, the Government has launched several schemes and is providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional custom duty and exemption on excise duty, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. for promotion of renewable energy.

Setting up of bio-gas plants

4227. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the State Governments to set up one lakh bio-gas plants in the States by 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the State Governments in this direction; and

(d) whether any special allocations have been made for this purpose, if so, the details thereof State-wise and the quantum of allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A target for setting up of 1.1 lakh family type biogas plants has been included in the outcome budget for 2017-18, with a budget allocation of ₹ 134.00 crore for all schemes included in the biogas programme. State-wise allocation will depend on targets accepted by the States.

Conference of solar invest, 2017

4228. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference on Solar Invest, 2017 has taken place recently in Hyderabad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the issues coming for discussion and the views exchanged among the participants on the Solar Power Development and the problems being faced by the industry; and

(c) the details of measures being taken by Government to improve the conditions of solar power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Telangana New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (TNREDCL) has informed that ASSOCHAM had organised a Conference on Solar Invest, 2017 in Hyderabad on 8th February 2017.

The issues that came up for discussion during this Conference are as under:-

- Aspects of solar development—Financing models, Policy and Governance framework, Manufacturing (Make in India), Rooftop solar, Solar Parks, Technology—Smart meter, net Metering etc.
- Sale of power by Solar Independent Power Producers, grid connection, and Power
- Purchase Agreements with distribution companies.
- Grid stability relating to solar power evacuation.

- Grid Integration-to have a policy to push large scale energy storage solutions to act as spinning reserves or provide grid ancillary services.

(c) The Central Government has launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country to achieve the target. 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.

Solar power generation capacity of states

4229. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing solar power generation capacity of each of the States in the country and the details of the estimates regarding their power generation capacity by the year 2022, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Central Government to increase the solar power generation capacity of all the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) State-wise details of the existing solar power generation capacity installed in the country are given in Statement (*See below*). A total target of 100 GW has been kept for solar power generation by 2022. State-wise targets have not been fixed. Year-wise details are given below:

Year/Category	Rooftop Solar (MW)	Large Scale Solar Power Projects (MW)	Total (MW)
2015-16	200	1,800	2,000
2016-17	4,800	7,200	12,000
2017-18	5,000	10,000	15,000
2018-19	6,000	10,000	16,000
2019-20	7,000	10,000	17,000
2020-21	8,000	9,500	17,500
2021-22	9,000	8,500	17,500
TOTAL	40,000	57,000	97,000*

*3,743 MW commissioned upto 2014-15.

(b) The Government has launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country to achieve the revised target of 100 GW. These include, 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 custom duty, exemption on excise duty, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc.

Statement

Details of commissioning status of solar power projects as 31.03.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cumulative capacity till 31.03.17 (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1867.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27
4.	Assam	11.78
5.	Bihar	108.52
6.	Chandigarh	17.32
7.	Chhattisgarh	128.86
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.97
9.	Daman and Diu	10.46
10.	Delhi	40.27
11.	Goa	0.71
12.	Gujarat	1249.37
13.	Haryana	81.40
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.36
16.	Jharkhand	23.27
17.	Karnataka	1027.84
18.	Kerala	74.20
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	857.04

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	452.37
22.	Manipur	0.03
23.	Meghalaya	0.01
24.	Mizoram	0.10
25.	Nagaland	0.50
26.	Odisha	79.42
27.	Puducherry	0.08
28.	Punjab	793.95
29.	Rajasthan	1812.93
30.	Sikkim	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	1691.83
32.	Telangana	1286.98
33.	Tripura	5.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	336.73
35.	Uttarakhand	233.49
36.	West Bengal	26.14
37.	Other/MoR/PSU	58.31
TOTAL		12288.83

Programmes and action plan for use of safe fuel

†4230. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state whether any national programme/ action plan has been prepared to encourage use of safe fuel to attain a target of smoke free environment and to discourage use of chulhas in villages, in order to prevent damage to the lungs and other ailments due to smoke, emanating out of the chulhas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Yes Sir, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing national programmes and schemes to provide clean cooking energy solutions which would help in reducing dependence on traditional inefficient Chulha in villages which includes:

- (i) Unnat Chulha Abhiyan (UCA) programme launched in June 2014 for promotion of improved biomass cook stove in the country for providing clean cooking

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

energy solution with a view to reduce consumption of fuel wood with higher efficiency and low emissions.

- (ii) National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for setting up of family type biogas plants for meeting cooking energy needs of rural and semi-urban areas and to save the use of firewood.
- (iii) MNRE is promoting solar cookers programme to households to reduce the indoor air pollution.
- (iv) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, with a view to increase LPG coverage and provide clean cooking fuel to every households, especially in rural areas, has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Under this scheme, LPG connection is provided in the name of an adult woman of a BPL household, who does not have an LPG connection or in the name of other family members. As on 03.04.2017, more than 2.1 crore new LPG connections have been released under this scheme.

Data on solar home systems

4231. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has kept the record of all private companies which sell solar home systems to unelectrified rural households in the country and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is cognizant of the fact that such companies have the potential to reach 73 million households and provide them with solar housing systems; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to encourage and incentivise such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has empaneled 501 private channel partners/system integrators/manufacturers for promotion of off grid solar applications including solar home lighting systems in the unelectrified rural areas of the country.

Increase in solar power capacity

4232. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to reduce the dependence on coal-fired power plants while aiming at a nine-fold increase in solar capacity from 2017-22; and

(b) whether Government has considered a measure to install solar panels over irrigation canals and other water bodies to reduce issues relating to land acquisition for establishment of solar panels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and to utilise the maximum solar potential, the Government has revised the target from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW of solar installation by 2022 for which the Government has launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country to achieve this target. 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.

(b) Government has been implementing a scheme “Pilot-cum-Demonstration Project for Development of Grid-connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal-banks and Canal-tops” under National Solar Mission (NSM) with an objective of achieving gainful utilisation of the unutilised area on top of canals and also the vacant land along the banks of canals wherever available. Under the scheme, 100 MW Solar power projects (50 MW each for Canal Top and Canal Bank) have been sanctioned.

Indigenous manufacturing of solar power equipments

4233. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special plans Government has formulated to promote competitive manufacturing of equipment required for solar power generation indigenously to reduce dependence on imports; and

(b) the names of the major global manufacturers which have shown interest in setting up of solar equipment manufacturing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indigenous manufacturing of an equipment required for solar power generation is being promoted by Government of India, through Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS)/ Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The scheme provides for mainly:

- (i) 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of electronic manufacturing facility.

- (ii) Reimbursement of CVD/excise for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

The incentives are available for 44 categories of electronic products and product components including Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) (Polysilicon, Ingots and/or Wafers, Cells, Modules/Panels). Units across the value chain starting from raw materials to assembly, testing, and packaging of these product categories are included.

(b) While the Government has been engaging with the industry for encouraging investments in solar equipment manufacturing, no formal proposal from major global manufacturers, has been received in this regard.

National Plan for technical assistance under RGSA

4234. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any goals with suitable timelines to achieve the objectives under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme and if so, the details there-of;

(b) the details of activities, including technical assistance provided to Panchayats in West Bengal during the last year; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released for such activities, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj implemented the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) from 2012-13 to 2015-16 under which funds were provided to States for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A new restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) aims at strengthening of PRIs by way of capacity building of the PRIs and its functionaries, through more use of technology and handholding some Panchayats as peer learning centres.

During 2016-17, the funds to the States were provided for Capacity Building of Panchayats, out of the budgetary provision of Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA), a sub-scheme of to be restructured scheme of RGSA.

Details of activities including technical assistance for which funds were sanctioned to State of West Bengal during the last year under RGSA is as follows:

Year	Training-no. of Participants	Institutional Structure	E-governance
2016-17	5,16,208	1 State Panchayati Raj Centre (SPRC), 4 faculty members for SPRC, 6 District Panchayati Raj Centres (DPRCs), 54 faculty members for DPRCs and upgradation for 3 ETC (Extension Training Centres)	5 persons for E-PMU at State level and 40 persons for E- PMUs at district level

For Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Project Management Unit (PMU) activities to the extent of 1% and 5% respectively of the approved budget were provided.

Details of funds sanctioned and released on different activities during the last three year, State/UT-wise under the scheme of RGPSA/RGSA are given in Statement.

Statement*Position regarding State-wise Fund Sanctioned and Released under RGPSA/RGSA during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Sanctioned	Funds Released	Sanctioned	Funds Released	Sanctioned	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144.35	24.19	21.04	12.5	91.61	91.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.13	7.72	2.90	0	2.00	0.59
3.	Assam	98.21	26.04	39.48	17.08	55.29	49.08
4.	Bihar	192.30	63.67		0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.33	11.4	29.68	14.64	42.62	42.62
6.	Gujarat	37.70	1.06	10.36	0	66.76	33.38
7.	Haryana	57.90	18.78	21.81	0	30.39	11.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51.59	15.26	13.12	2.48	4.51	1.40
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.71	8.58	7.08	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	47.92	16.2	23.89	9.49	60.79	20.9
11.	Karnataka	160.09	46.8	77.76	32.71	58.81	15.08
12.	Kerala	60.35	14.49	10.55	0	23.53	8.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	164.76	37.46	41.63	10.8	86.21	55.45
14.	Maharashtra	214.31	34.76	39.76	4.5	45.66	21.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Manipur	12.03	5.42	10.80	5.4	10.02	9.82
16.	Mizoram	5.52	2.48	0	0	12.95	9.22
17.	Odisha	116.51	32.92	19.58	0	40.03	25.06
18.	Punjab	7.32	0	2.69	2.69	19.38	11.00
19.	Rajasthan	44.84	11.56	16.37	4.48	45.75	22.27
20.	Sikkim	17.77	6.85	2.70	1.26	4.83	2.33
21.	Tamil Nadu	54.10	20.16	18.26	8.96	55.48	27.32
22.	Tripura	13.34	2.36	5.21	1.35	13.32	8.3
23.	Telangana	154.26	29.94	35.78	13.13	47.26	43.38
24.	Uttarkhand	46.82	13.04	9.53	3.09	27.45	13.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	87.17	0	70.54	11.00	118.59	39.87
26.	West Bengal	102.88	27.71	37.13	9.91	45.20	21.86
27.	Dadra	2.90	1.09	0	0	0	0
28.	Daman	4.02	1.51	0	0	0	0
29.	Goa	0	0	2.60	1.06	3.83	1.38
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1.33	0.29	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	4.26	1.65	0	0
32.	Andaman	0	0	0	0	0.42	0.17
TOTAL		2062.17	481.45	575.84	168.47	1013.26	586.40

Criteria for estimating poverty

4235. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of criteria adopted in estimating poverty in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog would take up this exercise once in every five years;
- (c) if so, the poverty estimates of the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that identification of poor is done by the Ministry of Rural Development; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The official poverty estimates are based on data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. Details of State-wise poverty estimates for 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development launched a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural & urban areas and involved the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and the State Governments. The process of the SECC 2011 has been concluded in March, 2016. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status-housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. The finding of the census is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>.

The Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC data for the selection of the beneficiaries in its various programmes. SECC data is also being used for programmes implemented by other Ministries *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, National Food Security Act etc.

Statement

Details of number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states-2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
ALL INDIA		25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes:

1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

Programmes/schemes based on “New India 2022”

†4236. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is evolving and implementing programmes/schemes based on the concept of “New India 2022”;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain objectives have also been fixed for “New India 2022”; and

(d) if so, the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) In accordance with the National Development Agenda, the Government of India has decided to formulate a Vision Document beyond 31st March, 2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Vision Document will have a 15 years perspective up to 2030, a seven year strategy for achievement of the national development agenda (from 2017-18 to 2023-24) along with a three- year Action Plan beyond 31st March 2017, for overall development of the country. Stakeholder consultation has been done by NITI Aayog with eminent economists, business editors, agriculture experts, experts in Science & Technology and innovation sector, experts in defence and internal security matters and States and UTs. The three year action plan along with 7 year strategy and 15 year Vision document is at an advanced stage of finalization.

Status of discontinued schemes

4237. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes which have started during the last five-year plan, but have been discontinued in the current five-year plan;

(b) the details thereof along with the reasons;

(c) the amount spent on these schemes during the last five-year plan; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government keeping in view the interest of employees employed under the discontinued schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) As per decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, held on February 8, 2015, a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers was constituted on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) constituted on 9th March, 2015 with the following objectives:

- (i) To examine the existing CSSs and recommend measures for ensuring that their implementation is streamlined and adequately flexible;
- (ii) In light of the Finance Commission recommendations, the increased devolution of taxes to States and the higher revenue deficit grants to suggest reforms of the schemes which are being continued under CSS;
- (iii) To recommend appropriate measures for coordination between the Centre and the States and among the States for achieving the objectives of the schemes;
- (iv) Any other measures related to the schemes to strengthen the national development agenda and ensure outcomes.

Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers, the Government of India has rationalized CSS effective from the financial year 2016-17. CSS have been reduced from previous 66 to 28 umbrella schemes. Details of new 28 umbrella schemes of CSS are given in Statement-I and details of previous 66

CSSs are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Details of amount spent for the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship Programmes for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Since all the CSS have been merged under 28 umbrella schemes, the interest of employees will not be effected.

Statement-I

List of new 28 umbrella schemes of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
(A)	Core of the Core Schemes
1.	National Social Assistance Programme
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups
(B)	Core Schemes
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Har Khet ko Pani b Per Drop More Crop c Integrated Watershed Development Programme d Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a PMAY-Rural b PMAY-Urban
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
	a SBM-Rural
	b SBM-Urban
15.	National Health Mission (NHM)
	a National Rural Health Mission
	b National Urban Health Mission
	c Tertiary Care Programmes
	d Human Resources in Health and Medical Education
	e National Mission on AYUSH
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)
17.	National Education Mission (NEM)
	a Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
	b Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
	c Teachers Training and Adult Education
	d Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan
18.	Mid Day Meal Programme
19.	Integrated Child Development Services
	a Anganwadi Services
	b National Nutrition Mission
	c Maternity Benefits Programme
	d Scheme for Adolescent Girls
	e Integrated Child Protection Scheme
	f National Creche Scheme
20.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (beti bachao-beti padao, one-stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar greh, gender budgeting etc.)
21.	National Livelihood Mission (NLM)
	a National Rural Livelihood Mission
	b National Urban Livelihood Mission
22.	Jobs and Skill Development
	a Employment Generation Programmes
	b Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a National Mission for a Green India b Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats c Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems d National River Conservation Programme
24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)
25.	Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)
26.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including Gram Nyayalayas and e-Courts)
(C) Optional Schemes	
27.	Border Area Development Programme*
28.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

*Shifted under the Category of Core schemes vide Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance O.M No 66(01)/PF.II/2015 dated 12th September, 2016.

Statement-II

List of 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) during 12th Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
2.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
3.	National Programme for persons with disabilities
4.	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
5.	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students
6.	Minorities including Multi Sectoral Development Programme for providing Education to Madrasas/Minorities
7.	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes
8.	Scheme for development of Economically backward Classes (EBCs)
9.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
10.	National Food Security Mission
11.	National Horticulture Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes
12.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
13.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission
14.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
15.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)
16.	National Livestock Management Programme
17.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
18.	National Plan for Dairy Development
19.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
20.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
21.	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
22.	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
23.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
24.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
25.	Project Tiger
26.	National Health Mission including NRHM
27.	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
28.	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
29.	National AIDS and STD Control Programme
30.	Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)
31.	National Urban Livelihood Mission
32.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
33.	Rajiv Awas Yojana including JNNURM part of MoHUPA
34.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
35.	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
36.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
37.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education
38.	Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan
39.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled
40.	National Service Scheme
41.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes
42.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
43.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
44.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas
45.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
46.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
47.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, EMP etc.) (ACA) + DAC
48.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)
49.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritrav Sahyog Yojana
50.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
51.	National Land Record Modernisation Programme
52.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
53.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component (ACA)
54.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana
55.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component)
56.	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces
57.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
58.	National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)
59.	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
60.	Skill Development Mission
61.	Support for Statistical Strengthening
62.	National Handloom Development Programme
63.	Catalytic Development programme under Sericulture
64.	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
65.	National Mission on Food Processing
66.	Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)

Statement-III

*Details of Year-wise Releases during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and
2015-16 under 17 Flagship Schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	23804.48	24753.52	23299.73	21577.72
2.	National Health Mission (NHM)	16297.47	17725.61	17164.14	18218.86
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	30015.94	32763.66	29004.76	36719.66
4.	Mid Day Meal Programme (MDM)	10834.60	10887.99	9443.99	9112.24
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	4388.42	5360.22	9080.69	15186.71
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru national Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	5306.02	7559.92	1030.84	0.00
7.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	6503.57	4665.99	3393.20	2637.55
8.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	7417.72	12974.09	9031.87	10000.16
9.	Backward Regions Grant Fund	7950.19	6330.44	4960.37	0.00
10.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	9255.68	9645.99	8972.99	4263.92
11.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	8392.17	7028.02	7920.33	3917.43
12.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	7824.83	9501.40	6433.60	8516.22
13.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)	2439.27	2190.29	2419.00	6538.52

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
14.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme	2886.03	2162.80	2336.17	1517.23
15.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission	1997.69	460.72	1673.70	2217.36
16.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	15690.39	16232.86	15863.05	15257.48
17.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Yojana	94.96	615.60	467.84	149.71

Source: PFMS.

Convention of NDC

4238. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to convene National Development Council (NDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of initiatives taken by earlier NDC;

(d) the details of any survey/study conducted on implementation of initiatives/ decision of earlier NDCs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The 57th National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 27th December, 2012 was the last NDC meeting held. It considered the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan presented a comprehensive assessment of the many challenges in achieving the Plan objective of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth.

The First Meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, as a follow up action, initiated an exercise relating to appraisal of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Appraisal broadly covered physical and financial targets for the first 4 years of the Plan (2012-16) and Financial Targets (Budget Estimates) for the terminal year (2016-17) of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Merger of Ministries/Departments

4239. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to merge some of the Ministries/Departments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to converge schemes and right sizing of institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this process of merging and right sizing is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal from NITI Aayog.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Government of India has rationalized Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) effective from the financial year 2016-17. The number of CSS has been reduced from 66 to 28 umbrella schemes. 6 schemes have been categorized as Core of the Core, 20 schemes as Core Schemes and remaining two as Optional Schemes. If required, the related schemes could be merged and implemented as “Umbrella Schemes” with flexibility to States to administer the admissible components in line with State-specific requirements.

Electrification of villages under DDUGJY

†4240. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is determined to provide electricity to all villages in the country under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of un-electrified villages in the country;
- (d) the number of such un-electrified villages in Bihar; and
- (e) by when Government would provide electricity to the remaining villages, along with the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure, metering at distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and electrification of villages.

(c) to (e) As reported by the States, as on 31.03.2017, there are 5,329 un-electrified census villages in the country including some uninhabited villages. As on 31.03.2017, there are 437 un-electrified census villages in Bihar. All the remaining unelectrified villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

Upgradation of coal-fired power plants

4241. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed more time for upgradation of coal-fired power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the old polluting plants have to be replaced with super critical, super efficient plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) In order to conserve scarce natural resources like land, water and coal, old and inefficient thermal power plants/units with an aggregate capacity of 7,738 MW, have been identified by respective power utilities for replacement with super-critical thermal power plants with an aggregate capacity of 18,560 MW, based on the availability of essential inputs like, Land, Water, Fuel and techno-economic feasibility. The details of such plants are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of new thermal power plants proposed to be set up by adopting super-critical technology as replacement of old subcritical units

(A) State Sector Projects:

State	Name of the Plant	Name of the Developer	Capacity of Plant Retired/proposed for Retirement (MW)	Proposed Capacity of new plant (MW)
Haryana	Panipat TPS	HPGCL	440	1x800
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj TPS	UPRVUNL	290	1x660
Uttar Pradesh	Panki TPS	UPRVUNL	210	1x660
Uttar Pradesh	Obra TPS	UPRVUNL	438	2x660
Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak TPS	MPPGCL	280	1x660
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura TPS	MPPGCL	312.5 + 830	2x660 + 1x660
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP	MAHAGENCO	250	1x660
Maharashtra	Bhusawal Unit 2 and Paras Unit 2	MAHAGENCO	62.5 62.5	1x660
Gujarat	Ukai TPS	GSECL	240	1x660
Telangana	Kothagudem TPS Stage I to IV and Ramagundem' B TPS	TSPGCL	782.5	1x800
Tamil Nadu	Ennore TPS	TANGEDCO	450	1x660

West Bengal	DPL TPS	DPL	280	1x660
Punjab	Ropar TPS	PSPCL	840	3x800
Jharkhand	Patratu TPS	PVUNL	360 + 480	5x800
SUB TOTAL (A)				16580

(B) Central Sector Projects:

State	Name of the Plant	Name of the Developer	Capacity of Plant Retired/ proposed for Retirement (MW)	Proposed Capacity of new plant (MW)
West Bengal	DVC Durgapur	DVC	350	1x660
Jharkhand	DVC Chandrapura	DVC	780	2x660
SUB TOTAL (B)				1980
TOTAL (A+B)				18560

Power available to all

4242. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a realistic plan to make power available to all citizens;

(b) how many localities/houses/production centres/commercial concerns are yet to be electrified;

(c) how many people who are yet to get power connections are *adivasis* and other people residing in forests, islands and inaccessible places and in slums; and

(d) how much more power is needed and length of electricity lines in kilometres to be laid for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Providing power to the households is the responsibility of the State Government/Power Utility. However, the Central Government has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State specific plans for providing 24x7 Power for All (PFA) to all households/homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State Policy by 2022.

(b) and (c) As per Census 2011, there were 2467 lakhs (1679 Rural + 789 Urban) households in the country; of these, 808 lakhs (750 Rural + 58 Urban) households were un-electrified of which 112 lakhs were ST households. Further, based on information furnished by the States and data available on GARV-App-II (as on 06.04.2017), it is projected that there are about 463 lakhs rural households which are yet to be electrified.

(d) As per the 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report, electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis during the year 2021-22 would be 15,66,023 MU and 2,25,751 MW respectively. The details of length of electricity lines in kilometers expected to be laid as per rollout plan for Intra-State transmission line is as below:—

Year	2017-18	2018-19
Transmission Line (Ckm)	21011.29	19933.32

New rules for electricity supply from IPPs

4243. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed new rules to get electricity supply from Independent Power Producers (IPPs);
- (b) whether the States have been consulted before framing these rules; and
- (c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not framed new rules to get electricity supply from Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

- (b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Action on POC report on Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project

4244. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the action being taken on the two reports submitted to Government by Project Oversight Committee (POC) members of Assam and Central Government in January/February, 2016 for Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project;
- (b) the details of projects to maintain and control the downstream of Subansiri river in Assam; and
- (c) the amount of budget allocated and released during 2016-17 to maintain and control Subansiri river in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Power, after having examined both the reports in detail, decided to endorse the report submitted by the expert members nominated by Government of India (GoI). Both the reports of Project Oversight Committee (POC) have been submitted to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), duly endorsing the POC (GoI) report, *vide* its affidavit filed before the Hon'ble NGT on 24.08.2016.

- (b) and (c) To control and maintain the downstream of River Subansiri in Assam, three Projects, namely, Subansiri Upper Project, Subansiri Middle Project and Subansiri Lower Project have been envisaged as cascade development of River Subansiri in Arunachal Pradesh. NHPC Ltd. has also taken up River Bank Protection/ Erosion Control Measures in Assam upto 30 Km. downstream of Dam, to be executed in three Phases, at a cost of ₹ 145 crore, of which ₹ 35 crore has been released during 2016-17.

Electrification of villages

4245. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding electrification of villages done during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise and date-wise;

(b) the quantum of power required in the country along with the present quantum of power available with Government; and

(c) the details of power loss in transmission and distribution, in respect to volume and revenue and the steps taken by Government to curb this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As reported by the States, 14,528 villages have been electrified during the last three years *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2016-17. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the Power Supply Position Report published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the period from April, 2016 to March, 2017, electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis for the aforesaid period is 1,142,092 MU and 159,542 MW respectively. As per the Generation Overview Report (Tentative) published by the CEA for the month of March-2017, at all India level, available monitored capacity is 268218.73 MW (excluding Renewable Energy Source).

(c) At all India level, energy loss in transmission and distribution for the period 2015-16 with respect to volume is 240864.30 Gwh (21.81%).

The measures taken to curb transmission and distribution losses, include high voltage distribution system (HVDS), aerial bunched cables (ABC), use of transformers of 99.5% plus efficiency, replacement of old electro-mechanical meters with static meters, installation of capacitor banks of adequate capacity at power substations, and regular maintenance of transmission and distribution lines and equipments.

Further, Government of India has launched schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), which would, *inter alia*, reduce losses too.

Statement*Details of number of villages electrified during the last three years*

(As on 31.03.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Villages electrified during the financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	456
3.	Assam	2,350
4.	Bihar	2,651
5.	Chhattisgarh	766
6.	Gujarat	-
7.	Haryana	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	41
10.	Jharkhand	2,015
11.	Karnataka	14
12.	Kerala	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	459
14.	Maharashtra	-
15.	Manipur	388
16.	Meghalaya	725
17.	Mizoram	85
18.	Nagaland	86
19.	Odisha	2,369
20.	Punjab	-
21.	Rajasthan	496
22.	Sikkim	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-
24.	Telangana	-
25.	Tripura	26

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,526
27.	Uttarakhand	22
28.	West Bengal	17
GRAND TOTAL		14,528

REC loan to electricity distribution companies in Andhra Pradesh

4246. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has sanctioned a loan of ₹ 60,000 crore to electricity companies in Andhra Pradesh under rural electrification project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the financial year 2016-17, Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited has sanctioned loan assistance to Andhra Pradesh Electricity companies, as given below:—

APSPDCL	:	₹ 1211.37 crore
APEPDCL	:	₹ 112.59 crore
APTRANSCO	:	₹ 1928.60 crore
APGENCO	:	₹ 3965.11 crore

Further, REC Ltd. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs for debt of ₹ 10,000 crore during the next five years (upto March, 2022) for implementation of distribution projects.

Recovery of dues by NTPC

4247. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC is considering pulling the plug on BSES Yamuna Power Limited to recover ₹ 239 crore overdue since last ten months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that NTPC supplies about ₹ 300 crore worth of electricity every month to the two Discoms in Delhi; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that as per the terms of the power purchase agreement

with NTPC, these Discoms have to clear their payment within a calendar month?

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

(c) NTPC Ltd. supplies power worth around ₹ 330 crore per month to the two Discoms of BSES.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Survey of old thermal power plants

4248. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a survey to identify those thermal power plants across the country which are over their life-span of 25 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, public and private, sector-wise;

(c) whether Government has proposed to shut any thermal power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As on 31.03.2016, the capacity of coal based thermal power plants, which were more than 25 years old, was about 37453 MW, out of which 35506 MW capacity was in Government (Central and State) sector and 1947 MW capacity was in private sector.

In July 2016, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), in consultation with various Power Utilities, identified more than 25 years old coal based plants of about 9000 MW capacity in Government Sector for retirement, on the basis of various techno-economic parameters, against which, coal based units of aggregating capacity of 3750 MW have been retired till date. In addition, non-coal based thermal units in Private sector aggregating 570.94 MW have also been retired during the same period. As such, till date, thermal units of total capacity of 4320.94 MW have been retired since September, 2015.

Progress of UMPPs

4249. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPPs) in the country; and

(b) what is the future of such UMPPs and the impediments in setting them up, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), namely, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapattnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the developers. Out of the four awarded UMPPs, two UMPPs namely Mundra UMPP and Sasan UMPP are in operation. Details of the awarded UMPPs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The power generation capacity of each of the existing and proposed UMPP is 4000 MW approximately. The fund for UMPP is arranged by the developer of the project which is selected through International Competitive Bidding Route as per the Standard Bidding Document issued by Ministry of Power.

Details of status of other UMPPs that are under different Stages of development, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Major issues in setting up of UMPPs are finalisation of sites by host states, transfer/acquisition of land, availability of water linkage and identification of suitable coal blocks.

Statement-I

Status of awarded Ultra Mega Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
2.	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Tata Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
3.	Krishnapattnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapattnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 29.01.2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination notice. The matter is <i>sub judice</i> .

1	2	3	4
4.	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2009. The developer (Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd.) has issued notice for termination of Power Purchase Agreement on 28.4.2015.

Statement-II

Status of other identified Ultra Mega Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
Odisha			
1.	Bedabahal Odisha	Bedabahal in Sundergarh District	Fresh bid would be issued after finalization of Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and allocation of coal blocks to Infra SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle).
2.	1st additional UMPP in Odisha	Bijoyapatna in Chandbali Tehsil of Bhadrak district for coastal location	Site identified.
3.	2nd additional UMPP in Odisha	Narla and Kasinga sub division of kalahandi District for inland location	Site identified. However, MoP vide letter dated 22.09.2016 sought decision of Government of Odisha whether they are willing to set up UMPP or not. Response is awaited.
Tamil Nadu			
4.	Cheyur UMPP	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram.	Fresh bid would be issued after finalization of SBDs.
5.	2nd UMPP in Tamil Nadu	Site Not finalized	CEA vide letter dated 22.01.2015 requested TANGENDCO to identify an alternative site for setting up of 2nd UMPP in Tamil Nadu.

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
Jharkhand			
6.	Deoghar (2nd Jharkhand) UMPP	Husainabad, Deoghar Distt	<p>Operating SPV namely Deoghar Mega Power Ltd and Infrastructure SPV namely Deoghar Infra Limited were incorporated on 26.4.2012 and 30.06.2015 respectively.</p> <p>Ministry of Power (MoP) has requested Ministry of Coal (MoC) on 24.02.2016 to identify an alternative suitable coal block, having Geological Report (GR) available.</p>
Gujarat			
7.	2nd UMPP in Gujarat	—	<p>On 12.01.2016 a team of CEA and PFCCCL officials visited the site in Gir Somnath District identified by Government of Gujarat to explore the possibilities for setting up of UMPP. A meeting was also held on 03.11.2016 for finalization of the site.</p> <p>MoP, <i>vide</i> letter dated 06.10.2016, requested Govt. of Gujarat to comment upon whether Govt. of Gujarat is interested in pursuing the UMPP further.</p>
Karnataka			
8.	Karnataka	Government of Karnataka has identified a suitable site in Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District.	<p>Site visit report sent by CEA to Government of Karnataka for Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District highlighting issues with respect to the site and requested for quick resolution of the issues.</p> <p>MoP, <i>vide</i> letter dated 22.09.2016, sought decision of Government of Karnataka whether they are willing to set up UMPP or not. Their response is still awaited.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
Maharashtra			
9.	Maharashtra	—	Project has been closed as of now due to resistance by local people. Formal confirmation has been sought from Government of Maharashtra <i>vide</i> MoP communication dated 22.09.2016, 15.11.2016 and 04.01.2017. Their response is still awaited.
Bihar			
10.	Bihar	Kakwara in Banka Distt.	Infrastructure SPV, namely, Bihar Infrapower Limited and Operating SPV namely Bihar Mega Power Limited were incorporated on 30.06.2015 and 09.07.2015 respectively. MoC has tentatively recommended Pirpainti/Barahat coal blocks.
Uttar Pradesh			
11.	UMPP in Uttar Pradesh	Etah	In the meeting held on 21.7.2015, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), Govt. of India, Principal Secretary (Energy), Govt. of U.P informed that a site has been identified for UMPP at Etah, Uttar Pradesh.

Implementation of DDUGJY and UDAY

4250. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:
SHRI DERÉK O'BRIEN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages that have been electrified under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) the number of households that have been electrified, thereunder;

- (c) the number of States that have adopted the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to help discoms to become profitable;
- (d) the status of implementation of UDAY in the various States;
- (e) how many States and discom have failed to undertake obligations under this scheme; and
- (f) the details of the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including its Rural Electrification component, 14,528 un-electrified census villages have been electrified and free electricity service connections to 44.40 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released during 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(c) Twenty-six (26) States and One (1) UT have joined Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) so far.

(d) The scheme is under implementation phase in participating States. States have issued Bonds worth ₹ 208641.29 crore. In addition to this, DISCOM bonds worth ₹ 23859 crore has also been issued. States/DISCOMs have shown positive trends in operational parameters like reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss and narrowing of Average Cost of Supply–Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) Gap.

(e) and (f) In view of above, question do not arise.

Safeguarding ecological interests by power plants

4251. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the existing power plants in the country are not adhering to the norms meant to safeguard ecological interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also fact that the report covered 216 projects which were granted clearances between January, 2011 and July, 2015; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, in its Report No.39 of 2016 Tabled on 10th March, 2017 has sampled 216 projects across

different sectors which had been granted Environmental Clearance (EC) between calendar years 2011 to July, 2015, to examine the process of grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) and Environmental Clearance (EC) at the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). This examination included 48 projects of Power Sector—7 River Valley and Hydro Electric Projects (RV&HEPs) and 41 Thermal Power Projects. CAG Report indicates that 7 RV and HEPs and 9 Thermal Power Projects reveal different levels of non-compliance to EC norms.

Launching of UJALA scheme in Jharkhand

4252. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs For All (UJALA) scheme in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the targets fixed by Government for the ensuing financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. “Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All” (UJALA) scheme has been launched in Jharkhand, on 15th November, 2015, by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Ministry of Power. As on 31.03.2017, over 87.94 lakh LED bulbs have been distributed by EESL under the scheme in Jharkhand.

(c) EESL has proposed a target for distribution of 20 Lakhs LED bulbs in Jharkhand during financial year 2017-18.

Power projects in Karnataka

4253. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and capacity of power projects under the Central Government in Karnataka; and

(b) the details of ongoing projects and those which are yet to start along with their potential and cost of production and by when they will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details and capacity of power projects under the Central Government in Karnataka are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) In the central sector Kudgi Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Phase I (Unit 3) is under construction in Karnataka, with an approved cost (for all three

units 3x800 MWs) of ₹ 15,166.19 crore. The anticipated date of commissioning of Unit 3 is 1.08.2017.

Statement

Details of existing power projects under Central Government in Karnataka

State	Sector	Project Name	Prime Mover	Unit	Total Capacity	Date of commissioning
Karnataka	Central Sector	KAIGA A.P.S.	Nuclear	1	220	26.9.2000
		KAIGA A.P.S.	Nuclear	2	220	2.12.1999
		KAIGA A.P.S.	Nuclear	3	220	11.4.2007
		KAIGA A.P.S.	Nuclear	4	220	20.1.2011
		KUDGI STPP	Steam	1	800	25.12.2016
		KUDGI STPP	Steam	2	800	23.03.2017

Linking of PUC certificate with vehicle insurance

4254. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received on the functioning of Pollution Under Control (PUC) centres for motors vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would link PUC certificate with insurance of motor vehicles; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. EPCA [Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority] has prepared the report on PUC centres inspection of Delhi and NCR districts in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 17.01.2017 and 06.02.2017 in W.P. (C) 13029 of 1985 MC Mehta Vs UoI and others. In the report, EPCA has recommended to tighten the PUC emissions norms for pre-Bharat Stage IV vehicles and to overhaul emissions tests and tighten norms for diesel vehicles. It has also suggested integrated OBD (on- board diagnostic system) with inspection and maintenance programme and has provided roadmap for advanced emissions monitoring of new generation vehicles to come with Euro VI emissions standards in 2020.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry. Implementation of provisions of Central Motor Vehicles Rule, 1989 (CMVRs) and Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 comes under the purview of State Transport Departments/UTs.

Implementation of Supreme Court's order on removal of liquor shops

4255. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recently directed the Central and State Governments to remove liquor shops and *thekas* from National Highways of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken, so far, on the direction of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Sir, The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the States and Union Territories to remove liquor shops along the National Highways with the direction that no shop for the sale of liquor shall be (i) visible from a National or State Highway; (ii) directly accessible from a National or State Highway and (iii) situated within a distance of 500 m of the outer edge of the National or State Highway or of a service lane along the Highway. In the case of areas comprised in local bodies with a population of 20,000 people or less, the distance of 500 m shall stand reduced to 220 m *vide* order dated 31st March, 2017.

(c) A circular has been issued for implementation on National Highways by Executing Agencies. Implementation of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is the responsibility of States/UTs.

National Highways in Nagaland

4256. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of National Highways in Nagaland;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for maintaining these National Highways since 2011;

(c) the details of funds utilization report from the Central and State Governments since 2011 regarding construction/maintenance of these National Highways;

(d) whether the roads upgraded to National Highways are functioning smoothly; and

(e) the funds made available for maintaining the National Highways in the State during 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For maintenance of National Highways in Nagaland, Ministry has allocated fund amounting to ₹ 239.99 crore since 2011-12.

(c) ₹ 311.42 crore has been spent on construction/ maintenance works of National Highways in Nagaland since 2011-12.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) ₹ 47.59 crore.

Highway construction targets

4257. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister had announced that by May, 2017 the target for construction of highways will be about 40 km. per day;

(b) the details of the rate of construction of highways during the last two years, quarter-wise;

(c) whether there has been a gap between the target set by the Ministry to construct 25,000 km. and the contracts awarded by the NHAI during the last year; and

(d) the details of all contracts awarded by the NHAI during the last two years for the construction of highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry has set an ambitious target of 15000 km which comes out to be 41 km. per day for construction of National Highways (NHs) in the financial year 2016-17.

(b) The rate of construction of NHs during the last two financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are 16 km. per day and 22 km. per day respectively.

(c) 16036 km including 4335 km. by NHAI have been awarded in the financial year 2016-17.

(d) 78 works in a length of 4344 km. amounting to about ₹ 51,737 crore and 76 works in a length of 4335 km. amounting to about ₹ 70000 crore have been awarded respectively in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Corruption charges against NHAI officials

4258. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has filed any cases against officials of the National Highways Authority of India (NHA) for their alleged indulgence in serious corruption related offences after May, 2014 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many officials sued by Government previously have been convicted and punished between 2004-14, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The CBI had registered two cases No. RC0082014A0006 under section 7 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against Sh. B.M. Gupta, Manager (T), PIU Shivpuri, MP in NHA on 16.05.2014 and No. RC.46(A)/2015 under section 120-B, 420 IPC and Sec. 13(2), 13(1) (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 on against Sh. Prashant Deva, Project Director, PIU, Madurai, in NHA on 19.11.2015. Between 2004 and 2014, one case bearing No. RC JDH 2013 A 0003/CBI/JDH under section 7 of Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 was registered against Sh. S.K. Soni, Manager (T), PIU Chittorgarh, in NHA by the CBI. He was convicted and has been repatriated to his parent department, PWD, Government of Rajasthan, in May, 2013.

Targets for construction of National Highways

†4259. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target fixed by Government for construction of National Highways;

(b) the details of pace at which these targets are being achieved every year;

(c) the details of States and projects where works has not been executed within the estimated time schedule; and

(d) the names of upcoming new projects of National Highways for which Government has received proposals?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The target of 15000 km. were fixed for construction of National Highways (NHs) in financial year 2016-17.

(b) The rate of construction of NHs per day is 22 km. during financial year 2016-17.

(c) The details of projects which are not executed within time schedule are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Details of proposals received and sanctioned during 2016-17 are given in Statement-II (*See below*) which are to be taken up for execution in coming year.

