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Monday

20 March, 2017

29 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 20th March, 2017/29th Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oath or Affirmation.

Shri Manish Gupta (West Bengal)

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### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra**, a former Member of this House, on the 19th of March, 2017, at the age of 77 years.

Born in January, 1940, in Angul District of Odisha, **Shri Mohapatra** was educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, the Allahabad University and the London School of Economics.

**Shri Mohapatra** started his career as a civil servant and served in various capacities for 35 years. He was actively involved with the voluntary sector for more than four decades and made valuable contributions to the enhancement of public life as well as championed the cause of women, children and tribals. He was the Chairman of the Tagore Society for Rural Development, instrumental in implementing Integrated Village Development programmes on the Gandhian model. He also served as the Director of the National Aluminium Company and Steel Authority of India and as Chairman of the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies.

**Shri Mohapatra** represented the State of Odisha in this House for two consecutive terms - from July, 2004 to July, 2010 and again from July, 2010 to July, 2016. He served as the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances, Rajya Sabha from September, 2010 to May, 2013.

In the passing away of **Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra**, the country has lost a noted civil servant, a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra**.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House. Shri Piyush Goyal.

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Mines**

#### **II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. S.O. 27 (E), dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Removal of Difficulties Order, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6522/16/17]

- 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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, Meghalaya, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6431/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), New Delhi, 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 the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6523/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Ninety-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Telangana, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6586/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, 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) Performance Review of the above Agency, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6432/16/17]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

**Report and Accounts (2015-16) of National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6957/16/17]

**Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NRRDA, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Roads Development

Agency (NRRDA), 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6587/16/17]

**Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NERIWALM, Tezpur, Assam and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6588/16/17]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

**II. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies 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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memoranda and delay statement:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 1034 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (19th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
  - (2) G.S.R. 1095 (E), dated the 28th November, 2016, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
  - (3) G.S.R. 1096 (E), dated the 28th November, 2016, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (21st Amendment) Rules, 2016.



- (4) G.S.R. 1183 (E), dated the 29th December, 2016, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Twenty-second Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6699/16/17]

- (ii) 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. 3451 (E), dated the 15th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2070 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 3452 (E), dated the 15th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 946 (E), dated the 30th April, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 3638 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 89.000 to K.M. 130.000 (Chenani - Nashri Section) on National Highway No. 1A in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6468/16/17]

- (4) S.O. 1114 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2016, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6469/16/17]

- 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. 1124 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1125 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, publishing the Paradip Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1126 (E), dated the 9th December, 2016, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

- (4) G.S.R. 1148 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 1149 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 1150 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the Mormugao Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (7) G.S.R. 1151 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 1185 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees (Grant of Advances for Festival and Natural Calamities) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 1186 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (10) G.S.R. 1187 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (11) G.S.R. 1188 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6467/16/17]

III. (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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), New Delhi, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5934/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata, 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 Company.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6698/16/17]

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 99th Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare;
- (ii) 100th Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Health Research; and
- (iii) 101st Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of AYUSH.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**श्री मेघराज जैन** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2017-18)" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के अड़तीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

**SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY** (Assam): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:-

- (i) Thirty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
- (ii) Thirty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2017-18)" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के उनतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2016-17) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND  
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2016-17):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
  - (ii) Sixteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2016-17):-

- (i) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (ii) Twenty-third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (iii) Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Textiles; and
- (iv) Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Thirty-second Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Thirty-third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iii) Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (iv) Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and

- (v) Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions.

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**RE. DISCUSSION ON THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR OF GOA**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, as directed by you, I had moved a Substantive Motion against the Goa Governor under Rule 168. I would request you to tell me when this Motion will be taken up because I have not been informed as yet and it has not been listed in the Business for today. As you had mentioned that day that it will be considered, that we will discuss it on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I will reply to it. Your notice is received and it is under consideration. And as and when the hon. Chairman decides on the admissibility. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is well taken; I understand. But at the same time, the urgency is lost. We would request you to kindly look into it. How the democracy has been murdered in Manipur and Goa. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* All that... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is something which has to be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All that you can discuss... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The role of Governor has been totally unjustified, *...(Interruptions)...* has gone against the Constitution, has gone against the principles of democracy... *...(Interruptions)...* has gone against the guidelines of the Sarkaria Commission. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, I told you... *...(Interruptions)...* Digvijayaji, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: In a fractured mandate, it has been the practice *...(Interruptions)...* to invite the single largest party for the first time *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: And the single largest party has got the right of refusal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is the murder of democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, ...(Interruptions)... Yes; I told you. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you say this? You are saying as if it is rejected. It is not rejected. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It may not be rejected. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is under consideration. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But I appeal to you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And I will come back to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, urgency is lost. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, urgency is lost. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly take it up as seriously as possible ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yesterday only. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You will be informed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The last working day ...(Interruptions)... we had the information that it will be taken up on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you will be informed and not only that, the House will also be informed about your motion, about your notice of a substantive motion. You will be informed.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, first of all, the expression, 'murder of democracy' by them should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have got the right to make my request to the Chair. Why not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the second thing is that the in-house problem of the Congress Party should not be shifted to the Governor. The matter is pending.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let us not go into the merit now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not go into the merit now. We are not going into the merit of the matter.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a request and I am not going into the subject. But the expression, "murder of democracy" is not unparliamentary language and it cannot be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The hon. Minister has made his point. I am also making my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that I will examine and go through that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please don't go by that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine and go by the practice and... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, will the Treasury Benches and the Ministers tell the leaders in the Opposition and Members here what to speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What has happened is. ...*(Interruptions)*... What has happened is ...*(Interruptions)*... assault ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I must clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... I respect your right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They lost the election and they are ...*(Interruptions)*... sworn in as the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I fully respect your right to speak.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The theft has been committed... ...(Interruptions)... in the Constitution and now you expect that we will not even point it out, that we will not resist that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, Anand Sharmaji, ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji, as you have a right, the hon. Minister also has a right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not questioning his right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may disagree, but he is saying what he has to say. You may disagree.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If democracy has been murdered, what is wrong in saying that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; if the discussion is permitted, you can say all this. No problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because when you don't get a mandate and you commit theft of ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We don't go into the merit of that now. ...(Interruptions)... We don't go into the merit of that. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. आप बैठिए, बैठिए। We don't go into the merit now. Sharad Yadavji, now, I have to take up the Zero Hour.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, शुक्रवार को यह बात हुई थी कि दिग्विजय सिंह जी का resolution आज आएगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि बात को वक्त पर ही होती है। आप से मेरी विनती है कि आज के लिए इम्पेशन था कि आज इनका resolution लिया जायेगा। आज ये कैसा महसूस कर रहे हैं?  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadavji, if a notice is given; there is a procedure to be followed. With regard to your substantive motion, the hon. Chairman has to examine its admissibility, and he has to permit the admissibility. Once it is permitted, you will know about it. I will convey your feeling to the hon. Chairman.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति, शरद यादव जी जो बात कह रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, LoP.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** उपसभापति जी, जो शरद जी कह रहे हैं, उस पर आज चर्चा करने की कोई बात नहीं थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस वक्त माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया था और हम लोगों ने कहा था कि आप इस पर नोटिस दीजिए। नोटिस देने के बाद चेयर तय करेगी, हम लोग उसको तय करेंगे कि इस पर substantive motion के तहत चर्चा होगी या किसी और नियम के तहत चर्चा होगी। इसलिए इस इश्यू को चेयर के ऊपर छोड़ना चाहिए क्योंकि मुझे यह लगता है कि जनादेश का सम्मान शालीनता से होना चाहिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Please permit me before the LoP.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not before the LoP. How can you say before the LoP? The Chair is obliged to call the LoP when he is standing.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is expunged. Sit down. That is expunged. Don't say about that. That is expunged; so, you can't comment on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is expunged can't be commented upon, sit down.

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, शरद जी ने जो कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, शरद जी की बात बहुत सही है कि वक्त गुजर गया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वर्डिक्ट भी आ गया है, फ्लोर पर टेस्ट हो गया है, सब जगहों पर हार गए हैं, इसलिए वक्त गुजर गया है और विषय समाप्त हो गया है।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** उपसभापति जी, Thursday और Friday को हम लोगों ने और विपक्ष ने यहाँ पर, ज़ीरो ऑवर में यह विषय उठाया था। आपको Friday को ऑनरेबल मेम्बर दिग्विजय सिंह जी को यह बताया था कि आपका जो मोशन है, इस मोशन पर गवर्नर का conduct discuss नहीं किया जा सकता। आपने यह भी बताया था कि उसके लिए Substantive Motion देना चाहिए। हमने और विपक्ष ने कहा था कि हम Monday को Substantive Motion देंगे। अब इन्होंने Substantive Motion दिया है और आज वह discuss होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने अभी तक इसको नहीं लिया है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस पर 2 बजे से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। अभी सवा ग्यारह बजे हैं, यह इस बीच में डिसाइड हो सकता है और इस पर 2 बजे से चर्चा आरंभ की जा सकती है। मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : آپ سبھا پتی جی، Thursday اور Friday

کو ہم لوگوں نے اور ویکٹس نے یہاں پر زیرو اوور میں یہ وشنے اٹھایا تھا۔ آپ نے Friday کو آئریبل ممبر دگوجے سنگھ جی کو یہ بتایا تھا کہ آپ کا جو موشن ہے، اس موشن پر گورنر کا conduct discuss نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ آپ نے یہ بھی بتایا

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

تھا کہ اس کے لئے Substantive Motion دینا چاہئے۔ ہم نے اور پورے ویکٹس نے کہا تھا کہ ہم منٹے کو Substantive Motion دیں گے۔ اب انہوں نے Substantive Motion دیا ہے اور آج وہ ٹسکس ہونا چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ نے ابھی تک اس کو نہیں لیا ہے، اس لئے میرا آپ سے انورودھ ہوگا کہ اس پر دو بجے سے چرچا ہونی چاہئے۔ ابھی سوا گیارہ بجے ہیں، یہ اس بیچ میں سوسائٹ ہو سکتا ہے اور اس پر دو بجے سے چرچا شروع کی جا سکتی ہے۔ میرا آپ سے یہ انورودھ ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, you are a seasoned and a senior Member with a lot of experience in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. You know, if a motion is given to the hon. Chairman or to the Secretariat, for that matter there is a procedure to be followed, and that procedure will be followed and the decision will be communicated to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But there should be a time limit. Otherwise, the urgency will be lost.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be done as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Governor of Goa has acted ...*(Interruptions)*... She has violated the guidelines. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji, you are a senior Member. What can I do? You are such a senior Member arguing with me!

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: She should have given an opportunity to the largest party. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has not followed the guideline.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji, सुनिए, सुनिए! I have already said that it is under consideration of the hon. Chairman. Now, if you allege that it is going to be delayed, I want to tell you that it is casting aspersion against the Chair. Don't do that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I am requesting the Chair to kindly indicate the timeline.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your request is accepted. I will convey it to the hon. Chairman. Sit down.

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION****Need to withdraw the decision of State Bank of India regarding penalty for non-maintenance of minimum balance in saving accounts**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you. Sir, through you, I am demanding the Central Government to intervene to withdraw the decision of the State Bank of India to increase monthly average balance from ₹ 500 to ₹ 5,000. Sir, the SBI also decided to impose a penalty for non-maintenance of monthly average balance prescribed. Sir, it is going to hit 31 crore depositors of the State Bank of India. As we all know, the SBI is the largest bank of our country, and the decision of the SBI is going to be followed by all other commercial banks in our country. So, it is going to affect the whole economic system, and the depositors of various banks in a very big way. It is not going to affect the rich, but, it is going to affect the poor people of our country. And the Government is asking the poor to open accounts, and they are asking them for digital transactions. As they are obeying what the Government is saying, but, unfortunately, the Government is penalising the poor for obeying their orders.

Sir, in our country, public sector banks are in deep crisis due to the increase in non-performing assets, and, Sir, who is responsible for that? Is it the poor responsible for that? Is it the aam aadmi responsible for that? Sir, it is mainly the corporates; it is the corporate lending which is responsible for increasing NPAs in various banks, and what is the action that you are taking? You are not taking any stringent action against those corporate defaulters. But, at the same time, you are waiving off, you are writing off the corporates' non-performing assets. And now, you are deciding to resolve the problem at the expense of the poor people in the country, the poor depositors of our country. And, Sir, the decision of the SBI is nothing but loot of the poor people of our country, and, Sir, it cannot be tolerated. It is not in the interest of our country. It is in the interest of using the peoples' money for speculative purposes, and it should be rejected, and I am requesting the Government to immediately intervene and direct the SBI to withdraw the decision taken by it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this step is against national interest and dangerous. ...*(Interruptions)*... From the State Bank of India, this will go to all other banks. We demand a discussion on this issue. We will be giving notice. Please have a full-fledged discussion on it.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

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

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

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

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

**श्री हुसैन दलवई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Concern over suicide by farmers due to non-remunerative procurement prices of their produce**