Statement-I

The State/Union Territory-wise details of delayed projects

Sl. No.	State/UT/Scheme	Nos. of projects
1.	Assam	6
2.	Bihar	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	2
4.	Goa	6
5.	Gujarat	2
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	4
10.	Karnataka	6
11.	Kerala	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10
13.	Maharashtra	2
14.	Meghalaya	5
15.	Mizoram	5
16.	Odisha	5
17.	Puducherry	1
18.	Punjab	4
19.	Rajasthan	12

Sl. No.	State/UT/Scheme	Nos. of projects
20.	Tamil Nadu	6
21.	Telangana	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10
23.	Uttarakhand	14
24.	LWE	51
25.	NHDP-IV A	14
26.	NHIIP/EAP	4
27.	SARDP BRO	15
28.	SARDP-NE(PWD)	33
29.	NHAI	105
TOTAL		350

Statement-II

*Details of the proposal received and sanctioned for development of NHs
in the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Received		Sanctioned	
		No.	Amount (crore)	No.	Amount (crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	2386.66	15	2386.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	370.00	3	353.28
3.	Assam	20	1014.00	15	770.84
4.	Bihar	13	881.31	13	813.77
5.	Chandigarh	2	8.84	2	8.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	1344.00	6	587.37
7.	Goa	11	348.16	11	348.16
8.	Gujarat	12	769.10	8	285.86
9.	Haryana	28	2623.80	17	793.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19	440.00	15	347.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	115.42	5	115.42
12.	Jharkhand	14	687.17	14	629.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	42	3689.06	39	3623.04
14.	Kerala	6	725.81	6	725.81
15.	Madhya Pradesh	30	1623.00	30	1623.00
16.	Maharashtra	143	29754.00	134	26868.00
17.	Manipur	19	1204.63	15	1152.56
18.	Meghalaya	18	246.36	13	122.59
19.	Mizoram	15	335.44	10	323.16
20.	Nagaland	5	1072.27	5	1072.27
21.	Odisha	9	1227.01	9	1199.65
22.	Puducherry	4	27.23	4	27.23
23.	Punjab	27	395.54	23	337.31
24.	Rajasthan	68	1152.18	67	797.03
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	349.93	32	293.27
26.	Telangana	11	2077.67	11	2077.67
27.	Tripura	14	1120.87	9	583.32
28.	Uttar Pradesh	14	2119.32	14	2119.32
29.	Uttarakhand	25	5877.93	25	5877.93
30.	West Bengal	16	1039.41	16	1039.41

Improvement of NH 27 and NH 7 in Madhya Pradesh

4260. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHAI has any time bound programme to improve Allahabad-Rewa NH 27 and Satna-Rewa-Varanasi NH 7 in view of their dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, within what time-frame along with the details of current status of work including appointment of contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of development of Allahabad-Rewa NH 27 and Satna-Rewa-Varanasi NH 7 are as under:—

Sl. No.	NH section	NH sub section	Status
1.	Allahabad to Rewa NH-27	Allahabad to UP/MP Border section in Uttar Pradesh	Work in progress with target date of completion in May, 2018.
		UP/MP Border to Mangawan section in Madhya Pradesh	Termination notice issued to the Concessionaire and Lenders have shown intention to exercise their right for substitution of the existing Concessionaire. Revised target date for completion of balance work is December, 2018.
2.	Satna-Rewa-Varanasi NH-7	Satna-Rewa section of NH-75 in Madhya Pradesh	Termination notice issued to the Concessionaire and Lenders have shown intention to exercise their right for substitution of the existing Concessionaire. Revised target date for completion of balance work is March, 2019.
		Rewa-Mangawan-MP/UP Border section of NH-7 in Madhya Pradesh	Completed
		MP/UP Border to Varanasi section of NH-7 in Uttar Pradesh	In Detailed Project Report Stage

However, above stretches of National Highway-27 and 7 are kept in traffic worthy condition.

Auction of expressways

4261. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to auction capital intensive expressways to franchises after they are built; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Government has approved a policy for monetization of public funded National Highway projects which are operational and are collecting toll for at least two years after the COD

(commercial operation date) on a case to case basis, through Toll Operate Transfer (TOT) model. In TOT Model, toll fees would be collected by the TOT concessionaire and project O&M (Operation and Maintenance) is concessionaire's responsibility for a concession period of 30 years. The upfront payment by the concessionaire of a lump-sum amount will go to the Consolidated Fund of India and shall be ring-fenced for utilization *via* a mechanism similar to the toll plough back.

Action on defacing signboards on highways

4262. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that pasting posters and putting advertisements over signboards on highways is causing great inconvenience to drivers in the country;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against those who are damaging/misusing these signboards all over the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring any policy to safeguard signboards on highways; 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) Yes Sir. All the road furniture items including road signs are kept in readable well maintained condition through maintenance and repairs which are continuous activities. Ministry is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Damaging or misusing of any of the road components including Road Signs is an offence and actions are taken against the offenders as per relevant laws and rules. However, the road signs on National Highways are kept in readable form through maintenance and repairs within the available resources.

Introduction of Bharat Stage-VI emission norms for vehicles

4263. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when will Government introduce Bharat Standard-VI (BS-VI) for motor vehicles to honour promises made at the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015;

(b) what measures have been taken for meeting the deadline;

(c) how will Government ensure that vehicles upgrade to BS-VI fuel by the target date;

(d) whether oil companies are ready to upgrade fuel quality to that level; and

(e) what will happen to inter-State BS-III engine vehicles which are to enter BS-VI zone, whether, they would be exempted, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) This Ministry has issued notification G.S.R. 889(E), dated 16.09.2016 that has mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April, 2020 to bring down emission. The Ministry has issued notification after due consultation with Ministry of Petroleum and National Gas, Department of Heavy Industry and Ministry of Environment and Forest and various other stakeholders.

(e) Ministry has issued notification number G.S.R. 643(E) dated 19.08.2015 *vide* which the Mass Emission Standards for Bharat Stage IV shall come into force all over the country in respect of four wheeled vehicles manufacturers on or after the 1st April, 2017. Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an order on 29.03.2017 in the W.P (C) No. 13029/1985, M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India stating that, "All the vehicle registering authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, are prohibited from registering such vehicles on and from April 1, 2017, that do not meet BS-IV emission standards, except on proof that such a vehicle has already been sold on or before March 31, 2017."

Pending road projects in Tamil Nadu

4264. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road projects, along with their length in kilometer, pending in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any escalation in the cost of projects from the time of their inception till date; 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) Details of delayed/pending projects in Tamil Nadu along with reasons for delay are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Escalation in case of BOT (Toll) Projects is to be borne by the Concessionaire. For EPC Projects suitable clauses are incorporated in the contract agreement for payment of escalation to the contractor based on cost indices.

Statement*Details of delayed/pending road projects in Tamil Nadu alongwith reasons for delay*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of Project	Total length (in km.)	Completed length (in km.)	Date of commencement	Date of scheduled completion	Date of anticipated completion/	Reasons for delay/issues affecting the project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOT Projects								
1.	205	Four laning of Tirupattiniruvur Section from Km. 274.800 to Km. 341.600 in the state of Andhra Pradesh and from Km. 0.000 to Km 59.600 in the State of Tamil Nadu. (A part of the project falls in the State of Andhra Pradesh also. Total project length is 124,700 Km.)	61,470	43,835	07.04.2011	02.10.2013	PCC for 95,980 Km. issued on 28.02.2015 for commencement of commercial operations. In balance stretches, work to be taken up as per Supplementary Agreement.	<p>1. Delay in Land Acquisition, Shifting of religious structures and Government Buildings, Utility Shifting, Delay in handing over of Forest Land in AP portion.</p> <p>2. Delay in acquisition of land by CALA.</p> <p>3. The alignment in the stretch from Km 46+000 to 61+440 is passing through 4 water bodies for an aggregate length of 2.55 km. for permission is yet to be granted by WRD, PWB, GoTN is awaited.</p>

4.	Non granting of permission for Borrow areas for earth, sand and aggregates in TN Portion.								As the alignment of Trichy bypass was passing through water bodies, agriculturist associations filed Writ Petition in Hon'ble High Court of Madras (Madurai Bench) and as per the order of Hon'ble High Court of Madras, the work in the Trichy Bypass was suspended and revised alignment was to be finalized in consultation with the District Administration.
5.	Concessionaire is facing financial crisis and therefore not doing any work in the work front available.								
2.	67	2/4 laning of Trichy to Karur section from Km.135.800 to Km.218.028 (Including Lalapet ROB 2.24 Kms)	79.823	70.000	15.01.2008	14.07.2010	PCC issued for 63.628 Km. from Km.154+400 to Km.218+028 on 22.02.2014. Balance length will be completed as per Supplementary Agreement.		As the alignment of Trichy bypass was passing through water bodies, agriculturist associations filed Writ Petition in Hon'ble High Court of Madras (Madurai Bench) and as per the order of Hon'ble High Court of Madras, the work in the Trichy Bypass was suspended and revised alignment was to be finalized in consultation with the District Administration.
3.	47	6-aning from Chengapalli to start of Coimbatore Bypass	54.865	53.995	09.09.2010	08.03.2013	PCC for 42.654 Km. issued on 09.10.2015.		During the initial period of execution, there was delay in acquisition of land. Subsequently, due to the financial

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		from Km 102.035 to Km. 144.680 and 4-laning from the end of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border from Km 170.880 to Km. 183.010 section of NH-47.					Balance work is expected to be completed by June 2017	constraints of the Concessionaire, the work got delayed.
4.	210 and 67	Two lane with paved shoulders of Trichy - Karaikudi section of NH 210 from Km.10/000 to Km.94/000 including Trichy Bypass on NH 67 from Km.110/016 to Km.135/930 in the State of Tamil Nadu on DBFOT (Annuity) Basis	106.97	94.194	15.05.2011	14.05.2013	PCC for 80.186 Km. issued on 17.02.14. Balance was to be completed by 12.05.2015, which could not be completed by the Concessionaire	1. Due to change in alignment in the industrial area near Mathur from Km.124/900 to Km.126/700 of NH 67. 2. Due to change in alignment, GAD for the ROB at Km.125/605 falling in the new alignment had been revised and submitted to Southern Railway on 24.01.2013, and the same has been approved by Southern Railway on 03.04.2013.

3.	There was resistance from public against the formation of Trichy Bypass through water bodies.								
4.	Due to withdrawal of permission by WRO/PWD, GoTN.								
5.	Delay/non granting of permission by District Administration for operation of burrow areas.								
6.	Financial crisis of the Concessionaire.								
5.	66	Two lane with/without paved shoulders configuration of Tindivanam to Krishnagiri Section (Km.37/600 to Km.214/110) of NH 66	182.18	118.973	16.04.2012	15.04.2014	-	1.	Financial constraints of the Concessionaire.
								2.	Delay/non granting of permission by Government of Tamil Nadu for borrow areas and stone quarries.
6.	46	Six laning of Krishnagiri - Wallajahpet section	148.300	142.600	07.06.2011	04.12.2013	PCC for 141.87 Km. issued on	1.	Due to non posting of Special DRO, non filling of staff in SLAUs and frequent transfer of staff

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							16.02.16. Balance 5.700 Km is affected due to LA and NOC from PWD.	by Government of Tamil Nadu, caused delay in the LA process.
								2. Non granting of permission for Borrow areas for earth and soil by District Administration.
								3. Due to public protest against acquisition of land in Ambur Town area, LA process was delayed which affected work in a length of 2.8km. Award for the land in Ambur town is be passed by CALA.
								4. Due to non granting of enter-upon permission by WRO/PWD, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, 6-laning work for a length of 1.4km in Palar river area could not be taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								stating that the same falls under change in law. But as per NHAI, HQ Lr. No. NHAI/BOT/11012/TN/2011/456 Dt. 22.09.2014. The concessionaire claims not accepted and also directed the concessionaire to remit the amount as per the District Collector's demand note. Concessionaire is not doing any work due to non granting of requisite permission by the District Administration.
								4. Major reason for stoppage of work is the Financial constraints of the Concessionaire.
8.	7	Six laning of Hosur - Krishnagiri section	59,870	59,870	07.06.2011	04.12.2013	PCC issued on 05.04.2016. Service road pending.	1. Due to non posting of Special DRO, non filling of staff in SLAUs and frequent transfer of staff by Govt. of Tamil Nadu, caused delay in the LA process.

2. Non granting of permission for Borrow areas for earth and soil by District Administration.

EPC Projects

1.	SR	Providing Adequate Road Connectivity to Chennai and Ennore Ports (EMRIP)	29.140	28.240	03.06.2011	02.06.2013	-	Due to delay in Removal of Encroachments in NTO Kuppam and Fishermen stall area in Ennore Express way
2.	226	2-lane with paved shoulders of Thanjavur-Pudukkottai section of NH 226 from Km. 0/000 to Km.55/228	55.228	53.300	14.11.2014	13.11.2016	May-17	Due to delay in (i) Land Acquisition (ii) Utility Shifting (iii) Delay in granting CRS approval by Railways
3.	226	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders of Thirumayam-Manamadurai section of NH 226 from Km. 77/200 to Km. 154/929	77.729	75.564	17.07.2014	16.01.2017	May-17	Balance work in 2.66 kms is affected due to protest by public in Thulaiyanur Village and delay in relocation of Hospital and HT Tower.

Permission for E-Taxis

4265. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to allow electric cars as taxis without any commercial permit as needed in the case of diesel or CNG taxis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has held discussion with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) whether Government is considering to support e-taxis in a big way and will also provide all infrastructure they require?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise in view of point (a) above.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Status of vehicle insurance

4266. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70 per cent of country's private vehicles do not have a valid insurance policy;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to identify such vehicles and ensure that these vehicles have valid insurance policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have a mechanism to report road accidents to the concerned insurance company for fast processing of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not centrally maintain data regarding the percentage of vehicles plying on roads having insurance cover.

(c) As per Section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, no person shall use, except as a passenger, or cause or allow any other person to use, a motor vehicle in a public place, unless there is in force in relation to the use of the vehicle by that person or that other person, as the case may be, a policy of insurance complying

with the requirements of the Act. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned.

(d) Section 196 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides provisions for penalty to drive an uninsured vehicle. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing on 9th August, 2016 *inter alia* proposes hike of fine of ₹ 2,000 and ₹ 4,000 for the subsequent offence for driving uninsured vehicle. The Bill has been referred to the Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination and report. The committee has presented its report on 8th February, 2017 to the Parliament.

Delay in work on Hoskote-Dobbaspur, NH 207

4267. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on Hoskote-Dobbaspur, NH-207, which commenced in 2014 with an estimated cost of ₹ 720 crore was scheduled to be completed by May, 2016;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the project is still languishing;

(c) what would be the cost overrun of the project due to delay of more than six months; and

(d) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Due to severe cash flow problems of the concessionaire M/s.Transstroy, the work was stopped from May, 2015 to May, 2016. However, the concessionaire has restarted the work in June, 2016 and up to March, 2017, has completed 15.26 Km. out of total project length of 80.02 Km. There is no cost overrun to be borne by the Government as the project is being implemented on BOT model. The revised target date of completion of the project is February, 2019.

Automated centres for checking fitness of vehicles

†4268. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up automatic centres for checking fitness of vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has selected the locations for setting up such centres, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of provisions in this regard and the details of services which will be offered by these centres; and

(d) whether there is any limit on the number of such fitness centres and time schedule fixed for their setting up, 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 a scheme in place for setting of a model of automated Inspection and Certification (I&C) Centre. These centres will certify the fitness of the in-use vehicle on automated test lane. Periodical checks are carried out in order to keep the motor vehicles in proper condition at all times.

During Eleventh Five Year Plan, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has sanctioned 9 Inspection and Certification Centre for setting up one each in the States of Telangana (Hyderabad), Karnataka (Nelmangala), Gujarat (Surat), Maharashtra (Nasik), Rajasthan (Rajsamand), Haryana (Rohtak), Madhya Pradesh (Chhindwara), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Delhi. During Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Ministry has also sanctioned 10 Inspection and Certification Centre to be set up one each in the States of Odisha (Cuttack), Kerala (Edappal), Punjab (Kapurthala), Sikkim (Ranipool), Chhattisgarh (Naya Raipur), West Bengal (Behala, Kolkata), Jammu and Kashmir (Samba), Puducherry, Nagaland (Dimapur) and Mizoram (South Himen).

Accidents on Durgapur Expressway

4269. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a large number of road accidents, recently leading to human casualties on Durgapur Expressway in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures are being adopted to stop road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The total number of road accident on Durgapur Expressway on NH 2, *i.e.* Panagarh-Palsit section and Palsit-Dankuni section in the State of West Bengal during 2016 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of accidents		Total no. of fatal accidents	
		Panagarh-Palsit section of NH 2	Palsit-Dankuni section of NH 2	Panagarh-Palsit section of NH 2	Palsit-Dankuni section of NH 2
1.	2016	426	438	40	30
2.	2017 (upto 31.03.2017)	57	70	12	07

(c) The Government has taken several measures to reduce the accidents at National Highways viz. carry out the safety audits of National Highway Development Projects through independent road safety consultants during design, construction and operation stages and any deficiencies thereof and its rectification. Road safety trainings, seminars and workshops are conducted by the independent road safety consultants at regular intervals at the project sites/training institutes for educating the road professionals, construction workers and road users.

Integrated transport and logistics policy

4270. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will launch an integrated transport and logistics policy aimed at increasing the average freight speed on highways to 50 km. per hour and cutting costs by half;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plan includes construction of 50 economic corridors, 35 logistics parks and 10 intermodal stations at a cost of ₹ 5 lakh crore; 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) With the objective of ensuring streamlined and efficient freight movement in the country, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways got a study conducted which has identified *inter alia* economic corridors, choke points and appropriate locations for Logistics Parks. The NHAI has undertaken the task of developing Logistics Parks at identified locations in partnership with State Governments and other stakeholders in a phased manner.

Development of logistics parks

4271. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified 35 clusters accounting for 50 per cent of total freight movement in the country for development of logistics parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will form Special Purpose Vehicles with State Governments;

(d) whether the State Governments will provide land on the outer periphery of urban centres and the Centre will provide trunk infrastructure such as feeder highways and rail connectivity;

(e) whether private players will be invited to develop and maintain the logistics parks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (f) A study conducted by the Ministry identified *inter alia*, the economic corridors that contribute to the flow of freight, the choke points, feeder routes and the appropriate locations for Logistic Parks. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been given the mandate to develop the Logistic Parks at identified locations in partnership with the State Governments and other stakeholders in a phased manner.

Impact of logistics parks on transport costs

4272. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether developing or availability of logistic parks will straightway cut transport costs by 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to decongest our urban transportation by bringing new technologies such as Metrino and Hyperloop; 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) With the objective of

ensuring streamlined and efficient freight movement in the country and lowering costs as well as reducing congestion, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways got a study conducted which has identified, *inter alia*, economic corridors, appropriate locations for Logistics Parks etc. The NHAI has undertaken the task of developing Logistics Parks at identified locations in partnership with State Governments and other stakeholders in a phased manner.

Land acquisition issues on Barwadda-Amankhori section of NH 2

4273. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the stretch of National Highway 2 between Barwadda and Amankhori, is facing a lot of agitation due to unresolved issues relating to acquisition of land;

(b) what are the key concerns of the rayats that has been the cause of the agitation;

(c) whether it is a fact that compensation being offered is disproportionately lower than in other stretches in Jharkhand; and

(d) what is the time-frame within which the issues are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) There is no unresolved issue relating to land acquisition between Barwadda and Amalkhori section of NH-2 and also no agitation is faced. The land acquisition work is carried out as per NH Act, 1956 and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The award of compensation for land acquired for the above stretch of the National Highway is prepared by the concerned Competent Authority of Land Acquisition (CALA) based on the circle rate and sale deed rate of the area. However, circle rates and sale deed rates may differ from place to place.

Status of proposals from Kerala

4274. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the Kerala Government for upgradation/declaration of State roads/Highways into National Highways during the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals accepted, so far, along with the details of the

amount sanctioned for these projects and the time-frame fixed for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L.MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments, including those from the State Government of Kerala, etc., for declaration of State roads as new National Highways (NHs) from time to time. The Ministry considers declaring some State roads as new NHs from time to time based on the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. No State roads have been declared as new NHs in the State of Kerala during the last three years.

The total length of NHs in the State of Kerala, at present is about 1,812 km. The Ministry has approved "In Principle" declaration of about 531 km. length of State Roads as new NHs in the State of Kerala subject to the outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPR) and initiatives have been taken for preparation of the said DPRs. The details of stretches of roads approved "In Principle" as new NHs in the State of Kerala are given in Statement (*See below*).

No funds are sanctioned at the time of declaration of State roads as new NHs. Development and maintenance of NHs, including the new NHs, is a continuous process. Works for development and maintenance of NHs are, accordingly, taken up as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

Statement

The details of stretches of roads approved "In Principle" as new NHs in the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	Road stretches	Tentative Length in Kerala (km.)
1	2	3
1.	Stretch from Alappuzha-Changanassery	30.00
2.	Stretch from Changanassery (on NH-183)-Karukachal-Vazhoor	18.00
3.	Stretch from Kayamkulam at NH-47(66) to junction with NH-183 near Tiruvalla	23.00
4.	Stretch from junction of NH-183 near Vijaypuram to Oonukal	45.00
5.	Extension of NH-183A (Adur) upto Titanium junction, Chavara at NH- 47(66) via Bharanikkavu	17.00

1	2	3
6.	From junction of NH-766 near Kalpetta connecting Mannanthavaadi in the state of Kerala, H.D. Hote-Jayapura and terminating at Mysore in the state of Karnataka (Length in Karnataka = 95 km; Kerala = 50 km.)	50.00
7.	Stretch from Madikeri- Virajpet- Makutta (in Karnataka) and connecting Kannur in Kerala (Length in Karnataka = 45 km, Kerala = 55 km.)	55.00
8.	Stretch connecting Thiruvananthapuram to Thenmala	72.00
9.	Stretch connecting Hosdurg-Panathur-Bhagamandala-Madikeri (in Karnataka)	57.00
10.	Stretch connecting Cherkala-Kalladka	28.00
11.	Road connecting Vadakkenchery-Pollachi.	40.00
12.	Stretch connecting International sea Port, Vizhinjam with Karamana-Kaliyikkavila stretch of NH-47 and NH-47(66) bypass (Kazhakkuttom- Karode)	45.00
13.	Stretch connecting Kannur-Mattannur road	26.00
14.	Stretch connecting Pamba-Laha in Pathanamthitta district	25.00
GRAND TOTAL		531.00

Potholes on roads

4275. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- the data of potholes on roads in the country, district-wise;
- the number of road accidents during the previous three years due to potholes;
- whether steps have been taken by the Ministry to build safer roads and highways; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Implementing agencies repair potholes based on the road condition and as such pothole data is not maintained by Ministry. Number of road accidents in the country due to potholes compiled from the data furnished by police authorities of States/ UTs during the

calendar years 2014 and 2015 are 11,106 and 10,876 respectively. Data for the calendar year 2016 is not compiled.

(c) and (d) Ministry is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Various safety provisions as per IRC Codes, Ministry's specifications and other relevant standards are part of the National Highway development projects. To ensure safety of roads, Road Safety Audits at various stages are made part of the highway development projects on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) and Build Operate Transfer (BOT) modes. Ministry also issued guidelines for incorporation of road safety features in all the road improvement works including resurfacing works for improving safety on National Highways *vide* Ministry's OM No. RW/NH-29020/1/2015-P&M (RSCE) dated 07.09.2016.

Removal of liquor shops from highways

4276. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's efforts to remove liquor shops which are directly located on National Highways has been properly implemented, if so, the details thereof;

(b) where have these shops been relocated; and

(c) whether any compensation has been given to these shops for the likely loss of business and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry had earlier requested States to remove the liquor shops on National Highways. Now the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered closure of all liquor shops located within distance of 500 meters from National Highways.

(b) Implementation of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is the responsibility of States/UTs.

(c) No.

Pedestrian deaths

4277. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pedestrian deaths occur in southern States and Madhya Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details for the last three years and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Details of total number of pedestrians killed in road accidents on all roads in all States/UTs including Southern States/UT and Madhya Pradesh during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2013, 2014 and 2015 as per information received from States/UTs are given in Statement (*See* below).

Lack of crossing facilities for pedestrians is one of the leading causes of fatalities on the National Highways (NHs). Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had issued the directions to all the executing agencies to explore possibilities of Foot Over Bridges and pedestrian underpasses to prevent direct crossing of National Highways and thus protect pedestrians. Further, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has also decided to construct foot over bridges or pedestrian underpasses wherever required as per site conditions. The rights of motorist and pedestrians are defined in the Rules of Road Regulation, 1989. As per these rules, pedestrians have the right of way at uncontrolled zebra crossings and violation by motorists would attract penalty under section 177 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The various Police Acts and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder also contain provisions to regulate traffic of all kinds in streets and public places, including pedestrian traffic.

Statement

Details of total number of pedestrians killed in road accidents in terms of road user categories during 2013-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,707	72	691
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	40	53	36
4.	Bihar	98	144	184
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	80	42
6.	Goa	60	68	64
7.	Gujarat	820	714	719
8.	Haryana	165	204	228
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	25	28
11.	Jharkhand	116	74	34
12.	Karnataka	1,267	1458	1207
13.	Kerala	1,342	1275	1300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,778	1767	1962
15.	Maharashtra	660	592	1162
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	6	5
18.	Mizoram	15	17	10
19.	Nagaland	3	6	5
20.	Odisha	219	265	318
21.	Punjab	454	339	423
22.	Rajasthan	1,014	1021	867
23.	Sikkim	2	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	220	2567	2618
25.	Telangana		0	598
26.	Tripura	11	22	29
27.	Uttarakhand	165	117	106
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1,384	598	325
29.	West Bengal	0	0	109
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	10	12
31.	Chandigarh	38	0	47
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	20	17
33.	Daman and Diu	3	2	11
34.	Delhi	749	749	684
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	99	65	50
TOTAL		12,536	12,330	13,894

Widening of roads/NHs

4278. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to widen roads/NHs throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the total length of the roads laid daily and those proposed to be widened, State-wise;
- (d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;
- (e) whether all NHs being widened are of 45m width;
- (f) if not, what is the length of NHs with 60m and 30m width; and
- (g) by when main highways will be widened to 45m and 60m width?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) About 62,046 crore have been spent in the development of National Highways as on 28th February in the financial year 2016-17.

(e) to (g) National Highway is developed as per the outcome of DPR (Detailed Project Report), land width (30m, 45m and 60m) to be acquired keeping in view the design requirement, actual site condition and availability of funds. There is no such policy to acquire uniform width throughout for National Highways.

Statement*Details of the length of NHs widened during the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Widening of NHs (in km.)	Rate of Widening
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	401.9	} 18.6 km. per day.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	174	
3.	Assam	115.08	
4.	Bihar	324.43	

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	443.09	} 18.6 km. per day.
6.	Goa	3.5	
7.	Gujarat	65.94	
8.	Haryana	342.23	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48.2	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.35	
11.	Jharkhand	210.65	
12.	Karnataka	531.7	
13.	Kerala	45.46	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	459.66	
15.	Maharashtra	515	
16.	Manipur	0.5	
17.	Meghalaya	6.4	
18.	Mizoram	44.5	
19.	Odisha	443.42	
20.	Puducherry	7.8	
21.	Punjab	384.63	
22.	Rajasthan	976.11	
23.	Tamil Nadu	179.73	
24.	Telangana	110	
25.	Tripura	42	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	533.27	
27.	Uttarakhand	68.71	
28.	West Bengal	271.79	

Improvement and expansion of road network

†4279. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a scheme for improvement and expansion of road networks in States and if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the works started to improve the road network in Chhattisgarh during last two years; and

(c) the number of districts connected with National Highways during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry is implementing number of scheme for development of National Highways in the country such as National Highway Development Program (NHDP), National Highway Original (NHO), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package, Special Programme for development of Roads in Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road (LWE) and Externally Aided Projects (EAP).

(b) About 25 numbers of works amounting to ₹ 8173.16 crore have been started in Chhattisgarh for improvement of National Highways during the last two financial years.

(c) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and they are kept in traffic worthy condition depending upon the inter se priority and availability of funds.

Conversion of State Highways into National Highways in Rajasthan

†4280. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action plan prepared by the Central Government for conversion of State Highways passing through Rajasthan into National Highways; and

(b) whether the Central Government is working towards converting Kishangarh-Hanumangarh Mega Highway into four lane c.c. road and if so, by when the said project will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads, including those in the State of Rajasthan, as new National Highways (NHs) from time to time based on requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The declaration of State roads as new NHs are considered based on well established principles; the criteria for State roads for declaration as new NHs include roads running through length/breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Capitals with State Capitals/mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km., etc.

About 100 km. length of State roads have been declared as new NHs in the State of Rajasthan during last three years. With this, the total length of NHs in the State of Rajasthan at present is about 7,906 km. Further, the Ministry has also approved “In Principle” declaration of about 4,202 km length of State Roads as new NHs in the State of Rajasthan subject to the outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs); initiatives have been taken for preparation of the said DPRs.

The Ministry has also taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, along with integration with Sagarmala, construction/rehabilitation/widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)/Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs, connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunothri and Gangotri in Uttarakhand) etc., under proposed new programmes.

(b) The Ministry has approved “In Principle” Jalandhar-Moga-Bhatinda-Kishangarh-Ajmer (about 700 km. length) as new NH subject to the outcome of the DPR and the work of DPR preparation has been assigned to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The scope of DPR, *inter alia*, include assessing feasibility of constructing Expressway connecting these places, detailed comparative analysis, etc., for assessing feasibility of constructing new 4 lane NH alignment, 4 laning of existing NH network, and constructing Green field Expressway connecting the above mentioned places. NHAI has initiated the process for preparation of feasibility report/ DPR for the proposed project.

Time taken by vehicles at toll plazas

†4281. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stipulated any time limit for the passing of vehicles from the toll plazas on National Highways after collecting the toll tax from them and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is working to ease the long traffic jams and facilitate early exit to vehicles from toll plazas and if so, the details of the action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. User fee is being levied and collected by the Executing agency/Concessionaire at fee plazas on National Highways for the use of a section of National Highways as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, National Highways (Collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997 and the National Highways (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997. There is no provision of time limit in Fee Rules for passing of vehicles through fee plazas.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government has rolled out a cashless payment mechanism (FASTag) by implementation of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) based Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) system on pan India basis w.e.f. 25.04.2016. The initiative provides seamless travel (near non-stop movement of vehicles) through the fee plazas on National Highways and convenience of cashless payment of user fee.

Speed governors in vehicles

4282. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to refrain from putting restrictive conditions while inviting bids for installing speed governors on Government vehicles and State transport buses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has said that private vehicles owners could fit any speed governor that had received test certification from any Government agencies; 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) This Ministry has issued an advisory dated 10.02.2017 to all the States/UTs clarifying that there are no requirements for the registration/empanelment and/or selection of vendors by the State Governments for the fitment of speed limiting device in privately owned vehicles. The only requirement is that the speed limiting device should be type

approved by the authorised testing agencies as per the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The State Governments may, however, choose to impose eligibility and price criteria while selecting the vendors for fitment of SLDs on their vehicles owned by it or any SRTUs, corporations or a local authority under their control.

MGNREGA funds to genuine beneficiaries

4283. SHRI DEREK O'BREIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure that funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) reach the genuine beneficiaries;

(b) the data of job cards verified by the Ministry, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry has found duplicate or fake job cards, or the beneficiaries had died, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government is actively engaged with State Governments/UTs in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability. To ensure transparency, the Ministry has introduced Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS). Under this system, 96% of wage payments are electronically credited into the accounts of the workers through DBT system. The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 21 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers account. This system is likely to reduce unnecessary parking of funds in the States and promote greater transparency in fund management.

(b) and (c) The State Governments/UTs have been advised to get the registered households verified through Panchayat functionaries to ensure correctness in the database of the programme. Based on the data entry by States/UTs in the Programme Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of Job cards verified (Active) and number of deleted Job cards in financial year 2016-17 (reported in MIS as on 5th April, 2017) under the MGNREGA due to reasons like fakes, misappropriation, duplicate, wrong allocation, deceased etc. are given in Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of number of job cards verified and deleted
under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Job cards verified (Active)*	Number of deleted Job cards in FY: 2016-17*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3953108	238091
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180971	6037
3.	Assam	2216289	651886
4.	Bihar	525652	130961
5.	Chhattisgarh	2640816	478002
6.	Goa	386	21
7.	Gujarat	785399	346085
8.	Haryana	339962	24189
9.	Himachal Pradesh	721477	35776
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	758395	116739
11.	Jharkhand	849674	113740
12.	Karnataka	2560205	679558
13.	Kerala	1962724	56530
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3692880	2166441
15.	Maharashtra	1062421	80489
16.	Manipur	221360	7237
17.	Meghalaya	435349	13320
18.	Mizoram	186892	2848
19.	Nagaland	109344	0
20.	Odisha	2030041	428617
21.	Punjab	626805	8028
22.	Rajasthan	5335933	635800
23.	Sikkim	72502	9740
24.	Tamil Nadu	6740643	938177
25.	Telangana	2790915	0
26.	Tripura	591266	20157

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5320404	1934706
28.	Uttarakhand	666541	130598
29.	West Bengal	7096808	74114
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6273	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	447	0
34.	Puducherry	11910	1598
TOTAL		54493792	9329485

*Reported in MIS as on 5th April, 2017.

Status of proposals received from Chhattisgarh

†4284. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works during the last three years from the Chhattisgarh Government and the amount involved therein, scheme- wise along with the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals;

(d) whether delay in execution of proposals hampers the development works; and

(e) the details of the manner in which cost overruns are being adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, *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 Awas 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, including Chhattisgarh,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Proposals related to these programmes are received from State Governments time to time which are examined and actions are taken on them as per the programme guidelines. Identification and planning of works, developing shelf of projects including determination of the order of their priority under MGNREGA is done by Gram Panachayat. The Development Plan including the shelf of project to be undertaken under MGNREGA is approved by the Gram Sabha. The allocation made to the state of Chhattisgarh under various rural development programmes during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Programmes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
MGNREGA*	1505.70	1063.41	2231.93
PMAY-G	234.17	179.90	1303.80
PMGSY	277.00	498.00	718.00
DAY-NRLM**	22.08	12.65	10.74

*Release figure as MGNREGA is demand driven programme.

**Includes interest subvention category II.

(b) No proposal received from the State of Chhattisgarh with respect to programmes implemented by the Department of Rural Development is pending for approval.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Rural development schemes in tribal areas of Uttar Pradesh

†4285. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various rural development schemes being implemented by the Central Government in various tribal areas of Uttar Pradesh and the details of allocated funds therefor, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to confer right of ownership to tribal people living in forest land in rural areas of the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has decided to construct roads and other infrastructural facilities in the said areas and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, *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 Awas 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, including Uttar Pradesh, through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Specific provisions have been made in the rural development programmes for the Scheduled Tribes. Under MGNREGA, Forest Right Act (FRA) beneficiaries are entitled to a maximum of 150 days of work per household in a Financial Year. Separate earmarking of fund is made for the Scheduled Tribes under PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM. Under PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM, ₹ 5318.28 crore and ₹ 613.41 crore have been allocated respectively under Scheduled Tribes component for the year 2017-18 for rural areas including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to eligible forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. As per the information received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh upto the month of January, 2017, a total of 18,555 titles have been distributed to the extent of 1,39,656.53 acres of forest land in Uttar Pradesh under this Act.

(c) The Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to provide all-weather roads to eligible unconnected habitations. The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in Plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. Besides, infrastructures are also created in rural areas including tribal areas under schemes such as PMAY-G, MGNREGA and RURBAN Mission.

Migration of youth to cities for jobs

4286. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated the number of rural youth with undergraduate degrees who have migrated to cities for non-farm jobs;

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

(c) whether Government has taken steps to ensure appropriate employment opportunities for such youth at their places of residence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain data on rural youth with undergraduate degrees and their migration.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for strengthening livelihoods security, promoting self-employment and skilled wage employment in rural areas of the country. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, a placement linked skill development programme and a sub scheme of DAY-NRLM, is implemented for skilling of rural poor youth to improve their employability. DAY-NRLM also encourages public sector banks to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in all the districts of the country for providing need-based training programme to prospective entrepreneurs and to also provide bank linkages with handholding of the entrepreneurs.

Rise in BPL population post-demonetisation

4287. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the population in the country living below the poverty line before November, 2016;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the population, which has gone below the poverty line post-demonetisation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the people who have lost their jobs after demonetisation, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011(SECC-2011), through the State Governments/ Union Territories to generate information on socio-economic indicators for ranking of rural households across the country. In the SECC 2011, ranking of households is done through a three-step process involving thirteen Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not poor households, five Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and seven Deprivation Criteria for identifying multidimensionality of poverty.

Out of 17.97 crore rural households, 7.07 crore (39.34%) households reported on Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not poor households. 0.16 crore (0.89%) households reported on Automatic Inclusion parameters in SECC 2011 meant for identifying poorest of the poor. The rest of the households (10.74 crores) were considered on 7 deprivation parameters out of which 8.70 crore households (48.41%) reported one or other deprivation.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has not conducted any Census or Survey in 2016 for estimating poverty.

Status of works under PMGSY

†4288. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of roads in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is not going on as per the schedule and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove impediments and the details of the outcome of the action taken in this regard;

(c) the number of roads identified under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the projects identified under PMGSY in the above States, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network. Projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are tendered, awarded and executed by State Governments through their designated agencies, *i.e.*, State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) at the State level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at district level. Some of the reasons reported by the States for delay in initiating and completing PMGSY road works are:—

- (i) Inadequate execution capacity of the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs).
- (ii) Most of the construction materials such as cement, steel, bitumen, machinery, personnel handle machinery etc. are not locally available.
- (iii) Lack of contracting capacity as well as non-availability of basic road making equipment such as road roller, crushing plants, dumper/tipper and trucks.
- (iv) Non-availability of land or the land falling under forest areas.
- (v) Law and order problem in some parts of the States.
- (vi) Adverse climatic conditions during some parts of the year.

Since inception of PMGSY, 18,467 works with a value of ₹ 17,685.28 crore covering a road length of 57,607.89 km have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development to Uttar Pradesh. Out of this, the State has reported that 17,610 works have been completed covering a road length of 50,242 km, as on 31.3.2017. In Bihar 17,009 works with a value of ₹ 28,629.29 crore covering a road length of 53,940.66 km have been sanctioned by the Ministry. Out of this, the State has reported that 12,888 works have been completed covering a road length of 43,005 km, as on 31.3.2017. In Jharkhand 6477 works with a value of ₹ 8,730.74 crore covering a road length of 23,005.57 km have been sanctioned by the Ministry. Out of this, the State has reported that 3,930 works have been completed covering a road length of 15,070.83 km, as on 31.3.2017.

During last three years the status of road length completed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand is given below:—

Physical target and achievement under PMGSY 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Length completed (in km)	Length completed (in km)	Length completed (in km)
1.	Bihar	3631.92	3730.08	6601.62
2.	Jharkhand	1750.32	1346.24	3119.52
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2000.34	5032.15	3095.25

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 substantially achieve the target of the Scheme 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.

The district-wise details of PMGSY work completion are not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

Self Help Groups under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana

4289. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, under the Aajeevika—National Rural Livelihoods Mission, later renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, it was targeted to bring at least one woman member from each identified rural poor household under the Self Help Group network in a time bound manner;

(b) the data of households brought under Self Help Group network since June, 2011 till date, year-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and amount spent on the scheme since June, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana—National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY—NRLM), earlier named as National Rural Livelihoods Mission, across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Under the programme, one woman member from each poor household is to be brought into Self Help Groups (SHGs). The programme envisages universal coverage of about 8-9 crore rural poor households to be organised into 70-75 lakh SHGs and their federations at the village and cluster level by 2024-25 in a phased manner.