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दो महीने में, जनवरी और फरवरी, सिर्फ एक प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र में 117 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। मैं ये जो आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ, सर्वे के मुताबिक जिले के हिसाब से दे रहा हूँ। बीड में 23, नांदेड़ में 22, उस्मानाबाद में 19, औरंगाबाद में 18, जालना में 14, परभणी तथा हिंगोली में 8-8 और लातूर में 5 किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या की गई है। इसमें 46 किसानों को मुआवजा भी दे दिया गया है, 13 आश्रित परिवारों के मुआवजे को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है और 58 पर विचार हो रहा है। तो ये आंकड़े, चूंकि मुआवजा दिया गया है और विचार हो रहा है, इसलिए गलत भी नहीं ठहराए जा सकते हैं। इसमें सबसे बड़ी चिंता का जो विषय है, जिसके लिए मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया है, वह यह है कि मौतें अकाल से नहीं हुई हैं, ये मौतें कम बारिश से नहीं हुई हैं, ये किसी हालत में कम उत्पादन से नहीं हुई हैं बल्कि ये मौतें इसलिए हुई हैं कि किसानों का उत्पादन हुआ, लेकिन उसको टमाटर का सही मूल्य नहीं मिला। इसके अलावा वहाँ पर नोटबंदी का जो असर था, उसकी वजह से थोक व्यापारियों ने उन्हें उनके उत्पादन का सही मूल्य नहीं दिया और ज्यादा उत्पादन होने के बावजूद उनको उनके उत्पादन का सही मूल्य नहीं मिला। सबसे बड़ी चिंता की बात यह है कि किसानों की कर्ज माफी का इस सरकार का जो वादा था, अगर वह कर दिया गया होता, तो ये 114 मौतें सिर्फ एक राज्य में नहीं होतीं। यह सिर्फ एक राज्य की कहानी नहीं है, देश के कई राज्यों में किसान सिर्फ इसलिए आत्महत्या कर रहा है कि इन्होंने कर्ज माफी नहीं की। यूपीए की सरकार ने उस समय 74 हजार करोड़ की कर्ज माफी की थी, जिससे किसानों की आत्महत्या रुकी थी, पर यह सरकार कर्ज माफी नहीं कर रही है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में यह दावा था कि जब पहली कैबिनेट बैठक होगी, तो सबसे बड़ा काम यही होगा कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ होगा, लेकिन कल पहली बैठक भी हो गई, आज मैंने इसके बारे में अखबारों में नहीं पढ़ा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर** (राजस्थान): अभी कैबिनेट की बैठक नहीं हुई है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा है कि अभी तक कर्ज माफी नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकाल या सूखा इन मौतों का जिम्मेदार नहीं है, बल्कि इन किसानों की आत्महत्या की जिम्मेदार मेरे सामने बैठी हुई भारत सरकार है, जिसकी गलत नीतियों के कारण 114 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। इसलिए मैं सीधे भारत सरकार पर आरोप लगाता हूँ और उससे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कर्ज माफी करे। अगर वह कर्ज माफी नहीं करती, तो हर मौत की गुनहगार हमारे सामने बैठी हुई सरकार होगी।

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

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

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to give protection to doctors on casualty duty in the wake of the  
recent attack on a doctor in Maharashtra**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Health Minister, through you, to a very important issue. On 14th March, a few days back, in Dhule District of Maharashtra, in a Government District Hospital, one of the doctors working in Emergency/Casualty Wing was beaten brutally; he was physically attacked. सर, यदि आप वह video clip देखते, तो आप पाते कि उसके 10-15 relatives डॉक्टरों को लातों से मार रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की घटना से हमें बहुत दुख होता है और हम देख भी नहीं पाते। The doctor may even lose his eye sight. As I heard, this has happened not only here but also, afterwards, in Sion Hospital in Mumbai and in Nashik. This has happened not only on a doctor but also on medical health professionals. So, it is not related to doctors only because the doctors are not available to work in Government hospitals. They are not ready to work in Emergency or Casualty Wards. So, it will be difficult for us to get doctors to serve the society. In any Emergency, even in private hospitals, the resident doctors don't wish to work in Emergency Wards. So, this will create a big problem. It is not possible to pay high salaries to all these doctors. But, at least, we should create an

environment so that they feel like working in Government hospitals. The other medical health professionals also should feel that. So, we have to create an environment and that can be created by enacting stringent laws having non-bailable warrants against those who beat doctors, who physically assault the doctors. In the National Health Policy, the hon. Health Minister has done very well. But, that will be implemented through doctors and other medical health professionals only.

So, I want the Health Minister to understand the situation. Everybody should feel that the doctors will not intentionally cause any harm to patients. It is my appeal that stringent laws should be created and those should also be implemented. Such physical attack on doctors should be treated as an offence for which non-bailable warrant be issued against perpetrators. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ। यह बहुत serious मामला है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। सरकार को इस पर जवाब देना चाहिए।

#### **Need to take steps to prevent incidents of forest fire in the country**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am raising an important subject, and measures need to be taken by the Government immediately on top priority. Sir, forest fires are increasing in the country, with the pace of global warming. Lots of flora and fauna are destroyed and rare species are burnt to ashes. Now with the onset of summer, the frequency of forest fires is increasing at an alarming rate. In Karnataka, about 715 sq. km. of green cover in Bandipur National Park reported to have burnt down in fires since February, 2017. It is home to about 120 tigers and other wild animals. Fire spreads rapidly because of high humidity, wind speed, prevailing drought condition, dried leaves and intervention of human beings. These are the main reasons for such fires. According to environment and ecology expert, Mr. Sidappa Setty, all forest fires in India, including the one in Karnataka are man-made. He mentioned the contribution of one kind of shrub called lantana camara, which grows up to two metres for the fire. So, I

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

must say that if this shrub catches fire, it will convert a ground fire into canopy fire. About 40 hectares of forest land are affected by fire. This shrub has badly affected about 40,000 hectares of forest cover. Even the wild animals find it difficult to pass through the shrub. Shortage of forest staff is another factor, Sir. It is a very important point. This must be borne by the Government in mind. More than half of the watering holes within the park have dried up while others have been barely kept operational by pumping ground water. I urge upon the Central Government to order enquiry into all such forest fires, including this Bandipur National Park forest fire, to go into the causes and to suggest remedial measures. I also urge the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to frame a national policy on managing forest fires and to implement the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forest, which has given its report to Parliament, to save forests for the future generation.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is an important subject. Hon. Minister, keeping minimum forest coverage is very important for the country especially at this age of climate change and weather change that is all happening. I tell you that in Kerala also where forest fires are very rare, this year there was forest fire in Kerala also. I think the Government should conduct a study and find out how there can be a permanent solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Something has to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): वैसे राज्य सरकारों से मिलकर केन्द्र सरकार इस दिशा में बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से कदम उठा रही है, फिर भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, उसको मैं कंसर्नर्ड मिनिस्टर तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As nobody is immediately directly affected by it,



people may not take it seriously but for the future it is going to be a serious problem. Therefore, we should solve it.

**Need to form a village voluntary force to counter infiltration of terrorists in Punjab borders**

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a matter concerning the security of the nation. Sir, in the last couple of years, we have seen a number of terrorist attacks on our country. Every single act from terrorist groups has violated the sense of security within the Indian community and has also instilled a sense of fear among the people. This is especially true for the people living in the border villages of Punjab, particularly in six districts from Pathankot to Fazilka. There have been two major attacks in my district from where I come, Sir, one in Dinanagar and the second one was Pathankot airbase. The peculiar aspect about these terrorist attacks is the modus operandi, mode of operation, of the terrorists. For example, in Dinanagar attack in 2015, three Pakistan-origin terrorists crossed over from the international border and attacked local police station. This fits into the pattern of deadly cross-border terrorist attacks on Gurdaspur-Pathankot-Jammu axis in the last fifteen years. In fact, the National Highway-44, the main road that connects Punjab to Jammu and Kashmir runs parallel to the international border and has come to be known as the highway of terror. It is relatively easy to infiltrate from Punjab border stretch as compared to the heavily manned and guarded Line of Control as well as the international border in the neighbouring Jammu and Kashmir due to the zig-zagging nature of the border and also the gaps caused by the Ravi River. A dense fog in winters makes borders vulnerable. That is an added challenge. As the border terrain is broken and forested, it provides an ideal cover for terrorists who can sneak in and reach the busy National Highway-44 that snakes along the border. सर, यह जो बेसिक issue मैंने उठाया है, इस बारे में मेरा Government of India को suggestion है कि along with Jammu and Kashmir you have to take the border of Pakistan very seriously. My suggestion is that, we must create a Village Volunteers' Force from zero line to five kilometers of the border. We have around thousand villages extending from Pathankot district to Fazilka and they are very small villages. छोटे गांव हैं। उनकी population 250 से लेकर 500 तक है। मेरा suggestion है कि 18 से लेकर 40 साल तक के abled bodied नौजवानों को Border Security Force या आर्मी ट्रेनिंग दे। पंजाब के पास obsolete .303 की First और Second World War की सारी आर्म्स भरी हुई है, जो किसी इस्तेमाल में नहीं आ रही है। इससे हम नौजवानों को trained कर सकते हैं। उन्हें वैपन दे सकते हैं। उन्हें ऑनरेरियम रु. 5,000 से रु.10,000 तक दे सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से वहां हमारे 25,000 से 30,000 नौजवान बच्चे आर्मी और बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के पीछे second line of

[Shri Partap Singh Bajwa ]

defence का काम कर सकते हैं। ये बहुत वल्लनेबल गांव हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान इन्हीं गांवों में घुस कर अपनी सारी इंटेलिजेंस जुटाता है।

सर, इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से गुजारिश है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सर, मेरी Ministry of Home Affairs से विनती है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में इसका ट्रायल हो चुका है और जम्मू रीजन में यह ऑलरेडी चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी गुजारिश है कि पंजाब को इग्नोर मत कीजिए और कृपा कर के इस बात पर ध्यान दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। टाइम हो गया है। आप बैठिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सर, यह बहुत जरूरी है। बाकी बातों पर तो बाद में भी काम किया जा सकता है, लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है। इस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

**श्री ला. गणेशन** (तमिलनाडु): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Maitreyan.

**Need to bring resolution in the UNHRC meeting on 22nd March, 2017 for an independent investigation into the Genocide of Eelam Tamils in 2009**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, eight years have elapsed since the planned and systematic genocide of Eelam Tamils in Lanka in 2009, in which more than 1,50,000 Tamils were killed. So far, no reliable investigation regarding this has been undertaken and not a single guilty has been punished.

After years of crusade for justice in the United Nations Human Rights Council, in the year 2015, a Resolution was adopted in UNHRC sponsored by the USA and Lanka. As per the Resolution, independent investigation of the war crimes in Lanka with the participation of International judges and lawyers and jurists should be conducted. But within 48 hours, the President of Lanka openly announced that Lanka will not permit any jurists or lawyers from foreign countries.

In the intervening period more Tamil areas have been colonized by the Lankan settlement. Lankan army in large numbers is still occupying Tamil areas. Lakhs of Tamils who have disappeared have not been found till date. More than 90,000 Tamil widows are suffering and thousands of Tamils are detained in prisons. Sir, thousands of Hindu temples have been razed to ground and Budha Vihars have been built in their place.

The present 34th session of UNHRC is in progress in Geneva. It is really shocking to the Tamils the world over that the USA, the UK and other countries have sponsored a resolution in the UNHRC, deciding to give two more years until 2019 for Lanka to submit its report. What is more worse is the newly added provision that only with the consent of the Lankan Government, any foreign jurist, lawyer or rapporteur could enter into Lanka on this issue.

The Resolution is to be voted day after tomorrow, the 22nd March 2017. My beloved leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, in her last memorandum submitted to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi, on 14.06.2016 urged the Government of India to take necessary measures to bring to book those who had perpetrated the genocide on innocent Eelam Tamils in Lanka and that India should take the initiative in this regard in UNHRC. Sir, today, hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is the most powerful leader in the country. In fact, he is the most powerful world leader. If Shri Narendra Modi cannot render justice to Eelam Tamils, nobody else on the earth can do so.

So, I, on behalf of ten crore Tamils across the world, echo the voice of *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* and urge the Government of India to oppose this Resolution in the UNHRC in the voting to be held on 22nd March, 2017. I also urge the Government of India to take initiative to see that an international independent investigation is ordered. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I humbly request our international leader, hon. Prime Minister, to take up the issue and oppose the Resolution to be moved by the USA and the UK. The investigation must be conducted in a fair manner. Everybody, including all experts, must be permitted to participate. Now that our hon. Prime Minister is recognized as a world leader, he must do it immediately and render justice to Tamil people. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to make only one point.

Hon. Member has raised several issues. I would like a proper reply from the Government of India. The Government should not take it as a Zero Hour submission since an important issue has been raised.

So, I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs or the hon. Prime Minister to come before the House and reply to those points. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of India will have to spell out its stand. What is your stand on this issue? The war was over in 2009 and the Sri Lankan Tamils are yet to get justice. And, the Government of India will have to play a pro-active role. We are a neighbouring country. We are responsible for what is happening in Sri Lanka. What is the stand of the Government of India? The Government should spell it out. Thank you.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Dr. Maitreyan.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by Dr. Maitreyan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Majeed Memon. Not present. Now, Smt. Rajani Patil.

**Problems being faced by farmers in various parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra due to unseasonal rains**

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र के कई हिस्सों में, खास तौर से मराठवाड़ा के बीड, लातूर और उस्मानाबाद क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ी ओलावृष्टि और बेमौसमी बारिश हुई है। उसकी वजह से बहुत बड़ी मानवीय जीवन हानि हुई है और जानवर भी मर गए हैं। सर, इस क्षेत्र में मालूम होगा, मैंने इस मुद्दे को बहुत बार उठाया है। वे चार साल अकाल से मारे गए हैं, अकाल से पीड़ित हुए हैं। स्थिति इतनी खराब हुई कि हमारे क्षेत्र में पीने के लिए भी पानी वेस्टर्न महाराष्ट्र से ट्रेन से लाना पड़ा। सर, इसके बाद नोटबंदी की वजह से हमारे किसान मारे गए। क्योंकि नोटबंदी की वजह से बैंक्स पैसे कम दे रहे थे, तो हमारी जो फसल आई थी, उस फसल को बेचने के लिए उनको प्राइवेट वेंडर्स के पास जाना पड़ा और जो प्राइवेट लोग थे, चाहे सोयाबीन हो या कपास हो, उसके आधे से भी कम कीमत में उनको अपनी वह फसल बेचनी पड़ी। रबी बोने का जो सीजन होता है, उसमें बीज लाना हो, खाद लानी हो या खेती के काम करने हों, उसके लिए भी उनके पास पैसा नहीं रहा और अब 4 दिन पहले जब बेमौसमी बारिश हुई और ओलावृष्टि हुई है, उसके कारण उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का, किसानों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। सर, सभी तरफ से पीड़ित यह किसान आज परेशान है और वह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ देख रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने प्रॉमिस किया था कि जब भी हम चुन कर आएँगे, तो हम पहला डिसीज़न यह लेंगे कि हम किसानों को ऋण मुक्त करेंगे। सर, सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश के ही नहीं, सिर्फ बाकी स्टेट्स के ही नहीं, पूरे महाराष्ट्र सहित सारे देश के किसानों की ऋणमुक्ति होनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने 72,000 करोड़ रुपये की ऋणमुक्ति की थी, उसी तरह से उनको करना चाहिए और इस देश के किसानों को राहत देनी चाहिए। यह जो बेमौसमी बारिश होती है, उसमें जब मौत हो जाती है, चाहे वह जानवरों की हो या मानव की हानि हो, जीवन की हानि होती है, उसके लिए बीमा संरक्षण होना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात, हमारा जो धान है, जो बेमौसमी फसल है, उसके लिए उसको बीमा संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है, तो उसको बीमा का संरक्षण देना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि पूरे देश का जो किसान वर्ग है, बहुत ही पीड़ित है। जैसे अभी आत्महत्या की बात कही गई, तो हमारे क्षेत्र में, महाराष्ट्र में एक साल में 3,000 आत्महत्याएँ हो गईं। तो इस तरह से किसानों को परेशानी हो रही है। जब बड़े-बड़े धनासेठों को छोड़ देते हैं, उनको ऋणमुक्त करते हैं, वे देश छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं, तो फिर हमारे जो गरीब किसान हैं, वे अपना खेत छोड़ कर कहीं जाने वाले नहीं हैं, अपना घर-गाँव छोड़ कर कहीं जाने वाले नहीं हैं, उनको ऋणमुक्त करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर किसान जिएँगे, तो ही भारत देश जिएगा, इतना ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। किसानों की सम्पूर्ण ऋणमुक्ति करना, यह हमारी माँग है, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से करना चाहती हूँ।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

**श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI** (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**Alleged neglect of forts of Shivaji and demand to include them  
in World Heritage List**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a neglect of the forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and their inclusion in the World Heritage List and branding in the UNESCO. The military might and valour of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are inscribed deep into the hearts and minds of all the Indians. The country has given him due honour, which is evident from the fact that his statue on the horseback stands installed in the Parliament Campus. There are 350 forts, directly or indirectly, associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The people of Maharashtra are emotionally attached to everything which is associated with Shivaji Maharaj. Therefore, they all desire that the forts associated with him are preserved and developed as invaluable heritage of the country. But, I am pained to point out that the forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, including those under the control the ASI, are in a state of neglect, despite their immense historical and cultural importance. Further, these forts are yet to be developed as tourist attractions of the country.

The annual Budgetary allocation for each of these forts is far from satisfactory and it seems that step-motherly treatment has been given to them in comparison to other important protected monuments.

I, however, congratulate the Central Government for keeping some of the protected monuments like Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Kumbhalgarh, Ajanta Caves, etc. under the ASI as per international standards. Leave all the forts of Shivaji Maharaj, the Raigadh fort -where he was coronated as 'Chhatrapati', *i.e.* Sovereign King - is compared with the biggest fort in the world, the GIBRALTAR, and is also called as Gibraltar of the East. But it is most unfortunate that even basic facilities do not exist at this magnificent and massive fort. Needless to say, former President Giani Zail Singhji, Prime Ministers, Indira Gandhiji, Atal Behari Vajpayeeji and Narendra Bhai Modiji had visited Raigadh fort and witnessed its grandeur. May I also point out that the ASI has not been judicious in identifying the monuments and in submitting proposals for their inclusion in the World Heritage List to the UNESCO? Although it is a matter of great pride that six forts of Rajasthan have been included in the World Heritage List, it is painful to say that the forts of Maharashtra have not been included in the World Heritage List. I request the Government, through you, Sir, that immediate steps must be taken to submit a proposal for including the forts

of Maharashtra in the World Heritage List of UNESCO. The only good news is that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has sanctioned the Plan outlay of ₹ 300 crores for the Raigadh Fort.

The memorial of Shiv Samarak, worth ₹ 3,600 crores, will be constructed, which will surpass the height of Statue of Liberty in New York. This is applaudable, but I request the Government, through you, Sir, not to forget the forts which have 'Living History' of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's royal legacy. Through you, Sir, I would like to say that if these forts are not restored, no fort of Shivaji Maharaj will be seen there and it will be a very pitiable situation, as far as Maharashtra is concerned. For the last so many years after Independence, nothing has been done with regard to the restoration of Shivaji Maharaj's forts. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to say something.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** उपसभापति महोदय, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, वह भावनात्मक रूप से न केवल महाराष्ट्र के लोगों के लिए, बल्कि पूरे देश के लोगों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं कंसर्नड मिनिस्टर को इसके बारे में बताऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

#### **Hardships being faced by drivers of App-based taxi aggregators**

**श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय को उठाने के लिए मौका दिया है। सर, यह विषय सिर्फ टैक्सी ड्राइवर्स का नहीं है, बल्कि यह टेक्नोलॉजी का भी विषय है। टेक्नोलॉजी इंसान के लिए बनती है, लेकिन इंसान टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए नहीं बनता है। मैं अभी रीसेंटली कोलकाता में उबर टैक्सी से अपने घर से एयरपोर्ट जा रहा था। मैं जिस टैक्सी से जा रहा था, उस टैक्सी का ड्राइवर बहुत दुखी था। उसने रास्ते में बात करते-करते बताया कि उबर ने अपने रेट कम कर दिए हैं और ओला ने भी अपने रेट कम कर दिए हैं। दोनों में बहुत competition हुआ, इस चक्कर में उबर अपने ड्राइवर को मोबाइल के लिए जो पैसा देती थी, वह देना बंद कर दिया। उबर इनसे कमीशन के तौर पर जो चार्ज करती है, उसको भी बढ़ा दिया। इस प्रकार से बहुत सारी सुविधाएं, जो वह अपने ड्राइवर्स को देती थीं, उनको बंद कर दिया। उबर और ओला कमर्शियल कंपनियां हैं, वे जो चाहें, कर सकती हैं, मगर क्या हम लोग इसको आंख बंद करके देखते रहेंगे? क्या सरकार इस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं करना चाहेगी, कोई रेग्युलेशन नहीं करना चाहेगी? सर, मजे की बात यह है कि ये जो टैक्सी ड्राइवर्स हैं, जो उबर और ओला के तहत काम करते हैं, ये अपनी बात को लेकर किसी दफ्तर में नहीं जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि उबर और ओला का इंडिया में कोई दफ्तर ही नहीं है। अब वे Government के किस Department के पास शिकायत करने के लिए जाएं? Government भी शिकायत सुनने के लिए सामने नहीं आती है। उबर और ओला के जो ड्राइवर्स हैं, इनकी कहीं कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। कोई कोर्ट उन्हें entertain नहीं करता और Government भी उन्हें support नहीं कर रही है। यह problem आज भले ही छोटी दिखाई दे रही है लेकिन अगर आपको याद हो, थोड़े दिन पहले, दिल्ली, बंगलुरु आदि सब जगह उबर और ओला के drivers strike पर चले गए थे, जिससे सब जगह taxies की बहुत shortage हो गई थी। हमारे जैसे कई लोग आज भी taxi का उपयोग airport और station आने-जाने के लिए करते हैं। इस situation पर अगर जल्दी नियंत्रण नहीं पाया गया तो यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन जाएगी। उसका कारण है कि इन drivers ने अपनी गाड़ियां एक-दो साल पहले उबर या ओला के साथ 5 साल का agreement करने के बाद खरीदी थीं। एक-एक taxi driver का लगभग 40 हजार रुपए महीने का खर्चा बंधा हुआ है, जिसमें उनकी किश्त, EMI, Petrol, Diesel और बाकी दूसरे खर्च शामिल हैं। आज उनके सामने ऐसी हालत पैदा हो गई है कि अगर 20 घंटे भी एक driver दिन में काम करेगा तो भी वह प्रतिमाह 40 हजार रुपए नहीं कमा सकता। उसे उधार लेकर अपना जीवन-यापन करना पड़ रहा है। जब वह उधार नहीं चुका पाएगा तो बहुत जल्द suicide करने पहुंच जाएगा। यदि बाद में हम जागें, उससे अच्छा है कि हम लोग आज ही जाग जाएं और इस मामले में कुछ-न-कुछ कार्यवाही करें। Government भी इन



लोगों को चूसने पर लगी हुई है क्योंकि Airport पर सरकार ने इन पर 150 रुपये का parking charges भी लगा दिया, जितनी बार ये लोग airport जाते हैं। इनका जो commission बढ़ाया गया है, वह सरकार की knowledge में ही या नहीं, मुझे नहीं पता कि सरकार इस मामले में क्या करना चाहती है लेकिन मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री जी से request करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण दें और इन लोगों की जो भी तकलीफें हैं, उनसे इन्हें निजात दिलाएं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri B.K. Hariprasad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं इस इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sometime it will explode. Now the indication has already been seen. A big number of workers who are keeping our transport system on are being squeezed, squeezed and squeezed, and ultimately it will explode. I think, the Government must take note of it, those who are taking care of the transport system, they must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. The Government will take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will take note of it. Okay.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी)**: माननीय सदस्य ने प्राइवेट taxi services के बारे में जो मुद्दा उठाया है, मुझे लगता है कि कुछ private taxi services अच्छा काम भी कर रही हैं,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Convey it.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: लेकिन जो तमाम तरह की technology है और technology के बाद, उसके जो तमाम तरह के experiences होते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do something. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने जो concern व्यक्त किया है, उसे मैं संबंधित मंत्री की जानकारी में ला दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri B.K. Hariprasad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** कुछ लोग अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह serious nature का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आश्वासन से कुछ नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** तपन जी बैठिए। Now Shri B.K. Hariprasad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri B.K. Hariprasad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please start. Only what Shri B.K. Hariprasad is saying will go on record.

### **Drought situation in Karnataka**

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the serious drought situation in Karnataka.

Karnataka is reeling under a serious drought situation. This is the sixth consecutive year right from 2011 to 2016. It has seriously affected both the farmers and the livestock. Sir, this is the second year in succession where both Kharif and Rabi crops have failed due to the severe drought. The State had declared 139 talukas out of 176 talukas as drought-affected. A memorandum seeking financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 4,702 crores as per the SDRF and NDRF norms was submitted to the Government of India on 15-11-2016. Sir, the high-level committee has approved the release of ₹ 1,782 crores, which is yet to be released.

The north-east monsoon has completely failed in Karnataka. The State has recorded only 54 mm of rainfall against the 188 mm of rainfall. There is a deficiency of minus 71 per cent, which is the lowest in the past 45 years. After analysing the seasonal condition as per the Government of India norms, 160 taluks out of 176 taluks have been declared as drought-affected during the Rabi 2016.

Sir, during the Rabi season, an area of 25.98 lakh hectares was sown against the target of 32.25 lakh and 6.2 lakh hectares was left unsown. The estimated loss due to agriculture and horticulture crops is ₹ 7,097 crores in 13.65 lakh hectares. The agriculture and horticulture crop loss due to drought for both Kharif and Rabi put together totals to a staggering ₹ 25,000 crore which has disrupted the farmers' lives and severely affected the socio-economic condition of the State.

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\*Not recorded.

Sir, the State Government has taken some emergency steps to mitigate the effects of the drought. It has been commendable and swift also in providing drinking water, fodder availability and employment generation. To mitigate the adverse effects of this drought, the State has released ₹ 763 crores, which is peanuts, to supply water on an emergent basis, establishing gowshalas and fodder banks and for other drought mitigation works. The Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government to release ₹ 3,310 crore from the National Disaster Response Fund to provide some relief to the farmers in these affected areas. The State Government is eagerly waiting for the Central Government to release ₹ 1,872 crore, which have been recommended by the High Level Committee in 2016, for the kharif crop. The State is facing a severe drinking water problem, in both Northern Karnataka and Southern Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): केन्द्र सरकार ने पैसा दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Vijayasai Reddy says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Need for contingency plan for drought in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh is staring at a severe drought for the second consecutive year in a row. According to the report submitted by the Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Southwest monsoon as well as the Northeast monsoon have miserably failed. On account of the failure of these monsoons, there is an average deficit rainfall throughout the State to the extent of (-)28.5 per cent. This is the percentage that has been given by the Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, there are 13 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, 10 districts are reeling under severe drought conditions prevailing there. In nine districts, there is a deficit

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy ]

rainfall and scanty rainfall ranging from (-) 20 per cent to (-) 59 percent. Particularly, in the tenth district, that is Nellore, which is called the 'rice bowl' of Andhra Pradesh, there is scanty rainfall to the extent of (-)71 per cent. There are around 664 *mandals* in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, 301 *mandals* have been declared as drought-affected *mandals* in Andhra Pradesh. In fact, the *kharif* crop was targeted to be cultivated over 27.26 lakh hectares. As against 27.26 lakh hectares, the kharif crop was cultivated eventually in just 19.5 lakh hectares whereas the rabi crop has shrunk to just seven lakh hectares. If you consider the overall picture, 30 per cent of the area remained uncultivated this year.

Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh has a population of about five crores. Out of these, a population of about 2.35 crore is very badly affected by the severe drought conditions prevailing there. The drought in Andhra Pradesh has triggered an agrarian crisis which has led to gross misery.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, in fact, the farmers and farm workers, particularly from the district of Ananthpur, are migrating to your State of Kerala. If you see the Kochi Railway Station, you would find that every day, loads of farmers are migrating there in search of employment.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government to look into this matter and take necessary action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Time over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Special Mentions. Members may lay it on the Table. There is no time. Please do it quickly.

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#### **SPECIAL MENTIONS\***

##### **Demand to expedite the clearance of proposals of the Government of Maharashtra under National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been implementing the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since 2001 for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country. The major objectives of NLCP include encouraging

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\*Laid on the Table.

and assisting State Governments for sustainable management and conservation of lakes. Being major sources of accessible fresh water, lakes require well planned, sustainable and scientific efforts to prevent their degradation and ultimate death.

In order to preserve and rejuvenate some important lakes in the State, the Government of Maharashtra has approached Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for assistance in respect of three lakes viz. Ambazari Lake, Koradi Lake, Futala lakes in Nagpur district, Kali Khan Lake in Sangali and Dharmvir Sambhaji (Kambar) Lake in Solapur. These lake are some major water resources in the respective municipal areas and their development and preservation have become vital for the common people living there. These proposals were sent to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change between the year 2012 to 2015 and their approvals under NLCP are still pending with them.

We all are well aware about the acute shortage of drinking water in my State, the summer season is just round-the-corner, and the fury of scorching Sun is well-known. Last year also, men and animals suffered a loss due to lack of water in the summer season. In view of the same, I would like to request to the Ministry for the expeditious clearance of these proposals of Government of Maharashtra.