(b) Details of the number of households mobilized since inception to February, 2017 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details of the funds allocated and released under DAY-NRLM since inception till date are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the number of households mobilized since the inception of DAY-NRLM to February, 2017

Sl. No.	State	Households Mobilized						Total	(₹ in lakh)
		Upto	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6632947	105477	161063	120289	0	7019776		
2.	Assam	190484	215713	110168	146755	185953	849073		
3.	Bihar	136635	1680074	2296814	1291686	1966234	7371443		
4.	Chhattisgarh	11329	45240	84603	111878	257881	510931		
5.	Gujarat	1001996	131769	163342	331685	258060	1886852		
6.	Jharkhand	11448	86075	113433	137120	500206	848282		
7.	Karnataka	26960	18795	178673	223785	42094	490307		
8.	Kerala	3287257	70815	32418	44748	144570	3579807		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	505586	157186	199363	508664	488498	1859298		
10.	Maharashtra	35275	78511	194367	194848	232850	735850		
11.	Odisha	1081690	69786	183402	238362	137989	1711229		
12.	Rajasthan	159363	25069	10980	273888	271844	741143		
13.	Tamil Nadu	1321511	276407	141205	137194	81016	1957334		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Telangana	4517183	63472	142813	75056	0	4798524
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	20015	51999	209400	220790	502204
16.	West Bengal	0	435859	133841	257563	241751	1069014
17.	Haryana	0	8782	25938	13697	38242	86659
18.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1917	6404	11176	8399	27896
19.	Jammu And Kashmir	0	20652	38134	35053	64844	158684
20.	Punjab	0	3518	6497	14141	17157	41313
21.	Uttarakhand	0	1330	4876	6380	19571	32157
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1487	1487
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	938	5195	6133
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	1339	6518	10501	18358
25.	Mizoram	0	2435	2466	625	12454	17979
26.	Nagaland	0	10117	6522	389	11034	28062
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	3018	8170	11188
28.	Tripura	0	0	1217	8540	15441	25198
29.	Goa		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		18919663	3529015	4291874	4403397	5242231	36386180

Statement-II*Details of the funds allocated and released under DAY-NRLM since inception till date*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2011-12				2012-13			2013-14			(₹ in lakh)		
		Central Allocation		Central Release		Central Allocation		Central Release		Central Allocation			Central Release	
		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	NRLP	NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	NRLP	NRLM	NRLM		NRLP	NRLP
										(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))		(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	5736.00	570.00	11623.00	15141.90	399.00	23466.00	22063.98	1691.93				
2.	Bihar	27291.00	17516.00	4646.00	27649.00	13825.00	6969.00	19616.00	3060.50	63.07				
3.	Chhattisgarh				6141.00	7871.62	1348.445	4405.00	2202.50	1234.2				
4.	Goa													
4.	Gujarat				4375.00	2279.00	1841.00	3201.00	490.50					
5.	Haryana							2028.00	731.20					
6.	Himachal Pradesh							966.00	394.03					
7.	Jammu and Kashmir							3552.94	2837.79					

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				
		Central Allocation		Central Release		Central Allocation		Central Release		Total Central Allocation		Central Release		
		NRLM	(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM	(Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20301.00	8157.36	0.00	2680.53	3289.45	1753.40	1185.81	1778.73	0.00				
2.	Bihar	10142.00	0.00	10909.50	5690.71	1241.90	10503.00	4835.89	4835.90	5842.63				
3.	Chhattisgarh	2208.00	0.00	3255.00	1265.58	0.00	3777.78	1074.08	537.04	2259.15				
4.	Goa				153.75	75.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	0.00				
4.	Gujarat	1652.00	0.00	2046.00	916.37	0.00	501.32	765.19	382.60	1074.00				
5.	Haryana	1009.00	0.00	0.00	546.41	693.66	0.00	450.18	450.18	0.00				
6.	Himachal Pradesh	466.00	0.00	0.00	231.68	97.38	0.00	189.59	94.80	0.00				
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4871.00	3750.00	0.00	2031.38	4267.54	0.00	2500.00	2368.00	0.00				
8.	Jharkhand	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	1823.41	911.71	5350.20				
9.	Karnataka	5606.00	601.35	829.50	2191.83	1471.30	2639.50	1535.07	767.54	1493.50				
10.	Kerala	2396.00	677.17	1296.72	977.90	1005.64	2003.26	688.78	511.88	0.00				

(₹ in lakh)

11. Madhya Pradesh	4719.00	0.00	10560.00	2709.81	0.00	8641.50	2300.98	3097.82	4404.00
12. Maharashtra	6732.00	0.00	1516.00	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00	3034.46	3034.46	4455.77
13. Odisha	5730.00	0.00	0.00	2854.41	937.02	1490.00	2325.13	1162.57	2967.27
14. Punjab	484.00	0.00	0.00	262.72	122.37	0.00	218.78	109.39	0.00
15. Rajasthan	2754.00	0.00	0.00	1417.07	0.00	495.00	1165.63	1165.64	1145.64
16. Tamil Nadu	7329.00	826.00	2534.59	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	1797.46	1797.46	1873.50
17. Telangana		6585.44	0.00	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	847.01	423.51	0.00
18. Uttar Pradesh	14223.00	0.00	0.00	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	6962.06	5163.55	4192.00
19. Uttarakhand	772.00	0.00	0.00	434.61	0.00	0.00	366.56	291.56	0.00
20. West Bengal	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	2583.93	3490.93	2536.20
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands							25.00	12.50	0.00
22. Daman and Diu							25.00	0.00	0.00
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli							25.00	12.50	0.00
24. Lakshadweep							25.00	12.50	0.00
25. Puducherry	350.00	135.34	0.00	475.00	150.00	0.00	250.00	125.00	0.00
TOTAL	102464.00	22749.34	42343.43	46635.00	28439.49	52730.00	37150.00	32612.77	37593.86

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Eastern States										
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	0.00	0.00	161.82	0.00	0.00	600.00	300.00	0.00
27.	Assam	7103.00	0.00	0.00	4588.89	0.00	500.00	7000.00	3500.00	2207.26
28.	Manipur	467.00	0.00	0.00	285.71	0.00	0.00	800.00	392.62	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	467.00	0.00	0.00	319.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00
30.	Mizoram	207.00	64.00	0.00	74.75	329.50	354.50	1600.00	1600.00	0.00
31.	Nagaland	318.00	185.00	0.00	221.66	545.22	789.50	2400.00	1200.00	0.00
32.	Sikkim	146.00	0.00	0.00	82.43	72.00	0.00	600.00	564.66	0.00
33.	Tripura	866.00	0.00	0.00	535.74	226.44	0.00	2700.00	1350.00	0.00
TOTAL		9800.00	249.00	0.00	6270.00	1173.16	1644.00	16100.00	9307.28	2207.26
GRAND TOTAL		112264.00	22998.34	42343.43	52905.00	29612.65	54374.00	53250.00	41920.05	39801.12

Pension for differently-abled persons

†4290. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to reduce the age limit for entitlement to pensions for the differently-abled;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to decrease the age limit under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of roads in Jharkhand and Gujarat under PMGSY

4291. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Jharkhand and Gujarat to construct roads connecting the agricultural fields to main roads in these States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the estimated funds required for the construction of those roads?

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 to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In the critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

population 100 persons and above. As per the programme Guidelines, the roads connecting agricultural fields to main roads are not part of Core Network and do not come under purview of PMGSY. Further, no specific proposal has been received from Jharkhand and Gujarat to construct roads connecting the agricultural fields to main roads.

PMGSY works in Tamil Nadu

4292. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works sanctioned, *i.e.*, number of roads that are under construction and the number of roads constructed along with their length, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, district-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated to and utilised by the State during the above period?

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 of Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network. Projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are tendered, awarded and executed by State Governments through their designated agencies, *i.e.*, State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) at the State level. The Annual Allocation of Central funds under PMGSY are based upon States' absorption capacity, balance works in hand, unspent balance etc. As per Programme guidelines, the funds for the cleared projects are made available to the State Governments in two instalments. The first instalment is equivalent to 50% of the cleared value of projects or Annual Allocation (whichever is less). For subsequent releases, State Governments are required to furnish Utilization Certificate to the Ministry showing expenditure of at least 60% of the available funds.

Since inception of PMGSY, 7,246 works with a value of ₹ 4,253.33 crore covering a road length of 15,295.86 km have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development to Tamil Nadu. Out of this, the State has reported that 6,561 works have been completed covering a road length of 13,690.42 km, as on 31.3.2017. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been revised in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10.

The district-wise details of work completion are not maintained in the Ministry. Details of allocation of Central Fund, expenditure incurred by the State and road length completed under PMGSY in Tamil Nadu during the last three year and current year are as follows:—

Year	Central Allocation (₹ in crore)	Central fund released (₹ in crore)	Expenditure reported by State* (₹ in crore)	No. of roads completed	Road length completed (in Km.)
2014-15	227	239.65	580.72	877	1965.28
2015-16	205	205	98.03	157	318.38
2016-17	254	254	253.19	334	883.19
2017-18	400	-	-	-	-

*Including State Share

Identification of circuits for cruise tourism

4293. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- whether home ports for global liners are being considered to boost cruise tourism;
- whether the Ministry is identifying some international, domestic and river cruise circuits for development;
- if so, the names of the cruise circuits;
- the number of cruise ships reaching five major Indian Ports every year;
- whether the home ports will push local economic activities in view of the fact that the deboarded passengers would visit and spend in Indian cities; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. To attract cruise liners in major ports and use them as homeports, major ports provide rebate of 25% in vessel related charges for coastal cruise movement. This rebate is in addition to the 40% existing rebate for coastal vessels. Further, walk-in berthing/preferential berthing is given to homeport cruise without any extra charge. During the cruise season 2016-17, cruise ship Costa Neo Classica made Mumbai Port as homeport for 7 voyages.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products including cruise circuits and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under relevant schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and to Central Agencies including port authorities for various tourism projects including Cruise Terminals and Cruise Vessels, subject to availability of funds.

(d) In the year 2015-16, 128 cruise ships visited five major ports namely Mumbai Port, Mormu-gao Port, Cochin Port, Chennai Port and New Mangalore Port which increased to 158 during 2016-17.

(e) and (f) Cruise tourism is a high-end luxury tourist segment of tourism sector. Home port operations augment local economic activities as business opportunities arise for supply of provisions, transport, hotels, bunkering etc. to cruise ships which generate direct and indirect employment. The local economy also gains from the spending by cruise tourists during land excursions.

Status of implementation of Sagarmala projects

4294. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of various projects under Sagarmala, project-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sagarmala Development Company has been asked to identify projects, study scope of increased private sector participation, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that ₹ 12 lakh crores worth projects are going to be awarded under Sagarmala in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a), (d) and (e) Under the Sagarmala Programme, more than 400 projects, entailing estimated investment of approximately ₹ 8 lakh crore, have been identified in the areas of port modernization and new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port-linked industrialization and coastal community development. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). These projects identified under Sagarmala will be considered for implementation by relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, Major Ports and other agencies primarily through private sector participation or PPP mode. Hence, the details of the projects have been shared with the relevant Central Ministries, State Governments and other agencies towards finalization of implementation timelines and action plans. A total of 214 projects are presently under various stages of implementation and development. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Sagarmala Development Company Limited (SDCL) has been incorporated to assist the State level/zone level Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), as well as SPVs to be set up by the ports, with equity support for implementation of projects to be undertaken by them under Sagarmala Programme. SDCL will provide a funding window and/or implement only those residual projects that cannot be funded by any other means/mode. However, all efforts would be made to implement those projects through the private sector, and through Public Private Participation (PPP), whichever is feasible.

Statement-I*Summary of projects under Sagarmala*

Project Theme	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20 to FY 24-25		FY 25-26 to FY34-35		Total					
	#	Project Cost (₹ crore)	#	Project Cost (₹ crore)	#	Project Cost (₹ crore)	#	Project Cost (₹ crore)						
Port	62	27,700	46	22,670	13	2,193	20	35,512	27	26,588	21	28,165	189	142,828
Modernisation														
Connectivity	30	15,881	58	28,924	28	16,641	26	139,715	17	21,182	11	8,233	170	230,576
Enhancement														
Port Led	2	325	1	3,000	2	5,000	17	94,426	11	318,130	-	-	33	420,881
Industrialisation														
Coastal Community	4	79	4	529	3	119	4	688	8	2,800	-	-	23	4,216
Development														
TOTAL	98	43,985	109	55,123	46	23,953	67	270,341	63	368,700	32	36,398	415	798,500

Statement-II*Summary of projects under various stages of implementation and development**Summary of projects under implementation*

Sl. No.	Component	No. of projects	Cost (₹ crore)
1.	Port Modernisation	69	31,150
2.	Port Connectivity Enhancement	57	39.309
3.	Port-Led Industrialisation	3	26,325
4.	Coastal Community Development	3	90
TOTAL		132	96,874

Summary of projects under development

1.	Port Modernisation	40	21,828
2.	Port Connectivity Enhancement	39	16,031
3.	Coastal Community Development	3	516
TOTAL		82	38,374

Funds for Sagarmala project

4295. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to take up about 90 projects under Sagarmala project in the State of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of ports identified for development under this project;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals of the ports to be developed under this project so far, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the quantum of funds earmarked and proposed to be released in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Under Sagarmala Programme, 91 projects have been identified in Andhra Pradesh in the areas of port modernization (19 projects), port connectivity enhancement (53 projects), port-linked industrialization (6 projects) and coastal community development (13 projects). These projects are to be implemented in a phased manner.

(b) and (c) Six new port locations have been identified under the Sagarmala Programme, namely-Vadhavan, Enayam, Sagar Island, Paradip Outer Harbour, Sirkazhi and Belekeri. Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports have been finalized for these 6 new port locations. DPR has been prepared for the new port at Sagar Island and is under preparation for Vadhavan, Paradip Outer Harbour and Enayam. In-principle approval has been obtained on 5th July, 2016 for setting up a major port at Enayam.

(d) An allocation of ₹ 600 crore has been made to the Ministry of Shipping in the current Financial Year 2017-18 for Sagarmala Programme.

Coastal Economic Zone under Sagarmala Project

4296. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Coastal Economic Zone (CEZ) has been identified at New Mangalore as linkage port under the National Perspective Plan of Sagarmala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of potential industries that are likely to be developed in CEZ of New Mangalore port; and

(d) to what extent the CEZ helps in the development of port proximate industrial clusters and what would be the estimated employment generation in the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) In the National Perspective Plan (NPP) under Sagarmala Programme fourteen (14) Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) have been identified along the coast line of the country. Out of these fourteen (14) CEZs, one (1) CEZ with New Mangalore as the linkage port in the State of Karnataka have been identified with Petrochemical related industries as one of the key industry. The details of the fourteen (14) CEZs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The fourteen (14) Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) identified in the NPP of Sagarmala Programme are aimed at promoting development of port-proximate industrial clusters, encourage port-led development, reducing the logistics cost as well as time for the movement of EXIM and domestic cargo. The port linked industrial clusters are estimated to generate an employment of approximately 1 crore new jobs (40 lakh direct jobs and 60 lakh indirect jobs) by the year 2025.

Statement

Details of 14 CEZs identified along the coast line of the country in the National Perspective Plan under the Sagarmala Programme

CEZ	State	Linkage Port	Potential Industries
CEZ-1	Gujarat	Kandla, Mundra	Petrochemicals, Cement, Furniture
CEZ-2		Pipavav, Sikka	Apparel, Automotive
CEZ-3		Dahej, Hazira	Marine clusters
CEZ-4	Maharashtra	JNPT, Mumbai	Power, Electronics, Apparel
CEZ-5	Goa	Dighi, Jaigarh, Mormugao	Refining, Steel, Food processing
CEZ-6	Karnataka	New Mangalore	Petrochemicals
CEZ-7	Kerala	Cochin	Furniture
CEZ-8	Tamil Nadu	VOCPT (Tuticorin)	Apparel, Refining
CEZ-9		Cuddalore	Leather processing, Power, Refining
CEZ-10		Chennai, Kamarajar (Ennore) and Katupalli	Steel, Petrochemicals, Electronics, Shipbuilding
CEZ-11	Andhra	Krishnapatnam	Electronics
CEZ-12	Pradesh	Vizag, Kakinada	Food processing, Petrochemicals, Cement, Apparel
CEZ-13	Odisha	Paradip, Dhamra	Petrochemicals, Marine processing
CEZ-14	West Bengal	Kolkata, Haldia	Leather processing

Transport worthiness of national waterways

4297. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details about the current status and transport worthiness, of the national waterways developed, are available and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether any mechanism exists, for regular monitoring and ascertainment of the transport worthiness of such waterways;

(c) the number of such waterways which have become operational and are in regular use for transportation as of now; and

(d) the reasons, if any, for not making such waterways operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) 111 inland waterways including five existing National Waterways (NWs), have been declared as NWs by the National Waterways Act, 2016. Out of these, the following three NWs are developed and operational for navigation and cargo vessels are plying on them:—

- (i) NW-1-(Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly river system from Haldia to Allahabad) (1620 km.) passing through the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- (ii) NW-2- (The River Brahmaputra) from Sadiya to Dhubri (891 km.) in the state of Assam.
- (iii) NW-3-West Coast Canal along with Champakara and Udyogmandal canals (205 km.) in the State of Kerala.

The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has set up regional and sub-regional offices at certain places along the above mentioned three NWs for regular monitoring and conducting fortnightly/detailed surveys to ascertain shoal formations and to take corrective measures to ensure required depth. In addition, a modern River Information System (RIS) has been installed in NW-1 (between Farakka and Haldia) to ensure safe navigation 24 x 7.

(d) Out of the remaining NWs, a phase-wise programme has been chalked out for development of NWs which are considered viable, in the next three years.

Status of implementation of PMKSY

4298. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Ministries which are part of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and their output till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that PMKSY is estimated to spend ₹ 50,000 crore in next five years and also a fact that during financial year 2015-16 ₹ 5300 crore was allocated for this scheme, if so, the details regarding the fund utilization in financial year 2015-16; and

(c) whether Government has data as regards digging, restoration and renovation of the water bodies, if so, State/UT/district/region-wise plans, dimensions, storage capacity, estimated cost and timeline for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR

BALYAN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during 2015-16. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare are implementing respective components of PMKSY.

The outlay of the PMKSY scheme approved during financial year 2015-16 (for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20) was ₹ 50000 crore. The details of funds utilized during 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). During 2016-17, establishment of a mission for implementation of 99 priority project under PMKSY-AIBP (including their CADWM works) with balance cost of ₹ 77595 crore by Dec., 2019 was approved. The funding arrangement of central assistance and state share for these projects has been made through NABARD.

(c) During XII Plan 1354 of water bodies have been included under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies subcomponent of PMKSY- Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). Works of 464 water bodies have been completed and the balance 890 water bodies are planned to be completed by 03/2018. Details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds released under PMKSY during 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

States	MoWR, RD and GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA and FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	86.73	206.47	293.2
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	18.0	2.60	66.13
Assam	271.65	45.0	5.03	321.68
Bihar	55.62	5.00	28.60	89.22
Chhattisgarh	32.77	20.0	20.30	73.07
Goa	0		0.30	0.3
Gujarat	482.72	100.00	213.05	795.77
Haryana	77.39	6.91	34.97	119.27
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	20.00	7.60	29.27
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01		4.87	150.88
Jharkhand	281.62	20.0	14.97	316.59

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	269.25	125.00	213.12	607.37
Kerala	1.93	20.0	8.53	30.46
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	150.0	161.74	604.25
Maharashtra	312.59	250.00	107.26	669.85
Manipur	210.30	9.0	2.76	222.06
Meghalaya	72.99	18.0	1.43	92.42
Mizoram	1.98	8.87	3.27	14.12
Nagaland	61.45	27.0	2.34	90.79
Odisha	286.50	67.5	28.70	382.7
Punjab	156.97	7.95	43.00	207.92
Rajasthan	194.65	200.00	142.84	537.49
Sikkim	4.34	6.3	4.86	15.5
Tamil Nadu	38.49	75.00	129.78	243.27
Telangana	157.38	70.0	111.32	338.7
Tripura	0	20.89	1.55	22.44
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	75.0	37.51	760.89
Uttarakhand	121.37	25.68	9.60	156.65
West Bengal	7.56	10.0	4.80	22.36
Delhi	0		0.10	0.1
Puducherry	0		2.03	2.03
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0.20	0.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0.10	0.1
Daman and Diu	0		0.20	0.2
TOTAL	4233.64	1487.83	1556.23	7277.7

Statement-II*Details of ongoing RRR Schemes included in XII Plan*

Sl. No.	State/benefitted districts	All Rupees in Crores, storage in MCM and Potential in Lakh Ha							
		No. of WBs included	Estimated Cost	Targeted Potential	Targeted Storage revival	Cumulative release till 03/2017	Potential restored till 3/2016	Storage revived upto 3/2016	No. of completed WBs upto 03/2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Madhya Pradesh								
	Jabalpur, Panna, Jhabua, Singrauli, Damoh, Betul, Khargone, Anuppur, Barwani, Seoni, Balaghat, Sidhi, Shahdol, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Katni	134	183.2421	0.333045	438.347	37.7	0.25	438.35	82
2.	Manipur								
	Thobal, Imphal West, Imphal East	4	65.442	0.0119657	6.281	10.37	0	0	
3.	Meghalaya								
	Ri-Bhoi, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills	9	11.432	0.01096	0.4654	2.52	0	0	
4.	Odisha								
	Angul(23), Balasore(2), Bargarh(23), Bolangir(39), Boudh(42), Cuttack(22),	760	361.52	0.4611	49.3	107.646	0.00494	21.47	370

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Deogarh(17), Dhenkanal(93) Gajapati(4), Ganjam(197), Jharsuguda(15), Kalahandi(43), Keonjhar(36), Khurda(70), Koraput(2), Malkangiri(5), Mayurbhanj(5), Nabarangpur(7) Nayagarh(23), Nuapada(2), Puri(7), Rayagada(6), Sambalpur(34), subarnapur(22), Sundargarh(21)								
5.	Rajasthan	32	89.688	0.0758323	10.454	35.925	0.002416	0	5
	Pali, Jalore, Jodhpur, Dholpur, Karoli, Banswara, Pratapgargh, Bundi								
6.	Tamil Nadu								
	Vellore, Ramnad	49	27.3799	0.0094467	1.3055	5.1279	0	0	1
	Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Vellore	56	27.3038	0.01514	1.495	4.0956	0	0	6
	Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Virudhnagar, Vellore	49	23.426	0	1.0498	0	0	0	

NGT observation on cleaning Ganga river

4299. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) had questioned the effectiveness of Government's efforts in cleaning the river Ganga and reportedly stated that not a single drop of the Ganga has been cleaned so far;

(b) whether Government agrees with the NGT which reportedly stated that the agencies were wasting money, the details thereof;

(c) the amount which has been allocated and spent on the Namami Gange Programme, the details, year-wise; and

(d) details of the impact of the project on cleaning the Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) and (b) As per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in matter Writ Petition No. 3727 of 1985, National Green Tribunal (NGT) has presently been hearing the matter as related to pollution abatement of river Ganga. It has divided the entire river into four phases and is presently hearing the matter as related to segment 'B' of phase-I from Haridwar down stream (d/s) to Unnao. Final order for this segment is yet to be passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal. NGT has not made any observations regarding wastage of money by concerned agencies.

Under Ganga Action Plans 1098.31 Million Liters per Day (MLD) capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been created to treat municipal sewage water and these STPs are under operation and maintenance by State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In addition to above, under Namami Gange Programme, 69 projects have been taken up towards creating additional capacity of 884.86 MLD and rehabilitation of 49 MLD STP capacity till 31st March 2017 for cleaning of river Ganga. Out of these, 13 projects have been completed which has created 153.1 MLD of new STP capacity.

(c) The details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for cleaning of river Ganga since launching of Namami Gange Programme till 31.03.2017 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

FY	Actual Releases by Government of India	Actual Expenditure/ Release by NMCG
2014-15	326.00	170.99
2015-16	1,632.00	602.60
2016-17	1,675.00	1062.81

(d) Considering the projects completed so far, a total of 1251.41 MLD of waste water treatment capacity has been created. On completion of ongoing projects, significant improvement in water quality will be achieved.

Per capita availability of water

4300. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has indicated that by 2030 India's per capita water availability may shrink to half and push the country into water scarce category from the existing water stress category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any new initiatives/measures to overcome the existing water shortage problems in many States and to be ready for future; 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) The World Bank has informed that they have not conducted any independent analysis to estimate current or projected per capita water availability in India and such information is typically drawn from reputable sources including Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organization.

In this regard, as per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report (year 1999), the total water availability of India as a whole received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to topographical and other factors, the utilizable water availability is further limited to 1123 BCM per annum. Whereas, average annual water availability of the country is largely dependent on Hydro-meteorological and other factor and is almost constant, water available per person is dependent on population of the country. In India, per capita water availability is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the country in 2011 has been assessed 1545 cubic meters (m^3) which may reduce further to 1341 m^3 and 1140 m^3 in 2025 and 2050, respectively.

As per Falkenmark indicators, per capita availability of less than 1700 m^3 is termed as a water-stressed condition whereas, per capita availability below 1000 m^3 is termed as a water scarce condition.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes/programmes namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)” and “Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) etc.

However, the Central Government has taken several initiatives to overcome the existing water shortage problems in the country. Some of these are:—

- A National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin transfer of water has been formulated by this Ministry to improve water security in the country. The implementation of NPP would give added benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 Mega Watts (MW) hydro power generation apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.
- Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation ‘Har Khet ko Pani’ and improving water use efficiency ‘More crop per drop’ in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.
- Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management. One of the goals of National Water Mission is increasing water use efficiency by 20%.
- Improved water use efficiency in different sectors such as in irrigation (through micro-irrigation, e.g., drip, sprinkler etc.), industry and households is being encouraged through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

- Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.
- Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards as well as rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.
- This Ministry has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.

Status of implementation of PMKSY

4301. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the number of irrigation project which have been identified and completed under scheme;
- (c) the details regarding irrigation projects identified/undertaken in the State of Rajasthan under the scheme;
- (d) the details of the advanced technologies and methods adopted/likely to be adopted under scheme along with the funds provided therein, especially for Rajasthan; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government for effective implementation of the PMKSY and to achieve its targets within the stipulated time envisaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices.

(b) and (c) Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works having potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been identified in consultation with states, for completion in phases by Dec., 2019. Two projects of Rajasthan having irrigation potential of 3.16 lakh ha. were included in the above prioritized projects.

(d) and (e) For completion of 99 priority projects having estimated balance cost of ₹ 77595 cr. as on 01.04.2016, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both central and state share.

At least 10% of Culturable Command Area (CCA) of each project, including projects of Rajasthan, is to be covered under micro irrigation under CADWM programme of enhance water use efficiency. Central assistance of ₹ 25,000 per ha. is given to the states for creation of infrastructure for micro irrigation under CADWM programme.

The funds are provided for Micro-irrigation activities through modern systems of Drip and Sprinkler irrigation system for efficient use of available water and various drought proofing interventions in different states including Rajasthan.

Central assistance of ₹ 7772.23 crore was provided to various states under PMKSY during 2016-17 out of which ₹ 374.24 crore was provided to Rajasthan. Further, CA of ₹ 2514 crore was also released for Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh during 2016-17.

Status of canal irrigation projects

†4302. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects in the country that have been accorded approval during the last three years and the details thereof showing their present status;

(b) the number of canals of the country with water flowing in them and those which have dried up causing trouble to the farmers in irrigating their lands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the canal irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Thirty Four (34) irrigation projects have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation during the last three years. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Water resources projects including their canal system are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) provides financial assistance

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works having potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been identified in consultation with states, for completion in phases by Dec., 2019. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both central and state share.

Statement

List of the Irrigation Projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD and GR during the last three years

Sl. No.	Project Name	TYPE (Major/ Medium)	Estimated Cost in ₹ crore	Benefits in Ha.
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1.	Borolia Irrigation Project	Medium	157.03	13562
Bihar				
2.	Kosi-Mechi Intrastate Link Project	Major	4900 (PL 2015-16)	2,10,516
3.	Bateswarsthan Ganga Pump Canal Scheme, Phase-I	Major	828.80 (PL 2015-16)	27603 Ha.
4.	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	2391.37 (PL 2016-17)	111521 Ha.
Chhattisgarh				
5.	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project	Major	1141.90 (2014-15)	25000 Ha.
Gujarat				
6.	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project	Major	54772.94 (PL 2014-15)	1,792,000
Himachal Pradesh				
7.	Revised Cost Estimate of Nadaun Area Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	156.31 (PL 2015)	6,471
8.	Sukhahar Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	153.8 (PL 2015)	5572 Ha.
9.	Medium Irrigation Project to various Pachayats of Jwalamukhi area of district Kangra	Medium	194.474 (PL 2016)	5957 Ha.

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand				
10.	Burhai Reservoir Project	Major	1520.87 (PL 2016-17)	33500 Ha.
Karnataka				
11.	Modernisation of Tunga Anicut Canal Network	Medium	239.75	11732
12.	Modernisation of canal system of Bhadra reservoir Project	Major	1175.79	177337
13.	Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme			
Madhya Pradesh				
14.	Kachhal Irrigation Project	Medium	91.39 (2009)	3,470
15.	ERM of Rajghat Canal Project	Major	56.83	164789
16.	Pawai Irrigation Project	Medium	261.54 (PL 2009)	9952 Ha.
17.	Chandrakeshar Dam Project	Major	15.63 (PL 2015)	5000 Ha.
Maharashtra				
18.	Jigaon Irrigation Project	Major	5708.11 (PL 2014-15)	101088
19.	Sulwade Jamphal Kanoli lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	2374.46 (PL 2014-15)	52,720
Manipur				
20.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Medium	509.70 Cr. (PL 2013)	7545
Odisha				
21.	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	613.71 (2013)	13,829
22.	Rengali Irrigation sub-project LBC-II (RD 29.177 Km. to 141.00 Km.)	Major	3603.67 (2013)	177651
Punjab				
23.	Revised Cost Estimate of Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of canals being fed from river Sutlej	Major	918.25 (PL 2013-14)	207068
24.	Revised Cost Estimate of Relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD 119700 to 447927, Punjab	Major	671.478 (PL 2015)	69086
25.	Revised Cost Estimate of Relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD 179000 to 496000, Punjab	Major	1305.267 (PL 2015)	98739

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan				
26.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Area (RWSRPD)	Major	3009.16 (PL 2016)	172988 Ha.
Tamil Nadu				
27.	Formation of Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian channel to drought prone area of Sathan Kulam, Thisaiy anvilay by interlinking Tamirabarani, Karumediya and Nambiyar Rivers in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts, Tamil Nadu	Major	872.45 Cr. (PL 2014-15)	23040
Telangana				
28.	Grand Anicut Canal System	Major	2298.75 (PL 2014-15)	100191.09 Ha.
29.	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	5940.09 (PL 2015-16)	93587
Uttar Pradesh				
30.	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major	2252.29 (2013-14)	35467
31..	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna	Major	2593.93 (PL 2015)	59,485
32.	Ken Betwa Link Project (Phase-I)	Major	18057.08 (PL 2015-16)	635,661
33.	Bhaunrat Dam Project	Medium	612.78 (2015-16)	16,000
34.	Project for Providing Irrigation Facilities to 15 Villages of Babina Block	Medium	2.46.8433 (PL2015-16)	4,400

Water revolution drive

†4303. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a water revolution drive that is based on four components;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is implementing a rural water scheme under the water revolution drive under which a full fledged water protection scheme is to be formulated

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for two villages affected with water crisis which will be selected from each district across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-18) on 5th June, 2015 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.

The objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan are:—

- Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security and development schemes (e.g. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM);
- Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resources conservation and its management;
- To utilize sector level expertise from different levels in Government, NGO's, citizens etc; and
- Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan includes four components *i.e.* (i) Jal Gram Yojana, (ii) Development of Model Command Area, (iii) Mass Awareness Programme and (iv) Other Activities.

Under the Jal Gram Yojana component, two villages in each district preferably facing acute water scarcity have been envisaged for identification across country.

(c) Jal Kranti Abhiyan, *inter alia*, envisages preparation of comprehensive integrated water security plan for each village identified under Jal Gram Yojana by the village level Committee taking into consideration the needs of the village.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan is a convergence scheme and no separate funds have been provided for it. Expenditure on various activities under Jal Kranti Abhiyan are envisaged to be obtained from convergence of the existing schemes of Central/State Governments, for example, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Major Irrigation Project

4304. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Krishna Devaraya Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Major Irrigation Project which benefits Kadapa, Nellore and Chittoor districts in

Andhra Pradesh was started in 2005, but has not yet been completed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the gestation period has also been crossed long back;

(c) the details and reasons for cost and time overruns;

(d) whether the likely date of completion was 2013; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not completing within the timeframe and by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (e) Irrigation being a State subject, the projects are planned, executed and maintained by respective State Governments as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources and irrigation infrastructure through various schemes and programmes.

Shri Krishna Devaraya Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Major Irrigation Project has not been received by Central Water Commission from the State Government for appraisal. Hence, no information is available in this Ministry regarding this project.

Water transfer from Godavari to Krishna river

4305. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has installed river gauges on Pattiseema Project in Andhra Pradesh to assess the actual water transfer from river Godavari to river Krishna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of water transferred to Krishna river through Pattiseema day-wise and water released from Prakasam Barrage on the same days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir. Central Water Commission (CWC) has not installed any river gauges on Pattiseema Project in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

Revival of dried up rivers

†4306. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of major rivers whose water tables have dried up completely or are much below the alarming levels; and

(b) the details of major States and the cities of the country, whose water table have receded to an alarming level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per the information available with Central Water Commission, considering annual average flows of last 20 years, no increasing/decreasing trend in water availability was found in major rivers of the country.

(b) As per the ground water level data monitored by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the Pre-monsoon (April/May, 2016) water level data when compared with the decadal average (2006-2015) indicates that 66% of the wells have registered decline in ground water level in certain pockets in all the States/UTs of the Country. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Analysis of the ground water level data of cities indicates that nearly 63% wells monitored by CGWB are showing fall in pre-monsoon ground water level, 2016 when compared with the decadal average (2006-2015). Details showing city-wise water level data are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise decadal water level fluctuation with mean premonsoon (2006 to 2015) and Pre-monsoon 2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	547	236	43	308	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	10	71	4	29
3.	Assam	182	84	46	98	54

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	551	180	33	369	67
5.	Chandigarh	11	4	36	7	64
6.	Chhattisgarh	616	165	27	451	73
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	6	50	6	50
8.	Daman and Diu	10	2	20	8	80
9.	Delhi	115	26	23	89	77
10.	Goa	70	41	59	29	41
11.	Gujarat	738	254	34	475	64
12.	Haryana	643	184	29	454	71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	95	36	38	59	62
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	83	37	142	63
15.	Jharkhand	212	86	41	126	59
16.	Karnataka	1380	415	30	949	69
17.	Kerala	1240	454	37	779	63
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1343	502	37	838	62
19.	Maharashtra	1487	437	29	1041	70
20.	Meghalaya	17	6	35	11	65
21.	Odisha	1103	395	36	705	64
22.	Puducherry	6	5	83	1	17
23.	Punjab	613	129	21	482	79
24.	Rajasthan	829	346	42	481	58
25.	Tamil Nadu	587	345	59	242	41
26.	Telangana	377	66	18	308	82
27.	Tripura	28	21	75	7	25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	629	95	15	534	85
29.	Uttarakhand	44	21	48	23	52
30.	West Bengal	899	310	34	589	66
TOTAL		14623	4944	34	9615	66

Note: 64 wells show no change in water level.

Statement-II

*Details of decadal water level fluctuation with mean Pre-monsoon (2006 to 2015)
and Pre-monsoon 2016 in Metro Cities*

Sl. No.	State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mumbai	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
2.	Delhi	115	27	23.5	88	76.5
3.	Kolkata	13	0	0.0	13	100.0
4.	Chennai	12	11	91.7	1	8.3
5.	Bangalore	40	24	60.0	16	40.0
6.	Hyderabad	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
7.	Ahmedabad	5	4	80.0	1	20.0
8.	Pune	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
9.	Nagpur	9	5	55.6	4	44.4
10.	Nashik	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
11.	Kannur	63	26	41.3	37	58.7
12.	Kochi	29	10	34.5	19	65.5
13.	Kollam	31	15	48.4	16	51.6
14.	Kozhikode	37	7	18.9	30	81.1
15.	Malappuram	21	10	47.6	11	52.4
16.	Thiruvananthapuram	52	23	44.2	29	55.8
17.	Thrissur	37	16	43.2	21	56.8
18.	Patna	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
19.	Ranchi	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
20.	Jamshedpur	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
21.	Dhanbad	3	1	33.3	2	66.7
22.	Bhopal	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
23.	Indore	21	6	28.6	15	71.4
24.	Jabalpur	20	7	35.0	13	65.0
25.	Gwalior	1	0	0.0	1	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Guwahati	11	3	27.3	8	72.7
27.	Ludhiana	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
28.	Amritsar	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
29.	Faridabad	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	12	4	33.3	8	66.7
31.	Coimbatore	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
32.	Madurai	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
33.	Vijayawada	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
34.	Vishakapatnam	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
35.	Dehradun	13	3	23.1	10	76.9
36.	Rajkot	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
37.	Surat	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
38.	Vadodara	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
39.	Jaipur	10	5	50.0	5	50.0
40.	Jodhpur	5	3	60.0	2	40.0
41.	Kota	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
42.	Agra	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
43.	Allahabad	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
44.	Ghaziabad	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
45.	Kanpur	3	0	0.0	3	100.0
46.	Lucknow	6	1	16.7	5	83.3
47.	Meerut	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
48.	Varanasi	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
TOTAL		654	243	37.2	411	62.8

Status of completion of National projects

4307. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several water projects which have been declared as National Projects are under construction for several years due to non-release of funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of completed, ongoing projects declared as National projects and their present status along with likely date of completion and reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Sixteen Projects have been declared as National projects so far. Details of the National projects including funds released are given in Statement (*See below*).

Out of these, five projects namely Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh, Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh, Gosikhurd Irrigation Project of Maharashtra, Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal and Shahpur Kandi Dam Project of Punjab have been taken up for execution after the concerned State governments obtained the necessary approvals as per guidelines of the scheme. Their likely date of completion is given in above mentioned Statement.

Statement*Details of State and Project-wise status of the National Project*

Sl. No.	State/Name of the Project	Central Assistance Released under scheme of National Project (₹ in crore)	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	Status	Likely date of completion as per information available
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kulsi Dam Project (Assam)	-	1) 20,500 ha. 2) 55 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Appraisal stage	
2	Polavaram Project (Andhra Pradesh)	3364.70	1) 2.91 Lakh 2) 960 MW 3) 23.44 TMC of water to Vizag city for drinking and industrial purpose and Diversion of 84.70 TMC to Krishna basin	Ongoing	2018 Tentative
3.	Noa-Dihing Dam Project (Arunachal Pradesh)	-	1) 3605 ha. 2) 71 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Appraisal stage	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Upper Siang Project (Arunachal Pradesh)	-	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 1.44 MAF 4) Flood moderation	Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) Stage	
5	Renuka Dam Project (Himachal Pradesh)	446.96 (One-time special grant)	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.404 MAF	Appraisal stage	
6.	Gyspa HE Project (Himachal Pradesh)	-	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 300 MW 3) 0.74 MAF	Detailed Project Report (DPR) Stage	
7.	Kishau Multipurpose Project (Himachal Pradesh/ Uttarakhand)	-	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 660 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	Appraisal stage	
8	Ujh Multipurpose project (Jammu and Kashmir)	-	1) 0.32 lakh 2) 212 MW 3) 0.82 MAF	Appraisal stage	
9.	Bursar HE Project (Jammu and Kashmir)	-	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	DPR Stage	
10.	Gosikhurd Irrigation Project (Maharashtra)	2987.94	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Ongoing	Dec., 2019

11. Ken Betwa Link Project Phase-I (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh)	-	1) 6.35 lakh 2) 78 MW 3) 2.18 MAF		Appraisal stage
12. Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Punjab)	26.04	1) 0.37 lakh 2) 168 MW 3) 0.012MAF	Ongoing	An agreement has been signed on 3rd March 2017 by Secretaries of Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Government of Punjab for resolution of issues and resumption of work of Shahpurkandi Dam Project of Punjab. The resumption of works depends upon ratification of the agreement by both the State Governments.
13. 2nd Ravi Vyas Link Project (Punjab)	-	Harness water flowing across border (about 0.58 MAF in non-monsoon period)	PFR Stage	
14. Saryu Nahar Pariyojna (Uttar Pradesh)	12210.58	1) 14.04 (NP Component: 4.73) 2) Nil 3) Barrage	Ongoing	Dec., 2019

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (Uttarakhand)	-	1) 33,780 2) 300 MW 3) 0.267 MAF	Appraisal stage	
16.	Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal)	178.20	1) 9.23 lakh (NP component: 5.27) 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	ongoing	During the meeting of High Power Steering Committee for implementation of National Project held on 03.03.2017 representative of west Bengal government informed that the State Government has constituted a High level task force to suggest the appropriate course of action for the execution of balance works of Teesta Barrage Project. The completion of the project is dependent upon the same

Unemployment caused due to Polavaram project

4308. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dalits thrown out of traditional work and employment due to the closure of ancient water body called Kadiamma river by Polavaram Project Authority;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has assured five year wages for all dalits and tribals who were made redundant by dumping and closure of Kadiamma river and dam; and

(c) the date by which a survey will be completed to award jobs for families of unemployed dalits and tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION: (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that no dalits have been thrown out of traditional work and employment as the Kadiamma Kalva continue to take rain water/flood water to river Godavari.