**Demand to give additional risk benefits under Prime Minister's  
Crop Insurance Scheme to farmers in Rajasthan**

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से राजस्थान राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान, फसल बीमा अपनाने में अग्रणी राज्यों में से एक है। वर्ष 2016-17 के केन्द्रीय बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 5500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था, जिसे 2017-18 के बजट में बढ़ाकर 9000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। जिस ढंग से इस योजना को सरल बनाया गया है, उससे समूचे देश के किसानों ने इसका लाभ उठाया है, जिसमें राजस्थान के किसान भी शामिल हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री जी तथा केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी को विशेष बधाई देता हूँ।

राजस्थान के विषय में मैं इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि चूंकि राजस्थान एक पानी की कमी वाला राज्य है, इसलिए राजस्थान के किसानों को कृषि में अतिरिक्त जोखिम उठाना पड़ता है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में फसल बीमा का महत्व और अधिक बढ़ जाता है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि अतिरिक्त जोखिम उठाने वाले किसानों को अन्य किसानों की तुलना में अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए। यह अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा बीमा प्रीमियम में छूट या अन्य किसी रूप में हो सकती है।

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध भी करना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न क्षति, जैसे भंडारण में होने वाली क्षति, जो वर्तमान में बीमा से बाहर हैं, उन्हें भी बीमा के अंतर्गत लाने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Majeed Memon; not present. Shri P.L. Punia; not present. Dr. V. Maitreya; not present. Shri Vivek Gupta.

**Demand to frame stringent guidelines to regulate the private healthcare and pharma companies in the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, in our country, today, there is an urgent need to stop the racket going on between pharmaceutical companies and private hospitals. In the recent years, the cost of treatment, especially, in private hospitals has gone up multi-fold and this has prohibited the common man to access to quality healthcare.

The medicines that patients are prescribed in hospitals, are being sold at MRP, while the hospitals get these medicines at discounts as high as 85 per cent, which they do not pass on to the patients. The patients are also taken for a ride by insurance companies, which frequently reject the claims. The number of people going to private hospitals is as high as 79 per cent in urban India and 72 per cent in rural parts.

The Government of Bengal has come up with a revolutionary scheme of fair price medicine shops and diagnostic centres. More than 100 such shops all over the State have been opened which provide medicines at discounts ranging from 40 to 70 per cent. This has made it a model scheme for the country.

Sir, health is something which is vital in every person's life and if the common man is made to suffer such, then it is the duty of the Government to intervene. Recently, in the State of Bengal, the Government has brought out a landmark legislation to overlook private hospitals and regulate the health sector and I hope the Central Government will take inspiration from this to bring about stringent guidelines to regulate the private health industry in our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It is Question Hour now.

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12.00 NOON

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

## अवैध खनन के कारण पर्यावरण को होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई

\*181. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा : क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अवैध खनन के कारण पर्यावरण को होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए पर्यावरण की स्थिरता हेतु राज्यों में क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड से सटे जिलों में अवैध खनन को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई ठोस कदम उठाएगा जिससे पर्यावरण को हो रहे नुकसान को रोकने हेतु इस क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन पर विराम लग सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

**विवरण**

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा पर्यावरण की स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने और अवैध खनन के कारण पर्यावरण को हुए नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 जारी करना शामिल है। खनिजों के खान की सभी परियोजनाओं के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है। वनस्पति, प्राणियों, वायु, जल, भूमि, पर्यावरणीय स्वास्थ्य संबंधी पहलुओं आदि पर विचार करने के बाद पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है। खनन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कड़ी शर्तें विनिर्दिष्ट की जाती हैं।

इसके अलावा, राज्यों में वहनीय रेत खनन को बढ़ावा देने के विचार से सरकार ने दिनांक 15.01.2016 की अधिसूचना द्वारा जिला मजिस्ट्रेट/जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता वाले जिला पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण (डीईआईएए) को, लघु खनिजों के वैयक्तिक खनन पट्टे के लिए 5 हेक्टेयर तक और सामूहिक पट्टे के लिए 25 हेक्टेयर तक के लिए पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का प्राधिकार प्रत्यायोजित किया है। डीईआईए की सहायता के लिए सिंचाई विभाग के कार्यपालक अभियंता की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (डीईएसी) का भी गठन किया गया है। मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 20.01.2016 की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 190(ई) द्वारा डीईआईए और डीईएसी का गठन भी अधिसूचित कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 1999 में यथा संशोधित खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 23(ग) में राज्य सरकार को अवैध खनन को रोकने, खनिजों की ढुलाई और भण्डारण के संबंध में नियम बनाने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, बुंदेलखंड में नदी रेत/मोरम खनन के लिए चार खनन पट्टे हैं जिनके लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान कर रखी है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को बुंदेलखंड में अवैध रेत खनन के संबंध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसकी पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के लखनऊ स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा जांच की गई है। स्थल-निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2015 के पत्र द्वारा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के अंतर्गत एक आदेश जारी किया गया था जिसमें उन्हें स्थल पर पर्यावरणीय मानदण्डों के उल्लंघन को तत्काल बंद कराने का निदेश दिया गया था।

#### **Offsetting environmental losses due to illegal mining**

†\*181. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken in the direction of environmental stability in the States to offset the losses caused to environment due to illegal mining in different areas of the country;

(b) whether, in view of the illegal mining in districts adjoining Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry would take any concrete steps so that illegal mining in this area could be stopped to prevent damage to environment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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 steps taken by the Ministry to ensure environmental stability and to offset the losses caused to environment due to illegal mining *inter-alia* include the notification of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. All the projects of mining of minerals require prior Environmental Clearance. The Environmental Clearance is granted after consideration of various aspects related to flora, fauna, air, water, land, environmental health aspects etc. Strict conditions are prescribed to the mining projects.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Further, with a view to promote sustainable sand mining in the States, the Government has delegated, *vide* notification dated 15.01.2016, the Authority of Environmental Clearance up to 5 hectare of individual mining lease of minor minerals and 25 hectares in clusters to the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) headed by the District Magistrate/District Collector. A District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) has also been constituted under the chairmanship of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department to assist the DEIAA. The Ministry has also notified the constitution of DEIAA and DEAC, *vide* Notification SO No. 190 (E) dated 20.01.2016.

(b) and (c) Section 23 (C) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as amended in 1999, authorizes State Government to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. As per information received, there are four mine leases for river sand/moram mining in Bundelkhand for which the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has granted Environment Clearance. The MoEF&CC has received a complaint regarding illegal sand mining in Bundelkhand which has been examined by the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC at Lucknow. Based on the site inspection report, an order under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued *vide* dated 4th November, 2015 to the Government of Uttar Pradesh directing them to immediately stop the violation of environmental norms on the site.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि रेत का अवैध खनन कई राज्यों में खूब जोर-शोर से कानून को ठेगा दिखाते हुए चल रहा है। इस बात को सरकार जानती है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ करती नहीं है। अदालतें भी इसकी रोकथाम हेतु केन्द्र सहित राज्य सरकार को कई बार कह चुकी है। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ का एक ताजा मामला बताना चाहती हूँ कि राजधानी से लगा हुआ एक पेंड्रावन जलाशय है, जो बहुत बड़ा जलाशय है, उसको दो बार राज्य शासन अपनी चहेती कम्पनी को अवैध उत्खनन के लिए ठेका दे रही थी, लेकिन भारी विरोध के बाद उसको निरस्त किया गया।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा तंत्र विकसित करेगी, जिससे अवैध खनन को वैध बनाने की प्रवृत्ति पर विराम लग सके?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** इल्लिगल माइनिंग एक बड़ा इश्यू है। यह मेजर मिनरल्स में भी और मॉइनर मिनरल्स में भी है तो मेजर मिनरल्स में नई टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ अब इस तरह से सैटेलाइट से देखा जा रहा है। उससे सैंकड़ों प्रकरण ऐसे आए, जिस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही शुरू हुई कि उनका जहां

क्षेत्र था, उन्होंने उससे बढ़ाया है या कोई डम्प करके रखा है, जबकि लीगली एलाउड नहीं है, तो ऐसे लोगों पर इल्लीगल माइनिंग के लिए कार्यवाही हो रही है। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्य सरकारों के पास होते हुए भी इस टेक्नोलॉजी से एक अच्छा प्रयास हुआ है और उसका परिणाम अच्छा आया है। जो छोटे हैं सैंड और स्टोन, सैंड माइनिंग में बहुत ज्यादा इल्लीगेलिटी थी। हमने एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया बनाई है जिसके तहत सैटेलाइट से पहले मैपिंग होती है नदी की कि कहां और कितनी बालू जमा है और उतनी और वही बालू निकालने के लिए परमिशन दी जाने लगी है। पहली दफा आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में यह लाइसेंसिंग का काम डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी दिया गया है 5 हेक्टेयर तक का और उसकी मॉनिटरिंग के लिए एक्सपर्ट कमेटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी तय हुई और उसकी अथॉरिटी भी वहां दे दी गई है। तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रशासन भी केन्द्र सरकार के साथ काम करने लगा है। उसकी तीसरी सबसे बड़ी खूबी यह है कि इस सारे प्रोसीजर में 5 ट्रक सैंड ले जाने की है और अगर कोई 10 ट्रक ले जा रहा है तो ऐसा रोकने के लिए उसको बार कोडिंग रसीद मिलेगी, जिससे एक ही रसीद पर बार-बार ट्रक नहीं जाएगा। यह भी सारी सुव्यवस्थित प्रक्रिया तैयार की गई है और इसका अमल अनेक राज्यों ने अच्छी तरह से किया है। बाकी राज्यों से भी हम कह रहे हैं कि इसी तरह से करो क्योंकि now, it is notified. So, it is justicable.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न पर्यावरण के बारे में है। अभी छत्तीसगढ़ की राजधानी रायपुर के आसपास सड़क चौड़ीकरण के लिए बहुत ज्यादा पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। उसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगी कि राजधानी से लगे हुए एरिया में इतनी ज्यादा फैक्टरीज हो गई हैं, जिसके कारण वायु इतनी प्रदूषित हो गई है और डॉक्टर्स की रिपोर्ट बतलाती है कि जब गर्भवती महिलाएं सांस लेती हैं तो उनके होने वाले बच्चों पर भी इसका बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि वे इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** यह इल्लीगल माइनिंग से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन जो पेड़ किसी विकास कार्य के लिए हटाते हैं, अभी हाईवे मिनिस्टर यहीं हैं, और ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन भी जितने पेड़ों का हो सकता है, वह तो करते हैं और बाकी जगह ग्रीनरी की भी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था होती है। तो सब मिलकर एक पेड़ काटा तो दस पेड़ लगेंगे, इस तरह की एक पूरी मुहिम चलती है। मुझे लगता है कि इससे अच्छा सफल परिणाम मिल भी रहा है।

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, this is amusing. I don't know from when my friend, Prakashji, in addition to the HRD Ministry, has also taken charge of the Environment Ministry. ... (Interruptions)... This is in a lighter vein. I am really enjoying the way in which he is efficiently tackling the things. Secondly, Sir, this question relates to not only sand mining, but all kinds of illegal mining, which is creating serious environmental hazards and more dangerously, a widespread land subsidence is taking place. People are dying. Only in my State, I know about the coal mine area where a lot of illegal mining activities are going on and only a few months back, many people died. We do not know about

the number of people who have died. The people, who are dying because of subsidence and just putting in the underground fire, don't get any compensation also. This is a very horrible state of affairs because of illegal mining and it seems to be uncontrollable. I have taken up this issue a number of times. This is the situation even when you are directly taking care of the Forest Ministry. The problem is that the Central Government and the State Government have been passing the buck to each other. Now, it is good that the Coal Minister has also come. It is my suggestion and I would like to ask the Minister whether a task force kind of a thing will be created with the participation of both, the State and Central Governments, to directly supervise and stop this menace, which is leading to serious environmental hazards and sometimes, disasters leading to huge fatality. I think, this is the need of the hour. Instead of passing buck to the State Government, or by the State Government to the Central Government, will both the Governments together, in the spirit of federalism, make a concrete technologically-efficient task force to look after and stop the illegal mining?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion that may be considered.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, तपन कुमार सेन जी का यह सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है। This is a suggestion for action and I take it in that spirit.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि 4 नवम्बर, 2015 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ये आदेश दिए गए थे कि अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए तुरंत कार्यवाही की जाए। मेरा मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि उसके बाद क्या कोई कार्रवाई हुई है या वहां पर कानून का सम्मान करने वाली सरकार आने की राह देखी जा रही थी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let this question be a question.

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Sir, it is a question which differs from State to State. Twenty-three States have already formed their Task Forces to take action because we believe in co-operative federalism where we are motivating States to take stern action. सभापति महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे स्वयं के पास illegal mining की एक शिकायत आयी थी। मैंने हमारे कलेक्टर को उसके बारे में कहा। जब कलेक्टर ने वहां जांच की तो illegal mining हो रही थी। तब उन्होंने वहां कानून के मुताबिक फाइन लगाया और पूरे जिले में उन्होंने मुहिम चलाई। उस एक जिले से 125 करोड़ रुपए का फाइन तीन महीने में इकट्ठा हुआ। Can you imagine, illegal mining का कितना अधिक फैलाव है? इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र, दोनों को मिलकर काम करना होगा। सर, एक सार्थक योजना बनी भी है और लगातार इस

संबंध में काम चल रहा है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, after notification, जो हुआ है, अब यह justiciable है, लोग कोर्ट में भी जा रहे हैं। यह एक अच्छी स्थिति है। इस तरह से हम illegal mining को अवश्य रोकेंगे।

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अवैध खनन सबसे खराब चीज़ है, लेकिन जैसा मैं देख रहा हूँ, सारे के सारे विकास कार्य ठप हो रहे हैं क्योंकि लोगों को बालू नहीं मिल पा रही है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसी कोई योजना बनाएंगे, ताकि अवैध खनन भी न हो और विकास कार्य भी प्रभावित न हों?

**श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर:** सर, अनेक जगह बालू की समस्या अनेक कारणों से थी और वहां बालू नहीं मिल रही थी, लेकिन अब एक systematic policy तय की गयी है और sand mining के लिए scientific Sustainable Sand Mining Policy के notify होने के बाद एक साल में स्थिति में बहुत अंतर आया है और अंडमान जैसी जगह, जहां यह प्रश्न CRZ के कारण भी पैदा होता था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय भी था, उससे रास्ता निकालकर जितनी बालू भवन निर्माण के लिए चाहिए, वह मिलने की व्यवस्था हुई है और वह constantly monitor भी हो रही है।

#### **Use of traditional biomass for cooking**

\*182. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large population of the country still uses traditional biomass for cooking;
- (b) if so, the number of households still dependent on biomass on cooking, State-wise;
- (c) whether the use of biomass cooking is a cause of indoor air pollution;
- (d) if so, the details of deaths caused due to indoor air pollution since January, 2012, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the dependence of households on biomass and the progress made so far?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per Census 2011, about 65.9% of households depend on solid biomass including firewood, crop residue and cow dung as primary fuel for cooking in

India. State-wise details of households using traditional biomass for cooking are given in Annexure (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The use of traditional biomass for cooking through simple traditional cook stove is a cause of indoor air pollution due to incomplete combustion of biomass which produces a range of toxic products. There are no conclusive data available across the country to establish direct co-relationship of death exclusively due to indoor air pollution.

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is already implementing various programmes with a view to provide alternate cooking solutions which would help in reducing dependence on traditional biomass cooking which includes:

- (i) Unnat Chulha Abhiyan programme launched in June, 2014 for promotion of improved biomass cook stove in the country for providing clean cooking energy solution with a view to reduce consumption of fuel wood with higher efficiency and low emissions. So far 36,940 family type and 849 community type improved cook stoves have been disseminated.
- (ii) National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for setting up of family type household biogas plants for meeting cooking energy needs of rural and semi-urban areas and to save the use of firewood. About 49.52 lakh family type biogas plants have been installed in the country so far.
- (iii) Promoting solar cookers to household to reduce the indoor air pollution. About 7.05 lac solar cookers have been distributed/sold through the State Governments so far.
- (iv) Pradhan Matri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) implemented by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with clean cooking fuel through LPG. Under this scheme, 5 crore LPG connections will be provided to BPL families with a support of ₹ 1600 per connection during the next 3 years.

***Annexure****State-wise details of households using traditional biomass for cooking*

India/ State/ Union Territory #	Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	% Distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking			
		Firewood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	246,692,667	49.0	8.9	8.0	1.5
Jammu and Kashmir	2,015,088	58.9	2.5	4.2	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,476,581	57.5	1.1	0.2	0.0
Punjab	5,409,699	13.4	6.5	20.4	0.2
Chandigarh#	235,061	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Uttarakhand	1,997,068	48.7	1.3	3.2	0.1
Haryana	4,717,954	26.1	14.1	14.2	0.1
NCT of Delhi#	3,340,538	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
Rajasthan	12,581,303	61.8	11.0	3.0	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	32,924,266	47.7	8.7	23.1	0.3
Bihar	18,940,629	34.7	32.5	21.7	1.0
Sikkim	128,131	52.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	261,614	68.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	399,965	77.9	0.8	0.1	0.0
Manipur	507,152	65.7	1.1	0.2	2.1
Mizoram	221,077	44.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Tripura	842,781	80.5	0.8	0.1	0.1
Meghalaya	538,299	79.0	0.9	0.3	2.3
Assam	6,367,295	72.1	6.4	0.9	0.1
West Bengal	20,067,299	33.1	25.6	10.0	7.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	6,181,607	57.6	4.0	7.2	18.1
Odisha	9,661,085	65.0	10.2	9.4	1.6
Chhattisgarh	5,622,850	80.8	0.9	3.7	2.3
Madhya Pradesh	14,967,597	66.4	5.6	7.7	0.2
Gujarat	12,181,718	44.0	5.7	2.6	0.5
Daman and Diu #	60,381	10.8	1.5	0.2	0.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	73,063	40.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Maharashtra	23,830,580	42.6	4.5	1.2	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	21,024,534	56.8	1.4	0.6	0.3
Karnataka	13,179,911	57.5	2.9	0.2	0.1
Goa	322,813	20.7	0.9	0.2	0.1
Lakshadweep	10,703	54.8	10.7	0.1	0.1
Kerala	7,716,370	61.9	0.8	0.1	0.1
Tamil Nadu	18,493,003	43.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Puducherry #	301,276	18.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands #	93,376	33.8	0.4	0.0	0.0

# Union Territory

Source: Census 2011.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सभापति महोदय, अभी भी मंत्री महोदय ने कबूल किया है कि 65.9 प्रतिशत लोग घरों में biomass इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय यह भी कबूल कर रहे हैं कि घरों में लकड़ी का, गोबर का और फसल अवशिष्ट का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, जिससे बड़े पैमाने पर वायु प्रदूषण होता है। प्रदूषण के कारण हमारी माताएं और बहनें बीमार पड़ जाती हैं, मर जाती हैं। सरकार ने इसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट करने के लिए इम्प्रूव्ड कुक स्टोव की बात कही है, लेकिन बजट में इसके लिए कोई खास प्रोविजन नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बजट में इसके लिए कोई प्रोविजन करेगी? जो लोग बहुत दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, जहां पर गैस का सिलेंडर पहुंचना मुश्किल होता है, ऐसी जगहों पर सिलेंडर पहुंचाने के लिए ऑयल कम्पनियों को क्या सरकार incentive देगी, या सब-एजेंट्स की appointment करेगी?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि ये जो आंकड़े हैं, ये 2011 के census के आंकड़े हैं, जिसमें लगभग 66 प्रतिशत लोग पुराने तरीके से कुर्किंग करते हैं। जब वर्ष 2014 में नई सरकार आई, तो उसने एक नई स्कीम शुरू की, जिससे मुफ्त में LPG गैस कनेक्शन देने का प्रावधान किया गया, लगभग पांच करोड़ गरीब घरों को मुफ्त में LPG गैस कनेक्शन दिया जाएगा। इसमें से लगभग दो करोड़ घरों तक इस वर्ष में ही गैस कनेक्शन पहुंच गए हैं और आगे आने वाले दो वर्षों में और तीन करोड़ घरों में मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन दे दिया जाएगा तथा इससे यह आंकड़ा बड़े रूप में कम होगा। इसके अलावा भी जो बीपीएल के अलावा एपीएल फैमिलीज़ हैं, उनको भी लगातार गैस कनेक्शन देने का सिलसिला जारी है और आज के दिन लगभग 19 करोड़ परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास LPG गैस सिलेंडर्स हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जब यह आंकड़ा नए census से निकलेगा, तो इसमें बहुत बड़ी गिरावट आने की संभावना है।

साथ ही साथ सरकार ने अलग-अलग योजनाओं द्वारा काफी बड़ी मात्रा में कुर्किंग गैस स्टोव में बायोगैस प्लांट लगाना, फैमिली टाइप बायोगैस प्लांट्स या सोलर के कुर्किंग स्टोव्स लगाना, small aero generators and hybrid systems लगाना और अलग-अलग योजनाओं से लोगों को better quality of cooking medium मिले, इसके लिए सरकार भी subsidy देती है। यह स्टेट्स के माध्यम से implement होता है और आपकी यह बात सही है कि हमको स्टेट्स को और ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा कि इस प्रोग्राम को नीचे गांव तक लेकर जाए।

जहां तक LPG पर subsidy देने की बात है, तो LPG पर already subsidy दी जाती है। हमारी सरकार ने पूरे देश में गांव-गांव तक LPG पहुंचे उसके लिए जो भी खर्चा होता है, उसको हम तय करके LPG को पूरे देश में पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, अभी तो केन्द्र सरकार ने 86 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर पर बढ़ाए हैं। इसकी वजह से जो लोग सिलेंडर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनमें से कुछ लोग बाहर गए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसे लोगों के बारे में अलग से विचार होगा?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप improved चूल्हा या improved stove के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं, क्योंकि खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्री कमीशन ने इसके ऊपर बहुत सा काम किया था, क्या उसका कुछ उपयोग किया जा रहा है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** पहली बात तो यह है कि जहां तक 86 रुपये सिलेंडर पर बढ़ाने का सवाल है, सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को यह स्पष्ट कर दूं कि वह 86 रुपये subsidy के रूप में फिर reimburse हो जाते हैं। इसलिए जिनको एल.पी.जी. पर subsidy मिलती है, तो यह 86 रुपये की बढ़ोतरी नॉर्मल है। जब से प्राइसिंग डि-कंट्रोल हुई है, जब-जब दाम बढ़ेंगे, तो इसका दाम बढ़ेगा और जब-जब दाम घटेंगे, तो इसका दाम घटेगा। लेकिन यह जो 86 रुपये की बढ़त है, यह subsidy के माध्यम से लोगों को फिर एक बार re-compensate हो जाती है। इसकी वजह से किसी ने एल.पी.जी. का इस्तेमाल करना बंद किया हो या फिर से एक बार पुराने माध्यम पर चला गया हो, ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमें देश में किधर से भी नहीं मिली है और इसकी कोई संभावना भी नहीं है। यह पूरा पैसा एक



प्रकार से neutral है, यह subsidy के माध्यम से make up होता है।

जहां तक आपने नई टेक्नोलॉजी की बात कही है, तो जून, 2014 में हमने उन्नत चूल्हा अभियान के माध्यम से एक modern version of cooking stove जो ज्यादा इफेक्टिव हो, जिससे प्रदूषण कम हो, वह हमने लाँच किया है, लगभग 36,940 परिवारों को अभी तक इसका लाभ मिला है। इसको हम और तेज गति से जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, a very elaborate answer has been given by the hon. Minister as far as the details regarding the households using traditional biomass for cooking are concerned. In the State of Maharashtra, it is noticed that it is a State where there are 2,38,30,580 households which go for traditional biomass cooking, that is, firewood, crop residue and cow-dung. May I know from the Minister the steps being taken for the State of Maharashtra, which is one of the progressive States in the country? I would like to know whether the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for providing clean cooking fuel like LPG has been successful. Maharashtra has a network of good roads. It is perceived that as compared to other States, it is number one in respect to infrastructure. Why is it that high numbers are still not attended to or this issue has not been addressed? What are the things which are in the offing?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think the hon. Member has raised a very important point. We are both come from Maharashtra, and it is a big question mark that almost seven decades after independence, despite the fact that Maharashtra is otherwise a highly-industrialized State and has progressed well on several parameters, why is it that 42 per cent of the people of Maharashtra still have to depend on firewood or why do four-and-a-half per cent of the people have to depend on crop residue? It certainly is an area of concern which is sought to be addressed through wider dispersal of LPG cylinders in the State of Maharashtra. The Ujjwala Yojana, launched by the hon. Prime Minister about a year ago, has seen successful implementation in Mumbai and in the rest of Maharashtra. More and more of the poor are getting connected to the LPG distribution system. I think, with the new Government now in Maharashtra for the last two years, they have been making a focussed approach to get people move out of these traditional forms of cooking into a more modern and efficient form of LPG connection. Mumbai is also looking at more and more piped gas going into the households, which is even further one step ahead in terms of efficiency. I am quite sure that in the next four or five years, we can actually look forward to a situation where either people are moving to gas or they are moving to efficient ways and means of converting these traditional forms of cooking into more modern and less polluting forms of cooking.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 65.9 परसेंट households, biomass cooking system पर depend करते हैं। इस तरह देश में तकरीबन 24 करोड़ 66 लाख households हैं, जिनमें 65.9% बायोमास पर हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 19 करोड़ households को already गैस कनेक्शन दिया जा चुका है। इसलिए अगर 19 करोड़ households को गैस कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं, तो या तो आपका यह आंकड़ा ठीक नहीं है या आपकी स्टेटमेंट ठीक नहीं है। श्रीमन्, मैं इस बारे में उनसे clarification चाहूंगा। दूसरा, अगर "Distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking" को आप देखें, तो पता चलता है कि इस में कितना imbalance है? कुछ स्टेट्स में 77 परसेंट household biomass पर depend करते हैं और कुछ स्टेट्स में 4, 5, 6 और 13 परसेंट household इस पर depend करते हैं। तो इस imbalance को खत्म करने की इनकी क्या प्लानिंग है? श्रीमन्, आप देखें कि बिहार और झारखंड जैसे राज्यों में आज भी आधे से ज्यादा households biomass पर depend करते हैं, जब कि उन्नत राज्यों में इसकी निर्भरता कम है। तो इस imbalance को खत्म करने के बारे में आपका क्या प्रोग्राम है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने imbalance की बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। मैं उस पर आऊंगा, लेकिन मैं पहले आपको प्रश्न के उत्तर की ओर ले चलता हूँ। पहली बात, मैंने पहले ही शब्द में कहा है 'as per Census, 2011' क्योंकि 2011 के Census के बाद देश भर में ऐसा कोई सर्वे नहीं हुआ है, जिससे आज का आंकड़ा प्राप्त हो सके कि firewood और बाकी traditional form of cooking पर कितने परिवार निर्भर हैं? आप पहले तो यह नोट कर लें कि ये Census 2011 के आंकड़े हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि 24 करोड़, 66 लाख उन घरों का टोटल नहीं है, जो firewood पर traditional forms पर हैं, यह देश के कुल घरों का आकलन है। That is the total number. इस 24 करोड़, 66 लाख में जब आप 65.9 per cent पकड़ेंगे, तो सोलह, सवा सोलह करोड़ 2011 में traditional forms पर थे। 2011 के बाद ...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** मंत्री महोदय, आप क्वालिफाइड CA हैं, मैं CA नहीं हूँ। अगर आप 24.66 लाख का 65 per cent work out करेंगे, तो यह 12 करोड़ से कम हो जाएगा, फिर यह 19 करोड़, कहां से आया? मैं केवल यही figure जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** आप बही-खाता रखने में बहुत माहिर हैं। आपकी calculation शायद मुझसे ज्यादा अच्छी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन 24 करोड़, 66 लाख का अगर 12 करोड़ देखें, तो 50 प्रतिशत आता है और 65.9 per cent लिखें, तो 16 करोड़ आता है। आप चाहें, तो इसको अपने मोबाइल फोन पर अभी calculate कर सकते हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आप लोग दोनों ही इससे वाकिफ हैं, इसलिए आपस में तय कर लीजिए।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** फिर भी वह 19 करोड़ नहीं आता है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। मैंने आपको अभी बताया है कि वह Census 2011 का आंकड़ा है। उसके बाद 2014 में हमारी सरकार आई, तो देश में LPG सिलेंडर्स का प्रभाव बढ़े, उसका इस्तेमाल बढ़े, इसके लिए हमने तेज गति से कार्य किया। जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोग हैं, उनको मुफ्त कनेक्शन दिए और जो गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर हैं, उनको सुविधाजनक व आसानी से कनेक्शन