Sharing of Tungabhadra river water between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

4309. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tungabhadra Board meeting was held recently to discuss the issue of sharing of Tungabhadra river water between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the contentious issues discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the renovations and other measures proposed along the Tungabhadra canal and 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) Yes, Sir. Some farmers of Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level Canal (RBLLC) region filed a court case in Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to direct Tungabhadra Board to release 3.3 Thousand Million Cubic feet (TMC) of water continuously for irrigation. Hon'ble Court gave directions to file a report on summary on water allotment and utilization, decision taken to prevent misuse of water discharge through RBLLC and steps to compensate for less receipt of allotted water in RBLLC. Subsequently an Emergency Tungabhadra Board

Meeting was held on 28th January, 2017 at Bangalore. Details of decisions taken in the meeting for renovations and other measures proposed along the Tungabhadra canal are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Tungabhadra Board in an earlier 194th Tungabhadra Board Meeting held on 16.11.2010 had decided to modernize both Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level and High Level Canal as the member States are not receiving their quota of water as per KWDT award due to the decreased carrying capacity of TB Board inter-state canals on right bank which are 60 years old.

Statement

*Details of Renovations and other Measures proposed along
the Tungabhadra Canal*

1. To accord highest priority to modernize the existing Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level and High level canals.
2. Reassessment of the existing command area through National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad.
3. Preparation of an inventory of the existing water users both in upstream and downstream.
4. Government of Karnataka may be requested for making independent arrangement for water requirements of Bellary Thermal Power Station (BTPS) and Hospet township.
5. Government of Andhra Pradesh may be requested for creating additional storages along the canal system.
6. A mass awareness programme for the public on the water status and general advisory by the Tungabhadra Board.
7. Telemetry system in all canal systems before the onset of monsoon covering all important water drawls points for transparent water management and water use account.
8. State Governments will write to the District Administrations for extending all support including law and order support to the Tungabhadra Board in water management.

Construction of six barrages on Mahanadi river

4310. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state whether the State of Chhattisgarh have taken permission from the Central Government for construction of six barrages on the Mahanadi river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) carries out techno-economic appraisal of major and medium irrigation projects (Command Area more than 2000 hectare) which are planned on Inter-State river/river basins. Details of projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of MoWR, RD and GR are given in Statement.

Statement

*List of projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted by TAC
of MoWR, RD and GR*

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name
1.	80th	07.02.2003	Mahanadi Reservoir Project
2.	80th	07.02.2003	Sutiapat Irrigation Project
3.	81st	04.08.2003	Mongra Irrigation Project
4.	82nd	19.02.2004	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)
5.	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)
6.	95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project
7.	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)
8.	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)
9.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project
10.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project
11.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)
12.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM
13.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project-ERM
14.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project
15.	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project

Ranking of States on water management

4311. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to rank the States based on their water management; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) NITI Aayog has developed a Composite Water Management Index as a useful tool to assess and further improve the performance in efficient management of water resources. The index would provide useful information for the States and also for the concerned Central Ministries/Departments enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for better management of water resources. The Index has 28 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) covering irrigation status, drinking water and other water-related sectors. The details of KPIs are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Key Performance Indicators of composite water management Index

Sl. No.	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
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(A) Source Augmentation (Restoration of Water Bodies)

1. (a) Number of water bodies restored during the Financial Year 2015-16 as compared to total number of water bodies identified for restoration.
1. (b) Number of water bodies restored during the Financial Year 2016-17 as compared to total number of water bodies identified for restoration.

(B) Source Augmentation (Groundwater)

2. (a) Percentage of over-exploited and critical blocks to total blocks as on 31.03.2016
 2. (b) Percentage of over-exploited and critical blocks to total blocks as on 31.03.2017
 3. (a) Percentage of areas of major groundwater re-charging identified and mapped for the State as on 31.3.2016?
 3. (b) Percentage of areas of major groundwater re-charging identified and mapped for the State as on 31.3.2017
 4. (a) Percentage of mapped area covered with infrastructure for re-charging groundwater to the total mapped area as on 31.03.2016.
 4. (b) Percentage of mapped area covered with infrastructure for re-charging groundwater to the total mapped area as on 31.03.2017
 5. Has the State notified any Act or a regulatory framework for regulation of Groundwater use/management?
-

Sl. No. Key Performance Indicator (KPI)

(C) Major and Medium Irrigation - Supply Side Management

6. (a) % of Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU) to Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) as on 31.03.2016
6. (b) % of Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU) to Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) as on 31.03.2017
7. (a) Total number of major and medium irrigation projects in the State
7. (b) Number of projects assessed and identified for the IPC-IPU gap in the State?
8. Expenditure incurred on works (excluding establishment expenditure) for maintenance of irrigation assets per hectare of command area during the Financial Year 2016-17?
9. (a) Total length of canal and distribution network in the state *vis-à-vis* the length of the canal and distribution network lined as on 31.03.2016
9. (b) Total length of canal and distribution network in the State *vis-à-vis* the length of the canal and distribution network lined as on 31.03.2017

(D) Watershed Development-Supply Side Management

10. Area under rain-fed agriculture as a percentage of the net cultivated area as on 31.3.2016 or previous year
11. Number of water harvesting structures constructed or rejuvenated as compared to the target (sanctioned projects under IWMP, RKVY, MGNREGS and other schemes) during the Financial Year 2016-17.
12. (a) Assets created under IWMP
12. (b) Percentage of assets created under IWMP geo-tagged as on 31.03.2016
12. (c) Percentage of assets created under IWMP geo-tagged as on 31.3.2017.

(E) Demand Side Management-Participatory Irrigation Practices

13. Has the State notified any law/ legal framework to facilitate Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) through Water User Associations (WUAs)?
 14. (a) Irrigated Command Area in the State as on 31.03.2016
 14. (b) Percentage of irrigated command areas having WUAs involved in the O and M of irrigation facilities (minor distributaries and CAD and WM) as on 31.3.2016
 14. (c) Irrigated Command Area in the State as on 31.03.2017
-

Sl. No.	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
14. (d)	Percentage of irrigated command areas having WUAs involved in the O and M of irrigation facilities (minor distributaries and CAD and WM) as on 31.3.2017
15. (a)	Total irrigation service fee collected during the financial year 2015-16
15. (b)	Percentage of Irrigation Service Fee (ISF) retained by WUAs as compared to the fee collected by WUAs during the Financial Year 2015-16.
15. (c)	Total irrigation service fee collected during the financial year 2016-17
15. (d)	Percentage of Irrigation Service Fee (ISF) retained by WUAs as compared to fee collected by WUAs during the Financial Year 2016-17.
(F) Demand Side Management—Sustainable on-farm Water Use Practices	
16. (a)	Area cultivated by adopting standard cropping pattern as per agro-climatic zoning, to total area under cultivation as on 31.03.2016
16. (b)	Area cultivated by adopting standard cropping pattern as per agro-climatic zoning, to total area under cultivation as on 31.03.2017
17. (a)	Has the State segregated agriculture power feeder?
17. (b)	Area in the State covered with segregated agriculture power feeder as compared to the total area under cultivation with power supply.
18. (a)	Is electricity to tube wells/water pumps charged in the State?
18. (b)	If yes, then whether it is charged as per fixed charges?
18. (c)	If yes, then whether it is charged on the basis of metering?
19. (a)	Total Irrigated Area in the State as on 31.03.2016

ADB forecast on water scarcity

4312. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Asian Development Bank has forecast that by 2030, India will have a water deficit of 50 per cent;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking adequate steps to ensure access to safe and usable water in rural and urban areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is meeting the country's current water requirements, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR

BALYAN): (a) Asian Development Bank has brought out a publication namely, Asian Water Development Outlook (AWDO), 2016 on strengthening water security in Asia and the Pacific which, *inter alia*, draws attention towards increasing gap between water demand and availability.

The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its report in the year 1999 has assessed that the total water availability of India as a whole received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to topographical and other factors, the utilizable water availability is further limited to 1123 BCM per annum. Whereas, average annual water availability of the country is largely dependent on Hydro- meteorological and other factor and is almost constant, water available per person is dependent on population of the country. In India, per capita water availability is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the country in 2011 has been assessed 1545 cubic meters (m^3) which may reduce further to 1341 m^3 and 1140 m^3 in 2025 and 2050, respectively.

(b) Water being a State Subject, State Governments undertake several measures for distribution, conservation and utilization of water resources which *inter alia* include water supply in urban and rural areas. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

Some of such initiatives taken by Central Government to ensure water security (including access to safe and usable water to the citizen) are as follows:—

- Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists states for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under this Programme, State Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022.
- Central Government had launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for assisting the States and Union Territories (UTs) in development of basic urban infrastructure in 500 cities. Water supply is a priority component under the AMRUT. One of the objectives of the Mission is universal coverage of water supply in all Mission cities.
- Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more

equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management. One of the goals of National Water Mission is to increase water use efficiency by 20%.

- Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- A National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin transfer of water has been formulated by this Ministry to improve water security in the country. The implementation of NPP would give added benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential, 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation, flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.
- Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.
- Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.
- This Ministry has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan in 2015 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.

(c) The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed by Central Water Commission as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM, comprising of 690 BCM surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, assessed that the annual water requirement by the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 will be about 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

Status of potable water supply to Jalgrams

†4313. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyaan' scheme and updated details of the number of villages selected/to be selected under this scheme, State-wise;

(b) the factors that determine the 'index value' of Jalgram;

(c) the quantum of financial assistance that shall be provided for supply of pure potable water to 'Jalgram' facing scarcity of drinking water; and

(d) by when the problems of all the identified 'Jalgrams' will be addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Central Government has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-18) on 5th June, 2015 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. The objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan (JKA) are:-

- Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security and development schemes (e.g. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM);
- Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resources conservation and its management;
- To utilize sector level expertise from different levels in government, NGO's, citizens etc; and
- Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas.

The components of Jal Kranti Abhiyan include (i) Jal Gram Yojana (ii) Development of Model Command Area (iii) Mass Awareness Programme and (iv) Other Activities.

Under the Jal Gram Yojana component, two villages in each district preferably facing acute water scarcity have been envisaged for identification across country. So far, 1105 Jal Grams have been selected under the Jal Gram Yojana. The State-wise details of selected Jal Grams are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per guidelines of JKA, selection of Jal Grams are done by District Level Committee formed for implementation of JKA. Further, as provided in Step-by-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Step Implementation Guide of JKA, a decision support tool uploaded on Central Water Commission website could be used for selection of Jal Gram. This tool can be used to compare water demand and availability and other factors for the proposed Jal Gram. Details of the inputs used in this tool are given in Statement-II (*See below*)

Jal Kranti Abhiyan, *inter alia*, envisages preparation of Comprehensive Integrated Water Security Plan for each village identified under Jal Gram Yojana by the village level Committee taking into consideration the needs of the village which may include making provision for safe drinking water.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan is a convergence scheme and no separate funds have been provided for Integrated Water Security Plan of Jal Gram. Expenditure on various activities under Integrated Water Security Plan have been proposed through convergence of the existing schemes of Central/State Governments for example Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

Statement-I

Details of Selected Jal Grams State-wise under the Jal Gram Yojana component of Jal Kranti Abhiyan

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Districts	Total No. of Jal Grams to be identified	No. of Jal Grams identified as on date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	26	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	40	40
3.	Assam	27	54	27
4.	Bihar	38	76	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	54	54
6.	Goa	2	4	4
7.	Gujarat	33	66	49
8.	Haryana	21	42	42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	24	24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	44	44

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	24	48	48
12.	Karnataka	30	60	60
13.	Kerala	14	28	28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51	102	51
15.	Maharashtra	36	72	59
16.	Manipur	9	18	9
17.	Meghalaya	11	22	22
18.	Mizoram	8	16	14
19.	Nagaland	11	22	22
20.	Odisha	30	60	60
21.	Punjab	22	44	32
22.	Rajasthan	33	66	65
23.	Sikkim	4	8	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	32	64	62
25.	Telangana	10	20	20
26.	Tripura	8	16	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75	150	150
28.	Uttarakhand	13	26	26
29.	West Bengal	20	40	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	6	6
31.	Chandigarh	1	2	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	2	4	4
34.	Lakshadweep	1	2	2
35.	Delhi	9	18	6
36.	Puducherry	4	8	4
TOTAL		677	1354	1105

Statement-II*Details of input tools used for selection of Jal Grams*

Administrative Details

1. Name of Gram/Village
 2. State
 3. District
 4. Block/Taluk/Mandal
 5. Spatial Location Latitude, Longitude
 6. Terrain (Hilly, Plains, etc.)
 7. Postal Address of Gram Panchayat, PIN
 8. Total Area
 9. Average Annual Rainfall (mm)
 10. Population (no.), Total, Below Poverty Line
 11. Livestock Population (no.) Cattle, Poultry
 12. Irrigation Consumption:
 - (a) Agricultural Land (Ha)
 - (b) Cropping Intensity (%)
 - (c) % of Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area
Total Cropped Area (Ha)
Total Irrigated Cropped Area (Ha)
 - (d) Principal Crops
 - (e) Net Irrigation Requirement (NIR) m
 - (f) Overall Irrigation Efficiency
Gross Irrigation Requirement "Delta"
Total Water Required for Irrigation (Th Cu m)
 13. Domestic Consumption:
 - (a) Planned per capita supply of Water (LPCD)
Annual Water required (Th Cu m)
-

-
- (b) Population to which water supply is available within a distance of 100 m
- (c) Quality of Water
- (d) Major Deficiency in quality
14. Livestock Consumption:
- (a) Cattle (l per cattle per day)
- (b) Poultry (l per 1000 bird per day)
- Annual Water required for livestock (Th Cu m)
15. Total Water Requirement
16. Water Availability (Th Cu m):
- Ground Water, functioning, Dry
- Status of Ground Water Extraction
- Minor Irrigation sources
- MMI Source
- Total
- % Area with Irrig. water distribution system
- Any special conditions existing in the village which are not usually envisaged elsewhere
-

Release of central assistance for Maharashtra under PMKSY

4314. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of ₹ 186.95 crore has been released against the proposal for release of ₹ 648 crore as submitted by Maharashtra Government in 2016 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); and

(b) the reason(s) for withholding the Central assistance and the time likely to be taken to release the balance amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Central Assistance (CA) released under different components

of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to Maharashtra during 2016-17 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Components	Funds Released
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	379.88
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM)	15.17
Per Drop More Crop	305.80
Watershed Development	186.95
TOTAL	887.80

Release of CA for various schemes depends upon the proposals received from State Governments, utilization of past releases and fulfillment of conditions of guidelines of respective schemes.

National waste water reuse policy

4315. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered formulation of a national waste water reuse policy to address the increasing stress on urban water resources, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to balance the rapid urban growth and consequent urban water stress;

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to prevent industrial exploitation of groundwater resources, if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternative steps to address such issues; and

(d) whether Government has considered collaborating with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to define quality norms for different grades of industrial water, to standardise the design of reuse system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, State Governments undertake several measures for water conservation, improved water management and water use efficiency, etc. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments

by way of support through various schemes/programmes and also by framing laws/rules/regulations/guidelines etc. in this regard.

Central Government encourages recycle and reuse of water among different stakeholders. The National Water Policy, 2012 has also recommended that the recycle and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm. The Policy has further recommended that recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in conservation and abatement of pollution of rivers, lakes and wetlands under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). Under these two schemes, Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are also constructed by various State Governments/State implementing agencies and they have been requested to explore reuse of treated effluent from the STPs for irrigation, pisciculture, etc. to the maximum extent possible.

CPCB has reassessed the sewage generation and treatment capacity for urban population of India for the year 2015. The sewage generation is estimated to be 62000 MLD approximately as against the sewage treatment capacity of only 23277 MLD from 816 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). CPCB has issued directions under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for making it mandatory for local/urban bodies to set up STPs of adequate capacity to bridge the treatment gap. As far as possible, the treated effluents are to be recycled/reused for the non-potable use. The above mentioned gaps in Water Supply and Waste Water Management provide huge opportunities for infrastructure development for urban local bodies in particular and State Governments in general.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. CGWA has notified 162 areas (Districts, Blocks, Mandals, Talukas, Municipal areas, etc.) for the purpose of regulation of ground water development and in these notified areas ground water extraction is not allowed except for drinking and domestic purposes. In non-notified areas, CGWA is regulating ground water withdrawal by industries/mining projects, for which guidelines/criteria's have been framed. NoC for industries is accorded with the condition to take recharge measures, mandatory recycling and re-use of water depending upon the category of ground water development of the area. NoC for infrastructure projects is accorded subject to recharge of runoff from entire project area.

Rehabilitation of dalits displaced by Polavaram dam

4316. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether dalits of Pydipaka have requested Government for land to vacate their houses for Polavaram dam;

(b) whether farm land has been identified for dalits at the rate of 'one acre for a family' to leave Pydipaka;

(c) whether Government has issued orders that officials of Polavaram Project Authority should not commit atrocities on dalits at Pydipaka; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Land acquisition was completed in the year 2007-08 and 2009 in Pydipaka village under Old Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The R&R benefits were paid to the Dalit Project Displaced Families of Pydipaka as per the G.O. No.68 I & CAD (P.W.L.A-IV R&R) Dept Dt. 08.04.2005. There is no provision in the above said R&R G.O. to provide one acre land for each Project Displaced Family. As per the provision laid down in G.O. No.68 Dt:08.04.2005, each Project Displaced Family has been provided house sites of 0.05 Acre each at their respective R&R colonies.

(c) and (d) No atrocities have been committed by the Polavaram Project Authority on dalits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। थावर चन्द गहलोत जी, क्या आपको अपना स्टेटमेंट ले करना है?

श्री थावर चंद्र गहलोत: जी हां, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप अपना स्टेटमेंट ले कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thaawar Chand Gehlot to lay the statement.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2016-17) पर विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सत्ताईसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

REGARDING REQUEST TO ADVANCE THE CONSIDERATION OF GOVERNMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Gehlot, what do you want to say?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज की कार्यसूची में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 है, लेकिन वह क्रम में अल्पकालिक चर्चा के बाद है।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, इसको अल्पकालिक चर्चा के बाद रखा गया है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, चूंकि मेरा एक संविधान संशोधन बिल लोक सभा में हैं, इसलिए मुझे अभी वहां जाना है। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि चूंकि इस बिल में कोई खास बात नहीं है, इसमें ओडिशा की एक जाति है, जो 79 पर दर्ज है, सबाखिया **...(व्यवधान)...** दो पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं, उनको जोड़ना है तथा पांडिचेरी की जगह पुडुचेरी दर्ज करना है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसको बिना चर्चा के पारित कर दिया जाए। **...(व्यवधान)....**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all! **...(Interruptions)...** I think, we can do it without discussion, just in two minutes. **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): No, no. It is not that easy. **...(Interruptions)...**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Mistryji, it is only a correction. **...(Interruptions)...** It is only a correction. **...(Interruptions)...** पांडिचेरी की जगह पुडुचेरी **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, even a small **...(Interruptions)...** In the same way, a small word was removed **...(Interruptions)...** An entire caste in the Kutch district of Gujarat has ceased to become tribal. **...(Interruptions)...** As a result, the entire **...(Interruptions)...** because, now, there are no tribals living there. So, we will have to find out why and what exactly you want to change. It is not that easy to make changes in a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. There should be a proper discussion on it before any change is made. **...(Interruptions)...** Simply because the Minister wants it, we cannot remove it like that.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, इस बिल का दायरा बहुत सीमित है और कोई controversy भी नहीं है। केवल शब्दों का सुधार है, पर्यायवाची शब्द जोड़ना है। **...(व्यवधान)**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That must be mentioned in the Constitution.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): इस तरह Constitution Amendment करने वाला बिल बिना discussion के कैसे पास हो सकता है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह Constitution Amendment Bill नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** इसमें सिर्फ (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश में संशोधन है, Constitution Amendment नहीं है। सर, Constitution Amendment लोक सभा में है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That must be mentioned in the Constitution.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill. Isn't it? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That must be mentioned in the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*.. They can't remove it by a notification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I got you, but the only thing is this. Let me explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But what is the hurry?

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*.....

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह सिर्फ suggestion है। आधार पर बाद में चर्चा कराई जा सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, my suggestion is that we will cross the bridge when it comes. Let us start discussion on Aadhaar, as scheduled.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Yes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let us not go into that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. I have no objection. But what I want to say is this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No, no. Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We have Short Duration Discussion. It will take at least three hours. After that, this Bill is slated. We had also decided that it can be passed. Since it is only a technical correction, it can be passed without discussion. So, he is only asking: why can't we do it now? After that, you will get more time for the Short Duration Discussion, without any hindrance. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Otherwise, this Bill will be hanging.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, that is not the justification. Heaven is not going to fall in three hours. What is the problem?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Either way also, the Heavens will not fall. The Heavens will not fall either way. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you give an honest advice.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, follow the sequence. Let us have Aadhaar first, and let us do that later.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, my humble suggestion is this. Let him move it. After that, the discussion will take place. Let him move only.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अभी सिर्फ हम move करने के लिए कह रहे हैं। बाद में चर्चा हो जाएगी, discussion हो जाएगा। Let him move only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You cannot change the sequence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: By moving it now, without much discussion, we have to pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Moving it' means, we will pass it after the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, then, we will postpone it.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ठीक है, सर।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Ministers are not present when Question Hour is there. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not there. Now, they want us to accommodate them. Why should we?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only give-and-take. The Opposition is not to oppose everything, and the Government is also not to agree to everything. It is only give-and-take. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, after the Short Duration Discussion on Aadhaar, we will have to take up both the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will take them up.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we have learnt a lot of things from them.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, Mistryji is a very, very experienced Parliamentarian. We also learn a lot of things from him. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, you may learn so many things, but use only those which are useful and beneficial to you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, Sir. That is not the justification. But, the Minister can't change the sequence.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Aadhaar — Its Implementation and implications

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we take up the Short Duration Discussion. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar has to initiate.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, could I speak for a few minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आज 'आधार' पर मित्रों ने सदन में चर्चा आरम्भ की है। इस बहस से बहुत कुछ हम भी जानेंगे और अपना उत्तर देंगे। एक बात मैं बहुत विनम्रता से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि आधार की शुरुआत उस समय की सरकार के द्वारा की गई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, let this come up during the discussion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I will take just two minutes. Can't you allow me even that? But, what is important is this. Now, there is a robust legislation for Aadhaar, which lays down the entire format as to how biometric shall be collected, how it shall be processed, how it shall be stored and under what terms and conditions, it can be used. As it will be unveiled, under the law, very simple things of information are sought to be taken, namely, a person's name, sex, date of birth, biometrics of the face, and fingerprint. With due regard, Sir, in law, it is given as to how it has to be processed. And, if anyone does an unauthorized use, the law clearly provides that he can be prosecuted and convicted for three years. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we are not school children here. ...**(Interruptions)**... We know what Aadhaar is. Let the discussion take place. The Minister can respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Minister can respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is treating us as if we are school children. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he is a very learned**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is useful, you take it. If it is not useful, you can ignore. No problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let him respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruption)**... Please. Please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Only two things, Sir. Aadhaar is linked with the Jan Dhan to provide direct subsidy to the account, direct benefit transfer. We have saved ₹ 50,000 crores which used to be taken by**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I object. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is preempting the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let us have the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Why are you having impatience? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am concluding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It may be useful to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am concluding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It may be useful to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not useful. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not to you who is well versed but, maybe, to some others who ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, these are misleading numbers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can question that. When you speak, you can say, it is misleading. No problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... No problem. He is a Minister. He can say.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Lastly, Sir, the World Bank and the UN Body have clearly stated that the extraordinary technological innovation of India needs to be followed by the world. Surely, they started it. We have no problem. But if after improvement it is throwing results, that benefit ought to be considered objectively. That is what I wanted to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It may be useful to some; it may not be useful to you. No matter. He is a Minister. He only tried to give some information. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, thank you for permitting me to initiate this discussion on Aadhaar. I think, it is a long overdue discussion, and I will start with referring to a recent Press interview by the ex-Chairman of UIDAI who referred to all critiques of Aadhaar as ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should finish in 15 minutes.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is initiating the discussion. He should get a little more time.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am making a reference to an

interview recently in the media where the former Chairman of the UIDAI referred to those who were criticizing Aadhaar as ‘hand-waivers’ and ‘colonizer’. I would draw the attention of the Minister to that interview and I would clarify that neither am I a hand-waiver nor am I a colonizer. My views on Aadhaar have been remarkably consistent since 2010 when I have raised issues relating to Aadhaar flaws and its weak architecture, and most of those issues are coming true today.

Sir, let me start by first acknowledging the sharp difference in the approach of the current Government *vis-à-vis* the UPA Government. The UPA Government spent thousands of crores on Aadhaar with no debate inside or outside Parliament, no legislative backing for it and, most importantly, Sir, there was not one word uttered during UPA on the legal accountability for the authenticity of this biometric database. As a result, Sir, thousands of crores of public money was spent on creating a biometric database which conducted very poor verification of identities and did not and still does not have any details of citizenship. The only time Aadhaar was scrutinized, Sir, was by the Standing Committee on Finance of which I was a Member, and the Standing Committee rightly concluded that this database was going to be ineffective even for the purposes of directing subsidies and recommended that it must be merged with the National Population Register.

Sir, this Government inherited this unverified database and instead of throwing it out and wasting public money, it moved to address its shortcomings. It brought the Aadhaar Bill, as the Minister mentioned, repositioned it as a subsidy-delivery platform and encouraged parliamentary debate. It has developed a strategy to use Aadhaar and other tools to launch a sharp attack on the vexed and cursed problem of leakages, ghost and fraudulent claimants to public subsidies. It has addressed the issue of lack of verification and fake entries by making UIDAI statutorily responsible for verifying the entries through Section 3.3 of the Act. But, Sir, this is where the problem starts and that is why, Sir, I will raise three quick issues.

The first issue is the use of Aadhaar as a broader identification in the context of the following, and I would draw the Minister’s attention to this. The Act was passed in 2016 and before 2016, hundred crore entries were in the Aadhaar database. That does not come under Section 3.3. Who was responsible for verifying these hundred crore entries before it is used as an identity for elections, bank accounts and for entering airports through the CISF? Please tell us how Aadhaar entries that were poorly verified during the period between 2010 and 2016 could be used in a plastic cover, forged for ₹ 40 in Palika Bazar and used for access to airports. Please tell us how the same unverified Aadhaar database can be used as the sole KYC for opening bank accounts outside the Jan Dhan Yojana. When there is clear

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

evidence all over of fake Aadhaars before 2016, what safeguards has UIDAI taken before Aadhaar is being permitted to be used as an identification beyond delivering subsidies and benefits?

Sir, these are the questions that need to be answered either by the Minister here or at some other forum.

Sir, the question of rampant fake Aadhaar entries is a real one and it is a direct consequence of the sloppy way in which this database was built. Sir, the Aadhaar Act was passed in 2016; Section 3.3 makes it the responsibility of the UIDAI to issue Aadhaar numbers only after verification. The Minister and the Government must know that between 2010 and 2014, there were over 60 crore enrollees and, between 2014 and 2016, 40 crores. That means, before the Act and before Section 3.3 came into effect, there were 100 crore Aadhaar enrollees in the database.

Sir, this question is still relevant; what has the UIADI done since 2016, when the Act was passed, to ensure that Section 3.3 has been complied with for all Aadhaar entries prior to 2016? As far as I know, there has been no disclosure, or audit reports of UIDAI or Aadhaar, and no prosecution of any enrolment agencies that have created these fakes. So, Sir, the long and short of it is simple; Aadhaar remains, to a large extent, an unverified database, which has crores of biometrics, with no one to certify if the name or ID against the biometric is correct. There is a simple rule for databases — its only as good as what you put in.

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister here. This is compounded by the fact that all Government departments and agencies seeking to use Aadhaar are taking shelter under Sections 3.3 and 4.3 of the Act, creating the perception that UIDAI stands guarantee for the authenticity of Aadhaar. This is a very important issue, because most Government departments today are washing their hands off their notifications by taking refuge under Section 3.3, saying that the UIADI has verified Aadhaar and, therefore, they can, if necessary, be blissfully unaware or unconcerned about the existence of fake and ghost entries.

Sir, even the Minister is aware of the existence of fake Aadhaar entries, including the most recent case of two Pakistani spies being caught with Aadhaar cards in fake names, but with their biometrics. So, it was their biometric but with a fake name. So, what would the Minister want us to do when there are future instances of fake IDs in Aadhaar? Should we go to court, and whom should we sue? If this results in a terror attack, whom should the families of those future victims approach? Should they approach the UIADI? There are solutions to this, but to develop these

solutions, we need to first accept that there are problems, that there is a large number of unverified, fake entries in the Aadhaar database. So, if Sections 3.3 and 4.3, both, are to be truly delivered by UIDAI, the problems of ghost and fake entries in Aadhaar will need to be squarely addressed through an audit, a cleanup or a gradual re-verification of the database. This is unavoidable, Sir. Ignoring it is unacceptable in the interest of the country.

Sir, I now move to another issue, which is to deliver better public subsidies. There has been a debate about ‘mandatory’ and ‘non-mandatory’. I think this is a misplaced debate, because it really is an issue of exclusion and non-exclusion. I believe, Sir, that Aadhaar can be and must be developed into the gateway to deliver subsidies, because the poor and the needy are the ones that are suffering from leakages in subsidies. So, I personally don’t subscribe to the view that there is anything against Aadhaar being made mandatory. But Aadhaar should be made mandatory after ensuring that making it mandatory does not mean exclusion of any poor and needy from subsidies or services that the Government provides. So, a roadmap to ensuring non-exclusion is important, with some pre-determined conditions precedent before Aadhaar can be made mandatory. Sir, many Government Departments are issuing rules, right, left and centre, which are being interpreted as being mandatory or non-mandatory. Even I have asked a question in Parliament of the HRD Ministry where their answer to the question is contradicting their own notification. So, this confusion, in my humble opinion, Sir, is being created by regulations of the UIDAI, specifically Regulation 12 (Enrollment and Update) that seems to encourage a breach of Section 7 of the Act. A lot of the problem around Aadhaar can be placed squarely at the doorstep of the UIDAI’s vague regulations and lack of clear guidelines on the use of Aadhaar. Proper oversight of UIDAI is lacking. I would urge the Minister to create a structure where the UIDAI’s regulations and guidelines are subject to much more stringent oversight. I may even suggest, Sir, that there may be a Parliamentary Standing Committee on the issue of national identity. Sir, the third issue is the issue of data integrity and the broader issue of privacy and that, Sir, has taken on some form of a debate and discussion. As more and more people have become aware of Aadhaar and its expansion to new areas, more and more concerns about its design, operation and misuse have surfaced. Sir, these are legitimate concerns and so to call these concerns hand-waving colonizing, and to deny it we must accept that these are natural consequences of digitization of our economy and digitization of the country. Some are legitimate concerns and many are caused by lack of understanding and lack of communication and transparency by UIDAI. The concerns of a surveillance State are, Sir, completely misplaced if the Minister in the Government can articulate your safety measures that are being put

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into place to prevent misuse. Surveillance only comes out of misuse of information and data within institutions and Government. Sir, we have in this House many, many months ago, the issue of the Leader of the House's call records being leaked. We have discussed in this House many months ago call tapping. These are all signs of misuse by people within the system of powers that are given to them and that is a legitimate concern even in the case of Aadhaar and any of these large databases of the Government that they create. There was some discussion about this earlier, Sir, and my senior colleague Mr. Chidambaram tried to raise it. But, I don't think he presented it right. This is not an issue of hacking. This is an issue, Sir, of the rights of the users whose data is in the database and the reciprocal accountability of those who collect and store and provide access to these data. Sir, the Aadhaar Act — with great respect, because I participated in the debate and I said it even then — places no accountability on UIDAI as an institution to protect the database and the personal information that users and consumers provided. While there are Section 3 and Chapter VI lay responsibility for verification and protection on UIDAI, despite such mandatory and substantive provisions laying out the requirement of verification, the Aadhaar Act and the regulations made thereunder remain silent on the liability of the UIDAI, or its personnel, in the case of non-compliance, contravention or violation of such provisions. And this is very important. On one hand, if the Minister wants to use his database as the gold standard identity for access to sensitive areas, or for entering the financial system, if the entry correspondingly is unverified, is fake or fraudulent, who is responsible? This is the question that the Government must answer. This is a legitimate question that needs to be answered. Sir, I just want the Minister and the Government to be aware of this that there are several thousands and thousands of cases of data breaches and misuse but none being followed through with prosecution. Aadhaar Numbers are available for ₹ 2 per entry. I can give as many as the Minister wants. The recent fiasco of E-KYC where many entities accessing Aadhaar were storing and reusing data without permission is also widely known. Sir, there has to be institutional and legal reform for this. I am not against Aadhaar. I completely support what the Government is attempting to do and creating a digital eco-system to make sure public services and subsidies delivered better and more effectively. But we must understand the consequences of allowing some of the mistakes that have been put into place in the past unaddressed. Sir, on the broader issue of privacy, I have heard, with great interest, to some of my colleagues who earlier spoke in the Parliament about the issues of privacy. It is both, a broader and a more important issue, that goes beyond Aadhaar. It raises legitimate questions about the role and the responsibility of the State, or other agencies, that are custodians of our digital footprints at the time of rapid digitization of our lives and economies. The

Leader of the House himself also had conceded, during the Aadhaar debate, that he believed that privacy is a fundamental right, even without waiting for the Supreme Court to opine on the PIL, to which I was also a party. ...(*Time bell rings*)... I will just take two more minutes.

The current protections to the consumers and the citizens under both, Aadhaar Act and IT Act, are skewed in favour of those who hold the data and places an extraordinary burden on the individual or the user to get justice. I would encourage the Government to enter into this discussion because many people are concerned about this. It is better for the Government to initiate it rather than have the Courts step in. I had similarly urged the UPA Government to have a debate on Section 66. They ignored me and finally, it took a Supreme Court petition, to which I was also a party, to strike down that provision in the law.

Sir, as the world's largest democracy and soon, perhaps, the world's leading digital democracy, we must take an enlightened and global lead in showing how we can balance our citizens' rights to privacy and our national security considerations. I have heard the Minister say that there are enough safeguards in the IT and Aadhaar Acts. With great respect to him, Sir, I would like to say that he is wrong. If he believes that, I would gently point out to him that he is in the minority. We need to have a discussion on this and not to take a rigid position. I would urge him to show the confidence and leadership towards this. The people of our country, especially the youth, deserve this.

Sir, let me end by saying that constant change is normal in the digital world. These kinds of debates will help the Government and the Parliament keep reviewing and adapting to these changes and challenges. I request the Government again to consider the views expressed here today carefully. The risk and problems that I have outlined are real and will need to be addressed, preferably by the Government.

There is a real need to be adaptive and changing, especially in the case of evolving Aadhaar from an unverified biometric database into a robust, reliable and authentic National Identify Platform. Thank you, Sir, and Jai Hind.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me start by mentioning two facts which need not be contested, and the first fact was put forward by the hon. Minister that the Aadhaar UID initiative was created and taken forward initially by the UPA Government. The first Aadhaar number was given to Ranjana Sonawne in Tembhli village of Nandurbar District on the 29th September, 2010. Sir, that is not what we are discussing today. We know that it was the UPA Government, of which Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, that conceived Aadhaar, that laid the

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foundations of Aadhaar, which is now being taken forward. The second thing, that also needs not be contested, is that when Aadhaar was conceived, when Aadhaar was being implemented, there was opposition from those who are in power today. There was opposition from the current Prime Minister; there was opposition from the current Finance Minister; and, on the 24th of May, 2012, there was opposition from the General Secretary and Chief Spokesperson of the BJP, who is the current hon. Minister for IT and Law. All this is history. I don't need to go into it. This is all available that those, who were sitting here, opposed the UID Aadhaar initiative when it was launched, but now, those very votaries, who were against Aadhaar, are embarking on an aggressive expansion of Aadhaar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you should be happy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, whether I am happy or not, I want to raise some issues which are causing great concern to me. I was present at the conception of Aadhaar. I played an important role in bringing Aadhaar to where it is today. But as somebody who knows the ins and outs of Aadhaar, there are two issues that bother me and that is why, we are having this discussion today.

The first issue is a whole set of legal issues, and it is my contention that the current stand of the Government is in violation of successive Supreme Court orders. The second issue is the implementation issue and it is my contention, and, I will show it with facts and figures. As Mr. Chandrasekhar mentioned, Aadhaar is becoming an instrument of exclusion, it is not becoming an instrument of identity but it is actually becoming an instrument of exclusion, and, I will show it with examples of PDS, examples of old-age pensions, and examples of MGNREGA. These are the two broad issues that I want to deal with. First is the legal issue and the second is the implementation issue.

Sir, the Minister is also the Minister of Law and Justice. So, I am very, very happy that he will be able to respond to what I say in a much more informed manner than I can put forth because I am not a lawyer. I only read Supreme Court judgements and there are three Supreme Court judgements, two of which were given in 2015 and one was given in 2016, which clearly define where Aadhaar can be used. These are PDS, distribution of cooking gas, distribution of kerosene, MGNREGA, scholarships and old-age pensions. These are Supreme Court decisions or orders; not oral observations. These are actual orders of the Supreme Court, which clearly define — not in one judgement but in three judgements given in the last two years — as to where Aadhaar can be used, and, where Aadhaar must be used, not mandatorily, but where Aadhaar must be used giving the beneficiary an option.

Unfortunately, Sir, the option of this Government is to hold a pistol on my head and ask, "Do you have an Aadhaar number"? And, if I say, 'no', then, it says, "Go and get yourself an Aadhaar number". The alternative cannot be, "Go and get yourself an Aadhaar number". The alternative has to be something more substantive. So, the first question, which I would like to put to the hon. Minister of Law is: Isn't he aware of the fact that there are three...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, kindly clarify my status in this debate. Is it as the Minister of Information Technology or Minister of Law?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This discussion is on the information technology. So, will be yours.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has a double role today. Sir, isn't he aware that the Government is in gross violation of successive Supreme Court orders, which delineate very specifically as to where Aadhaar must be used; where Aadhaar must be used in a non-coercive, non-mandatory manner?

But my major concern, Sir, is on implementation issues. How Aadhaar is being used to exclude people from the schemes which are designed for them. Let me start with the point that the Minister made right at the beginning on savings.