मिले, इसके लिए कार्य किया। आप देखेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर LPG का प्रभाव और इस्तेमाल बढ़ा है, जिसके कारण आज 19 करोड़ तक आंकड़ा हो गया है। इसीलिए मैंने पिछले सवाल के जवाब में भी कहा था कि यदि आज का आंकड़ा देखें, तो यह काफी गिर गया होगा। यदि 19 करोड़ लोगों को LPG कनेक्शन मिलना शुरू हो गया, तो अभी सात सालों में LPG कनेक्शन लेने वाले परिवारों की संख्या 25 या 26 करोड़ हो गई होगी। जब इसमें से 19 करोड़ निकालेंगे, तो यह आंकड़ा बहुत कम भी हुआ है। मेरा मानना है कि अगले चार-पांच सालों में यह आंकड़ा लगभग खत्म हो जाएगा।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That is all. Mr. Reddy.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I will answer it in one minute only, यदि आप carefully देखें तो आपने कम आंकड़े के राज्य देखे हैं, उनमें दिल्ली है, चंडीगढ़ है, पुडुचेरी है, दमन और दीव है। ऐसे छोटी जगह, जो एक तरीके से शहरी क्षेत्र ज्यादा है। यदि आप ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और देश का पूरा नक्शा देखें, तो लगभग विकास से जो वंचित हैं और खासतौर से जो पूर्वी राज्य हैं... पश्चिमी बंगाल इस मात्रा में थोड़ा better है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार व झारखंड, इन राज्यों के बारे में सभी लोग जानते हैं कि ये राज्य विकास के मामले में काफी पीछे रहे हैं। एक जमाने में ये बीमार राज्य कहे जाते थे। वहां पर यह समस्या ज्यादा है और अब हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि उन राज्यों को भी विकास से जोड़कर, उनको भी तेजी से प्रगति से जोड़ा जाए।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, according to a survey conducted by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water, 88% of the LPG-deprived households say that it is the cost of refilling a cylinder, a monthly recurring expenditure, which is the main barrier and bottleneck for the LPG usage. Has the Government got any plan to reduce or minimise or subsidise the cost of refilling LPG for those households by way of any subsidy under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana? Has the Government got any plan to supply 2 kg. and 5 kg. cylinders to improve the affordability of this class of people?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this belongs to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. But I am happy to share it with you that the CEEW is in direct touch with us regularly. Their sample size is usually of a few hundred households and based on that they extrapolate the data. The Census is the most accurate data available. The CEEW, Arunabha Ghosh and all, reaches out to a few households and on the basis of that it extrapolates as to what the situation would be. This is point one. Point two, the LPG cylinder connection was found to be a major deterrent which we have taken care of by giving free connections to all the poor. Now refilling is highly subsidised. As I just mentioned to Husain Bhai, when increase in the cost of LPG cylinder took place, particularly in view of global prices having gone up recently, the entire amount was absorbed through the subsidy mechanism so that

the end user did not face the burden of that. Having said that, I am very delighted and we are very proud that many Members also here may have given up their LPG subsidy. The people of this country responded to the hon. Prime Minister's appeal wholeheartedly and over a crore of people gave up their LPG subsidy voluntarily, which has helped us give the poor of India a free connection and I think it is something which deserves applaud. Across the country, people of India have responded to this clarion call. I hope all the hon. Members of Parliament have also given up their subsidy. If not, I would urge them to do that even now.

### **Upliftment of Dalits and Adivasis**

\*183.SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a clear cut programme for upliftment of Dalits and Adivasis;

(b) if so, why sub-plans for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been terminated;

(c) whether all social indicators of SCs and STs are compatible with those of the society at large; and

(d) if not, in which areas, does Government intend to improve them?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) Yes Sir, Government has various social, educational and economic development programmes for upliftment of Dalits and Adivasis. Major on-going programmes exclusively for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are implemented respectively by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Other Central Ministries and Departments also implement various Central Sectors and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the category of Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Ministry/Department-wise list of schemes is available in Statement 10A for SCs and 10B for STs in the Expenditure Budget/Profile of the Union Budget 2017-18.

(b) Sub-plans for SCs and STs have not been terminated. But on account of merger of Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure, the Sub-plans have been renamed as "Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes" and "Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes".

(c) and (d) Details of gaps in social indicators such as poverty ratio, health, literacy and school dropout rate are given in Annexure (*See below*). It may be seen that the gaps between SCs, STs and others in terms of social indicators have been gradually decreasing over the years.

Government has been making all efforts to reduce the prevailing gaps through various socio-economic development programmes with special focus on SCs and STs and by introducing new programmes for them. The aggregate allocation for welfare of SCs, which was known as Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) has increased from ₹ 38833 crore in 2016-17 (BE) to ₹ 52393 crore in 2017-18 *i.e.* by 35 per cent. Similarly "Allocation for welfare of STs", which was earlier known as Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been increased from ₹ 24005 crore in 2016-17 (BE), to ₹ 31920 crore in 2017-18 *i.e.* by 33 per cent.

### ***Annexure***

*Details of gaps in social indicators such as poverty ratio, health, literacy and school drop-out*

#### **(A) Incidence of poverty across social groups (%)**

Social Groups	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
SCs	53.53	42.26	31.50	40.56	34.11	21.70
STs	62.28	47.37	45.30	35.52	30.38	24.10
OBCs	39.8	31.9	22.6	30.6	24.3	15.4
Others	27.1	21.0	15.5	16.1	12.4	8.1
TOTAL	41.79	33.80	25.40	25.68	20.09	13.70

*Note:* The poverty ratios among the social groups are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the respective social groups as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the NSS and the poverty line for all population.

*Source:* Planning Commission.

## (B) Health indicators for social groups (per 1000 births)

Year	NFHS-1 (1992-93)			NFHS-2 (1998-99)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)		
	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total
Key Indicators/ Social groups									
Neo-Natal									
Mortality (death during first 28 days of life)	63.1	54.6	52.7	53.2	53.3	47.7	46.3	39.9	39.0
Infant Mortality (death under 1 year age)	107.0	90.5	86.3	83.0	84.2	73.0	66.4	62.1	57.0
Under Five Mortality (death before 5th birthday)	149.0	135.2	118.8	119.3	126.6	101.4	88.1	95.7	74.3
Child Mortality (death between birth to 5 years)	46.9	49.1	35.5	39.5	46.3	30.6	23.2	35.8	18.4

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

## (C) Literacy rate of social groups (%)

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

Source: Census data.

## (D) School dropout rate for social groups on all India (class-IX-X) (%)

Category	Classes	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2013-14
SCs	I-V	49.4	45.2	29.3	16.6
	I-VIII	67.8	63.6	52	38.8
	I-X	85	72.7	59	50.1
STs	I-V	62.5	52.3	34.5	31.3

Category	Classes	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2013-14
	I-VIII	78.6	68.7	57.8	48.2
	I-X	85	81.2	75.2	62.4
TOTAL	I-V	42.6	40.7	30.3	19.8
	I-VIII	60.9	53.7	42.5	36.3
	I-X	71.3	68.6	52.7	47.4

Source: Educational Statistics at Glance 2014, MHRD

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I am raising this question in the background of the Government introducing policy of privatising the public sector in a big way. In the public sector, the SCs and STs are getting employment. It is being denied to them. Secondly, instead of filling up the various posts in the Government, contract labour is being introduced. In these two ways, thousands of SCs and STs are being denied their due share. It is a Constitutional assurance that we are denying. Now, in this Budget, when the Budget was being prepared, the Finance Ministry has given an instruction to all the Ministries that Jadhav Committee guidelines should be maintained. According to the Jadhav Committee guidelines, 4.63 per cent of the budgeted amount for the SCs and 2.39 per cent of the budgeted amount for STs has to be given. If you work it out, it will come to more than ₹ 91,000 crore for the SCs and more than ₹ 47,000 crore for the STs. Instead of that, in the Budget...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What's the question?

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I am asking. In the Budget, the amounts are ₹ 52,000-odd crore for the SCs and ₹ 31,000-odd crore for the STs. Even these amounts contain the non-Plan expenditure on fund for the regular salaries and all that. So, my question is: Will the gap between the Jadhav Committee guidelines, which have been accepted by the Government, and the Budget amount, be filled by the Government? Will the gap between the recommendations be accepted and implemented or will that gap be filled up by the Government for both the SCs and the STs?

RAOINDERJIT SINGH: Sir, earlier the Scheduled Caste Sub-plan and the Scheduled Tribes Sub-plan showed how much money was being allocated to each of these two categories. However, from the present financial year, that is to come from 1st April, 2017 onwards, the Plan expenditure and the non-Plan expenditure have been

clubbed together. There is no Plan expenditure as such. So, Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan have been done away with and the increase over the Sub-Plans over last year's Budget is 35 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and it is 33 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. In a sense, under the non-Plan Budget, we are giving ₹ 38,833 crore in 2016-17 and this has been increased to ₹ 52,393 crore in 2017-18. Similarly, there is a marked increase in the welfare of Scheduled Tribes Plan as well in the combined Plan-cum-non-Plan expenditure Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we need protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is his question and what is he replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I may be permitted to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: So, let me first say that the Jadhav Committee had made recommendations. What the hon. Member has read out is only that which have been given in the total Budget for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from the two nodal Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Tribal Affairs Ministry, there are 27 other Ministries and Departments which have to make plans for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and there are 32 Departments which have to make plans for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. So, if you combine what has been given in the answer plus whatever is in the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the rest of the Departments, I think, you will come very near to the figure that the Jadhav Committee has proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: In case, there is a gap, we will continue to make amends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there a gap or is there not a gap? That is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is a comprehensive question. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, one is not as good at Maths as, perhaps, Guptaji is but I can say that the total figures will have to be added up to see whether there is a gap or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is your job. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, 27 Departments plus Welfare of Scheduled Castes' budget sub allocation will probably come to around that much. I cannot give the figure because I am not so good at Maths. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The emphasis is not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the second question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: But if the hon. Member adds it all together, it would be very near to what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In the reply, it should have come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister is saying 'probably' while I am speaking about the actual figures. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your second question.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my second question is this. Since he agrees that there is a gap, will the Government be kind enough to introduce the following things?

First, rehabilitation of bonded labour and welfare of fishermen. Secondly, 6000 model schools were scheduled to be started according to the Budget but that has been denied. That has been negated in the Budget. Will it be introduced? Third and the most important, for SC/ST women, the apportioning of the fund, which I could calculate, is only 0.11 per cent of the total Budget. Will it be increased?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there are constraints on the Budget. What we have agreed to, we may not be able to do in this particular Budget, but it is an attempt being made continuously and, like, I said, over the last 16-17 years' Budget, we have an increase of 35 per cent in the Scheduled Castes Budget and we have an increase of 33 per cent in the Scheduled Tribes Budget. Apart from that, of the various Ministries that I have

been talking about, I will just give an example. Say, for Agriculture Co-operation and Farmers' Welfare Ministry, in 2017-18, there is ₹ 3,293.28 crores for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, for Scheduled Castes, there is an allocation under Agriculture Ministry for ₹ 6,668.89 crores. Now, I have only given these figures of one Ministry. There are 26 Ministries under Scheduled Castes category and there are 32 Ministries under Scheduled Tribes category, which have allocated on their own, apart from the two, – Tribal Affairs Ministry and the Scheduled Castes Welfare Ministry, which I have mentioned earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my question is only for schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*... For schemes, what has he given? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not for establishment expenditure, but for schemes, what will be the amount? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: As far as I could understand, it is very little. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Digvijaya Singh.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति जी, देश में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति की पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति का लगभग 12,000 करोड़ रुपए का बैकलॉग है। यह बैकलॉग तीन साल से पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिससे अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक रिपोर्टेड फिगर है कि 12,000 करोड़ रुपए का बैकलॉग है, अगर यह सही है, तो इस बैकलॉग की पूर्ति आप कैसे करेंगे? अगर यह सही नहीं है, तो सही बैकलॉग की राशि आप बताने का कष्ट करें।

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** सर, पहले सदस्य की जो बात रह गई थी, पहले तो मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुल मिलाकर 12 schemes ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें विभिन्न विभाग Scheduled Castes के लिए लागू कर रहे हैं और 12 schemes ही ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें विभिन्न विभाग Scheduled Tribes के लिए लागू कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Sir, My question is only specific. मेरा प्रश्न Post-Matric Scholarship के बारे में था।

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** मैं पहले वाले प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी मैं उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहा हूँ, आपके प्रश्न का जवाब भी आएगा, आप तसल्ली रखिए। फिलहाल मैं उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the question is mine.

RAOINDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I am coming to his question also if he has a little patience. The question is of backlog for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes which is given by the Government of India to the States. When he says that it is a backlog of ₹ 12,000 crores, I would like to correct him that it is not so. It is today ₹ 8000 crores which is the backlog. For Scheduled Tribes, it is the backlog of only ₹ 800 crores. But unlike what we give for Minorities, the scholarships are given directly online but when it comes to the question of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, it is given to the States and the States thereafter distribute it as per their choices as to who is deserving. So, in these cases, the States have to tell us that if these are the cases for which we have to ask money for and if the utilization has been done, then we give that grant to the State. Now, ₹ 8000 crores worth of backlog is there. I accept that. But I am saying that we are continuously in the process of trying to reduce it and if the States were to give us the Utilization Certificates faster, maybe we could reduce it at a faster rate.

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: The question is, when the money is not available with the State Governments, then, how will they pay? You have to allocate this money to the State Governments; only then, the Post-Matric Scholarship can be paid. Sir, this is the gap which has led to students who have not received Post-Matric Scholarships since the last three years. The schools and the colleges have stopped registering these cases. This is a serious issue and the Minister for Social Justice is also here. I don't know why he is not taking up the issue with the Ministry of Planning.

RAOINDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I just want to, sort of, assure the Member that whatever backlog is there, it is not lapsable. Once it has been assigned, it will come to that person who is the beneficiary of that. It has taken a little long because of procedural matters between the State and the Centre. But the Centre is committed to giving all those moneys which are supposed to be given for scholarships.

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण मद में किए जाने वाले आबंटन को SCSP के नाम से जाना जाता था और ST के लिए जो आबंटन होता था, उसे TSP Area के नाम से आबंटन किया जाता था, अब उसका नाम परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पूरे देश में इसको लेकर एक भ्रम की स्थिति है। इसलिए एक तो आप इसके लिए नोटिफिकेशन निकाल कर सभी जगह पत्र भेज दें कि अब यह राशि इस मद में जाएगी।

RAOINDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there is a monitoring mechanism for all these schemes. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will monitor those schemes

in those States for Scheduled Castes, and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will monitor these schemes under the Scheduled Tribes category. If there is anything wrong, we will find out. And whatever is allowed to be given as a suggestion to States from the Centre, this will be given by us.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देने के लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ।

सर, दलितों और जनजातियों के उत्थान के लिए सरकार ने कई प्रयास किए हैं, जिसका मंत्री जी ने रेफरेंस दिया है। इसके साथ उन्होंने health indicators, percentage of incidence of poverty across Social Groups and percentage of literacy rate of Social Groups के डिटेल्स भी दिए हैं।

सर, आज भी ट्राइबल्स और एससीज़ उत्पीड़न या exploitation के शिकार हैं, और अखबारों या मैगज़ींस में इसको लेकर खबरें भी छपती रहती हैं। बहुत बड़ी तादात में ट्राइबल्स और अनुसूचित जातियों की लड़कियां और छोटे बच्चे ट्रेफिकिंग करके बड़े-बड़े शहरों में लाए जाते हैं, जिसकी हजारों सूचनाएं आती रहती हैं। सबसे खराब स्थिति यह है कि ये लोग संवेदनहीनता के शिकार हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ, आपने इसमें जो रेफरेंस दिया है कि उनके उत्थान के लिए हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए एक खास बात यह है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में इन लोगों को जॉब मिलनी चाहिए। संविधान ने रिजर्वेशन का जो प्रावधान तय किया था, वह कोटा आज तक पूरी तरह भरा नहीं गया है, वह खाली है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक सरकारी नौकरियों में एससीज़ और एसटीज़ का कितना कोटा खाली है और उसको आप कब तक पूरा भर देंगे?

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** चेयरमैन साहब, unemployment rate तो सभी वर्गों के अंदर है, एससीज़ के अंदर भी है, एसटीज़ के अंदर भी है, ओबीसीज़ के अंदर भी हैं और अदर्स के अंदर भी है। अगर मैं आपको अगस्त, 2016 की सूची का हवाला दूँ, तो Scheduled Castes के अंदर unemployment rate 5.0 फीसदी था, Scheduled Tribes में Scheduled Castes से कम, 4.4 फीसदी था ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे पूरा जवाब तो देने दीजिए। ओबीसीज़ के अंदर unemployment rate एससीज़ और एसटीज़ दोनों से ज्यादा, 5.2 फीसदी था और जनरल कैटेगरी में unemployment rate 5.0 फीसदी था। जनरल कैटेगरी और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का unemployment rate बराबर था। श्रीमान् जी एसटीज़ की बात कर रहे हैं, तो उनमें unemployment rate सबसे कम, यानी 4.4 फीसदी था।

दूसरा, माननीय सदस्य का एक प्रश्न यह भी है कि गवर्नमेंट जॉब्स में एसटीज़ की कितनी जगहें खाली हैं, तो यह अलग सवाल है। अगर माननीय सदस्य उसके लिए नोटिस भेज देंगे, तो उसका ब्यौरा इन्हें भेज दिया जाएगा।

**हाशिए पर रहने वाले गरीब लोगों की पहचान करने के लिए समिति**

**\*184. श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाशिए पर रहने वाले गरीब लोगों की पहचान करने के लिए समिति का गठन करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार गरीब रेखा के निर्धारण के लिए पूर्व में प्रयुक्त होने वाले मानकों को अमान्य करने जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार उक्त समिति में किन-किन क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों को सदस्य बनाने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) उक्त समिति द्वारा इस संबंध में अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने की आशा है?

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

**विवरण**

(क) से (घ) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने "हाशिए पर रहने वाले गरीब लोगों" की पहचान करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित नहीं की है। तथापि, भारत सरकार ने ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए जून 2011 में सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातिगत जनगणना (एसईसीसी) शुरू की थी। एसईसीसी, 2011 का कार्य मार्च, 2016 में समाप्त हो गया है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने (i) राज्यों को संसाधनों का आबंटन और (ii) एसईसीसी डेटा का उपयोग करते हुए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों की पहचान और प्राथमिकता निर्धारण के लिए विषयपरक मानदंडों का अध्ययन करने हेतु 01.01.2016 को सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातिगत जनगणना (ग्रामीण) संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समूह गठित किया था। सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातिगत जनगणना (ग्रामीण) संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समूह ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 13.01.2017 को ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को सौंप दी है।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में लाभार्थियों का चयन करने के लिए एसईसीसी डेटा का उपयोग कर रहा है। अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रमों जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री उज्जवला योजना, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम, आदि के लिए भी एसईसीसी डेटा का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय ने भी अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने के लिए मानदंडों की सिफारिश करने हेतु 27.01.2017 को श्री बिबेक देबरॉय, सदस्य, नीति आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया है।

**Committee for identification of marginalised poor**

†\*184. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to constitute a Committee for the identification of marginalised poor;

(b) if so, whether Government is going to annul the previous norms for determination of poverty line;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the areas from which Government is going to appoint experts as the Members of the Committee; and

(d) by when the report is expected to be presented by the Committee?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government has not constituted any committee for the identification of "marginalised poor". However, the Government of India launched a Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 for rural and urban areas. The SECC, 2011 has been concluded in March, 2016. An Expert Group on Socio-Economic Caste Census (Rural) was constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development on 01.01.2016 to study the objective criteria for (i) allocation of resources to States and (ii) identification and prioritization of beneficiaries in rural areas under various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development using SECC data. The Expert Group on Socio-Economic Caste Census (Rural) has submitted its Report to the Ministry of Rural Development on 13.01.2017.

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.

Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also constituted a Committee on 27.1.2017 under the chairmanship of Shri Bibek Debroy, Member, NITI Aayog to *inter alia* recommend criteria for identification of beneficiaries in urban areas.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में लिखा है, "ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों की पहचान और प्राथमिकता निर्धारण के लिए विषयपरक मानदंडों का अध्ययन करने हेतु 01.01.2016 को सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातिगत जनगणना संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समूह गठित किया था।" मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समूह में जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनी, उसमें कौन-कौन से और किस-किस विभाग के लोग होते हैं?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** एक वक्त में एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** सर, यह सवाल भी इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 13.01.2017 को एक्सपर्ट्स ने जो रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को दी है, वह रिपोर्ट क्या है?

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** सर, इसके कौन-कौन सदस्य थे, इस बारे में तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन इसके अध्यक्ष श्री सुमित बोस थे। सुमित बोस नाम की कमेटी ने तीन-चार कैटेगरी के बारे में recommendations दी थीं। इसने अपनी recommendations मनरेगा, नेशनल रूरल लाइवलीहुड मिशन, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना और नेशनल सोशल असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम के ऊपर दी थीं। कमेटी का यह मानना था कि beneficiaries identify किए जाएं न कि यह identify किया जाए कि कौन poverty line के नीचे है, क्योंकि इस पर विवाद हो जाता है। पिछले दो दशकों से तो यह चर्चा चली हुई है कि कौन व्यक्ति poverty line के नीचे है और कौन ऊपर है। अगर किसी ने दो अंडे खा लिए, तो वह poverty line के ऊपर आ गया, यदि एक अंडा खाया, तो poverty line के नीचे आ गया। इसलिए वहां इस पर विवाद बना रहता था।

महोदय, अब इस सरकार की तरफ से यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता जिसको है, उसे इसके लाभ दिए जाएं। इस दृष्टि से एक seven deprivation Parameters स्थापित किए गए हैं। उनमें यह भी स्थापित किया गया है कि कौन automatically उससे out हो जाएगा और कौन automatically उसमें अंदर हो जाएगा। जैसे किसी व्यक्ति के पास अगर गाड़ी है, तो वह automatically deprivation index से बाहर हो जाएगा। अगर उसके पास air conditioner है या उसका कोई लड़का सरकारी नौकरी में है, तो वह भी deprivation index से बाहर हो जाएगा। इस तरह से ये जो deprived व्यक्ति हैं, उनकी एक सूची बनाई जाती है, जिसके अनुसार जो व्यक्ति सबसे last line में खड़ा होता है, यानी जिसके पास सबसे कम सुविधाएं हैं, वह सबसे पहले beneficiary के तौर पर identify किया जाएगा और States सबसे पहले, सरकार की तरफ से जो financial benefit देना होता है, वे उसे देंगी।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैरामीटर्स हैं, वे क्या हैं? उन्हीं के कारण आज जो असली लाभार्थी हैं, उन्हें अभी तक लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। मेरे प्रश्न का मुख्य उद्देश्य यही है और मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मानक सरकार बनाकर भेजती है, उनसे लाभार्थी का भला नहीं हो रहा है।

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, यह पहले की बात होगी, क्योंकि यह इसी साल, यानी वर्ष 2016 से लागू हुआ है। वर्ष 2011 का जो Socio Economic Caste Census था तथा जो मार्च, 2011 से लेकर मार्च, 2016 तक चला था, उसके अंदर से कास्ट को निकाल कर के, बाकी सारे पैरामीटर्स का अध्ययन करके यह फैसला किया गया कि किस आधार पर beneficiary कौन गिना जाएगा। इसलिए अब सेवन पैरामीटर्स लगाए गए हैं। इनके अंदर नंबर लगाए जाते हैं और जिसका सबसे अव्वल नंबर होता है या जो सबसे लास्ट लाइन में खड़ा होता है, यानी अंत्योदय में, उसे सबसे पहले इस फैसले का लाभ मिलेगा।

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:** Sir, the hon. Minister in his written reply has stated, "Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also constituted a Committee on 27.1.2017 under the chairmanship of Shri Bibek Debroy, Member, NITI Aayog to *inter alia* recommend criteria for identification of beneficiaries in urban areas." Then, what about identification of beneficiaries in rural areas? That has not been mentioned. Why only urban areas? Two-thirds of India's population live in rural areas. Why should they be left outside of that?

**RAO INDERJIT SINGH:** Sir, rural areas have already been covered there. An Expert Group on Socio-Economic Caste Census (Rural) has submitted its report to the Ministry of Rural Development on 13.01.2017. So, the rural area has already been taken care of. The urban areas have been lagging a little behind. So, in that sense, on 27.01.2017 a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Bibek Debroy so that, the urban beneficiaries also will be identified.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर की पहली लाइन में दिया है "सरकार ने" हाशिए पर रहने वाले गरीब लोगों "की पहचान करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित नहीं की है", जबकि उत्तर की लास्ट लाइन में दे दिया है कि "27.01.2017 को श्री बिबेक देबराय, सदस्य, नीति आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया है।" मतलब एक तरफ कह रहे हैं कि कोई समिति गठित नहीं की गई है और दूसरी तरफ कह रहे हैं कि गठित की गई है। तो मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि 2011 में सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातिगत जनगणना हुई थी। उसके अनुसार देश में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की संख्या 52 परसेंट है। पिछली बार सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की जनगणना अलग से की जाएगी, लेकिन वह नहीं की गई। तो जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको चिन्हित करने के लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी पिछड़े वर्ग के गरीब लोगों की संख्या की जनगणना कराएंगे?

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** सर, Socio-Economic Caste Census के अन्दर, जैसा मैंने बताया, कि कास्ट्स का विवरण अभी तक उजागर नहीं किया गया है। बाकी पैरामीटर्स के ऊपर यह रूरल डिपार्टमेंट का और अरबन डिपार्टमेंट का, 'अंत्योदय योजना' के अन्दर कौन सा खड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति है,



उसका इस्तेमाल किया गया है। बाकी जो उसके पैरामीटर्स थे, जिसके अन्दर मैंने बताया कि रूरल वालों की रिपोर्ट ऑलरेडी आ चुकी है और जो अरबन वालों का है, जिसकी कमेटी 27.01.2017 को स्थापित की गई थी, उसको 3 महीने का समय दिया गया है।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोग हैं, जो बीपीएल श्रेणी में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी हालत में क्या कुछ सुधार आया है या ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिनकी हालत पहले अच्छी थी, लेकिन आज उनकी हालत जो खराब हो गई है? इसके सर्वेक्षण के लिए इन तीन सालों में आपने क्या करवाया है और क्या आंकड़े आपके पास हैं?

**राव इंद्रजीत सिंह:** सर, हरेक वर्ग के अन्दर, पिछली बार एक सवाल का मैंने जवाब दिया था कि कुछ न कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है, कुछ न कुछ फायदा इनको पहुंचा है। ये अलग पैरामीटर्स हैं, मैंने पिछले वाले सवाल के अन्दर सदन के पटल पर रख दिए हैं। अगर ये मुझसे अलग से जानना चाहेंगी, तो मैं इनको अलग से इस बात का ब्यौरा पेश कर दूंगा।

**\*185. [The questioner was absent.]**

**Eco-friendly approach for fulfillment of the Paris Climate Change Agreement**

**\*185.SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in furtherance to India's commitment to the Paris Climate Change Agreement, Government is planning to propose legislations or regulations for each household to adopt a more eco-friendly approach;

(b) some of the challenges that are being faced by the country in the process of reducing carbon footprint;

(c) when would the domestic law incorporating the Agreement, be enforced; and

(d) some of the environmental regulations that industries are likely to expect due to ratification of the Agreement?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) India ratified the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2nd October 2016. It involves

implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to the UNFCCC for the period 2021 -2030. India has indicated its intention (i) to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF) and (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

This does not involve regulations of individual or household units except in accordance with the relevant national statutes or laws. Apart from domestic resources, accomplishment of these goals also calls for mobilisation of low cost international finance and technology transfer. India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was only 1.56 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, which is less than one- third of the world's per capita emissions and far below that of many developed and developing countries and Indian lifestyles are largely eco-friendly.