Sir, day-before-yesterday, there was a question asked by Mr. Derek O'Brien in Rajya Sabha. This question was on the ghost beneficiaries under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme through Aadhaar, and, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad answered this question. Sir, he gave a total of ₹ 49,000 crore savings, and, this is the number that he gave. He gave a figure of ₹ 50,000 crore savings on account of the Direct Benefit Transfer system through Aadhaar. Sir, these numbers are highly suspect; these numbers are highly questionable. Why do I say this? I have the CAG Report and, Sir, I invite the hon. Minister's attention to the CAG Report. This CAG Report, which was submitted in March last year, debunked the entire idea that the Government saved thirty thousand crores of rupees on account of Direct Benefit Transfer or Aadhaar in the LPG distribution scheme. And, what does the CAG Report say? Sir, I mention the CAG Report because the CAG Report played a very important role in their migration from this side to that side. Therefore, I need to bring to their attention what their own gospel said on DBT and Aadhaar. Sir, 92 per cent — and this is what the CAG is saying, — of the savings is because of a fall in oil prices. It has nothing to do with Aadhaar; it has nothing to do with Direct Benefit Transfer. It has all to do with the decline in international oil prices. Sir, 92 per cent of the savings in LPG subsidy, which the Minister has answered in response to a question

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from Mr. Derek O'Brien, is not on account of Aadhaar, is not on account of DBT, but is on account of a fall in international oil prices. Similarly, he claims a lot of savings in food and public distribution. Sir, long before Aadhaar came into being, many States were weeding out bogus ration cards. West Bengal did it; Karnataka did it; Tamil Nadu did it; Bihar did it; Gujarat did it. State after State was weeding out bogus ration cards and the saving because of that is now being attributed to Aadhaar and DBT. The point I want to make is, hon. Minister, you must have had some savings. I am not denying that. But to say that you have saved ₹ 50,000 crores in a space of 15 months is mind-boggling, and in my view, goes contrary to all facts, to all evidence as an example of which I have given to you on the CAG Report on LPG subsidy.

Sir, there are three programmes on which maximum exclusion is taking place today on account of Aadhaar. It is not the hon. Minister's fault. This is a collective responsibility. And I will use one word that is very commonly used by spokesmen of the Government. I don't like the word, but I would like to use that word, 'ecosystem'. Now, everybody has become an expert on 'ecosystem'. In fact, one Minister answered a question in Parliament some days ago where he used the word 'ecosystem' twenty times in a space of two-and-a-half minutes. Sir, this Aadhaar ecosystem is leading to significant exclusion in PDS, in Mahatama Gandhi NREGA and in Old-Age Pension scheme. Let me give you some numbers.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): And that accounts for some of the savings too.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Exactly; I am coming to that point. Sir, let me start with talking about PDS. What is happening in the PDS reforms? I will take Rajasthan. I am so happy that the Minister of State who is sitting behind the Minister is from Rajasthan. He knows much of what I will have to say. Sir, there is a website of the Rajasthan Food Department. In Rajasthan, biometric identification has become mandatory for drawing your rations. Rajasthan is the first State to make mandatory biometric identification for drawing your rations. Now, what does this website show, Sir? I went to this website day before yesterday. This is a website of the Food and Civil Supplies Department of the Government of Rajasthan. It is not my numbers. What it shows is that in the month of March, 2017, last month, out of one crore ration card holders in Rajasthan, 74 lakhs drew their wheat ration. What does this mean? It means that 26 per cent of the households who could draw wheat are not drawing wheat. That is exclusion, Mr. Minister, and that is the savings that is there in the answer that you have given to Mr. Derek O'Brien. I will place these papers

on the Table of the House. I gladly share them with you because these are not my papers. This is the Government of Rajasthan's own estimate that in the month of March, 2017 — I am not blaming you, Mr. Minister; I am blaming the ecosystem — out of one crore ration card holders in Rajasthan, only 74 lakhs have been able to draw wheat. Now, is this an occurrence of one month alone? No. In December, it was 26 per cent; in November, 27 per cent; in October, 29 per cent. Month after month after month, at least, twenty-five per cent of those, who are entitled to draw wheat based on their ration cards, are not drawing wheat because of some error or the other in the Aadhaar ecosystem.

Sir, you go to any website; I went to the Andhra Pradesh Government's website. Andhra Pradesh is also making biometrics compulsory for food distribution. There are fifty different types of errors, Mr. Minister. Not one error. Not two. There are fifty different types of errors by which you can deprive a ration card holder of his or her entitlement. And this is what is happening in State after State. I gave you the example of Rajasthan.

Economic and Political Weekly, a very respected journal, has just published a survey of the experience of biometrics in Hyderabad City, not in rural areas but in urban areas of Hyderabad. And here also, twenty per cent exclusion is taking place because of the insistence on biometrics.

Sir, there are two types of biometrics. You can have local biometrics. Or you can have central server biometrics. We are talking here about making central server biometrics, the Aadhaar-based biometrics, compulsory. Mr. Minister, my point to you is this. And I don't expect an answer from you today on this. But this is something that the Government should be worried about. The people who have ration cards and who have entitlements are not getting their entitlements because of fifty different types of errors in authentication. And you don't authenticate once. You authenticate repeatedly. It is not done once a year. Every time you draw your ration, you authenticate it. So, I would request you to have a dialogue with your colleagues and see the damage that is being caused in State after State, particularly in the States that I have mentioned to you, by excluding people from their entitlements as far as the PDS is concerned.

Sir, let me talk about the Old Age Pension. Let me again take the example of Rajasthan. I took Rajasthan because I knew that P.P. Chaudharyji would be sitting here when I speak and he will be able to respond to some of these concerns. There are 54,00,000 beneficiaries who are entitled to Old Age Pension in Rajasthan. There are the disabled, the elderly or the widows under the National Social Assistance Programme of the Government. Sir, 54,00,000 people can draw pensions. The Rajasthan

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Government has deleted 10,00,000 people. And that is your savings, Mr. Minister. Mr. Derek O'Brien's question on savings on pension is because you have deleted 10,00,000 people. I was wondering whether this is actually true. Then I went and investigated this further. And I will give you one example, just one example, which you can countercheck.

There is a block called Bhim Block in Rajsamand District of Rajasthan. In this Bhim Block of Rajsamand District, roughly 3,000 pensioners' names were deleted. When pressure was put on the administration saying that these are the people whose names should not be deleted and that they are actually alive, they are not fake and they are not duplicate, out of these 3,000 names, roughly 1,500 names have been restored to life. They have become once again beneficiaries of the old-age pension scheme. What does it mean? It again means that in old-age pension, you are excluding people, who are entitled to old-age pension, by making Aadhaar mandatory. I know you will say that it is not mandatory. But, it is compulsorily mandatorily voluntary. It is compulsorily mandatorily voluntary. I agree. What you say is, "Oh! You don't have Aadhaar for your mid-day meal scheme. We will give you mid-day meals. Go and register for an Aadhaar." That is your conception of having an alternative. I think what has happened in the old-age programme replicates what has happened in the PDS, where a very substantial number of beneficiaries – 20 per cent or 25 per cent – are being excluded. Sir, I must say one thing that in India we always talk in terms of percentages. Oh! We have an error rate of only one per cent. But, Sir, in India, one per cent is ten million. It is a large number. We should talk in terms of absolute numbers. So, when I say that 25 per cent families have been excluded, it means 25 lakh families have been excluded from drawing their wheat because of making Aadhaar biometric compulsory or insisting on it repeatedly. Sir, let me now turn to the third social welfare programme. In fact, I have one more point on PDS, to which I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention. Sir, there is a great fascination that we should substitute cash transfers for PDS. We should not give rice and wheat; we should give cash. This is a theology that was built up. It was built up during our time. It has been built up even now during your time. It is a theology which I objected to many years ago and I will continue to object. Sir, I have just got access to a survey that was commissioned by NITI Aayog – not by me or any other but by the Government itself. This is called Process Monitoring of Direct Benefit Transfer in the PDS. This is a survey done for NITI Aayog in Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, where the first experiment for substituting PDS by cash transfer was started and what it shows is, less than 60 per cent of the cash is reaching the beneficiaries and that the cost of the Direct

Benefit Transfer is more than the cost of the PDS. It costs the beneficiary more to access the PDS through Direct Cash Transfer than the commodity itself. Now, I would gladly share this Report with you. It is your Report, commissioned by your Department. Unfortunately, it is not made public and is not available. But, I have got access to it and it shows very clearly that cash transfer has not worked. It is not working in Puducherry; it is not working in Chandigarh. It is working marginally better in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, but please look into this before you expand cash transfer on a national scale.

Sir, I will take just a couple of minutes more. Finally, Sir, there is the issue of MNREGA. Now, here also, Mr. Minister, it is not your fault. It is the fault of the Aadhaar ecosystem. Because of the pressure that you must have 100 per cent seeding and because of this pressure of targets that 100 per cent seeding must be met, what is happening is that workers are being denied their wages on time. What sterilisation was to the Emergency, Aadhaar seeding is becoming to your Government. It is a target-oriented approach, 100 per cent seeding in every programme. For example, in MNREGA, 100 per cent seeding; in PDS, 100 per cent seeding; in scholarships, 100 per cent seeding. How you do the seeding is irrelevant but you must have this seeding. Now, what has happened Mr. Minister, and I have here evidence from Chitradurga District in Karnataka, which, I will gladly share with you where ₹ 10-15 crores of wages have not been paid on time because local level functionaries are going around doing 100 per cent seeding. That is all that is happening on the ground - a mad rush to seed. And the net result, Mr. Minister, those who cannot seed, you exclude and those you exclude, you include in your answer to Mr. Derek O'Brien as savings. No wonder you are showing huge savings because you have excluded huge numbers of people. Those are real people. Those are not fake people. Those are not duplicate people. Those are not foreign nationals. Those are people who have legitimate claims on old-age pensions, on PDS, on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. So the short point, Mr. Minister, on the implementation is that the UPA never conceived of Aadhaar as an instrument of exclusion. I give you the benefit of doubt. You also may not conceive of it as an instrument of exclusion. However, in actual practice, it is becoming an instrument of exclusion. It is not 1 per cent, it is not 2 per cent, it is 25 per cent and above in food, in pensions, and, as I mentioned to you, in terms of non-payment of wages in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. And Mr. Minister, I fail to understand what the logic of making Aadhaar mandatory for mid day meals is. Is it our case that fraudulent children are being fed? I mean, there could be quantity fraud in schools, not identity fraud. If there is quantity fraud, catch the school teacher, catch the administrator. Why are you catching the children? Then, when there is public pressure put on you, you say it is not mandatory as long as you have gone

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and applied for it. It is as good as mandatory. So, you are not giving anybody a choice. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Time bell rings)... last March, we passed the Aadhaar Bill. It came to the Rajya Sabha. Because the Finance Minister, to use Mr. O'Brien's colourful language, was wearing the '110' jersey, he declared the Aadhaar Bill as a Money Bill. The hon. Minister is a very noted Constitutional lawyer. Article 110 says 'only'. However, in the last 15 months, it is anything but 'only'. You are using it for everything. You are using it, now I am told, even for buying an air ticket. For flying, you need an Aadhaar number. So it is not only for welfare. If it was only for welfare, I can agree it was a Money Bill. However, you brought it as a Money Bill. I moved five amendments to the Bill. Rajya Sabha approved those amendments. Of course, they were negatived in the Lok Sabha. I would urge you, Mr. Minister, to revisit those amendments. I am willing to grant you, that, in some respects, your Bill was better than our Bill. But, in some respects, our Bill was better than your Bill, and you have to grant us that. But I am not here to score points because as I said history is history. You opposed it, when you were here. Now, you are supporting it, all power to you. As somebody said a couple of days ago, कि बच्चा तो आपने पैदा किया। हां, यह बात सही है कि बच्चा हमने पैदा किया, लेकिन बच्चे को भस्मासुर आप बना रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

श्री जयराम रमेश: और इससे बचने के लिए मैंने ये आशंकाएं जताई हैं। मेरी यह चिंता है, आप इसका जवाब दीजिए। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी लम्बित है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इसके कई petitions हैं, Money Bill के petitions हैं, privacy के बारे में petitions हैं। But I hope at some stage — I don't want to say anything on the Supreme Court — the Supreme Court also would bring finality to this debate so that we can move forward, and we have an Aadhaar which is consistent with the best practices in security, in technology, in transparency, in privacy but, above all, does not end up doing what it is today. ...(Time bell rings)... जो लाभार्थी हैं, उन्हें उनका हक नहीं मिल रहा है और इसका एक ही कारण है और वह है "आधार"। 'आधार', 'निराधार' बन गया है। मंत्री जी, इससे बिचए, शुक्रिया।

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, whenever my colleague from the Opposition Benches, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, speaks, I normally listen to his speech with rapt attention because, more often than not, it is very educative and I have the experience of it. I also regard and respect him deeply for his experience and for his intelligence and there are learnings as well. Today, for example, I learnt that having scored several brownie points during the speech, how he concluded while saying, "I don't want to score any point." That is also an art and I must give credit for this particular thing to Shri Jairam Ramesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is also a scoring point.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Yes, of course. *...(Interruptions)...* This is learning for me, Sir, as I am a new Member here. He has scored brownie points all through his speech and later on he said, "No, no, I don't want to score any point." It is an art. Sir, I was wondering for how long our Members from the Opposition Benches are going to indulge in nostalgia. Every time, they keep on saying, "Oh, this was brought by us". It is true that the Aadhaar card was introduced by them but I would have been happy had they also referred to the efforts of.... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nostalgia is a happy feeling. It is a happy feeling. You should accept that.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: I know but it is not always one-sided. I would have been happier if he had been candidly given the credit for the origin of the concept to Shri Lal Krishna Advani because when he was the Home Minister, he had introduced the idea of Multipurpose National Identity Cards. But, of course, you are bound to forget because whatever the good work that had been done by Atalji and Advaniji, you kept on forgetting. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am willing to accept it that Mr. Advani's card was proof of citizenship while Aadhaar is a proof of identity. *...(Interruptions)...* These are two separate things.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: It would have been better had you referred it to them. Sir, the limited point that I am trying to make is.... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, if it was Advaniji's concept, then, why did you oppose when you were in Opposition? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, I will explain... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the Standing Committee was headed by Shri Yashwant Sinha and I invited them to the Planning Commission to explain about Aadhaar. They were opposing it constantly and consistently that it is an anti-national programme. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji was the Planning Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि nostalgia के साथ-साथ our Members from Opposition Benches *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He was a very, very distinguished Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

3.00 P.M.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, पार्लियामेंट में 'आधार' से संबंधित सारे जवाब मैं ही देता था।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, you will have to give me extra time.
...(Interruptions)... सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि nostalgia के साथ-साथ हमारे जो Opposition के मित्र हैं, वे politics of paranoia में भी indulge कर रहे हैं। एक आतंक का वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि न जाने इससे क्या होगा? इसके लिए compulsory, mandatory और बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे शब्दों का प्रयोग कर के जयराम रमेश जी ने इसका वर्णन किया। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के politics of paranoia में indulge करना, उसी के आधार पर चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाना, इससे न देश का हित है, न जनता का हित है और न किसी राजनीतिक दल का हित है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि कुल मिलाकर हमें जो आधार का विषय है, उस पर काफी objectively और एक दृष्टि से academically इस पर discussion करना चाहिए। मुझे प्रसन्नता और खुशी होती, यदि इसी तरह का एक सूत्र हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्यों द्वारा चलाया जाता।

उपसभापति महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में न केवल भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या है, बल्कि सुरक्षा के भी बहुत सारे प्रश्न हैं। Open borders हैं, घुसपैठ की समस्या है। मैंने परसों एक सवाल पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान से जो टूरिस्ट्स हमारे देश में आते हैं, उनमें से कितने लोग वीजा समाप्त होने के बाद भी कितने यहां रुकते हैं, तो मुझे सरकार की ओर से answer दिया गया, उससे ध्यान में आया कि लगभग एक-तिहाई लोग यहीं पर रुकते हैं और पता नहीं फिर वे कहां चले जाते हैं।

तो ये इश्यूज हैं and we just cannot unsee all these issues and, therefore, there was, certainly, a need for some kind of an identity card. First of all, Advaniji mooted the idea and later on, the United Progressive Alliance also worked on it and then, we got what is now known as Aadhaar.

उपसभापति जी, हम यह भी जानते हैं कि श्री नंदन नीलेकणि और उनके सहयोगियों ने इस विषय में काफी कुछ मेहनत की, काम किया और अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय दिया, मगर उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार यहां पर स्थापित हुई, उस सरकार ने भी इस संकल्पना को governance के context में और अधिक बल देने की पुरजोर कोशिश की। हम जानते हैं कि इस सरकार के सत्ता सम्भालने के पहले लगभग 60 करोड़ के करीब लोगों को आधार कार्ड वितरित किये गये थे, मगर उसके बाद पूरी सरकार के अन्दर जिस तरीके का एक नया वर्क कल्चर बना है, एक कार्यसंस्कृति का विकसन हुआ है, एक target-oriented काम करने की पद्धति, काम का हिसाब मांगने का एक तरीका जो बना है, उसके कारण लगभग शत-प्रतिशत का इजाफा हुआ। आज हम लगभग 115 करोड़ तक पहुँचे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हम सब के लिए एक अभिमान का विषय होना चाहिए। इस गति से हम इस पूरी आधार योजना को आगे ले जा रहे हैं।

हमारे विपक्ष के नेता, सारे सदस्य, यह भी जानते हैं कि इसके पहले जो आधार कार्ड आया था, जो यूपीए के कार्यकाल में बना, उसका कोई कानूनन आधार नहीं था, यद्यपि प्रक्रिया या

चिन्तन वहां से शुरू हुआ था, मगर मिला नहीं था। उसके बाद यशवंत सिन्हा जी के नेतृत्व में एक समिति बनी, समिति ने काम किया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस विषय में कुछ और रूनिंग्स दीं, जिनका भी आधार लिया गया। उसके बाद एक दृष्टि से जो पहला वाला कार्ड था, उसमें जो मर्यादाएँ थीं, उनको लांगते हुए हम एक बेहतर योजना लाये, जिसको कानूनी जामा भी पहनाया गया और उसके बाद आधार एक्ट आया, जिसको 2016 में संसद ने मंजूरी दी। आज हम biometric का उपयोग करते हैं। हो सकता है कि उसके बारे में कुछ grievances होंगे और कुछ कमियाँ भी हो सकती हैं, मगर कुल मिलाकर throw the baby out with the bathwater, इस तरीके की मानसिकता हमारी न रहे, इस विषय में मैं स्वाभाविक रूप में आग्रह रखूँगा।

उपसभापति जी, हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इसके क्रियान्वयन का जो विस्तार विगत लगभग ढाई-पौने तीन सालों में हुआ है, extension of application and that too, under the recommendations, the advice of the Supreme Court, जिसमें मनरेगा में इसे लागू किया गया, स्कॉलरशिप में लागू किया गया, पीडीएस में लागू किया गया और पेंशन में भी लागू किया गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसको हमें उस नज़रिये से भी देखना चाहिए कि भारत में, एक दृष्टि से पूरे समाज में, मैं केवल governance के संदर्भ में यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ, there is also a very grave crisis of authenticity. यह पूरे समाज में है। लोग बोलते हैं, तब क्या बोलते हैं, ध्यान में नहीं आता। वे बात एक बोलते हैं, करते हैं- दूसरा। उपसभापति जी, हमने यूपीए के कार्यकाल में देखा। हमने यह भी देखा कि सत्ता एक जगह थी, कुर्सी पर कोई बैठा था, निर्णय कहीं लिये जाते थे और उनकी घोषणा कोई और लोग करते थे। तो इस देश में authenticity का crisis तो Governance में भी एक अलग तरीके से देखा है, आप ही के कार्यकाल में देखा है। अभी इन सारे विषयों को आधार से जवाब मिलेगा, यह मेरा तर्क नहीं है, मगर कुल मिलाकर हमारे देश में authenticity को अगर governance में हमें restore करना है, तो ऐसी कोई योजना आवश्यक थी, जिसके बारे में मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्य भी निश्चित रूप में सहमत होंगे। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है— अभी जयराम रमेश जी काफी सारे कागज निकाल कर, वेबसाइट वगैरह का भी रेफरेंस दे रहे थे। मैं नहीं जानता कि उस विषय में वास्तव में राजस्थान या किसी राज्य के बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं। मगर मैं स्वाभाविक रूप में इस तथ्य की ओर भी सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बचत होती है, इसके विषय में स्वयं यूडीएआई के अधिकारियों ने भी काफी कुछ जानकारी general public के पास तक पहुँचाई है। उनका कहना है कि "Total savings coming to the Government coffer on account of leakages due to Aadhaar-based seeding was to the tune of Rs. 17,360 crores in the last five-and-a-half years". अभी इसमें आप केवल यह कहेंगे कि उसको वंचित रखा गया है, तो यह जरूरी नहीं है, क्योंकि यह वंचित रखने के कारण सेविंग नहीं होती, बल्कि सेविंग तब होती है, जब एक व्यक्ति के नाम से दो लोग उसका लाभ ले रहे हों या एक व्यक्ति दोबारा लाभ ले रहा हो, तब उसको सेविंग कहा जाता है। इसलिए उसको misinterpret करने की कोई कोशिश या दिग्भ्रमित करने की कोशिश, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसको हमें स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं इस ओर भी सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जयराम रमेश जी और बाकी सारे विद्वत्जन इसको मानेंगे कि कार्ड व्यक्ति को एक पहचान भी देता है। कितने सारे ऐसे लोग हैं, गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उपेक्षित लोग हैं, जिनको 'आधार' के कारण

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

एक पहचान मिली है और हम जानते हैं कि व्यक्ति की जिन्दगी में पहचान का बड़ा महत्व होता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उस दृष्टि से इस पहचान को, चाहे वह समाज के किसी भी वर्ग का हो, उसकी जो एक व्यक्ति के रूप में पहचान है, वह 'आधार' के कारण underscore होती है। अभी इसको कोई flimsy, कोई बहुत ही साधारण कारणों से विरोध करना और उसमें यह कहना... मैं बहुत ध्यान सुन रहा था, लेकिन कहीं privacy का विषय नहीं आया है। अब तक तो आया नहीं है, लेकिन सदन में और भी लोग बोलेंगे। आपने उसको रखा। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है, मगर मैं 2016 का जो कानून है, उसके चैप्टर VI और VII की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें privacy के protection के बारे में बहुत elaborate प्रावधान भी रखा गया है और किसी की पहचान चुराना, इसको भी कानूनन एक जुर्म कहा गया है, जो इस देश में पहली बार हुआ है। Thanks to the Aadhaar Act of 2016. इसलिए जिन्होंने अपने राज्य में कॉपीइंग को प्रोत्साहन दिया कि एक लड़का लिखता है, दूसरे किसी नाम से बैठता है और examination paper लिखता है, ऐसी गलत पद्धति से, इस तरीके का जो spurious system हमारे देश में रहा, उसके बारे में या तो अनदेखी की या उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्हें भी थोड़ा अंदर झाँक कर देखना चाहिए कि इसके कारण वाक्यी में जो गरीब हैं, उसको उसके लाभ से हम वंचित रख रहे हैं।

जब मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसका विरोध करने वाले कौन लोग हैं, वे क्यों विरोध करते हैं, किस कारण से विरोध करते हैं, तो जो सारे विरोध करते हैं, उन सबको मैं उसी ब्रश से पेंट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह कोई generalization नहीं है, but let us guard ourselves against the fact that there is a huge and strong ATM lobby which is against the implementation of the Aadhaar card. There is a strong PDS corruption lobby. You know how a large number of people are involved in the PDS corruption. They are also against the implementation of the Aadhaar card. There is a hawala lobby about which we have been knowing for years together. They are also reasonably against Aadhaar card.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): मैं आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। आप बुद्धिमान हैं, आप बहुत बड़ा ज्ञान दे रहे हैं, मगर इस तरह की बात कहना कि अगर कोई शंका है, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट कोई हवाला लॉबी और दूसरी लॉबी पर नहीं काम करता है। ये शंकाएं पहले..... इसके खिलाफ सबसे बड़ा अभियान कई सालों तक चलाया था और अप्रैल, 2014 में बेंगलुरु शहर में एक जनसभा में, चुनावी जनसभा में भारत के आज के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कहा था कि अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री बनूंगा, तो 'आधार' को scrap करूंगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे किसके कहने पर ऐसा कर रहे थे? उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था न?

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: 'आधार' को कानूनन आधार नहीं है, हम इस व्यवस्था को scrap करेंगे, उसको हम आधार देंगे, यह उनका तर्क है। यह आप समझ लीजिए।

मैं आपको इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे कोई लंबा भाषण देने की शायद आवश्यकता नहीं है, मगर इसको किसी से deprive करने की, किसी को वंचित रखने की सरकार की कोई कल्पना नहीं है। हमारे कई विद्वत्जन जानते हैं, विद्यमान सदस्य लोग भी जानते हैं कि एक जमाना था,

जब जिन्होंने इसको गेम चेंजर कहा था और अब चेंज आ रहा है, तो हम उसके विरोध में खड़े दिखाई दे रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह कोई बुद्धिमानी नहीं है। शायद इसकी जानकारी होगी भी कि सरकार ने विगत साल भर के अंदर इस विषय में लगभग 80 नोटिफिकेशनस इश्यू किए हैं, जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि enrolment के सिवाय भी बेनिफिट दिए जा सकते हैं, मगर हम enrolment का आग्रह जरूर करेंगे, क्योंकि अगर यह नहीं होगा, तो यह व्यवस्था विकसित नहीं होगी। जब तक आप आग्रह नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह 'आधार' की व्यवस्था विकसित नहीं हो पाएगी। अगर इसको विकसित करना है, तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उसके enrolment का आग्रह रखना चाहिए। मगर केवल enrolment नहीं है, इसके कारण किसी को उसके लाभ से वंचित रखना, यह सरकार का कतई उद्देश्य नहीं था, आगे भी नहीं रहेगा, इसके बारे में हमें आश्वस्त रहना चाहिए।

सर, मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जैसे पैन कार्ड में भी यह व्यवस्था नहीं है, वह तो अलग मंत्रालय का विषय है, मगर जो महिला शादी के बाद नए घर में जाती है, उसको दोनों नाम अपने 'आधार' कार्ड पर रखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि महिला के लिए दोनों identities महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं। केवल इतना ही नहीं, आज कई लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि अपने पिता के साथ अपनी माता का भी नाम मैं रखना चाहूंगा। जैसे मेरी माता का नाम सुधा है, तो मैं अपना नाम विनय सुधा प्रभाकर सहस्रबुद्धे रखना चाहूंगा। अगर आप इसकी भी अनुमति देंगे कि मिडल नेम में दो नाम, माता और पिता, हो, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि कुल मिला कर gender justice और उस दृष्टि से भी इस विषय में स्वाभाविक रूप से हम कुछ कर पाएंगे।

मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि इसको हम लोक-लुभावन बातों के आधार पर जनता में एक असहजता का निर्माण करते हुए, यह जो दोहरापन खत्म करने की, समाज में ये जो दोहरेपन से काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं, उनको बेनकाब करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, इसमें अड़ंगेबाजी न करें, यही मेरी करबद्ध प्रार्थना है। क्योंकि जन-प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते हम सभी का यह दायित्व बनता है कि हम न केवल जनता को जो प्रिय लगे, वही बात कहें, मगर जो बात जनता के हित की है, उसे कहने का भी हमारा तेवर रहना चाहिए, हमारी भूमिका रहनी चाहिए। कई बार ऐसा होता है, जैसे आधार कार्ड को compulsory करने की बात आई, अगर हम air travel करते हैं या रेल में यात्रा करते हैं, वहां धीरे-धीरे आधार का प्रयोग बढ़े, क्योंकि that is going to be your fundamental identity. हमें स्वाभाविक रूप में ऐसा करना ही पड़ेगा, अन्यथा व्यवस्था का होना या न होना, उसमें कोई गुणात्मक अंतर नहीं आएगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि आरंभ में थोड़ी तकलीफ होगी, थोड़ी परेशानी आएगी, कई बार मुसीबतों का सामना भी करना पड़ेगा, फिर भी, मैं मानता हूँ कि जन-प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते सभागार में बैठे हम सभी का यह दायित्व बनता है कि हम जनता के बीच में जाएं, उन्हें शिक्षित करें, उनका प्रबोधन करें और उन्हें बताएं कि वे इस नई व्यवस्था के साथ जुड़ जाएं। यह व्यवस्था शत-प्रतिशत निर्दोष होगी, शायद ऐसा नहीं होगा। अगर कुछ कमियां मिलती हैं, तो उन्हें ठीक करने की इस सरकार की मानसिकता रही है और आगे भी निश्चित रूप में रहेगी। इस बारे में संदेह करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि मनरेगा ...(समय की घंटी)... जन-धन आदि विषयों में जो सुधार हुए हैं, उसके मद्देनज़र और अधिक सुधार करते हुए हमें इस व्यवस्था को स्वीकारना चाहिए।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

Lastly, Sir, I remember, and I would like to recall what noted British philosopher and politician, Edmond Burke, had told his electors in Bristol, way back in 1774 in his famous speech, which I am sure many learned friends are aware of. He was addressing the electors. So, while educating the electors, he had told them, “Your representative owes you not his industry alone, but his judgment and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he subscribes it to their opinion.” Therefore, जैसा लोग कहते हैं, उसी के आधार पर काम करना, लोकप्रियता का ही पक्ष लेना, इससे बेहतर है कि हम लोकहित का पक्ष लें, भले ही वह थोड़ा कड़वा हो। कभी-कभी इस तरह की दवा भी पिलानी चाहिए। आधार समाज हित में उठाया गया बहुत सार्थक कदम है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया है। इसकी चर्चा हम बहुत सुनते रहे हैं। काफी लंबे समय से यहां और बाहर भी इस पर चर्चा चल रही है। कानून भी पास हुआ, लेकिन इसे लेकर लोगों के मन में अब भी कुछ-न-कुछ खटक रहा है। कुछ इसमें ऐसा है, जो सभी को स्वीकार्य नहीं है, ultimate नहीं है। कोई-न-कोई कमी लोगों को पता लग रही है। जब हमारे इधर के साथी बात कर रहे थे, तब भी ऐसा आभास मिल रहा था और जब दूसरी तरफ के साथी बात कर रहे थे, तब भी ऐसा लगा कि वे वर्तमान प्रणाली से मुत्तमईन नहीं हैं, वे इसे आदर्श नहीं मानते हैं। इसमें कुछ कमियां हैं, ऐसा माना जा रहा है।

इस बिल की ज़रूरत कैसे पड़ी — मुझे लगता है कि हमें उसमें जाने की ज़रूरत है। हमारा लोकतंत्र आज 70 वर्ष का हुआ है। आज हमें कहां होना चाहिए था? यहां जो citizenship है, आम जनता का उस citizenship में क्या level होना चाहिए था? यह बड़ी आधारभूत चीज है, जो कहीं-न-कहीं धीरे-धीरे slip होती चली गई। आज हम जहां पहुंचे हैं, वहां गरीबों की, लाचारों की, मजबूरों की बहुत बड़ी तादाद है, जिन्हें मदद की दरकार है। जो सीमाएं हमारे सिस्टम में हैं, उसके अंतर्गत genuine तरीके से, उन तक हम genuine help नहीं पहुंचा सकते, क्योंकि उसके बीच में pilferage बहुत है। अब pilferage करने वाले कहीं बाहर के नहीं हैं, बल्कि यहीं आपस के लोग हैं। हमारी citizenship का आज जो स्तर होना चाहिए था, उसकी शुरुआत शायद शिक्षा से ही होती है। जब आगे शिक्षा पर बहस होगी, तो हम बताएंगे कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर शिक्षा प्रणाली को ad hoc रख कर, 7200 जातियों का देश, भिन्न-भिन्न मत-मतांतरों का देश, 7200 स्तरों का देश बना दिया गया। हम सबके interest इतने different हो गए कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो common interest है, Indian होने का interest, वह धीरे-धीरे बिखरने लगा है। जो बहुत लाचार-गरीब हैं, उनकी भाषा अलग, और जो बहुत बड़े पैसे वाले पैदा हुए हैं, उनकी भाषा अलग और इन दोनों में कोई सुर-ताल नहीं है। दोनों के रास्ते अलग-अलग हैं, इसलिए संघर्ष भी ज्यादा हो रहा है। सर, मैं जब लोक सभा में था, तब मैंने बार-बार इस बात को कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गरीब परिवार हैं, उनकी गिनती आपके पास में है, इसलिए उनको समग्रता में उठाने के लिए एक नेशनल सोशल सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल बननी चाहिए थी, जो उन परिवारों को आइडेंटिफाई कर उनकी शिक्षा, जॉब, उनकी हाउस सिक्योरिटी और उनकी फूड सिक्योरिटी को प्रॉपर वे में एंज्रेस करती, लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। आज जितनी भी सरकारी एजेंसियां हैं, उनमें से कोई

फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐड्रेस कर रही है तो कोई ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर या हेल्थ सिक्योरिटी ऐड्रेस कर रही है, उनमें कोई तालमेल नहीं है। कोई एजेंसी उनको मकान देने की बात कर रही है तो कोई एजेंसी उनको स्टाइपेंड पर पैसे देने की बात कर रही है। उनमें कोई synchronization नहीं है, वे सब अलग-अलग काम कर रही हैं। आज तक उस चीज़ को हम समझ नहीं पाए कि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान को और हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों को, जिनके बारे में हम कहते हैं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर लिखते हैं, जब वे वोट देते हैं तो सरकार बनती है, उन्हें चाहिए क्या? उन्हें भीख नहीं चाहिए थी, उन्हें अपना देश चाहिए था, जहां उनकी इज्जत हो, उनको पहचाना जाए और उनको आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिले। यह जो अभाव पैदा हुआ, उसको भरने के लिए बीच में एक कांसेप्ट रखा गया कि pilferage है, इसलिए जो लाचार, मजबूर, गरीब हैं, उनको आइडेंटिफाई कर लें, चलो उनको एक नम्बर दे दें, एक कोड दे दें। फिर superficial तरीके से बहस शुरू हुई और मुझे लगता है कि आज हम जिस मुकाम पर पहुँचे हैं, कानून बनने के बाद भी वह सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुई, जो उद्देश्य तय किया गया था, वह उससे पूरा नहीं हुआ।

अभी हमारे कई विद्वान साथी इस बात का जिक्र कर रहे थे कि पूरी की पूरी व्यवस्था को पूरे तौर पर अब नौकरशाही के हवाले कर दिया गया है कि नौकरशाही यह तय करे कि कौन आदमी किस लायक है और वह लिकेजेज करे। अपनी एकाउंटेबिलिटी, अपना मुंशियाना, हिसाब-किताब लगाने की जो अपनी क्षमता है, उसको वे नहीं कर पा रहे थे, इसलिए उसको पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने एक अथॉरिटी जनरेट कर दी, इनको एक जीनियस नंदन नीलेकणि मिल गया, एक कांसेप्ट बन गया कि हर आदमी को एक आइडेंटिटी नम्बर दे दिया जाए, जिससे आईटी की नई टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से उसको सीधे ट्रान्सफर हो। अब सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं। अभी हमारे साथियों ने इस बात पर सवाल किया कि जो लाचार, मजबूर, गरीब और बदहाल लोग हैं, उन हिन्दुस्तानियों के जो बुनियादी सवाल हैं, उनको ऐड्रेस करना अगर इसका उद्देश्य था, तो फिर इसमें exclusion का प्रोसेस कहां से आ गया? क्या आप चाहते थे या ये चाहते थे? Exclusion तो सरकारी मशीनरी की, नौकरशाही की limitation है। वह अपनी नौकरी बचाने के लिए norms तय कर देता है और फिर बिना संवेदनशील हुए उनको फॉलो करता है। उसका रिजल्ट यह है कि लोग exclude हो रहे हैं और यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है।

सर, इस हिन्दुस्तान में जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ना एक इश्यू था, लेकिन उनकी प्रोडक्टिविटी का नेशनल कांट्रिब्यूशन बढ़ना भी तो एक इश्यू था! आज की तारीख में मेहनत से पैसा कमाना मुश्किल है, लेकिन इस सिस्टम से और तिकड़म से पैसा कमाना बहुत आसान है, तो क्या यह व्यवस्था हमारे हिन्दुस्तानियों के हक में है? हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी बड़ी रफ्तार में अरबपति बढ़ रहे हैं, उतनी ही बड़ी रफ्तार में गरीबी भी बढ़ रही है। आपको पता भी नहीं है कि बहुत सारे लोग जो गरीबी रेखा के अंदर कभी ऊपर थे, वे नीचे जा रहे हैं, इसको आप कैसे ऐड्रेस करेंगे? क्या उन नौकरशाहों के सहारे ऐड्रेस करेंगे? जनता के बीच से जो चुने हुए नुमाइंदे हैं, उनकी राय का कोई मतलब नहीं है। नौकरशाह जो कह देंगे, वही सही, अधिकारी जो कह देंगे, वही सही और पब्लिक के नुमाइंदे जो कह रहे हैं, उसमें शंकाएँ पैदा हो रही हैं, सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं। बड़ी मजेदार बात यह है कि शब्दों की बाजीगरी से terminologies बनाई जा रही हैं, नये-नये शब्द गढ़े जा रहे हैं और सच को छुपाने का काम भी इसी माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम सच से दूर जाएँगे, तो समय हमें माफ नहीं करेगा। इस हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर श्रमिकों का जो श्रम है, उसकी संगठित लूट की जो परम्परा पड़ी थी, क्या उसे आप खत्म कर पाए हैं, क्या उसे खत्म कर पाएँगे? आप संसद को अभी बताइए। आप उसे खत्म नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि आप जिस प्रथा और परम्परा के सहारे चल रहे हैं, वह उसको ऐंड़ेस ही नहीं करती। लाचार और लाचार होगा और धीरे-धीरे नौकरशाही का दबाव इतना बढ़ जाएगा कि आदमी अपनी बात कह ही नहीं सकता। जनता के नुमाइंदों से तो आदमी अपनी बात कह लेता है, हाथ पकड़कर लड़ लेता है, लेकिन मुझे बताइए कि क्या कहीं पर गरीबों, कमजारों और लाचारों ने किसी अधिकारी के सामने खड़े होकर यह कहा है कि हमारे साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है, हमें इंसाफ दिलाइए? उनके ऊपर तुरंत ही मुकदमा कायम होता है। यह मशीनरी नहीं सुनती कि सच क्या है, कौन सही है, कौन गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह इतना काम कर लेता है, आगे सूचना देता है और हम यहां सूचनाएं प्राप्त करते हैं।

सर, मैंने पहले भी संसद में कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स लांच हुए, धूमधाम से हुए, लेकिन जिन चीजों से आम आदमी की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है, इसके लिए आज तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ज्युडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स क्यों नहीं लांच हुए? आदमी को एक महीने के अंदर कोर्ट से न्याय क्यों नहीं मिलता? आदमी के काम बिना एम.पी., एम.एल.ए की सिफारिश के क्यों नहीं होते हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर? 124 करोड़ की आबादी, यह रेफरेंस के सहारे जी रही है, यह किसी की सिफारशी चिट्ठी के सहारे जी रही है। आज तक आप कोई सिस्टम नहीं बना पाए कि *सुओ मोटो* आदमी की समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए। हम नौकरशाही के सहारे जीना चाहते हैं? हम सरकारी मशीनरी की लिमिटेशंस को सरकार की लिमिटेशंस बना देना चाहते हैं। यह रास्ता नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाने का। हो सकता है कि बहुत दबाव हो आपके ऊपर बाहर से कि सिस्टम के अंदर रेजिमेंटेशन लाइए, सिस्टम के अंदर लोगों को नियंत्रित करिए, उनको अनुशासित करिए, उनको कंट्रोल में रखिए। बड़ा आसान तरीका है। एक रास्ता और पार कर लीजिए। एक कानून बनाइए कि फलां तारीख के बाद कोई बच्चा हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो तो उसके दिमाग में एक चिप लगा दीजिए। जो भी वह सोचता रहे आपके रिकॉर्ड में रहे, जो भी वह करना चाहता है, वह आपके रिकॉर्ड में रहे, जिससे कि आप इस समाज को ज्यादा अनुशासित कर सकें, ज्यादा कंट्रोल कर सकें। आज से हजार साल पहले भी तलवार के सहारे, लाठी के सहारे ऐसे ही होता था। आज लोकतंत्र की वजह से बेईमान हुए जा रहे हैं! आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, कार्ड के ऊपर ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes more. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot do it. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is very strict. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Your party was given 11 minutes. Now you can take remaining two minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not possible.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, BPL को डिलीवरी सिस्टम का बेस बनाया गया इस आधार कार्ड

को और आज भी कोशिश पूरे तौर पर सफल नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं वही कहना चाहता था कि प्रशासनिक मशीनरी निरंकुश हो रही है, जो चाहती है, वह करती है। आदमी और ज्यादा लाचारी महसूस करने लगा है। सर, यह जो गरीबों को cash transfers हो रहे हैं, यह बड़ी अजीब सी बात है कि आने वाले टाइम में सरकार एक कैशलेस समाज का सपना देख रही है। जो समाज का आदमी मेहनत करके चार पैसे कमाता है, एक अच्छी जिदगी जीने का सपना देखता है, जो उसके सहारे चल रहा था, सवाल यह है कि अब यह कैसे होगा? आप हर आदमी को, उसके आर्थिक व्यवहार को इस तरीके से नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं कि वह आपके काबू में रहे, तो क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान में संभव है? आप इस पर गौर से सोचिएगा।

सर, जैसा कि अभी हमारे कुछ साथियों ने जिक्र किया कि बहुत सारे फेक कार्ड्स भी बने हैं। इसके लिए हमारे पहले की जो प्रणाली तय की गई थी, उसमें खामियां हैं और इस पर भी कई इश्यू सामने आ चुके हैं कि डेटा सिक्योरिटी और जो हमारा पर्सनल और प्राइवेट डेटा है, उस पर भी खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले यहां चर्चा हो रही थी कि क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी धोनी का पर्सनल डेटा पब्लिश हो गया, लोगों ने उसके बारे में जाना। अगर आप एक ऐसे सिस्टम में काम कर रहे हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि आपको बहुत सोचना पड़ेगा।

सर, जो यह आधार की लिंकिंग बैंक अकाउंट्स और आई.टी. रिटर्न से हो रही है, यह पहलू बदला हुआ है। यह वह पहलू नहीं है, जिसकी हम पहले बात कर रहे थे। अब सरकार के लिए रेवेन्यू रियलाइजेशन और टैक्स रियलाइजेशन बढ़ा इश्यू है। जो लोग जनता की प्रोडक्टिविटी नहीं बढ़ा पाए और अपनी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)... इस टूल का सहारा ले रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am concluding. ...(Interruptions).. सर, आज हर आदमी के ऊपर एक चाबी लगा दी गई है कि जो भी आपका economic behaviour है, is to be taxed. सर, टैक्स देने में किसी को दिक्कत नहीं होती। यहां पर कुछ नहीं है, दुनिया में बाहर बहुत टैक्स की रेटिंग है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो पैसा सरकार वसूल करती है, क्या वह एप्रोप्रिएट तरीके से खर्च हो रहा है? सड़कों को देखो, नालियों को देखो, पुलों को देखो, बिजली को देखो। जहां 4 पैसे लगते हैं वहां हम 40 पैसे लगाते हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता देखती है इस बात को। जो आदमी टैक्स देता है, इसी कारण उसके सीने में आग जलती है कि पैसा हम दे रहे हैं और ऐश कौन कर रहा है? जो सड़कें बन रही हैं, उनका हाल देख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, one minute. सर, सरकार अपनी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती हुई दिखाने के जुनून में आम जनता को लॉक करके रखना चाहती है। सर, मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। इस बात पर सरकार को संज्ञान लेना चाहिए और जनता भी इस बात का संज्ञान ले रही है। सर, मैं आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, लास्ट प्वाइंट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vermaji, you have taken more time.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, एक बहुत बड़ा बायोमेट्रिक डेटाबेस आज गवर्नमेंट के पास है। चलिए, हम कोई सकारात्मक काम भी करें। सर, मुझे लगता है कि सरकार के पास बहुत सारा डेटा ऐसा है, जो वाकई में उस मकसद के लिए काम आ सकता है, जिसके लिए पार्लियामेंट चलती है और काम करती है। इस समाज को एक समतामूलक समाज बनाने के लिए, एक भाईचारे का समाज बनाने के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: इस डेटा का बेहतर इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। मेरी आपसे अपील है कि आप आम जनता के गले में फंदा लगाने के बजाय इस डेटा का इस्तेमाल उसकी जिदगी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र को बेहतर बनाने के लिए करें, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan. Parties should adhere to their time.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I will not take much time. If there is any time left which is not used by me, it may be given to Shri Derek O'Brien.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you surrendering your time to him?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this adjustment?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. The Right to Life guaranteed by our Constitution as far as poor people are concerned is only in the form of Public Distribution System of essential commodities to the poor people, *i.e.* at the subsidised rate. And a revolution by poor people did not take place in India, thanks to Public Distribution System of essential commodities at subsidised rates. Scholarships, reservations in employment, reservation in education institutions, old age pension are the main factors which are preventing poor people from resorting to revolution. I think, our Constitution, though guaranteed the Right to Life to every citizen of India, but it is available to poor people only in the form of PDS, old age pension, scholarships, reservations in educational institutions and reservation in employment.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

Now the problem is, their entitlements should not depend upon the Aadhaar Card. Whether Aadhaar or no Aadhaar, there cannot be a hindrance to avail the entitlements. The Supreme Court is seized of the matter. Sir, whatever I say or whatever we say is subject to the decision to be rendered by the hon. Supreme Court. Now, because of the effective introduction of Aadhaar, a huge amount has been saved by the Government because it prevented fake claims. It is a good thing. Of course, there is some dispute over the figures. My humble submission would be, Aadhaar is in place. Whether it is properly implemented or not is the only question. Definitely, one must welcome Aadhaar. There is no doubt about it, but for implementing the Aadhaar system, the poor shall not be excluded from getting their entitlements. Another point I would like to stress is regarding Direct Benefit Transfer, *i.e.* the subsidy portion of cash is now being transferred to the poor people in their accounts. I humbly submit that if the system is implemented, in course of time, the PDS shops will be eradicated. It will not be available because Public Distribution System shops are the lifeline for the poor people. If money is given to the poor instead of giving it in the form of subsidy, then, the money will not be used by the people for purchase of essential commodities. I strongly oppose it. Our hon. Amma also opposed the policy of transferring cash directly to beneficiaries, because they are entitled to purchase essential commodities at subsidized rate. So, that system should prevail.

Also, I came to know — I think, it is a very serious issue — that the Government is now getting consent letters from beneficiaries that cash component may be transferred to their respective accounts. This system is not good, because poor people would tend to purchase not the essential commodities, but other items. So, cash portion can be utilized for other than essential purposes. So, the old system of providing commodities at subsidized rate must be in place and it must be continued.

Sir, this policy is against the poor people. As rightly pointed out by senior colleague, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, transfer of cash component is not good. Cash should not be transferred to beneficiaries as they will not make use of it for purchasing essential commodities and, secondly, it will encourage private operators market economy.

So, I, very humbly, urge the Central Government not to transfer subsidy portion of cash into the accounts of beneficiaries. This is not correct.

I conclude by saying that the Right to Life guaranteed under the Constitution must be protected, implemented and must be in force in its true sense. Sir, the PDS must be allowed to work effectively and reach poor without any hindrance due to Aadhaar.

Also, I would like to know the meaning of 'Aadhaar.' In every scheme being implemented by the Central Government, they are using phraseology which cannot be understood by most of the Indian people. So, simultaneously, the scheme may also be propagated in the regional languages, so that it will become more popular and bring very good name to the Central Government. So, I would like to know the meaning of 'Aadhaar.'

Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, imagine a 24-year old girl who finished her college, gone for a job in a bank or a telcom company, done exceptionally well in her interview, excited and she is all set to get job. But, suddenly, much against all expectations, she gets a rejection letter! The reason for rejection letter, unfortunately, is, when they had gone into the details, they found that Government scholarship scheme funded her education and her father was a manual scavenger. So, what happens to that girl, Sir? She loses her job.

Sir, Aadhaar is not an issue of privacy alone; Aadhaar hurts the marginalized and Aadhaar will hurt the poorest of the poor. Don't get me wrong; we are all for Aadhaar. But, in implementation of Aadhaar, we have some serious issues. As I said, privacy may be a middleclass or an upper middleclass perception issue. Sir, it is not; it is an issue which hurt the marginalized. This is the first point I wanted to make, through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister.

Sir, manual labour is done under MGNREGA. But, here, biometrics does not match. All researches say why biometrics does not match, because they are stone crushers, they are doing construction work, they work in limestone mines, etc. So, their biometrics does not match. This is not about some privacy issue and not wanting my privacy to be invaded.

Sir, I now come to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Mr. Jairam made a point earlier. I do not want to repeat it. But, what are we doing? We are harassing children who are in the age group of 0-5 years and 6-10 years. These children are the beneficiaries of this scheme. Instead of extending the benefits of the scheme to them, what we are doing is, we are giving them mental torture. When the opposition makes a little bit of noise, the media makes hoopla. And, then we say, 'No, no. It is only a weekend notification.'

Sir, I will give an example. I have chosen this example not from a BJP-ruled State, but deliberately Andhra Pradesh — I know there is a meeting of NDA today — so that, maybe, they can discuss this also in the meeting. This has nothing to do with Aadhaar Card, but it is relating to implementation of Aadhaar, Mr. Minister.

Sir, two years ago, there was a survey in Andhra Pradesh of 85,000 Ration Cardholders. Sixty per cent, I mean, 50,000 of these did not get their PDS ration because of certain problems. So, it is not the question of having an Aadhaar Card, it is the problem which comes now. Why did these people not get their ration despite having Aadhaar Cards? There were five or six broad reasons. One, the POS machines were not in order; two, the biometrics did not match; three, the internet connection was poor; four, the remote servers did not work; and five, the mobile network was very, very poor. These are the realities. These were the reasons why they did not get their ration. Andhra Pradesh is a very good example because fingerprint mismatches were reported there. And, remember, this was for PDS ration of the people who actually had Aadhaar Cards. I liked what the BJP speaker said in his opening speech. He said "बोलते एक, करते दूसरा।" I want to bring your attention to April 8th 2014. It was in the same true spirit "बोलते एक, करते दूसरा।" I quote, "Neither the Aadhaar team nor the Prime Minister could answer my questions on the security theft that it can pose. Aadhaar has no vision. It is a political gimmick." "बोलते एक, करते दूसरा।" This was said on April 8, 2014. And, that hon. gentleman, in three years from then has now become our hon. Prime Minister. So, don't preach in speeches because then it will come full circle. Before the BJP spokesperson brings a privilege motion against me because of this quote, I would like to say that it is from a tweet.

Sir, let's come to the other issue. I hope, we have already established here that it is not some upper-middle class issue. It is an issue of mental torture of the poorest of the poor. There are two broad points, which I would like to make. One is on the issue of privacy and the second is on the issue of federalism, and how Aadhaar invades that.

Today, Facebook or Google can tell you everything about yourself – what you eat, what music you like, what you want to do, where you are travelling, where you are eating, etc., etc. But, those are private parties who access these data. If I have, for example, a prostate operation, God forbid, or my appendix removed and I want to make that very, very private, but that is now a public knowledge. I don't want to bring in the matrimonial here. Suppose, a young boy wants to get married and everything is settled. But, all of a sudden, somebody checks his data and that's the end of his marriage. So, privacy is a very, very important issue. And, there is a bigger picture to privacy. And, I think, Mr. Rajeev got this point. I am not going to dwell on it. To whom is the UIDIA responsible to? Sir, it is not only the data base which is a problem, but privacy is also an issue. And, I think, we can take the best example. Since we are now creating one of the largest honey pots

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

in the world, you can extract honey from that honey pot. The world's largest data base is the US social security number. They are asking you just the number. Here, face, hands, everything is open. Even the world's biggest system won't share this biometrics. And, who has this data? Some of them fly-by-night companies. This data is available to everyone. This data can be sold cheap. This data can be misused.

Sir, I would like to put two specific questions to the hon. Minister. I hope, he addresses these in his reply. What development needs do 'linking data bases together' meet? Why would you want a personal data, the health transaction for every individual? Twenty-one data bases are being linked with NATGRID, with Aadhaar as a unique identifier. The States also have this data. And, I can tell you about my State. It has a secured system. Some States have a very secured system.

Sir, a number is not a thumb print. And, that is the big danger we are getting into here because once we make the number into a thumb print, we are opening ourselves out to two things – one, misuse of data; and, in the guise of mandatory, I can't use a better example than what Mr. Jairam used, he is putting a gun to my head. Use it or ban it. If it is Mid-Day Meal, you delay. With the MGNREGA, you do the same thing, and with the ICDS also, you do the same thing. So, these are the basic issues. The federalism being ignored, — we are getting used to it for the last three years — we would like to have greater empowerment of States. For example, my State, West Bengal, is not fully covered under Aadhaar. But, there have to be ways. If I may summarise, (a) this is not an upper-middle-class issue. This hurts the poorest of the poor, the deprived, the children, the workers and those kind of people. (b) There are some serious privacy issues with the database. As somebody said, — I think a famous industrialist in India said — 'Data is the new oil'. As we debate Aadhaar today in Rajya Sabha, as I conclude, Sir, I, still, think, this is a deflection. Aadhaar is very good and we should debate it. But we would also like to debate with this Government some more serious issues like investment, bank credit and jobs. Instead, where is this debate moving to? So, this Government needs to answer us on investment, jobs and bank credit also. Sir, I must thank you very generously today for allowing me this time, and allowing me to make my speech on this Motion, which a few of us have moved here together, and speak my mind here without having an Aadhaar card. Thank you for the small privilege.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Shri Harivansh; absent. Then, Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me begin by slightly disagreeing with my esteemed friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh. He was saying that he is not ascribing that the Treasury Benches had an intention not to give certain facilities to the poor. My feeling is that, when you insist Aadhaar, or, such conditions are to be satisfied, to get either PDS or the Mid-Day Meal, or NREGS, etc., I think, consciously or unconsciously, you are doing that. I will cite one example. Last week, there was a news in Telangana regarding the MGNREGS. About 35 to 40 per cent of the eligible people were denied the MGNREGS because of their biometric mismatch. As it was pointed out by Mr. Derek and others, at the middle age or at the old age, it has been established medically that there will be fast changes in your fingerprints. If you insist that their 10 fingerprints are essential to get their rights, then, actually, you are denying those who had worked there, of their wages. That is what is happening. So, this will happen, not only in the case of the MGNREGS, but also in the case of the dispossessed people who are *dalits* or *adivasis* and other marginalised sections of the people. What we are trying is to ensure some social benefits to them through new programmes. When you announce these new programmes, and along with that, if you put a rider that you will get it only if you have got your Aadhaar, in other words, you are denying these rights. That is why when Jairam Rameshji and his party were on the other side, and Ravi Shankar Prasadji and his party were on this side, we, sitting in the middle, were opposing these issues. Not only then, but even now, we are opposing this. I will give you an example. In Kerala, we are ensuring pension for all those people who have crossed 60 years. We are not making Aadhaar a condition. We are trying to see that all the dispossessed, old people get ₹ 1,100 per month. So, we are not looking whether we are losing some money due to that. There is a saying in Malayalam. You want to save mustard seeds. You are very particular about it but you are not very particular to see whether elephants are lost in the process. You may lose elephants but you are trying to save mustard seeds. Our Aadhaar process, in a sense, is an attempt to try to save mustard seeds when what our economy or the Government is losing every year is lakhs of crores of rupees about which we are not very particular. We are particular about what we will lose in the matter of PDS, in the matter of LPG, in the matter of old age pension and in all these things. So, this approach has to change. I don't say that there should not be any financial stringency on these things, financial control over these things. We should have. The Supreme Court has said that Aadhaar should not be made compulsory for giving social benefits. We have to ensure that. We should ensure the social benefits meant for children or women or dalits or adivasis or old-age people or disabled people should reach to them. We should ensure that they get it. That should be our main consideration.

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

Sir, I don't want to repeat what others have said. My feeling is that the Supreme Court should not direct us in this regard. Of course, they are doing their role. But in matters concerning people, particularly, socially-dispossessed people and all that, it is we, the Parliament, who have to be more concerned about those things. For protecting the rights of these people and ensuring certain benefits to the dispossessed people, we should be more concerned, and they should not be at the mercy of the Supreme Court in these matters.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir, I am concluding. See, what is Aadhaar doing now? Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Jairam Ramesh have said that 60 crore people were registered earlier, 40 crore people were registered later and we have got another 25 crores to be registered. So, now we have got a data of 100 crores of people. We will be having a data of 125 crores of people. This is itself a lot of money. This data can be used for various things, particularly, by the business people in various fields. For them, this data is very important. We are storing this data in private stores with private companies, and we have got reports that this is being misused. My learned colleagues have mentioned about that. So, Aadhaar is finally going to create a lot of data which the interested parties will be making use of for their own profit. So, I want to know whether we should have such a data. I am not saying that we should not have data regarding our people. But we should not put it in a platter to the private business people for their own profits, to increase their profits. We have to ensure that these benefits, which the Government, whether it is the UPA Government or the NDA Government, is providing, reach the people. We have to ensure that at any cost, and, for that, Aadhaar should not be made a compulsory precondition. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Next speaker is Shri Ashok Siddharth; not present. Shri K. T. S. Tulsi.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I want to say that I have not, in my whole career, come across a greater mutilation of a statutory provision, which has taken place as in the case of Aadhaar. We have a clear-cut provision in Section 29 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. It says that the core biometric information collected by the Unique Identification Authority of India under the Act 'shall not be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever'. These words still exist in the Statute, and yet, when it was notified on 14th September, 2016, a provision was made for voluntary agreement to allow the information to be used for some other purpose. As Mr. Jairam

Ramesh had pointed out, it is like putting a gun to your head and saying that if you don't agree to the sharing of this information, you are not going to get any benefits. Therefore, we are making a very fundamental change, which is violative of the original mandate with which this was brought into force. This provision was made keeping in view the experience in other countries, like Australia, UK and France. In Australia, in 2007, they realized that it was very difficult to protect this data and, therefore, they scrapped the Social Service Access Pilot Project. In France, Theresa May, who was at that time the Home Secretary, in 2010, said that national security and civil liberties have to be balanced and, therefore, we cannot permit the use of this biometric information for any other purpose. And, since this could not be assured, it was scrapped. Again, in 2012, the French Court held their provision to be unconstitutional. Today, we have petitions pending in the Supreme Court before a nine-Judge Bench and, in violation of the directions of the Court, we are continuing to extend the use of this biometric data for various other purposes. I want to submit that the Government agencies have begun to insist on the Aadhaar Card, which is in direct contravention of the judgements of the Supreme Court which are holding the field till it is decided by the nine-Judge Bench.

My greatest concern is with regard to privacy and security. When we have Pakistan and China in the neighbourhood, to what extent is our massive database safe? To that effect, Mr. Nandan Nilekani gave an assurance to the Committee at that time that the data would be stored in an encrypted form. The data is encrypted in the highest 2048-bit encryption, which takes a thousand years to crack. And, this provision in Section 29 was made because then it was not meant to be shared with anyone. It is only during the linkage that is created, during these transfers, that the data become vulnerable. There are two serious flaws. The Government, at that time had assured, that this will not be shared with anyone, but by making it available now to the banks and to the various agencies, we are creating a heaven for the hackers.

Therefore, I submit that the safety of the information is in jeopardy if we continue to extend its use to other facets than they were intended to. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I do not have Aadhaar Card. My good friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, will not question my citizenship because I do not have Aadhaar Card. I also hail from Tamil Nadu. It is a part of South India. Now, new theories are floated. And I am also black, dark skinned. So, this Aryan-Dravidian divide will not lead to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Raja is indeed a good friend of mine. He is a very proud Indian and our Government has respect for all Indians, and particularly Mr. Raja as far as I am concerned. Okay; we assure about that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Somebody in the morning was commenting ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I don't want to take his name. He has apologised and we fully deprecate such remarks. I want to make it very clear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, when the whole Aadhaar was conceived by UPA and the Authority was constituted at that point of time, we expressed our strong views. We didn't fully support Aadhaar project. Even now, we have strong reservations on Aadhaar. A couple of years back, I got PAN Card. Now, I keep getting SMS on my phone that my PAN Card will become invalid because I don't have Aadhaar. So, this Aadhaar is linked with everything, including PAN Card, bank transactions as well as all social security beneficial programmes. I fully endorse what Mr. Jairam Ramesh has said. In case of PDS, in case of pension, in case of MGNREGA and in case of Mid-day Meal, how can Aadhaar be made mandatory? In fact, my good friend, Shri Oscar Fernandes and I had to address children in New Delhi. They were all demanding that Aadhaar should not be made compulsory for Mid-day Meal. Children were sitting on road, in front of Shashtri Bhawan, demanding as to why Aadhaar should be made compulsory. This is the issue we should take note of. Aadhaar, in fact, excludes the poor, marginalized people. How can you explain this exclusion? The Government will have to really think over it. If UPA conceived such an idea to target the beneficiaries, I don't think that now Congress, since there is no UPA now, can hold the same view. If the Congress has to discard certain things, it has to discard and it cannot own up what they did, though very correct at that point of time. But that is a different issue. My point is that Aadhaar has become an obstacle for people in getting their genuine social security benefits. For instance, we all refer to the Constitution and the Directive Principles of the Constitution make it very clear that "The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities." It further says, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: that the citizen, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood." My question to the hon. Minister is: How will Aadhaar ensure the citizens of our country to have access to means to livelihood? First, the Government will have to ensure citizens to have the means of livelihood. How is this Aadhaar going to help them to have means of livelihood? Even if there are means of livelihood, why is Aadhaar a compulsory thing or mandatory thing for people and why is it subjecting citizens to huge sufferings and hardships?

4.00 P.M.

Then, regarding this biometric thing, there are many scientific theories. These biometrics can change after a particular age. There are experiences of our own Members sitting here. They had to face such situations. After a particular age, your biometrics - eyes or fingerprints - keep changing. Then, how can Aadhaar be a foolproof thing?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): It also changes after cataract operation.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, this is another theory as to what happens if cataract operation takes place. I am saying that the Government should keep this aspect in mind because Aadhaar cannot be a universal thing which help the citizens at all times. If a person grows old, things can change biologically. Fingerprints can change; the iris can change; and, these biometrics can change. How are you going to address that question?

Finally, my last point is regarding freedom and privacy because after all, we are a democracy and citizens should feel secure, citizens should feel free, and after all, citizens are citizens. They should feel that they are living in a free and independent country and they should feel secure and free. Will this Aadhaar guarantee that freedom and security to our citizens? I am drawing your attention to this because in October-November 2013, the Unique Identification Authority of India signed an agreement with a United States firm called MongoDB, which is primarily a huge data warehouse, to manage the massive data collected for Aadhaar. Concerns arose, as amongst the investors of MongoDB was a company called In-Q-Tel, which was chartered by the CIA in 1999 and till now continues to co-operate with multiple intelligence agencies, including National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the Department of Homeland Security, Science and Technology Directorate (DHS-S&T). Now, I would like to ask this question from my good friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. The Government has to answer whether such critical data of all Indian citizens has been compromised and whether the data is safe and secure with this foreign company. I ask Mr. Jairam Ramesh also that when they signed such an agreement with MongoDB, whether they thought of it. Now, you are in power. Will you think over this issue and ensure the privacy and freedom of our citizens is not compromised? The Government will have to answer this. I can go on raising several issues on how these intelligence agencies are operating. That is why, we must be concerned with our own citizens. We must be concerned with our own security. It is a question of national security, national sovereignty and freedom and security of our citizens. Their privacy needs to be protected. I am for transparency. I have nothing to hide, but it does not mean that citizens should not have their

[Shri D. Raja]

privacy, and why should someone encroach upon the privacy of our citizens? This is one issue. Aadhaar poses a challenge and the Government will have to address this issue in all seriousness. Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, our former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, once said that out of every rupee that was spent by the Government of India, only fifteen paise reached the citizen. What is it? Why? What are the reasons for this? He further explained that the reasons for 85 per cent erosion were on account of corruption, on account of intermediaries, who would eat away the funds, and thirdly, on account of ineligible persons, who were not otherwise eligible, getting the benefits. It is on account of these three reasons that hon. late Prime Minister had said that it was only fifteen paise that reached the citizen. Probably, taking a cue from that, the successive UPA Government had introduced this Bill and it is good that the NDA Government is taking it forward, and, it has to be supported.

Sir, I will refer to a few points covering both the positive and the negative aspects, and, I will also make some suggestions to the Hon. Minister of Law, while not repeating the points which have been covered by revered Members.

Sir, the Planning Commission conducted a study on Public Distribution System (PDS) and came out with some figures. These are not my figures, these are available on the Planning Commission's website and these are also there in the Economic Survey data. Sir, this study on the Public Distribution System found that 36 per cent of grains get leaked due to existence of ghost or bogus cards, and, according to the Planning Commission, Aadhaar can help reducing such leakages.

Secondly, Sir, according to the Economic Survey data, Aadhaar has reduced LPG leakages by 24 per cent, leading to an annual savings of ₹ 12,700 crores. My senior colleague, Mr. Jairam Ramesh mentioned that in reply to a starred or unstarred question, the hon. Minister has stated that the total savings have been around ₹ 45,000 crores or something like that, but, Sir, the Economic Survey data does not speak about; it only says that ₹ 12,700 crore is the savings.

Sir, the next aspect, which I would like to bring to the notice of the august House is the linkage of Aadhaar card with the PAN card. Yes, it is very much required. Why? Let me tell you that there are so many persons here in India who hold more than one PAN card and they open different bank accounts. As you are aware, the Reserve Bank of India has imposed some restrictions stating that one can deposit this much of amount as the maximum amount, and, one can withdraw this much of amount in a particular day. There are some restrictions like that. These

are not restrictions but whenever such transactions occur, they are to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India so that the Income Tax Department or the concerned department can take appropriate action. So, to mitigate this problem, to avoid such eventualities, there are citizens, who, while holding more than one PAN card, try to generate black money out of it. Therefore, linking of Aadhaar with the PAN card is very much reasonable and justified.

Sir, till April, 2016, the Ministry of Finance has cancelled about 11,56,000 duplicate PAN cards. This is the information which is available on the website of the Ministry of Finance.

Sir, the third point, which I would like to bring to your notice is linking of Aadhaar with voter ID card. Sir, it is my practical experience and I know very well that from every village in Andhra Pradesh, people have migrated to Hyderabad. They are settled in Hyderabad but these migrants hold the Voter ID cards both in their village as well as in Hyderabad, thereby having two voter ID cards, and, depending on their preferences, they cast their vote as per their convenience. So, by linking the Aadhaar card with the Voter ID card, it is very much possible to remove such duplicate and ghost ID cards.

Sir, according to the Chief Election Commissioner, 85 million names in the Electoral Rolls were found to be fake or duplicate in 2015. This amounts to 10 to 12 per cent of the total number of voters. Therefore, Sir, linking the Aadhaar card with Voter ID card is very much required. However, Sir, we have some concerns. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Law, who I think, will address these issues. In fact, some of the issues have already been pointed out by Derekji. Sir, particularly, Aadhaar based biometric authentication in PDS outlets suffers from infrastructural bottlenecks. Lack of internet connectivity, low seeding of Aadhaar cards with ration cards are the infrastructural bottlenecks which many of the States are facing. Let us introspect and ask one question. Law Minister, Sir, I am asking you. The Economic Survey, 2016.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be quick and conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I am finishing it, Sir. The Economic Survey, 2016 gives an Index to measure States' preparedness to implement biometrically authenticated physical uptake of PDS.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the States' average preparedness is only 12 per cent. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Two more minutes, Sir.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

It is zero per cent in many States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Whether the States are prepared and infrastructure is readily available to meet the contingency or not is another question. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh, 50 per cent of the beneficiaries, as pointed out by Derekji, could not buy the ration in 2015 due to reasons associated with Aadhaar. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time left.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: One more minute please, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken seven minutes. Look there, your time shows 'minus 11 minutes'.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, another question to the Law Minister is this. Section 47, sub-section (1) of Aadhaar Act says that courts cannot take cognizance of any offence punishable under the Act unless the complaint is made by the UIDAI or a person authorized by it. What is the sanctity of this? What is the reason for this? Why an affected person cannot approach the court? Why is a bar on this? That is another point, Sir.

Finally, I would like to make one suggestion, Sir. Justice A.P. Shah Panel has recommended an overarching law to protect the privacy and personal data in the private and public spheres. The report also suggests setting up of privacy commissioners both at the Centre and at the State levels. So, I request the hon. Law Minister to kindly consider that and also address the issue of infrastructural banking facilities, which is another bottleneck. I would like to bring to your notice that only 27 per cent of the villages have banking facility within the range of five kilometers in India. What will happen to the remaining villages which do not have the banking facilities? Therefore, it is necessary for you to create banking infrastructure before you proceed.

Sir, the final suggestion is optical fibre cable network has been laid only in respect of 64,955 Gram Panchayats as against the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats which we have in villages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Therefore, I urge upon the Law Minister to take care of these issues. I am thankful to you, Sir. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made a very good speech. If I had time, I would have allowed you more. I was compelled to stop you because of paucity of time. Now, Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir. First of all, I stand up here not to oppose the Aadhaar. I fully support it. But I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and this august House some self-contradictions of the Bill and some implementation constraints. Before that, I want to dispute one thing. My friend from the Treasury Benches, Mr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, is not here. Jairamji spoke about how he was a part of the Aadhaar and how it germinated in the days of the UPA Government. My friend, Mr. Sahasrabuddhe, in his speech, advised us that we should not depend on nostalgia. So, I want to dispute it and say that nostalgia is very much required to build up our present and to make the roadmap for the future. The second point which he mentioned was that Aadhaar was most essential to stop the corruption lobby. Yes, we also never support the corruption lobby, but I want to ask what crime the young children have committed, those who are five years, those who are six years, that they have been deprived of getting their Mid-Day Meal for not having the Aadhaar card. What crime has the eighty-year old man committed; what crime has the seventy five year old woman has committed? Just because they don't have an Aadhaar card, they are deprived of the Old Age Pension and many welfare schemes of the Government.

Sir, now I come to a very peculiar situation that has arisen in my own State of Assam. I want the intervention of hon. Minister in this regard. I want you to address my grievance in your reply. When Aadhaar was started in Assam, there was a hue and cry, a huge protest demanding not to prepare Aadhaar card on the ground that illegal migrants may get the Aadhaar card. In order to permanently settle the issue of illegal migrants in Assam, our UPA Government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, took the decision to update the NRC. The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is being updated in Assam. Nowhere in India is it going on. It is only going on in Assam.

To update the NRC, the consensus among the various sections of society and organisations was that the cut-off date should be 25th March 1971. On that basis, the NRC preparation is going on. As per the guidance of the hon. Supreme Court, it was decided that 31st March 2016 should be the final date for publication of draft NRC. Unfortunately, because of the delaying tactics of the NDA Government, it is delayed. A lot of obstacles have come. The Government has now taken the route of Citizenship (Amendment) Bill for giving citizenship to all those who came to Assam from Bangladesh till 31st December 2014. Because of all this, the work to update the NRC is delayed in Assam. That is one thing. Because of that, the Government has given an exemption to Assam from preparing Aadhaar card. Unfortunately, what is happening is that there is no coordination. There is no clear-cut direction from the Central Government to the Assam Government. As there is no coordination,

[Shri Ripun Bora]

many Departments are now insisting on Aadhaar card. For example, recently, the Education Department was not issuing even the scholarship forms to the students in the absence of Aadhaar card.

Between 2013 and March 2017, the Supreme Court has passed seven interim orders on the issue of Aadhaar card. The last one was passed on 17th March 2017. Before this, an order was passed on 16th March 2015. In that, the Supreme Court clearly says this. “Clearing all doubts about the validity of Aadhaar card to avail of government subsidies, the Supreme Court confirmed that the Aadhaar card is not compulsory, and further, officials who insist on them will be taken to task.” It is a very strict warning. It says that the officials who insist on them will be taken to task. But in spite of that, the officials have been insisting on Aadhaar card. The last order was of 17th March 2017. The apex court maintained that the Government cannot make the use of Aadhaar mandatory in welfare schemes. The Supreme Court, however, also said that Government can continue to use Aadhaar for non-welfare schemes like opening a bank account or filing of Income Tax Returns. So far as non-welfare schemes are concerned, we have nothing to say. But, the apex court has made it clear that under no circumstances, should it be made mandatory for welfare schemes. Even then, that happened in the Assam Government. On the one hand, there is exemption from Aadhaar from the Government of India; and, on the other hand, in spite of this order of the apex court, the officials in various Departments in Assam have been insisting on Aadhaar. As a result, all people – who are getting old-age pensions, who are getting other pensions and who are getting benefits under other Government schemes like MNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana, Mid-day Meal scheme, scholarship scheme and others – are now facing problems. So, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that he should give clear instructions to the Government of Assam so that there is no confusion and there is well-coordinated order in all the Departments of Assam Government and he must ensure that because of this confusion, genuine persons, young children, school children and old people do not suffer in Assam. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आज लगभग 6 वर्ष बीत चुके हैं, जब 'आधार' को लागू किया गया और मुझे लगता है कि इस देश में ऐसे एक अरब से ज्यादा लोग हैं, जो 'आधार' से जुड़ चुके हैं। देश की 85 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या 'आधार' से जुड़ चुकी है। 'आधार' को समर्थन सभी देते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है कि वे इसको समर्थन नहीं देते हैं। माननीय जयराम जी ने भी समर्थन की बात तो कही, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ मुद्दों को भी उठाया है। जब विनय जी बोल रहे थे, तो उनके संदर्भ में वे कह रहे थे कि उनसे केवल सीखने को ही नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर देखा जाए तो सदन में उनकी सर्वाधिक उपस्थिति रहती है, जिससे हम लोग भी सीख लिया करते हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए]

मान्यवर, यहां दो-तीन मुद्दों को ज्यादा उठाया गया। उनमें से एक निजता की बात उठाई गई, जो आर्टिकल 21 में उल्लिखित है। दूसरी बात यह उठाई गई कि उसको पीडीएस सिस्टम में पूरी तौर पर लागू किया गया और सरकार 'आधार' को पूरे तौर पर हर चीज़ पर क्यों लागू करती जा रही है? मान्यवर, मैं बहुत साफ शब्दों में इस बात को कहना चाहूंगा कि कहीं न कहीं हर जगह loopholes रहते हैं और उन्हीं loopholes के आधार पर — आप भी सरकार में रहे हैं और बहुत अच्छे मंत्री के रूप में रहे हैं, आप जानते हैं कि उन्हीं loopholes के आधार पर यह तय किया जाता है कि इसको कैसे ठीक किया जाए।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी यहां हैं। इस निजता की बात पर मुझे इनका एक जवाब याद है, जो इन्होंने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिया था कि सरकार निश्चित रूप से इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि किसी की निजता भंग न हो। लेकिन, इस संबंध में महेंद्र सिंह धोनी का एक विषय आया था, उनकी निजता की बात आई थी और उसी पर निजता का यह पूरा विषय उठता चला गया। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि निजता के संदर्भ में विश्व बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट अभी आई है, जिसमें विश्व बैंक ने यह माना है कि अमेरिकन सोशल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट से भी अधिक सुरक्षित हिन्दुस्तान का यह 'आधार' है। विश्व बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पूरी तौर पर यह माना और एक स्टेटमेंट के द्वारा उसने इस बात को कहा कि भारत का जो यह 12-अंकों वाला 'आधार' कार्ड है, यह अमेरिकन सोशल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट से भी बेहतर है और आज तो ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि हमारे अड़ोस-पड़ोस के अनेक देश हमसे सीख लेकर के अपने यहां भी आधार कार्ड को लागू करने के लिए अपना मत भी व्यक्त कर चुके हैं। मान्यवर, जब मंत्री जी का बयान भी आया था कि किसी की निजता को हम कम करने नहीं देंगे, हमको कहीं न कहीं इस पर विश्वास करना चाहिए कि सरकार निश्चित रूप से लोगों की निजता का ध्यान रखेगी। जहां तक PDS system की बात है, पहले आधार कार्ड को पूरे तौर से सबसे लिंक नहीं किया गया था। जोड़ने की स्थिति इस नाते आ गई कि अब तो हर क्षण बदलाव आ रहा है और बदलाव में आधार कार्ड सब लोगों के लिए जरूरी हो गया है। जो PDS system की बात आई, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार दिखा तो उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह कहा गया कि इसमें भी एक loophole है। रिपोर्ट में आया कि गलत नाम पर राशन जा रहा है। इसको मनरेगा से क्यों जोड़ा गया? विद्यालयों में अनुदान लेने की बात है, स्थिति यह हो गई कि लोग अपने बच्चों को विद्यालयों में प्रवेश दिला देते हैं। जब रजिस्टर देखा जाता है तो उनकी उपस्थिति कहीं नहीं रहती है। इस पर पाया गया कि आखिरकार यह अनुदान अधिक क्यों जा रहे हैं, मनरेगा पर राशन क्यों अधिक जा रहा है? Mid day meal में राशन क्यों व्यर्थ जा रहा है? जिस loophole की बात मैंने निवेदन की है, उस loophole के आधार पर तब यह सोचा गया कि अगर मनरेगा से भी इसको जोड़ दिया जाएगा, स्कूलों के अनुदान में भी इसे जोड़ दिया जाएगा तो कम से कम जो लोग इसको गलत ढंग से लेने का काम करते थे, उस पर रोक लग जाएगी, इस नाते जब इसमें विषय आया तो मुझे कहीं न कहीं मंत्री जी का और सब का इस ओर ध्यान आया होगा कि हमें अब इस पर बढ़ना चाहिए और बढ़ गए। और बढ़ करके इस बात को कहना चाहिए कि नहीं, हमें अन्य लोगों पर, उन लोगों पर जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, जैसे जन धन योजना है, जन धन योजना में आधार कार्ड को जोड़ करके

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

कितना भला किया गया कि भारत सरकार ने zero balance पर खाता खुलवाने का काम किया। जो कभी खाता खोलने की बात भी नहीं जानते थे कि हम खाता खोल भी पाएंगे, उनको भी भारत सरकार ने, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक निर्णय के तहत सब का खाता खुलवाने का काम किया और जब ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आपका समय हो गया है, जल्दी खत्म करिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

जब नोटबंदी हुई तो वे लोग जो अपना धन तिजोरी में रखे हुए थे, अपने गांव-घर के लोगों के नाम पैसा जमा करा दिए। यह सोचा कि बाद में निकाल लेंगे, अपने पैसे को उनके जन धन खाते में डालना शुरू किया। जिनका ज़ीरो बैलेंस था, वे दो-दो लाख रुपए के मालिक हो गए। कई जगह तो ऐसी स्थिति आई कि जो लोग कम्पनियों में काम कर रहे थे, फैक्टरियों में काम कर रहे थे, इससे ऐसे लोगों का ऐसी शर्त से फायदा हो गया कि इस पैसे को वे 7 साल तक निकाल नहीं सकते। तो इस सिस्टम के पक्ष में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से जिस तरह से अब 10 दिनों में पासपोर्ट मिल जाएगा, आधार कार्ड बैंक अकाउंट से जुड़ जाएगा, digital certification की स्थिति भी निर्मित हो जाएगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आपका समय हो गया है, अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: इसी तरह प्रोविडेंट फंड को भी आधार से जोड़ा गया है और सब से बड़ी बात पेंशन की है। आज हम निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि ऐसे बुजुर्ग लोग जो कहीं नहीं जा सकते हैं, अगर आधार से उनकी पेंशन को लिंक कर दिया गया, तो उन्हें पेंशन प्राप्त करने में बड़ी सुविधा रहेगी। महोदय, इस तरह से जहां एक-एक बिंदु को जोड़ा गया है, मैं भारत सरकार से आशा करूंगा कि वह अन्य सुविधाओं को भी पूरे तौर पर आधार से जोड़े ताकि सभी लोग इस से लाभान्वित हो सकें। अंत में मैं सरकार के इस कदम का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, we need Aadhaar card but, simultaneously, the Government must also put in place a properly enacted law for protection of privacy. Aadhaar card demands collection of biometric details without concomitant privacy protection. It also permits sharing of data under a lot of circumstances with private operators also. Initially, the Aadhaar card was envisaged as a means to help subsidies and for a seamless distribution of benefits. But, now, it has become a tool of surveillance. It is unprecedented and nowhere found in any part of the world. Even in the Social Security Number in the U.S., the details which are required here to be shared by an Aadhaar card holder is not required by the Social Security card holder in U.S. Sir, we are very much concerned only about these two issues, the privacy policy. The Government of India

doesn't have a policy for privacy and it is again unconstitutional as per Article 21. I would like to point out here two Judgements of the Supreme Court. One was of 2015 in the case of Justice K.S. Puttuswamy & Another vs. Union of India & Others that, "The Unique Identification Number or the Aadhaar Card will not be used for any other purpose other than....", and "the Union of India shall give wide publicity in the electronic media and television networks, that is it not mandatory for a citizen to obtain an Aadhaar card." The second, Sir, is, the same Supreme Court has reiterated, "The Aadhaar card scheme is purely voluntary and it cannot be made mandatory till the matter is finally decided by the Court." And, now, I would like to point out, considering the constraints of time, two main issues. Recently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued a notification that "It makes mandatory for students and cooks attached to the flagship Mid-Day Meal Scheme, to be enrolled for Aadhaar, and that this process should be completed by 30th June, 2017. This move has been taken in a bid to increase transparency and effectiveness." Sir, I would like to say that this is in contravention of the Judgement of the Supreme Court as well as against the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. With this compulsion of Aadhaar card, it disallows a student to get the benefit of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Supposing a student or a cook does not have an Aadhaar card, he will be deprived of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. It is totally against the provisions of an already enacted Act, that is, the National Food Security Act. And, we know, very well about the Mid-Day Meal and how it benefits a lot of students and how it encourages students to come to the school. Actually, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme was introduced only to encourage the poor children to come to the school. But that scheme is now curtailed by way of making this Aadhaar card compulsory. Sir, it is a very big issue of concern.

The second issue is that of Pan Card for which an Amendment was brought in the recent Finance Bill. It says very clearly, "A failure to provide this number would result in the PAN number being invalidated and the person would be treated at par with anyone who has not applied for a PAN." Sir, Pan Card itself is a proof of identity. If the Aadhaar card is not shown as a proof of identity, then Pan Card will be invalidated. Sir, we don't understand the reason. Why do you expect a person to share his biometric details and other income tax returns through an Aadhaar Card because they may say, "It is a tampered proof." It is not so. I give you an example. But other than that, one may argue that when you are going for a passport, you are giving your fingerprints. Then, why don't you give it for this also? But, Sir, the passport details are not shared by anyone else and no private operator comes there and moreover, it is intended for only one purpose and above all, anyone can choose to remain without a passport. It is not a compulsory one whereas Aadhaar card is

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

a compulsory one and you say for Pan Card that only if Aadhaar card is there, it will be validated. It is a big issue of concern. I again quote and I will just read out a passage of 2013 and then say who wrote this. It was in an article, titled, "My Call Detail Records and A Citizen's Right to Privacy", "We are now entering the era of the Aadhaar number. The Government has recently made the existence of Aadhaar number—it was in 2013 when Aadhaar card was introduced—as a condition precedent for undertaking several activities; from registering marriages to execution of property documents. Will those, who encroach upon the affairs of others, be able to get access to bank accounts and other important details by breaking into the system? If this ever becomes possible." This was written by the present hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, and the then Leader of Opposition. So, when they were on the other side, they were against the Aadhaar card questioning about the privacy and now they are advocating and introducing many other schemes. If you bring everything under the Aadhaar, it means there is no privacy existence. I will give you an example and I think, the hon. Minister is very much aware of that. Recently, a news came and it was not very well published. The former Indian cricket team captain, Mr. Mahendra Singh Dhoni's wife, Mrs. Shakshi, had brought this violation to the notice of the Union Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. Sir, the Director of Unique Identification Authority of India said that they have blacklisted the agency for ten years which had erroneously leaked the former Indian Cricket team captain, Mr. M.S. Dhoni's Aadhaar details. Shri Ajay Bhushan Pandey said that an investigation has been launched into the matter. Sir, maybe, Mahendra Singh Dhoni's wife has access to Twitter and she was able to convey it and it became a big news, but what about Tom, Dick and Harry? If they have such an issue, how will that be brought to the notice? What will happen if my privacy details are hacked by anyone? Nowadays, hacking is quite possible. We are already very much harassed by the social media and the developed information technology and, now, by way of compulsion of this Aadhaar card information, that too, biometric details, Sir, it is very, very dangerous. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister—as I started, yes; we need an Aadhaar card, we are not against it—that the Government must be very careful. Now, the Supreme Court has advanced the date of hearing of the Constitutional Bench on the issue of privacy to 18th April. I think the hon. Minister is very well aware that the Constitutional Bench, which was to hear about the privacy issue, during the vacation period, has now advanced it to 18th April, considering the seriousness and importance of the matter.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): शिवा जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. I am concluding. So I would suggest to the

Minister, we are not against the issue of Aadhaar Card or possessing an Aadhaar Card, but, at the same time, the Government must be very keen in ensuring that the law is properly enacted for the protection of privacy, and that alone will strengthen the Aadhaar card's purpose as well as it will also help us to believe that this will not encroach upon the privacy details of any individual person. Thank you very much.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, my point is very simple. एक सुप्रसिद्ध चित्रकार था। उन्होंने एक बार अपने एक अच्छे चित्र को एक प्रदर्शनी में प्रदर्शन के लिए रखा। उनके मन में उस चित्र के प्रति गर्व था। उन्होंने उस चित्र के नीचे लिखा, "इस चित्र में यदि आपको कुछ गलत दिखायी देता है, तो X मार्क कर दें।" उनके मन में था कि इस चित्र को कोई भी touch नहीं करेगा, लेकिन प्रदर्शनी में जाने वाले were just like us. उस चित्र के बारे में लोगों ने मार्क लगाए कि इस का मुंह ठीक नहीं है, नाक ठीक नहीं है, कान कुछ गलत दिखता है। वे चित्रकार जब शाम को अपना वह चित्र देखने गए तो पाया कि पूरे चित्र में सब लोगों ने X मार्क किया है। फिर वह उस चित्र को अपने गुरुजी को दिखाने ले गए और पूछा कि इस चित्र में मैंने क्या गलती की है? उनके गुरुजी ने कहा कि गलती चित्र में नहीं है वरन् आपने जो नीचे लिखा है, उस में है। So, the next day, the same picture was drawn, और उन्होंने उस में नीचे लिखा कि, "इस चित्र में आपको कुछ गलत दिखायी देता है, तो ठीक कर दें।" उन्होंने वहां ब्रश और पेंट भी रख दिया, लेकिन nobody touched the picture. The people are here to state as to where all the fault is. कमी कहां है, गलती कहां है, ऐसा कहने वाले सब लोग हैं, लेकिन what is the remedy? How to correct it? We, all of us, here, have been talking about problems. No one ever thought that this problem can ever be addressed, leave alone, eradicated, but, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi did not just lament and pass on the buck but thought about the solution. When he mentioned about the Jan Dhan Yojana, even I never thought that the Jan Dhan Yojana would be this much successful. It may be for flood relief, giving some subsidy of sending ₹ 5,000 rupees, the entire amount goes to them. My friend, Shri Vijayasai Reddy has mentioned about Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi told, "If I send ₹ 100, only ₹ 15 will go to the beneficiary." Now I say that if Shri Narendra Modi says tomorrow that he will send ₹ 100 to the beneficiary, and the beneficiary, delayed taking the money, he will get ₹ 115! That is the difference between Rajiv Gandhi's period and Narendra Modi's period. When it comes to the other problems, the Prime Minister thought long, hard about the way by which we can overcome all these things. The diversion of urea again to the chemical companies for making soap, etc., made it scare for farmers. But the master stroke of simply coating urea with neem, made unusable for such purposes but also enhanced the potency for the crops of the farmers. This is the idea. I can quote many such examples. I will come to Aadhaar card. Our people were telling about MGNREGA. Really speaking, our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, never thinks about the next elections. He thinks about the next generation or future generation. The explanation for a statesman

[Shri La. Ganesan]

is this. A person who always thinks about the next election is a politician, and who thinks of next generation is a statesman. That is why Shri Narendra Modi is The statesman. I want to just mention this to Shri Jairam Ramesh, my hon. friend here because he has mentioned few days ago something else. Now, I will tell you about the MGNREGA. Everybody knows here about it. If we are really in politics, we know what is happening in the field. When the Government announced the MGNREGA, will be named after Mahatma Gandhi, I was sad because the scheme is being implemented in such a bad way. Muster roll is different but people working are different. The members and relatives of the Panchayat President and other people will be getting money. Even those who are working in the field have not been given the full amount. But they are getting only 80 per cent, 60 per cent and 20 per cent. Everybody knows about it. Since you have named it after Mahatma Gandhi, we want to correct and improve it. That is why we want to link it with Aadhaar Card so that all pilferages are stopped. The same thing is about the Mid-day Meal Programme. We are not against feeding the school children. We are for it. But in the name of feeding the school children, people are eating away the money. We want to stop it. So, simply criticising the Government is not correct. Of course, exceptions may be there, I agree; and exceptions prove the rule. In that way Aadhaar Card will be helpful. My hon. friend, Shri Vijayasai Reddy is not here. Whatever I wanted to mention here, he has already mentioned it. Even then, in short, I want to tell you, this is not sufficient. I want the Government to enhance the scope of the Aadhaar Card even to other fields. For example, voters' list. I request the Government to correct all bogus voters' lists. *...(Time-bell rings)...* I am concluding. I know that more than two crore infiltrators have entered into India from Bangladesh. Many people have spread throughout the country. So, it should be linked to citizenship card also. I will conclude in a lighter vein. I am saying this that one person went to a temple. He went with a coconut, flowers and fruits. He gave them to the pujari. He told him his gotra, rashi and birth star. But the pujari asked him the Aadhaar card number. He was surprised. Pujari told him, "Unless you tell your Aadhaar Card number, your prayer will not reach the God."

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है, यह चर्चा तर्कों के साथ, अनुभवों के साथ, पीड़ा के साथ, उत्साह के साथ तथा भूगोल के साथ बहुत ही सार्थक हुई है। उधर से हमारा भूगोल बताया जा रहा था कि हम उधर थे, तब क्या बोलते थे और जब इधर आ गए हैं, तो क्या बोलते हैं। कुछ लोग उनके भूगोल की चर्चा कर रहे थे और कुछ लोगों का भूगोल स्थिर था, जो पहले जहां है, वह अभी भी वहीं है, तो यह शायद देश की राजनीति का भी एक संकेत था। मैं माननीय राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी, जयराम रमेश जी, डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे जी, देरेक ओब्राइन जी, सी. पी. नारायणन जी, श्री डी. राजा जी, रेड्डी जी, रिपुन बोरा जी, शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, ला. गणेशन जी और बाकी जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बातें

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

कहीं हैं, उन सभी के प्रति हृदय से अपनी कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही प्रभावी टिप्पणियाँ दी हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं पहले कुछ जनरल बातें कहना चाहता हूँ, उसके बाद जो विषय उठाए गए हैं, उनका विषयवार उत्तर दूंगा। एक बात बार-बार कही गई कि भारत के एक प्रधान मंत्री थे, माननीय राजीव गांधी जी, जिन्होंने यह टिप्पणी की थी कि मैं दिल्ली से सौ रुपये भेजता हूँ तो नीचे तक पंद्रह रुपये पहुंचते हैं। इसके पीछे एक दर्द है। हमें इस दर्द को समझना है या नहीं समझना है? इस दर्द का उत्तर मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए? स्कूल में मास्टर है, स्कूल में बच्चे हैं, मास्टर की तनखाह जा रही है, बच्चों की स्कॉलरशिप्स जा रही हैं। मालूम किया, तो पता चला कि बच्चे हैं सत्तर, पर स्कॉलरशिप्स भेज रहे हैं सौ बच्चों की। इसी तरह से मास्टर हैं दस, तनखाह ले रहे हैं पचास की। यह होता है या नहीं होता है, हम इस बात पर जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें। यह होता है और देश में हो रहा था। हमने यह भी सुना था कि बेटी पैदा हुई नहीं, पर विधवा हो गई और विधवा की पेंशन ले रही है। यह हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इस बात को तय करना पड़ेगा। आज जब आधार पर खुलकर चर्चा हो रही है, तो इस पर खुलकर चर्चा करने की जरूरत है। बाकी मित्रों ने अपनी पीड़ा बताई है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अभी मुंबई गया था। वहां पर मुझे एक बात बताई गई, यह इनके समय से भी हो रहा है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार सारे आदिवासी बच्चों के स्कूल का पूरा खर्चा देती है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार उनके रहने, स्कॉलरशिप, खाने-पीने, खेलने, कपड़े और स्कूल की शिक्षा, इन सबका खर्चा देती है। जब दो जिलों में सर्वे कराया गया, तो गड़बड़ी पाई गई। उनसे कहा गया कि आधार पर आ जाओ। आधार पर आ गए, तो बच्चों की संख्या में 30-40 परसेंट की गिरावट हो गई। उन्होंने कहा फिर गिनती करो, फिर वही नंबर आया, कहा फिर गिनती करो, फिर वही नंबर आया। मैं उस कलेक्टर की तारीफ करना चाहूंगा, जिसने कोशिश की और कहा कि शिक्षक को भी आधार पर लाओ, उसका भी वैरिफिकेशन करो। इसमें शिक्षकों की संख्या 20 परसेंट तक कम हो गई। आप मुझे यह बताइए कि यह जो पैसा fictitious लोगों के हाथ में जा रहा है, वह हमारा पैसा है, गरीबों का पैसा है, टैक्सपेयर का पैसा है, क्या यह पैसा उनके पास जाना चाहिए? ये बड़े सवाल हैं, जिनका हमें उत्तर देना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, डीबीटी पर बहुत बात चल रही है। चाहे हम दिल्ली में जाएं, कोलकाता में जाएं, हैदराबाद में जाएं या मुंबई में जाएं, क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि गैस की सब्सिडी का दुरुपयोग हो रहा था? एक रेस्टोरेंट छोटा है, लेकिन गैस के बीस-बीस कनेक्शन्स हैं। पूछने पर मालूम पड़ता है कि पंद्रह गैस कनेक्शन्स पर सब्सिडी मिल रही है और हर महीने लाखों रुपये कमा रहे हैं। This was a lingering problem in the country, where public money was sought to be abused for extraneous, fictitious and corrupt purposes. It is the hard reality.

माननीय जयराम रमेश जी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि लोगों को मनरेगा नहीं मिल रहा है, मैं उसका उत्तर दूंगा, लेकिन मैं उस गांव के लोगों का नाम लेकर उनको परेशान नहीं करना चाहता। जो मुझे बताया गया, वह यह बताया गया कि एक गांव में पैसा आता था, तो मुखिया जी, 50 परसेंट मनरेगा काट दिया करते थे। दूसरा, यह कहा गया कि हमारे गांव में सब लोग संपन्न लोग हैं, लेकिन मुखिया की सेंटिंग थी, इसलिए सारे लोग मनरेगा के वर्कर बने हुए थे।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

क्या यह नहीं हो रहा था? माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज इस देश में इस बात की चर्चा करेंगे, तो ऐसे एक नहीं, सैकड़ों गांव मिलेंगे, जहां ऐसा हो रहा था। इसकी कुछ बातें श्री ला. गणेशन ने कीं, कुछ माननीय शिव प्रसाद शुक्ल जी ने कीं। So, let us not run away from the reality. And, when I am saying all this, I wish to compliment Mr. Jairam Ramesh that his Government thought of Aadhaar. You quoted a lot of our comments. One feels like also quoting what Prime Minister had said. Dr. Manmohan Singh had said, "Our Government wants to use new technology in a big way to curb dishonesty and bring transparency in governance. Aadhaar is an important step in this direction." पहली दो लाइन के बाद dishonesty को कर्ब करना है, उस पर हम डिबेट कर सकते हैं, but the idea as to why Aadhaar was brought was eloquently spoken about by him.

सर दूसरा कमेंट, hon. Member and then a Minister, Mr. Jairam Ramesh had said, "It is politically a revolutionary step. It was a promise made in the 2009 manifesto." आज जब मैं उनका भाषण सुन रहा था, तो मुझे कौतूहल हुआ, I was wonderstruck. Is he trying to paint Aadhaar as a ghost? Is he trying to convey that Aadhaar is a curse? Is he trying to observe that Aadhaar is the biggest tragedy that has happened to the country? Sorry. We can now change our position. Let me acknowledge here very honestly that once we came to power, I was the Law Minister then and also the IT and Communications Minister. I am very proud of my Prime Minister Narendra Modi. How can we deny what he said then? His direction to all of us was आधार को ठीक से समझो, इसकी पूरी गहराई को मालूम करो, देश की मजबूती के लिए इसका क्या करना है, उसको पहचानो, इसको कानूनी जामा देना है, वह करो। हमें देश के लिए इसका उपयोग करना है।

When this leader is elected as the Prime Minister of India with a massive mandate, he has got a statesman-like vision that regardless of whatever position we have taken, that we have to refine, we have to technologically reinforce and make it a great instrument of change. That is why we came up with the Aadhaar Act. I will come to that point subsequently. But why was I constrained to make this observation, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir? Some of my friends in the Congress Party are repeatedly trying to paint Aadhaar as the biggest curse to have happened for the country. Sorry, don't do that. You have created it and we compliment you. आज सदन में जब मैं इस बात को शुरू कर रहा हूँ, I want to compliment Mr. Nandan Nilekani; I want to compliment Shri Ram Sevak Sharma, the CEO of Aadhaar; I want to compliment the present CEO, Shri Ajay Bhushan Pandey, who have done a great job against all the opposition in respect of Aadhaar. We need to respect their dedication for the country. What they have done, they have done it for the country, not for themselves. हमारे पोलिटिकल डिफरेंसेज होंगे। अब जो कहा जा रहा है कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं, तो मैं उसकी बात करता हूँ।

This I am explaining both as the IT Minister of India, as the Law Minister of India and as a Member of Parliament, having a little knowledge of law. When the Supreme Court passed the two interim orders—11.8.2015 and 15.10.2015—permitting a set of subsidies to be given directly to the Aadhaar card holders, there was no Aadhaar law then. Let the House know, let the nation know, through the House, Sir, that at that point in time the biggest argument done in the court was that without any statutory instrument, you are taking biometrics of crores of people. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you were wrong then. By an Executive Order, you can't have so many biometrics. It needed a statutory enactment. That was the first argument.

The second argument was the right to privacy. Because it was an Executive Order, there was no mechanism available. There are other arguments also. Now, Sir, day in and day out, in both Houses of Parliament, I am asked a question: Why are you ceding everything to Judiciary? "We are the law-making authority, we are the sovereign body, we should run the country, we should seek accountability." Here is a case where Parliament has come up with a robust law on Aadhaar. It is completely robust. "There is a problem and you are disobeying the Supreme Court order!" Legally-speaking, the law is well settled. The Parliament can remove the lacunae which the court points out. If one of the arguments in the court was that there was no legal framework available, then the answer was that the Parliament came up with the Aadhaar Act. Therefore, the main ground was taken care of.

Secondly, this Aadhaar Act carries forward the whole architecture on how biometrics shall be done, under what condition, for what purpose, and with what accountability. Therefore, the whole architecture is available. It is not the eco-system, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. The architecture is available. Now, Sir, if that is there, that is the law. There is no stay by the Supreme Court on Aadhaar Act. We are being governed by a mandate of the Aadhaar Act passed by the Parliament. When I am standing here, I wish to say that I stand by the sovereignty of Parliament as far as law-making is concerned. That is also a job of the Law Minister of India.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, can you yield for a minute, please?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, I am not yielding. I am just not yielding.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me quote the order.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have got the order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you may speak after he finishes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You are misquoting the order.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have got a copy of the order. The Supreme Court says only this. I will read it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please read Para 5.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Why are you shouting at me? What is the problem today? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Don't mislead us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am not misleading. Sorry! ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am repeatedly saying that I should not be disturbed. I didn't disturb any Member and I will beseech them not to disturb me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Unless he yields...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am only saying that these interim orders were passed in 2015. The dates I will quote. The dates are 11.8.2015 and 15.12.2015. The Aadhaar Act came in 2016, assented by the President and became effective. Now whole of Aadhaar ecosystem, if I can use that word, is governed by this law. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... My understanding of law is very clear that an interim order is only for the purposes of interim arrangement till the Parliament structures it. It is not a judgment. It has been referred to a Nine-Bench or Seven-Bench. Maybe, this law will also be considered. But, I am very clear in my understanding of law that if the Parliament enacts a law and unless the court stays the operation of that law, this law will hold the field and that is what that it holding the field. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What about the order of September 2016?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is all right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Can you have some patience?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, so you have to wait. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The second thing I would like to highlight is that there were also issues before the Supreme Court where the Supreme Court in particular mentioned about this verification of SIM cards. He is quoting Supreme Court, Sir. We have got about 13 crore verifications of mobile new connections by SIM card. Sir, you are aware that when you go to purchase a SIM card, you have to show the verification of identity. It may either be ration card or there has to be a paper filled up, the paper used to be sent for examination and all these things. Then there is the system of Aadhaar-enabled verification for SIM card for the user. I

5.00 P.M.

have got the copy of the order. The Supreme Court has approved it as a very good system which has been incorporated. Therefore, that was an interim order. Therefore, I repeat that when the law is there and the law is not stayed by the Supreme Court, the law will hold the field. Secondly, while upholding the permission granted by the Supreme Court in the mandate of the interim order, there is a provision under Section 157 that other things can be done and which have been done in the proper perspective. Now, Sir, while coming to certain basic things, first of all, let me ask a question. How safe is Aadhaar? Let me say proudly that Aadhaar is safe. How secure is the data? Let me say proudly that data is secure. I want to make it very, very emphatic and I have reasons to say so. Sir, what is the purpose? The purpose is that minimum data is collected. One is core biometrics and one is demographic information. Both are actually explained in law itself. Core biometric means fingerprint, iris scan or such other biological attributes. What is demographic information, Sir? The demographic information includes relating to name, date of birth, address and any other information for the purpose of issuing. But, Sir, it does not include race, religion, caste, tribe ethnicity, language, records of entitlement, income or medical history. Therefore, there is a clear statutory injunction in law itself that you can only take the iris, you can take the fingerprint, you can take the name, you can mention sex and address. Your e-mail and your mobile number is optional. If you want to give, some information can be conveyed to you. If you don't want, it will not be given. Therefore, Sir, no religion is being profiled, educational qualification is not being profiled, language, record of entitlement, income or medical history or ethnicity, none of this is being profiled at all. Let me show it. I hope I am having my Aadhaar Card in my purse, hopefully, yes. My name is there, not even my father's name is there, my date of birth is there, my name and Aadhaar number. That is my address of Patna. That is all.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Ravi Shankarji, can you yield for one clarification?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No. You are a great debater yourself. Flow is important. You respect my flow. I respected yours. Sir, the point is, there is no information कि मैं कितना पढ़ा-लिखा हूँ, M.A., L.L.B. हूँ या मैट्रिक फेल हूँ, मेरी इन्कम कितनी है, मेरे मां-बाप का नाम क्या है, मेरी जाति क्या है, मेरी मेडिकल हिस्ट्री क्या है, none of this is there in this data at all. Therefore, there is minimum information and maximum utilization. This is the first thing. Sir, what happens? We have a registrar, either the Central Government or the State Government Registrar. Then we appoint operator in Government agencies under strict competition. A very specialized agency undertakes it. Sir, let me very simply explain what happens in Aadhaar. When we go to the enrolment agency, if I am an MP we go with an MP card or we go with

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the ration card. First, the operator will enter his biometrics in the system to open the system. The system will not open unless the operator tells his Aadhaar number or her Aadhaar number and the thumb impression. Then our photo is taken, iris is taken, fingerprint is taken and the name etc. and the matter is corrected and sent for process. Thereafter, some manual checking is done whether the name is rightly mentioned or not. Then, Sir, it goes to the automatic system. Today, in India, we have got 113 crore Aadhaar cards. That is the total number we have and Sir, let me give certain numbers to this House. Over 113 crore residents have Aadhaar cards, 99 per cent adults have Aadhaar cards, 22.25 per cent children of 5-18 years have Aadhaar cards and Sir, 554 crore authentication is done by the Authority and 17 crore e-KYC is done by the Authority. Sir, 43.4 crores Aadhaar cards have been linked with bank accounts, 69.97 crore LPG connections have been linked with Aadhaar cards, 17.51 crore ration cards are linked with Aadhaar cards, 8.69 crore MNREGA Active card is linked with Aadhaar and Sir, 18.1 crore PMJDY account is linked with Aadhaar, and there are others too. I need not say that. Sir, 1.04 crore passports are linked with Aadhaar, 1.08 crore pan cards are linked with Aadhaar, 48 lakh pensioners use their Aadhaar to get Jeevan Pramaan. Sir, this is not a small number. India having a population of 125 crore, today, 113 crores are trusting Aadhaar. If I talk of the poor, 50-60 crore people are not complaining at all. On the contrary they are happy that what was the apprehension of Rajiv Gandhi is turning out to be incorrect. When they are claiming that MNREGA is dead, they don't have to fear that some strong man, a mukhia will come to take his cut. It will go to the bank account. These are the important qualitative changes which Aadhaar is making in the lives of the people. Therefore, Sir, in my very considered view, I just addressed the interim part, but when it goes for the final processing, सर, इस बात को समझिए और देश के टेक्नोलॉजी के एक्सपर्ट लोगों का अभिनन्दन कीजिए। 24 घंटे के अंदर, 113 करोड़ का जो पूरा सिस्टम है, वह नये आधार नम्बर से उसको मैच करता है कि यह नम्बर पहले से रजिस्टर्ड है या नहीं है। What is the beauty of this system? If I, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, already have an Aadhaar card, if I again try to re-book myself even through a duplicate name, the system will reject because my iris is there, my fingerprint is there. That is the beauty of Aadhaar system. Therefore, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आप याद कीजिए, आपका बहुत लम्बा अनुभव है, we have heard many cases. In my legal capacity I have heard that someone else opens a bank account in the name of a son of a father and pockets the entire amount which his father has willed his son. We have seen such cases. Fake bank account is a known phenomenon. We cannot wish away how poor people have lost their savings. These realities are there. Now, hear what is there. Some 113 crore Aadhaar already matches that and if the match is found, it is rejected. If it is not found, then, okay, it goes to the system. The

card is printed and goes back to the person who is there. That is the working of this. What is the other thing?

Sir, a lot of issues on privacy have been raised. Suppose, a bank system asks the Aadhaar System, 'This man has this Aadhaar Number. Please, check and बताओ।' सर, आधार को यह मालूम नहीं है कि बैंक किस बात के लिए हम से पूछ रहा है, बैंक का एकाउंट खोलने के लिए या पेमेंट करने के लिए। बैंक को तो उसे सिर्फ यह बताना है कि, this Aadhaar Number bears the name of so and so. That is all. Therefore, minimum information is asked and there is no profiling. मान लीजिए सर, सिम कार्ड के बारे में बताया, अगर कोई मोबाइल कंपनी Know Your Customer की बात कर रही है और उसमें, अगर उसका data सिर्फ इसी consent के साथ कि आप हमें सिम कार्ड देंगे, अगर उस सिम कार्ड के data का दुरुपयोग किया, तो he can go to jail for three years. That is important.

Sir, I have a great personal regard for Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, because he is a very knowledgeable man in the field of technology. And, I wanted to tell him in this House itself that all his suggestions are most welcome. He is free to give suggestions how to improve the system, because he understands the rationale of Aadhaar System. But, Sir, I wanted to convey this House, in the last six years, we have cancelled and blacklisted 34,000 operators who tried to pollute the system or tried to make fake Aadhaar Cards. Since December, 2016, we have taken action against 1,000 operators. The reason why I am constrained to convey these statistics before the hon. House is to inform that we have a proper oversight system available which we do with maximum authority at our command. Therefore, the issue of privacy is important.

Now, I will elaborate, one-by-one, privacy concerns. Sir, I am the IT Minister of India. Even then, I cannot disclose iris and finger prints of anybody even with one's own consent. If I do so, I can be prosecuted under Section 29(1). That is the specific mandate which we have given.

What is number two? The other biometrics can be used only for Aadhaar purposes as outlined. If it is done for any extraneous purposes, he can also be hauled up. And, this hauling up also includes officers of the UIDA, the operators and the Registrar, because this law is applicable to all. And, I would like to, very gently, inform hon. Mr. Derek O'brien — I always look forward to his intervention with great interest and a little curiosity — that NATGRID linking is not there. I want to deny it emphatically, because if NATGRID comes in, it will be violative of Section 29. Therefore, I thought I must clarify it very clearly.

Now, we have a whole provision. Consent is important. This brings two issues. One is, under Section 7, there is a lot of talk whether it is mandatory or directive.

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Section 7 is very clear. You need to come on Aadhaar, but the benefits will not be denied to you. You can come with alternative identity proof, be it Ration Card, be it MGNREGA Card, be it Driving Licence or other. But, please, apply for Aadhaar. That is the whole sense of it. And, I am asking a question to myself. I would like to share this with the House. अगर देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, तो बाकी लोग क्यों परेशान हैं? कोई गरीब आकर मुझ से कहे कि मैं गरीब हूँ, मुझे 'मनरेगा' नहीं चाहिए। गरीब तो आज खुश है, अब मुखिया उसके मनरेगा के पेमेंट में कट नहीं लगाता। वह तो खुश है कि उसकी गैस की सब्सिडी उसके एकाउंट में सीधे आती है। मुझे याद है, there was a very interesting programme I saw. I would like to clarify a point for my Leftist friends. It was from a tea garden in Bengal. During my youth days — Derek, I never told you this — I was in-charge of Bengal on behalf of my party. Therefore, I have seen Bengal very closely.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You are still a very young boy.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Okay. I appreciate this gesture.

Sir, I used to travel in tea gardens in Jalpaiguri. We used to constantly hear that हमें पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता, because there is a cut due to variety of reasons. and when I saw, when a Jan Dhan Account was opened, a lady worker of the Jalpaiguri teagarden was telling on NDTV, I am quoting, “I am so happy that my money will directly come to my bank account.” That is what is happening. Technology is transparent. I would like to clarify that very clearly.

Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh also mentioned about the CAG Report. It was very nice to see of late his belated appreciation of the role of the CAG. Good luck to him. But, when this very sketchy CAG report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas came about... I am telling you that I very sincerely respect the institution of the CAG. But the CAG has got no mechanism to make a conclusive comment that this saving is only and only because of the lowering of the international crude oil price. No; this is too judgemental, not factual. And, what happened, the Ministry of Petroleum issued a public statement that for the financial year 2014-15, for 3.3 crore consumers under PAHAL, there was a saving of ₹ 3.3 crore because they did a survey of all the fake claimants, it is mentioned here, and they found that this was a fake number which was linked to the DBT PAHAL. And, that was the saving. And, what they further said was most important, “Furthermore, it should be noted that concrete evidence of successful elimination of bogus connections is seen in the phenomenal growth of non-subsidized commercial LPG sales which have registered an increase of 39.3 per cent in the period April 2015 to March 2016. This is in

contrast to pre-PAHAL experience when commercial sale growth was negligible or declining.” Therefore, all the facts are speaking for us. And, if the recipients are very happy about it, I fail to understand what the problem is.

Now, I come to the privacy issue. Hon. Member, Shri Derek O’Brien has raised it. My friend, Siva raised it. Mr. Jairam Ramesh also fleetingly touched it. What do you mean by privacy, Sir? Privacy is certainly a right which ought to be given respect. I am not going to debate whether it is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 or not. Maybe, as a democrat, I will feel that it should be a part of Fundamental Rights under Article 21 – Right to Life and Liberty. But, I will await the final view of the hon. Supreme Court. Whether it is a Fundamental Right or not, right of privacy of individual must be respected. And, here, I am not on the affluent or the poor. For us, every Indian is common. The question to be considered is: Are we invading privacy under the Aadhaar law? The reply is: ‘No, a categorical no’. Let me outline one by one: (a) the most minimum of data has been taken, I have explained that; (b) the authorities are under strict instructions to maintain that secrecy, and if they flout, they can also suffer three years of imprisonment and prosecution; (c) the national security is very important. I was also handling it as the IT Minister. A question was raised as to how we maintain the privacy and security. Because there is a clamour कि fingerprint दो, देश के लिए जरूरी है; national security जरूरी है। Then, we came with a mechanism. The hon. Supreme Court, in a case of call tracking in 1995, said, I have got a copy of the judgement, that you must have a mechanism that you will track a call only when a Joint Secretary officer, for reasons to be recorded, certifies that and thereafter it can be done; subsequently, a Cabinet-Secretary-headed committee must approve it. And, what have we done? Section 33 is very clear that even in case of national security there will be a designated Joint Secretary officer of the Home Ministry, who shall, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, certify that. But before coming into effect, a committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary and consisting of the Law Secretary and the IT Secretary will confirm it. This is the kind of safeguard we have given that the biometrics of an ordinary person, even in case of national security, cannot be opened unless certified by this level of higher authority. That is very important and appreciable. Sir, we know that courts do interfere. In case of courts also, there is a clear provision that such an order can be given only by a District Judge, and not without hearing the Authority. And, I am very proud that my Authority took a very firm stand. In a particular case, the CBI asked for biometrics. But they said, “No, we cannot.” The law is very clear. The matter went to a particular High Court. They allowed this. The authority went to the Supreme Court and got the order stayed, because the mandate of law has to

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be obeyed. Except in the case of national security, and other specified things, we cannot disclose the data. Mr. Tulsi is not here in the House. We have taken these kinds of robust mechanisms and they are available. Sir, certain questions were raised by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. He is not here. What is the sunety of pre-Aadhaar Act data and are you sure of its authenticity? There was a question. I want to assure this House that 'We are'. Though that system was started by them, we must salute the scientists and the people of technology, for having come with this robust system. I would like to convey to this hon. House that I have visited their Centre in Bengaluru. It is a marvel of technology. I have recommended that all the new IAS people must be allowed to visit that in 'Bharat Darshan', to see as to how India has developed this robust system, how completely safe and secure it is. Therefore, there is no data leak, there is no systematic problem, but, if any one tries to be smart, the law ignites into action. As it was said, 34,000 operators earlier and also 1,000 operators since December have been blacklisted. In case of Mahendra Dhoni, a specific query was raised. It was part exuberance and part negligence, I would say. I should be very honest. When the authority people brought it to my notice, I said, "Take a call, but be very firm." सर, हुआ यह था कि वह महेंद्र सिंह धोनी का 'आधार' बनाने गया था and Mr. Dhoni is a celebrity, इसलिए उसने उनकी फोटो अपने साथ खींची। Sir, even MPs become very pally with celebrities, he, being an ordinary operator, was equally bound to become pally. उसने गलती यह की कि उसने अपने कंप्यूटर में जो biometric को capture किया, उस कंप्यूटर में ही फोटो आ गयी, बस यही बात थी। But the moment it was brought to my notice, even before Mrs. Dhoni complained to me, I said, "It is wrong." I assured Mrs. Dhoni that action will be taken, and he was, straightaway, blacklisted for 10 years. Therefore, Mr. Siva, not only in the case of Mrs. Dhoni, but also 34,000 other blacklistings have been done. We shall continue to be very firm as far as protection is concerned.

Sir, there are two, three more points. Some suggestions have come to me and I will be concluding with that. The suggestions are like this. Number one, do you need to reinforce that? Yes. Dr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe talked about a daughter going to her in-laws' house after marriage. Yes, Sir, the change of name is permissible. Therefore, you can go to the system saying, 'I don't want to be Ravi Shankar Prasad; I want to be Ravi Shankar Singh.' It is possible, Sir. We have to certify that. But what if someone says 'change of biometrics'? Some specific issues of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have been raised. So, I will reply to them. We have started a technology, and we have taken all the scientific feedbacks. Sir, the feedback is that after 15 to 20 years, your system matures. Even if you have a cataract, the iris does not change, unless there is an accident in the eyes. Your fingerprints do not change even if you

have become too old, because it is captured by technology and it is not captured by photograph. That is the important difference you need to understand. The system scans that. But, Sir, even if there is a problem with the fingerprint — the iris is there or not, your photograph is there or not — verification *per se* cannot be stopped. Therefore, what is there in the core biometrics? There is your iris, your fingerprints in the system where you have your photograph, sex and the date of birth. Therefore, this problem should not come. But, since Mr. Jairam Ramesh has mentioned to me about the case of Andhra Pradesh, he has mentioned to me about a particular district, I want to assure him that I will convey to the Rural Development Ministry, which is in charge of this. I will convey that some concerns have been expressed, these must be addressed and the people should not have any problem at all. सर, infrastructure की शिकायत होती है, उसको इंप्रूव करना है। Mr. Siva asked: What is the issue of optical fibre? Mr. Reddy also mentioned about the optical fibre network. I want to assure this hon. House that, earlier, it was known as NOFN. It was started in 2011. सर, तीन साल में पिछली सरकार ने 358 किलोमीटर ऑप्टिकल फाइबर लगाया था, हमने ढाई साल में 1 लाख 78 हजार किलोमीटर लगाया है। हमें इस system को और improve करना है। अभी तक देश के 80,000 गांव कवर हो चुके हैं, अगले साल हमें और ज्यादा करने हैं। मैं देश में Electronics का भी मंत्री हूं। यहां phones की बात आई। जब इनकी सरकार थी, तो सिर्फ 11,000 करोड़ रुपए का Electronics में पूंजी-निवेश हुआ था। हमारी सरकार के समय में 1,27,000 करोड़ रुपए का पूंजी-निवेश हुआ है। इनके समय में एक नोकिया कम्पनी थी, जो बंद हो गई थी। हमने पिछले दो साल में 12 करोड़ mobile phones बनाए हैं और 72 Mobile manufacturing factories हिन्दुस्तान में आई हैं, जिनमें से 42 mobile phones की हैं और 30 batteries and chargers की हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा कि ये अच्छा काम नहीं करते थे। वे अच्छा काम शुरू करते थे, लेकिन उसे और बढ़िया करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, इसीलिए जनता हमें जिताकर यहां ले आई और हम उसे कर रहे हैं। Infrastructure को ठीक करना हम सबकी priority है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि माननीय जयराम रमेश जी बहुत ही अनुभवी सांसद हैं, प्रखर चिन्तक हैं, बुद्धिजीवी हैं और हम उनका सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें दिल से इस बात को समझना पड़ेगा कि जब जनता ने उन्हें विपक्ष में बैठाया है तो उन्हें विपक्ष में रहना पड़ेगा। ऐसा समझने के बाद उन्हें कोई कठिनाई या दिक्कत नहीं आएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, एक दूसरा विषय भी यहां उठा, बार-बार कहा गया लेकिन उस समय माननीय प्रकाश जावड़ेकर साहब यहां उपस्थित नहीं थे। उनका जिक्र किया गया। Sir, I want to make it very clear on behalf of the Government that no poor shall be denied his subsidy rights at all. Be very clear about it. I am sure, you have also said that. Sir, whether it is a Mid Day Meal or any other benefits, we are only saying, you also come on Aadhaar. But no denial shall be there.

राजस्थान के संबंध में मैं स्थिति स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा, जिसकी यहां बहुत चर्चा की गई। जो भी हमें थोड़ा-बहुत मालूम हुआ है, एक करोड़ वहां राशन कार्ड्स हैं, जिनके against 74 लाख

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

लोगों ने वहां राशन उठाया है। Sir, can we deny that whether it is in Kerala or in Bihar or in Tamil Nadu or in Rajasthan or U.P., all people don't lift the ration allocation? And, there are ghost ration cards, there are duplicate claimants, there are fictitious claimants. अगर राजस्थान सरकार ने good governance का परिचय देते हुए, इसमें आधार को mandatory कर दिया, अगर 26 लाख ghost card-holders को रोक दिया, तो वह अच्छी बात है। यह तो गरीबों का पैसा बच रहा है। जो राशन बचेगा, वह शेष गरीबों के पास जाएगा। उसे लेकर, it is necessarily denial, it is something I don't at all accept. ...*(Interruptions)*... The same is the case also about pension and, Sir, I want to assure this House that if in any particular area, if specific cases come to light, we will look into it. He had mentioned about Chitradurga, Sir. My officers are here. We will look into it. But today the country is excited, the country is confident.

मैं आपको दो चीजें बताना चाहूंगा। मैं यहां न Economic Political Weekly से quote कर रहा हूं, जिसका leftist stand सबको मालूम है। जिस magazine को यहां quote किया गया, उसने श्री नरेंद्र मोदी की कभी तारीफ नहीं की। इसे हम भी जानते हैं, आप भी जानते हैं। मेरे सामने World Bank की एक रिपोर्ट है, World Bank की World Development Report है, 'Digital Identify'. इसमें उन्होंने क्या कहा है। "For example, in India's fuel subsidy programme, implementing cash transfers to Aadhaar-linked bank accounts to buy liquefied petroleum gas cylinders saved about US\$1 billion per year when applied throughout the country. This is just one of many subsidy programmes in India that are being converted to direct transfers using digital ID, potentially saving over US\$11 billion per year in Government expenditures through reduced leakage and efficiency gains." आज यू.एन. की Development Report हमारी तारीफ कर रही है। ये तो World Bank के Chief Economist हैं, World Bank संस्थाओं से जयराम रमेश जी का काफी परिचय रहता है। ये काफी लिखते-पढ़ते रहते हैं, जो अच्छी बात है। हमें भी लिखने का मौका मिले, अगर नक़वी साहब मौका दें, ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन what the Chief Economist of the World Bank is saying, Sir? Sir, the Chief Economist of the World Bank says, "India's Unique Identification Number system, Aadhaar, is a good example for the rest of the world to follow." This is according to Paul Romer, World Bank's Chief Economist. "The system in India is the most sophisticated that I have seen", Romer told Bloomberg. "It is the basis for all kinds of corrections that involve things like financial transactions. It could be good for the world if this becomes widely adopted", the 61-year old said.

सर, अगर वर्ल्ड बैंक के चीफ इकोनॉमिस्ट इसकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं, अगर यूएन की डेवलपमेंट रिपोर्ट इसकी तारीफ कर रही है, तो जयराम जी, आप भी थोड़ा मुस्कुरा दीजिए, यह तो आपने शुरू किया था। क्या हो गया है कि आपने इसको अभिशाप बताया?

Sir, I want to dispel all misconceptions. Aadhaar is robust. Aadhaar is safe. Aadhaar is secure, and totally accountable. Aadhaar works under the IT Ministry, I

am accountable to the Parliament and they are accountable to the Parliament through us. And the action we are taking, Sir, is something which is giving us results, and that needs to be respected.

What is my last take, Sir? What is the preamble of the Aadhaar Act? The preamble of Aadhaar Act is – I would read just two lines, Sir – “An Act to provide for, as a good governance, efficient, transparent, and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India...”

Now, Sir, if we are saving close to ₹ 50,000 crores, if people are happy, if the muscle prowess of the *sarpanch* and the *mukhiya* is stopped, it is a good development. If fake driving licenses are being curbed, what does that mean? People used to cause accidents, kill people and run away; they used to have other driving licenses. Aadhaar-enabled driving licenses would stop that because, if a driving license is already linked to the Aadhaar card in the name of Mahesh, Ramesh cannot take it. This is the systematic change that Aadhaar is bringing about.

Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I acknowledge that you had started it, but you lost hope very quickly. Trust us, we are doing it fine and you couldn't do it well.

Thank you, Sir. I am grateful for the time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please allow me for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for a very comprehensive reply. But, I would like to make just three quick points in one minute. He did not mention that there was a Supreme Court Order after the Act was passed on 14th September, 2016. Number two, he quotes selectively from the 2015 Supreme Court Orders. Nowhere in those Supreme Court Orders does it say that the Supreme Court's Orders are contingent on Parliament passing an Act. All they say is, 'we want to make it clear that the Aadhaar scheme is purely voluntary and cannot be made mandatory till the matter is finally decided by this Court, one way or the other'. My third point is, the cat is out of the bag! The hon. Minister has just quoted the preamble and said that the Aadhaar Bill was brought for better targeting of subsidies. That is absolutely and 100 per cent right. I am 100 per cent with you. Unfortunately, you have expanded it much beyond the targeting of subsidies, which means that your bringing it as a Money Bill was a complete mockery of parliamentary processes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I wish to seek one clarification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Mr. Derek O'Brien, please. I would call you after him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I respect the very esteemed Dr. Subbarami Reddy, and he has a point of order after the reply has been made! This is a new precedent, Sir. I seek your protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have two specific clarifications to ask of the Minister, who today declared on the floor of the House, "No one from the poor would be denied their rights." ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, this is good and that is why we had this discussion and, as a responsible Opposition, we needed to hear this from the Government, because the signals for the last one month were different. If you have said that on the floor of the House, we respect that and we appreciate that. I have two clarifications, Sir. Since we have you here and your officials are also here and you took up the case of M.S. Dhoni — all good luck to Mr. Dhoni that his case got solved...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my question is this. On the 17th of February, a website had leaked the Aadhaar demographic data of five lakh minors. Demographic data of five lakh minors — children between the age of 6 and 14 — of women rescued from sexual trafficking or of disabled citizens leaked. I bring this to your notice with all responsibility. If you protected M.S. Dhoni, it is very good. But please protect these people who don't have the celebrity status of a Dhoni. There are five lakh minors and there are other such data leaks which happened. That is one. Sir, when you talked about biometrics and demographics, you gave us the example of the difference between the two. We are all aware of the difference between the two. By the way, this was not biometric data which was leaked; this was demographic data of these five lakh minors, which was leaked. My second question is this. You have given us the numbers which you have linked with Aadhaar and those are good numbers which you have already linked with Aadhaar. After somebody has an Aadhaar Card, how would you bring those numbers down of people who do not get the benefit of MGNREGA, of PDS or ICDS because of other reasons where Aadhaar Cards don't work because of biometrics, because of slow connections and because

of other reasons? How will you ensure those numbers come down? Now, it is 40 per cent or 45 per cent, who, in spite of Aadhaar Cards are not getting the benefits.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why point of order now? ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no scope for point of order now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you want to seek a clarification?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow it after Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I heard the very brilliant explanation of hon. Minister. I like his eloquence. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not his arguments!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No; I like many things of his. Sir, I have very pointed questions. As Jairam Ramesh has pointed out, citing the website data, out of one crore, 26 lakh have not taken wheat and that was the trend consecutively for four or five months. On an average, the percentage exclusion is around 25 per cent. Do you consider the entire number fake? And that holds good not only for PDS but for many other areas. So, these exclusions are there which, I understand, are not entirely fake. Maybe, some percentage is fake, and it is because of, as I have been told from many sources, non-matching of biometrics. How are you going to address this? I have no complaint, but you kindly allay my apprehensions because I have been told like this. I think the hon. Minister has understood my apprehension and can very well explain to me. Kindly allay my apprehension. I have been told by experts of different fields that so far as biometric particulars are concerned, particularly after growing old and also for manual labour who work by hand, that gets changed over time. I think that is one of the reasons of non-matching. In many cases, because of non-matching of biometric, even Aadhaar Card Holders are deprived of their benefits and a very big exclusion is taking place. If your purpose is not to exclude, I believe, but to include and properly include the entitled, how are you taking care of them? In view of this, will you be revising the biometrics on a periodic basis? It is a loud suggestion and, I think, that is the only solution here.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a small question. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad is a very good speaker, a very good orator and has a very good command over English language. He gave a comprehensive reply. It is a fact that the Aadhaar concept, the philosophy, was introduced by the UPA Government. Earlier, they used to oppose this concept.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has accepted that. Now, put your question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I want to know what made him criticize Aadhaar earlier. I am happy that, at least, he has accepted the philosophy given by the UPA Government which is very good for the country and the world. Now, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister as to what magic has happened suddenly, whether Lord Shiva met him in his dream and said that Aadhaar card is good. I want to know this.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I compliment the hon. Minister for a comprehensive reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: So far as Assam is concerned, will the hon. Minister issue a clear instruction to the Government of Assam that till the completion of National Register of Citizens (NRC), the Aadhaar card will be kept in abeyance in Assam?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, what is the sanctity of Section 47, sub-section (1) of Aadhaar Act prohibiting the aggrieved party to approach the court directly unless the Unique Identification Authority of India itself is a party to it, or, a person authorized by it?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I will first reply to the clarification sought by Tapanbabu. I have great personal regard for him. His point is well taken. I would personally direct the officers because under the Aadhaar Act, there is a provision for revision, and if *mazdoors* and other people of MNREGA become very old, and if biometric is creating some problem, a special drive must be taken for revision of their biometrics. I want to tell him that I will surely do this. I have got his point.

Secondly, as far as point raised by Mr. Derek O'Brien is concerned, he mentioned about a specific case. I will have to enquire about it, and I want to assure him that I will get the facts on board and I will convey the reply to him.

As far as Mr. Vijayasai Reddy's point is concerned, he asked as to why an FIR can be filed only upon the authority of the UIDAI. There is a rationale behind it. Kindly understand that 113 crore Aadhaar cards are there, five lakh operators are there, all the State Governments and Central Government and municipal authorities are helping the Registrar. If we allow everyone to file an FIR, kindly understand the havoc that will be created in the system because the punishment is very hard. If a company wants to interfere in the UIDAI system, apart from three years imprisonment, it can be fined ₹ 10 lakhs. So, these are the heavy penalties. Therefore, first, the UIDAI must verify the complaint and then only, they should file an FIR.

Lastly, as far as Mr. Jairam Ramesh is concerned, I am sorry, I have my differences with him. I have not concealed anything. What the Supreme Court has said is very clear that these things only are allowed, and that only was before the law came into force. I repeat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am only repeating. I do acknowledge the fact that I am a lawyer and I am also the Law Minister of India, and I hold the majesty of this Parliament with full authority, I would say that once Aadhaar Act has come into being, this will hold the field and we have respect for the Supreme Court also. Sir, I hope that I have replied to all the queries.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I asked about Assam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you ignore Dr. Subbarami Reddy?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I will reply to him last. As far as Mr. Ripun Bora's point is concerned, I know that the problem is severe because in the infiltration-affected part, it was not done there, but Mr. Bora must understand that if an infiltrator takes Aadhaar, he can be tracked very easily and the subsidy can be stopped because he is verifiable. But I will take note of his concern for Assam. I will convey that to the authorities in Assam.

Now, as far as great Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is concerned, it so happened one day that he gave me a very serious lecture on Aadhaar about what a game-changer it was. That was an important factor in helping me. I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thanks to the hon. Minister for his reply to every point. It was an eloquent reply. You argued as if in a Court.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, message from Lok Sabha.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, he has not complimented the Congress for introducing Aadhaar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did it. He complimented.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th April, 2017."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It is not a Constitution Amendment; it is a Scheduled Castes Order Amendment. Now, the consensus in the BAC was that we will pass it without discussion. If you want discussion, I have no objection. But those who ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, the Minister is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramdas Athawale is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Can he explain? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow, since I have got three, four names, I am allowing but for three minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Can we defer it for the next day? I think, we can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We decided to do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We agreed for the passage of the Bill without discussion. No doubt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what is the point to defer it? ...*(Interruptions)*... When is the next day? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is tomorrow.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It will be injustice. ...(Interruptions)... I think, the Law Minister himself will also understand. It will be injustice to the Bill also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the Government's view? Naqvi ji, what is the Government's view?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आप इसे ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. That was the decision taken in the BAC and in the morning meeting, it was decided. The BAC had decided that it would be passed without discussion. So, I cannot unilaterally change it. ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: The House is supreme. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, there is no consensus. ...(Interruptions)... You say, it should not be; they say, it should be. ...(Interruptions)... Because there is no consensus, Mr. Athawale, please move the Bill for consideration. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nomenated): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Athawale, please move the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... I have permitted Athawaleji. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)... MoS is enough. ...(Interruptions)... You were MoS, I was MoS. I know it. ...(Interruptions)... I piloted the Bills as MoS. You have also done that. ...(Interruptions)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

कि संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 का ओडिशा राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची को उपांतरीत करने और संविधान (पांडिचेरी) (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1964 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Mr. Punia, please take three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody will take three minutes each. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is the last Bill today. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is striking six, and, next Bill cannot be taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I know that the game plan is to get the Factories (Amendment) Bill passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has to be the last Bill for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We know what the game is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the vigilance should be from the Members; not from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I know what discussions are going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Punia ji, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ कि मुझे आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। वैसे तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि यह बहुत technical amendment है और संविधान का संशोधन नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि आर्टिकल 341 के अंतर्गत प्रावधान है कि कैसे सूची बनेगी और अगर उस में कुछ संशोधन होगा, तो पार्लियामेंट में पेश बिल के माध्यम से होगा। इस तरह यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है।

महोदय, ये दो प्रदेशों से संबंधित है — Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017, जिस में ओडिशा की लिस्ट है। इस में "सबाखिया" का पर्यायवाची शब्द लेते हुए "सुआलिगिर" और "स्वालिगिर" शब्द सम्मिलित किए जा रहे हैं। ये एक-दूसरे से मिलते-जुलते शब्द हैं और इन की आर्थिक और सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि भी बराबर है। इन में आपस में शादी-ब्याह के संबंध होते हैं। उस हिसाब से हम इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हैं। दूसरा प्रस्ताव पांडिचेरी को बदलकर "पुडुचेरी" करने का प्रावधान है क्योंकि जब राज्य का नाम ही "पुडुचेरी" हो गया, तो Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 में भी नाम का संशोधन किया जाने का प्रस्ताव है। उपसभापति जी, यह एक लंबी प्रक्रिया है और इस के पूरे होने के बाद राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजती है, फिर Registrar General of India उसे vet करता है। उस के बाद राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित आयोग से परामर्श लिया जाता है और सब जगह से ठीक होने के बाद कैबिनेट से यह प्रस्ताव सदन में आता है।

महोदय, ये amendment pass होने के बाद जो सुविधाएं Scheduled Caste के लोगों को मिलती हैं, वे सुविधाएं इन्हें मिलनी शुरू हो जाएंगी। इस में मुख्य रूप से Reservation in Services, जिस में गवर्नमेंट के Public Sector Undertakings और Reservation in Educational institution, Article 15.5 Reservation in Government service in services, article 16 (4) और reservation in promotion, article 16 (4A) यह भी प्रावधान हो जाएगा और आर्थिक और सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी दूर करने के लिए बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा में जो कहा था, उसको दूर करने के लिए अनेक-अनेक योजनाएं बनी हैं, उसके लिए इनकी वह पातर्ता हो जाएगी। Human Development Index में SC के लोग बहुत ही adversely placed हैं, उसके लिए Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Tribal Sub- Plan का प्रावधान किया गया, जब

1980 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी इस प्रदेश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं। सुरक्षा के लिए Prevention of Atrocities Act का प्रावधान है और अनुसूचित जाति में आने के बाद वह सुरक्षा के घेरे में है, यह उनकी पातर्ता बनेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस सूची में आने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please conclude.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, अभी दो मिनट का समय और दीजिए। इसमें अपेक्षा भी बढ़ जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Everybody has three minutes.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सरकार से ...**(व्यवधान)**... और विशेष रूप से मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में आने के बाद, वे समझते हैं कि हमें यह मिलेगा, यह मिलेगा और यह सुविधा मिलेगी, लेकिन वे देखते हैं कि ये सुविधाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं। जब जनसंख्या के आधार पर यह अमेंडमेंट आया है और कुछ जातियां इसमें सम्मिलित हुई हैं, कितनी जनसंख्या इसमें आ रही है? आज 16.8 % Scheduled Castes की population है और 8.6% Scheduled Tribe की population है, तो इतना रिजर्वेशन दिया नहीं जा रहा है, केवल 15% और 7.5 % दिया जा रहा है। इसका भी हिसाब-किताब होना चाहिए कि यह जनसंख्या के हिसाब से मिले। Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan को खत्म कर दिया गया। यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण योजना थी। यह 1980 में प्रारम्भ हुई थी, लेकिन उसको खत्म कर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Puniaji, please.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सामान्य योजनाओं में जो लिस्ट लगाई है, अगर मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाऊं, तो काफी समय लगेगा, लेकिन सामान्य योजनाएं, जैसे कॉयर बोर्ड, कॉफी बोर्ड, टी बोर्ड, इसका क्या मतलब है, जब Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan में इसको सम्मिलित किया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... नौकरियां नहीं है, इसलिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रिजर्वेशन बहुत आवश्यक है। Reservation in promotion, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। एम. नागराज केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You cannot speak everything now.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: जो कठिनाइयां प्रस्तुत हो रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए, बैठिए।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: उनको दूर करने के लिए संविधान में यह लाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सरकार की तरफ से अनेक बार कहने के बावजूद कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं लाया जा रहा है, वह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने अच्छी तरह से कार्रवाई नहीं की है।
...(व्यवधान)... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We had to do it without discussion. ..(Interruptions).. I have allowed you so much time. ..(Interruptions).. That's okay. All right, nothing more goes on record. That's okay. Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. ..(Interruptions).. That's okay. Nothing more will go on record. Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Nishadji, you have three minutes only. ..(Interruptions).. It is not going on record. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मान्यवर, इस विधेयक में संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने के लिए है। अनुसूची के भाग 13 ओडिशा में प्रविष्टि 79 के स्थान पर 'सबाखिया' के साथ 'सुआलगिरी' और 'स्वालगिरी' को परिभाषित किया गया है तथा 'पांडिचेरी' के स्थान पर 'पुडुचेरी शब्द' रखा गया है। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में भी संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 में अनुसूची के भाग 18 में हमने कई बार मांग रखी। आज सरकार जिस तरह से परिभाषित करने का काम कर रही है, इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बेलदार के साथ बिंद, गोंड के साथ गोडिया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथमा मझवार के साथ मल्लाह, केवट, माझी, निषाद। पासी, तरमाली के साथ भर, राजभर। शिल्पकार के साथ कुम्हार, प्रजापति। तुरैहा के साथ तुरहा, धीवर, धीमर को परिभाषित किया जाए। मैं इसको विधेयक के रूप में प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में भी लाया था। इस पर कई बार चर्चा भी हो चुकी है। मान्यवर, पूर्व में, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने 19 फरवरी, 2004 से 2007 तक कई बार भारत सरकार को संस्तुतियाँ भेजी थीं। जो 17 पिछड़ी जातियाँ हैं, जिनका रहन-सहन, रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है, जिनका सब खान-पान भी एक जैसा है, उनको केवल परिभाषित करने की बात आज गवर्नमेंट कर रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश शोध संस्थान ने अपनी सारी रिपोर्ट भेज दी थी कि इन जातियों को परिभाषित किया जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश में माझी के साथ केवट, मल्लाह, भोई, निषाद, कहार, गोंड के साथ उनकी पुकारू जातियों को वंचित कर दिया गया। बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र में कोली के साथ महाकोली, जो उनकी पुकारू जाति हैं, उनको जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। उनका आपस में रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है, उनका खान-पान, रीति-रिवाज, रहन-सहन एक जैसा है और उनकी पर्यायवाची शब्दावली के ग्रंथों में कई लेखकों ने भी इन सबको एक बताया है। वर्तमान में इनके साथ छुआछूत भी विद्यमान है।

मान्यवर, संविधान बनने के बाद छुआछूत को समाप्त कर दिया है, अब यह क्लॉज लागू नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 17 पिछड़ी जातियों को, अनुसूचित जाति में परिभाषित करने हेतु हाल ही में 22 दिसंबर, 2016 को अपनी संस्तुति भारत सरकार को भेजी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति की भांति सुविधा देने का अध्यादेश जारी किया है।

महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति की छूटी हुई पुकारू जातियों को परिभाषित

करने का काम भारत सरकार का है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहता हूँ — चूँकि देश के तमाम राज्यों में कोई जाति पिछड़ी जाति है, कोई अनुसूचित जाति है, उनका आपस में एक-दूसरे से रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है, इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ये विसंगतियाँ दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: एक जिले में पिछड़ी जाति है, दूसरे जिले में अनुसूचित जाति ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है ...(समय की घंटी)... पहले कहते थे कि हमारी सरकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: विशम्भर निषाद जी धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: बार-बार कहते थे कि जब मौका आएगा, तो हम करेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: विशम्भर निषाद जी धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, हम आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आपकी सरकार है। वे 17 पिछड़ी जातियाँ आपको सरकार में लाई हैं। आप इनके साथ न्याय कीजिए और इनकी जो विसंगतियाँ हैं, उनको दूर कीजिए। जो 1950 से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: अनुसूचित जातियाँ हैं, उनको परिभाषित करना है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मैं इसकी मांग करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के. बैठिए।

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support this Bill because it is very essential and relevant. More and more depressed communities want to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes because they think that would get them some constitutional protection and more chances for a better life.

Sir, we know that even after seventy years of independence, a huge gap exists between the SCs/STs and others in the development process. Almost all socio-economic indicators show that the degree of development of the SC/ST is awful. Eighty per cent of the total households are landless. Out of sixty million child labourers, forty per cent are from the SC families. Almost half of the population is below the poverty line. They are the most backward section of Indian society.

[Shri K. Somaprasad]

Now with the help of constitutional protection, they are trying to get into the mainstream. But the newly-adopted neo-liberal policies, especially privatisation, curtailed their existing development chances. One of the major problems of the SCs/STs is the unemployment among the educated youth. Privatisation of the public sector and downsizing of the Government Departments crushed their job chances.

The scope of reservation in employment should be enhanced. In certain sectors and Departments, there is no reservation at all. The judicial service and the Defence are the best examples. Even in the lowest category, no reservation is implemented. Why, Sir? In the Defence, without diluting any educational or physical qualification, reservation can be implemented.

Likewise, in judiciary, a lot of qualified hands are there. Due to some unexplained reasons, they are not being selected. Reservation in judiciary is a must. It should be made available in both higher and lower levels. What is the valid and genuine explanation for not implementing Reservation Policy in the judicial service? Reservation is not just for getting a job. But it is required for participation and involvement in the governance of the nation.

What is happening in the centres of higher education and universities? We believe that when a human being gets more education, he becomes more refined and cultured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not always.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: But, what is happening is totally against them. Certain universities and departments have become torture centres. The SC/ST students face a lot of institutional discrimination. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You made a very good point about judiciary. Now, Shri Veer Singh; not here. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. Please take only three minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of my Party, the YSR Congress Party, and my Party President, Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy, I rise to support this Bill.

Sir, I would only like to bring four points to the notice of the hon. Minister. He may please note down the points. The dalits who convert themselves into other religions – whether it is Buddhism or Christianity – are right now denied reservation. I request the hon. Minister to consider that. Various committees have been formed till now and all the committees have positively recommended that they should be given reservation. I request the hon. Minister to consider that issue.

The second issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the august House is that on 21st June, 1970, the Andhra Pradesh Assembly had passed a Resolution and sent it to the Central Government for including fishermen community in the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Lok Sabha had taken this up for discussion on 24th September, 1970, and discussed this issue for four days and thereafter, it was dropped. I request the hon. Minister to once again take up this issue in the interest of the fishermen of the country. Sir, I have two more points. I am not taking even three minutes.

The next point is about the SC/ST Sub Plan. I have got the figures, but I am not giving the figures right now. Year after year, SC/ST Sub Plan figure is coming down in the budgetary allocations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not related to this.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the final question is: What are the reasons for Gross Enrolment Ratio of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in higher education? In Andhra Pradesh, it is just 10.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively as compared to the national average of 21 per cent. I request the hon. Minister to take care of these four issues. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You have two minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2017 is a small piece of legislation. On this occasion, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government through this discussion to the age-old and long urge of *Madigas* to get rationalisation and categorisation in the Scheduled Castes. Last year, they were in continuous agitation. In Hyderabad, last year, they organised a gathering of more than ten lakh people which Bandaru Dattatreya ji and Venkaiah Naidu ji witnessed and participated in it along with me and supported their cause. Almost all the State Governments have supported. During the Winter Session of Parliament, almost all the days, even on Sundays and Saturdays, my *Madiga* sisters and brothers of various categories stood in agitation at Jantar Mantar to highlight their issue. With this rationalisation and categorisation, they will get their own justifiable share. For that, I urge the Union Government to take this up and allow the State Governments to have a provision for categorisation within the State as per convenience. One other point is, I plead for the benefits to Dalit Christians as the Scheduled Caste people. This is the age-old urge of several States. So, I plead for these two issues. Thank you very much.

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, what is your question?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, one serious point is, all over the country, a number of dalits have converted to Christianity, perhaps liking that religion. It does not mean that because they have changed the religion, they should lose the identity. They are not getting the benefit of reservation. It is very unfair. So, they have been pleading for that. The Government should examine and see that dalits, who converted to Christianity – though they are following that religion – should be considered to get benefits of reservation. *...(Interruptions)...* Similarly, there is the fishermen community. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his view. *...(Interruptions)...* He is only putting forward his view. Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...* That is his view. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* That is Subbarami Reddy's view, not your view. You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you disturb him? *...(Interruptions)...*

Every Member has a right to express here, his or her view. Why should you be intolerant like this? Don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* It is only his view. You may do or may not do. He is only saying it as you say so many things. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not good. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, fine. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No; that is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* That is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not dictating anything. *...(Interruptions)...* I have only said...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* The time of the House is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, you please extend the time. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, this is 6.00 p.m. *...(Interruptions)...* I hope the House agrees to extend it until the Bill is disposed of. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I said. *...(Interruptions)...* Until the Bill is disposed off. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you say? *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down.

...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I said. ...(Interruptions)... If you want further extension, at that time you raise. ...(Interruptions)... Now, I only said this much. ...(Interruptions)... Now, hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... आप जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you have not taken the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have extended until this is disposed of. ...(Interruptions)... That is the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you fighting with me. ...(Interruptions)... Already, Members agreed. ...(Interruptions)... You are always fighting with the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Why? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not. I respect the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you fighting with the Chair? मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल है, यह 1950 में ओडिशा राज्य की जो अनुसूची बनी थी, उसमें 'सबाखिया' caste, जो 79 संख्या पर है, 'सुआलगिरि' और 'स्वालगिरि' उसके ही sub-castes हैं, उनको इसके अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए यह बिल है। इसके साथ-साथ, पांडिचेरी का नाम 'पुडुचेरी' होने के बाद वहां 1964 में जो Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट बनी थी, उसमें पांडिचेरी का नाम 'पुडुचेरी' करने के लिए यह बिल है।

हमारे पुनिया जी, जो SC कमीशन के अध्यक्ष भी रहे हैं, उन्होंने काफी सवाल उठाए हैं। Scheduled Castes की population 16.6 per cent है और Scheduled Tribes की population 8.4 per cent है। जब आपकी सरकार थी, तब आपने इसे नहीं किया, तो आप हमें क्यों बोल रहे हैं? आप जो बता रहे हैं कि इसकी संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए, यह बात तो सही है कि SC/ST के लिए 15 परसेंट की जगह 25 परसेंट होना चाहिए, हमारी मोदी साहब की सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी। आपने जो भी दूसरे प्रश्न उपस्थित किए, वे इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं, इसके बावजूद आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके बारे में हम विचार करेंगे।

हमारे विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी का कहना है कि अखिलेश जी की सरकार ने 17 castes के नाम इधर भेजे थे, उन पर महारजिस्ट्रार और SC कमीशन विचार करेगा। उसके बाद उन 17 castes को scheduled castes में लाना ठीक है या नहीं, इसके बारे में हमारी सरकार जरूर विचार करेगी। इसके साथ-साथ हमारे रापोलू जी ने बताया कि जो माला, मादीगा castes हैं, उनका categorization होना चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, देश भर में 1,264 castes Scheduled Castes हैं। अगर इसके categorization के बारे में हम विचार करेंगे, तो हर जाति के विषय में हमें इसी तरह का निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा, लेकिन इसके बावजूद आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार विचार करेगी।

इसके साथ-साथ हमारे सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी, जो फिल्म एक्टर भी हैं, डायरेक्टर भी हैं, उनको पता है कि जो Scheduled Caste से Buddhist बने हैं या Scheduled Caste से Christian बने हैं, जब वी. पी. सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब जो Scheduled Caste से Buddhist बने हैं, उनको

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

reservation देने का निर्णय हो चुका है, लेकिन Christian community को reservation देने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। जब आपकी सरकार थी, तब आपने इसे नहीं किया, तो आप हमसे क्यों पूछ रहे हैं? आपको भी इसे करने की आवश्यकता थी, आप इतने साल सत्ता में रहे, इसलिए ठीक बात है, इसके बारे में हम देखेंगे कि क्या करना है।

इसके साथ-साथ अभी हमारे रेड्डी जी ने सवाल किया है। Article 341 के अन्तर्गत जो Scheduled Caste जातियाँ हैं, उनको हम अन्तर्भूत करते हैं। अगर हमें कुछ नया करना है, तो उस पर पार्लियामेंट की सहमति लेने की आवश्यकता होती है।

इसीलिए यह जो हमारा बिल है, इस बिल को आप मंजूर कीजिए। जो सबाखिया, सुआलगिरि, स्वालगिरि जातियाँ हैं, उनको इसमें अन्तर्भूत करने के लिए आप सभी सदस्यों ने support किया है। आपने जिस तरह से GST को support किया, इस बिल को support किया, आप हर बिल को support करिए और हमारी सरकार 15-20 साल चलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have a clarification to seek. ...*(Interruptions)*... अठावले जी सारे सदस्यों का नाम लेते हुए, सारे विषयों के लिए बोले कि हम विचार करेंगे। हम उनकी इस magnanimity के प्रति बहुत आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने हाउस को इतने सारे considerations दिए। आपने सारे इश्यूज के बारे में हाउस को assurances दिए, इसके लिए हम धन्यवाद करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... और दूसरी बात यह है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इन्होंने यह कहा है कि आपने जो विचार रखे हैं, उनका ये आदर करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप बीच में मत पड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: नहीं, नहीं, पहले तो मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My question is, इन्होंने सबके सवाल का जवाब दिया। हमारी पार्टी के सोमप्रसाद जी ने जो बुनियादी सवाल उठाया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के अधिकारों को एक्सटेंड करने के लिए जो बिल लाया गया है, इसका समर्थन करते हुए, उन्होंने दो-चार सवाल उठाए थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिसके लिए इसको इतना व्यापक कर रहे हैं, उनके रिज़र्वेशन के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Privatization और ठेकाकरण के चलते उनके सांविधानिक अधिकारों की चोरी हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: हो गया, हो गया। That is all. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... You need not repeat it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is just one more thing for his consideration. ...(Interruptions)... सर, इन्होंने उस प्वाइंट का रिप्लाय नहीं दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... जो Constitutional right of reservation.... ...(Interruptions)... He did not reply. ...(Interruptions)... Let him reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... अठावले जी, ये आपसे पूछ रहे हैं कि ज्यूडीशियरी में रिज़र्वेशन के लिए आप कुछ करेंगे या नहीं?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, this is an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: तपन जी, हम आपकी भावना का आदर करते हैं। अभी तक चाहे ज्यूडीशियरी हो, प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो या कई अन्य सेक्टर्स हों, उनमें रिज़र्वेशन के संबंध में निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए आपने जो सवाल किया है, हम उसका आदर करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप सवाल समझे नहीं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: हम सवाल समझ गए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: तपन जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... तपन जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय, ज्यूडीशियरी में जो रिज़र्वेशन होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: इसको आप कब करोगे, इसके ऊपर कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं आया है।

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

श्री रामदास अठावले: ज्यूडीशियरी में रिज़र्वेशन होना चाहिए, यह मांग बहुत सालों से हो रही है। प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन देने का बिल भी अभी पेंडिंग है। ज्यूडीशियरी में रिज़र्वेशन देने के संबंध में आपने जो सवाल उठाया है, उसके लिए हम आपका आदर करते हैं। इसमें आगे हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इस पर हम विचार करेंगे और देखेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: बस, बस, हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Odisha and to amend the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about the amendments brought by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The amendments, he has withdrawn. So, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REGARDING SUBSTANTIVE MOTION OF A MEMBER AND OTHER ISSUES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri Vivek Gupta.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, इसमें 'The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016' भी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, after the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I have a point of order about the Agenda. I had moved an amendment to item 1 which you had not taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which is the one?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that Bill has not been taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

When it is taken up, your amendment will come. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: But, I hope, it is... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not today. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: It may not be taken up today. *...(Interruptions)...* You can keep it for the next Session. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, it will remain. Don't worry. *...(Interruptions)...* If you have given amendments, it will be there. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta; not present.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir,.... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is already listed, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016. *...(Interruptions)...* सर, यह अभी 'The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017' पास हुआ है,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is consensus, I can... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: लेकिन इसके लिए तो पहले ही यह तय हो गया था कि यह without discussion पास होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subject to consensus.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: But, this is an important Bill and the hon. Minister is already here. *...(Interruptions)...* For the last three days, the Minister is just coming and going. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, I agree that it is an important Bill but for extension of the time, I need consensus. *...(Interruptions)...* Only if there is consensus, I can do. *...(Interruptions)...* Consensus should not be from one side only. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: But consensus is to be from both the sides. *...(Interruptions)...* Not from one side only. *...(Interruptions)...* The consensus is, most of the Members want extension.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Consensus means, from both the sides and that is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* Because there is no agreement from both sides and only one side is demanding, there is no consensus. Therefore, I am not taking up that. *...(Interruptions)...* You can bring it tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* We can take up that tomorrow.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, tomorrow, three Bills are there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From 2.00 p.m. onwards, bring all the Bills. Who is objecting? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, tomorrow, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill is there. The Select Committee.. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what we have accepted. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill cannot be taken up. *...(Interruptions)...* That should be taken up along with.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Why are you against taking up the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it should be taken along with the Whistleblower Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this and the Anti Corruption Bill, should be taken up together because both have common issues. That is my suggestion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is correct. *...(Interruptions)...* I think it was a decision that both should be taken up together. That is the decision of the BAC. *...(Interruptions)...* Your view will be.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, what about my substantive motion? Sir, I have spoken to hon. MoS and he directed me to speak to the hon. Leader of the House, and the Leader of the House principally agreed that the motion should be taken up. So I am requesting you to list it tomorrow. Sir, he said this in front of him that Digvijaya Singhji has to be adjusted.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the hon. Member is a very senior Member and hon. Leader of the House.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, are you denying that he.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, hon. Leader of the House, principally, has not agreed because *...(Interruptions)...* there is some technical issue *...(Interruptions)...* and the hon. Member knows that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I beg to differ, he told him in front of me, नक़वी जी, दिग्विजय सिंह जी को इस बार तो adjust करना है। Didn't he say that? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, he said that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उसके बाद क्या कहा, वह भी तो बताइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, in front of me, he said, दिग्विजय सिंह जी को इस बार तो adjust करना ही है, तो अब कर दीजिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: लेकिन, मैं नहीं बोलूंगा, उससे आगे! ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We don't know what transpired between Digvijaya Singhji and the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, at 11.00 clock, again we will take up... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister is not denying the fact that the hon. Leader of the House had said, “दिग्विजय जी को adjust करना है, तो अब करिए! ...(व्यवधान)...”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since you raised it, I have to say something. The point is, as far as the Chair is concerned, it has been admitted. Now, it is a No Day Yet Named Motion. For taking up a No Day Yet Named Motion, the time has to be given by the Treasury Benches and the Rule also says that the Leader is to be consulted. ...(Interruptions).... And we have not got the time or date from the Leader of the House or from the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is not.. ...(Interruptions)....It is not ...(Interruptions)....It is the discretion of the Chair. It is not mandatory. The word is “may”, not “shall”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The meaning of the word “may” sometimes is mandatory, depending on the situation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I beg to differ on this ruling. ‘May’ and ‘shall’ cannot be the same.. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it depends on the situation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want a clarification. Shri Digvijaya Singh has given a motion. Somehow in this process, of the decision by the Leader of the House, if the Session ends, should the motion be alive for the next Session?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It will be alive for this Session.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: For this Session!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. In the next Session, he can give another motion. ...(Interruptions).... Who is preventing him? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, on the Government side, it is successfully dodging that. It is very clear. Even after the Chair has admitted the motion, it is not being taken up in the List of Business. It is a very bad precedent as far as I understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other motions also like that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the manner in which it has been dodged, it should remain alive for the next Session also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, he has to repeat the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It is over now.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: So, finally, are we not taking up today the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not today. We will take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can take up the Factories (Amendment) Bill tomorrow. Include it in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, 'Clarifications on the National Health Policy' was listed. Now, is it being shifted to tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want it to be taken up today?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No. I am saying it was listed.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): I am ready.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready. Do you want it to be taken up today?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. We can do it tomorrow. I want it tomorrow, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I am saying that the Minister is here.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we will take it up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, listen to this, please. Mr. Jairam Ramesh is saying that 'Clarifications on the National Health Policy' was listed for today. Now, the Minister is here. Mr. Jairam Ramesh is suggesting that it may be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. There are other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Minister is here. He is ready.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But I am not ready! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is no consensus in the House, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this is not fair. Only the convenience of Mr. Jairam Ramesh is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You don't want clarifications today. Isn't it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We can have it tomorrow then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it would be at the convenience of the... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. We have a Special Mention. Shri Vivek Gupta, not there...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. C. P. Narayanan, you may lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTION*

Demand to give new pay scales and arrears to officers employed at Kalamassery unit of HMT

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, HMT (Hindustan Machine Tools) was at one time a front-running public sector institution with units in various States. It has various divisions in producing and marketing areas. Some of them are profit making and some are not. In some of the divisions, 1997 pay scale has been implemented. In some divisions, 2007 pay scale has also been introduced.

HMT Kalamassery produces Computerized Numerical Control (CNC), mechanical machines and multi-coloured printing presses. Average turnover of HMT Kalamassery unit for the last six years is ₹ 62 crores per annum. They are making profit during these years. Customers of this company include Defence Department, institutions like OFC, COFMOW, BEML, HAL and VSSC and Indian Railways. They are also manufacturing directing gear to NPOL, Kochi and are involved in various such activities.

In spite of these achievements, officers in HMT Kalamassery were giving benefit of 1997 pay scale only in 2014 without any retrospective effect. I think it is only fair to give them benefit of arrears from 1997 to 2014. They may be given 2007 pay scale as other Central public sector employees.

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

HMT is a flagship public sector company making great contribution to the economy. Due to step-motherly treatment to research and development and technology officers, such companies are not able to attract promising youth. The Ministry is requested to provide fair treatment to officers of HMT, Kalamassery and similar institutions. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th April, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 11th April, 2017.*