(c) and (d) India has adopted an economy wide target for its NDCs. These targets are to be achieved by pursuing the relevant activities under the national missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Citizens are encouraged to adopt climate friendly and sustainable lifestyles on a voluntary basis to help achieve the economy wide goals. No new environmental legislation is contemplated under the Paris Agreement. Industries are subject to statutory norms and regulations in the area of energy use, electricity generation and consumption, energy efficiency, fuel efficiency, fuel mix etc. under the relevant laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 185; questioner not present. Supplementaries, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned the eco-friendly measures taken by the Government for fulfillment of the Paris Climate Change Agreement. My question is whether any plan is afoot, as part of the eco-friendly measures, to contain the use of plastic goods in the country when a number of countries, including Bangladesh, have banned its use.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we have already decided upon the Plastic Management Rules, and we have notified new rules for managing plastic waste. There is 15,000 tonnes of plastic waste generated every day. Out of that, only 9,000 tonnes of

waste gets collected; 6,000 tonnes doesn't get collected. This is huge. So, two million tonnes of plastic waste remains in the atmosphere, and this would remain there for years together. That is the real threat. Therefore, as part of the Notification, we have now introduced the EPR, that is, Extended Producer's Responsibility where all plastic manufactures generating a large quantum of plastic must create a system whereby they take back plastic bottles and other things.

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** What about banning of plastic?

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Sir, plastic *per se* is useful; it is not bad. The bad part is non-collection of the plastic waste. If you collect it, it could be recycled. There are efficient technologies using which we could create fuel out of the plastic waste again and use it. There are various by-products that come out of plastic recycling. The issue is of plastic waste collection. Therefore, now even the Gram Panchayats have been mandated to have a collection system. The Notification is now justiciable. So, wherever the Municipalities in towns are failing, the people there could approach the NGT and other fora.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सभापति महोदय, जो कुदरती झाड़ आदि हैं, उनको लगाना environment के लिए सबसे जरूरी है। रास्ते के अगल-बगल जो झाड़ लगाए जाते हैं, वे कुछ काम के नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि वे मजबूत नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए वे जल्दी टूट जाते हैं। मैं यह सजेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हमारे यहां कोंकण में अलग-अलग जगह पर अलग-अलग पेड़ होते हैं, वहां पर ऐसे पेड़ों को लगाना चाहिए। वहां पर आम, cashew nuts, आंवला, इमली, जामून आदि के पेड़ लगाए जाने चाहिए। इस तरह के पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे, तो लोग उसका संरक्षण भी करेंगे। रास्ते के आस-पास जो गांव आते हैं, अगर उनके ऊपर इनकी देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी दी जाएगी, तो उन गांवों को इसका उत्पादन मिल सकेगा। क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार करेगी?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** हाइवे मिनिस्ट्री और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने मिलकर एक ऐसी योजना बनाई, जिसके तहत सारे हाइवेज को ग्रीन हाइवेज में रूपांतरित करना है। They have to invest one per cent of their project costs into creation of greenery on both sides of the roads. This is one.

Secondly, हमारा रेलवे के साथ भी इसी तरह का एमओयू हुआ और रेलवे वाले भी ऐसा ही करने वाले हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी सभी जगहें, जहां भी सरकारी उपक्रमों के पास जगह है, वहां यह अच्छी तरह से हो। हर स्टेट इस तरह का प्रयास कर रहा है। अब वहां पर कौन-से पेड़ लगाए जाएं, इसके बारे में भी अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं और हमारे Forest Research Institute ने एक स्टडी करके सभी राज्यों को निर्देश भी दिया है। Essentially, this is a suggestion for action. I take it in that spirit.

**\* 186. [The questioner was absent.]**

**Funds released for PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

\*186.SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during 2015-16, 2016-17 and proposed to be released during 2017-18 under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), State-wise;

(b) the details of additional acres of land which came under irrigation in each of the above years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) out of the above, how much land came under drip and sprinkler irrigation in each of the above years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) what was the impact of drought on PMKSY during the above period and what measures have been taken by the Ministry to help farmers in both States?

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

***Statement***

(A) Details of Funds Released under PMKSY for Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till date) are as below:

Name of the State	Component of PMKSY	Release of Funds during 2015-16 (₹ in crore)	Release of Funds during 2016-17 till date (₹ in crore)
Andhra Pradesh	Per Drop More Crop	206.47	295.00
	Water Shed Management	86.73	120.96
Telangana	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	112.50	538.827
	Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies	44.876	-
	Per Drop More Crop	111.32	189.00
	Water Shed Management	70.00	-

In addition to above, Central Assistance of ₹ 600 crore and ₹ 2081.54 crore has been provided to Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

The release of funds during 2017-18 depends upon utilisation of funds released, budget provision by the State, progress of works, etc.

(B) Details of the Irrigation Potential Created (as reported by State Governments) under AIBP during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

State	Irrigation Potential created during 2015-16 (in Ha)	Irrigation Potential created during 2016-17 (in Ha)
Andhra Pradesh	29113	2550
Telangana	69220	16953

(C) As informed by the Ministry of Agriculture, GoI, the area covered under Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:—

State	Total Area Covered under Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation during 2015-16 (in Ha)	Total Area Covered under Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation during 2016-17 (in Ha)
Andhra Pradesh	94104	121523
Telangana	39864	53176

(D) Government of India provides higher Central Assistance *i.e.* 60(CA):40(State) under AIBP for Drought Affected Areas. 56 out of 99 prioritised projects benefit drought prone areas.

Furthermore, about 60% Annual allocation under Per Drop More Crop has been released to drought affected States well in advance in the Month of May before onset of Monsoon during the current year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 186; questioner not present. Let the answer be laid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; answer has been laid. Any supplementaries? No? Now, Question No. 187.

#### **Financial assistance to Rajasthan under CADWM**

\*187.SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Rajasthan Government to release requisite funds under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme amounting to ₹ 276.49 crore as Central assistance;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received a request from Government of Rajasthan for release of Central assistance under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme. The amount of claim indicated by Government of Rajasthan till the end of FY 2014-15 is ₹ 244.90 crore.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has been apprised that Central assistance is being released on year to year basis as per physical and financial target for the concerned financial year, and as such re-imbursement of backlog of Central assistance is not admissible under CADWM programme.

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

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, will the Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation be pleased to state whether Government has received any request from the Rajasthan Government to release requisite funds under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme amounting to ₹ 276.49 crore as Central assistance? If so, what is the action taken in this regard and, if not, the reasons therefor?

**डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की बात ठीक है। इन्होंने जो करीब 276 करोड़ रुपए के संबंध में बताया है, उसके लिए राजस्थान सरकार से पत्र मिला था और वह due भी है, लेकिन उसके जवाब में 10 अक्टूबर, 2016 को केन्द्रीय मंत्री, सुश्री उमा भारती जी के द्वारा एक पत्र दिया गया है कि CAD वर्क में reimbursement allowed नहीं है। हमने प्रयास किया था, लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा कहा गया है कि CAD के जो भी वर्क होंगे....., प्रोजेक्ट तो बहुत sanction होते हैं, लेकिन सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स को केन्द्र सरकार मदद नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि इतना पैसा डिपार्टमेंट के पास या मिनिस्ट्री के पास नहीं होता है। इस संबंध में यह पहले ही स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है

कि केन्द्र सरकार या मंत्रालय इस पैसे को नहीं दे सकता है। इसमें सबसे बड़ी एक समस्या यह हुई कि पिछले साल 'प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' लागू होने के बाद जो भी हमारे on-going projects थे, उनमें यह तय किया गया है कि 'प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' के तहत जिन 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स को identify करके पूरे देश में लागू किया गया है, सिर्फ उनमें ही मौजूदा बजटरी प्रोविजन के अनुसार सहायता दी जाएगी और इस स्कीम में reimbursement का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No other question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 188; questioner not present. Let the answer be laid on the Table. Is the Minister present?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister is not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an extraordinary situation! ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 189; questioner not present.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I can see that. Question No. 189. Can the answer be laid on the Table? ...*(Interruptions)*... No questioner; no Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a happy state-of-affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, is this the shape of things to come? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 190. No questioner; no Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 191.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, a stricture should be issued against the Government.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is 'maximum Ministers, minimum governance'!

**\*191. [The questioner was absent.]**

**'मनरेगा' के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध कराया गया रोजगार**

**\*191. श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्रमशः वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15, 2015-16 और 2016-17 के दौरान 'मनरेगा' के अन्तर्गत औसतन कितने ग्रामीण परिवारों को राज्य-वार, 100 दिन का रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) अनावृष्टि, ओलावृष्टि आदि से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 'मनरेगा' के अंतर्गत कितने लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान औसतन कितने दिनों का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है तथा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को 'मनरेगा' के अन्तर्गत काम उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कृपाल यादव):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15, 2015-16 और 2016-17 (15.03.2017 तक) के दौरान महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत 100 दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा उपाबंध-1 में दर्शाया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)।

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की सिफारिश पर मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत सूखा प्रभावित राज्यों के अधिसूचित किए गए क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त 50 दिनों के रोजगार उपलब्ध कराता है। तदनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान कर्नाटक (136 तालुक), छत्तीसगढ़ (93 तहसील), मध्य प्रदेश (268 तहसील), ओडिशा (215 ब्लॉक), आंध्र प्रदेश (359 मंडल), उत्तर प्रदेश (50 जिले), तेलंगाना (231 मंडल), महाराष्ट्र (12183 ग्राम पंचायत), झारखंड (सभी जिले) और राजस्थान (2900 ग्राम पंचायत) के अधिसूचित किए गए सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा के अंतर्गत प्रति परिवार 100 दिनों के अलावा अतिरिक्त 50 दिनों के रोजगार का प्रावधान किया गया था।

वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (2016-17) के दौरान कर्नाटक (62 तालुक), मध्य प्रदेश (268 तहसील), राजस्थान (14487 गांव), उत्तराखंड (7 जिले), उत्तर प्रदेश (8 जिले), तमिलनाडु (सभी जिले) और आंध्र प्रदेश (9 जिले) के अधिसूचित किए गए सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा के अंतर्गत प्रति परिवार 100 दिनों के अलावा अतिरिक्त 50 दिनों के रोजगार का प्रावधान किया गया था। वर्ष 2015-16 और 2016-17 (06.03.2017 तक) के दौरान सूखा प्रभावित स्थानों पर 100 से अधिक दिनों का रोजगार दिए जाने वाले परिवारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा उपाबंध-11 में दर्शाया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)।

(ग) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा के क्रियान्वयन में कार्य की अनुपलब्धता इत्यादि सहित अनियमितताओं से संबंधित शिकायतें मंत्रालय को प्राप्त होती हैं। चूंकि मनरेगा के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है इसलिए मंत्रालय में प्राप्त सभी शिकायतें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विधि के अनुसार जांच सहित उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए भेज दी जाती हैं। शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाविधि (एसओपी) के माध्यम से विस्तृत निदेश भी जारी किए गए हैं। 19 राज्यों और 01 संघ राज्य



क्षेत्र ने शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए शिकायत निवारण नियम तैयार किए हैं। राज्यों में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा एककों को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा ओम्बड्समैन को नियुक्त करने के उपाय किए गए हैं। शिकायतों के लंबित पड़े रहने की संचयी स्थिति की मंत्रालय स्तर पर निगरानी की जाती है। लंबित शिकायतों के श्रेणीवार आंकड़े मंत्रालय में नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

#### उपाबंध-1

वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15, 2015-16 और 2016-17 (15.3.2017 तक) के दौरान महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत 100 दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	100 दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवार		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3.83	5.89	3.73
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.02	0.00
3.	असम	0.10	0.42	0.09
4.	बिहार	0.31	0.58	0.11
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0.48	2.43	1.30
6.	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	गुजरात	0.17	0.19	0.08
8.	हरियाणा	0.05	0.04	0.02
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.22	0.20	0.07
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.08	0.35	0.15
11.	झारखंड	0.82	1.74	0.25
12.	कर्नाटक	0.41	1.33	1.39
13.	केरल	0.99	1.66	0.37
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	1.59	2.26	0.96
15.	महाराष्ट्र	1.65	2.18	1.47
16.	मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	मेघालय	0.33	0.49	0.36
18.	मिजोरम	0.00	0.00	0.47
19.	नागालैंड	0.00	0.02	0.00
20.	ओडिशा	0.82	1.98	0.24
21.	पंजाब	0.02	0.08	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
22.	राजस्थान	2.81	4.69	3.10
23.	सिक्किम	0.03	0.10	0.05
24.	तमिलनाडु	3.33	8.46	7.51
25.	तेलंगाना	1.60	4.18	1.11
26.	त्रिपुरा	2.51	3.05	0.65
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.10	1.86	0.33
28.	उत्तराखंड	0.08	0.20	0.18
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.58	4.11	0.97
30.	अण्डमान और निकोबार	0.01	0.00	0.00
31.	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	पुडुचेरी	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल		24.92	48.48	25.00

\*15.03.2017 तक

**उपाबंध-II**

उन परिवारों की संख्या का ब्योरा जिन्हें वर्ष 2015-16 तथा 2016-17 (06.03.2017 की स्थिति के अनुसार)  
सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 100 से अधिक दिन का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया

(क) सूखा प्रभावित स्थानों पर 100 से अधिक दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवार (वि.व. 2015-16)

राज्य	100 से अधिक दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवार
आंध्र प्रदेश	307868
छत्तीसगढ़	151577
झारखंड	160236
कर्नाटक	120625
मध्य प्रदेश	180495
महाराष्ट्र	88947
ओडिशा	160041
राजस्थान	158549
तेलंगाना	312911
उत्तर प्रदेश	139550
कुल	1780807

(ख) सूखा प्रभावित स्थानों पर 100 से अधिक दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवार  
(वि.व. 2016-17 में 06.03.2017 तक)

राज्य	100 से अधिक दिनों का रोजगार पाने वाले परिवार
आंध्र प्रदेश	145072
कर्नाटक	110172
मध्य प्रदेश	71700
राजस्थान	176432
तमिलनाडु	349197
उत्तर प्रदेश	15224
उत्तराखंड	11548
कुल	879345

#### Employment provided under MGNREGA

†\*191. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural households who have got 100 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on an average during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have been provided employment under MGNREGA in drought, hailstorm, etc. affected areas and for how many days on an average during the above period along with the details of affected areas; and

(c) whether Government has received complaints regarding non-availability of work under MGNREGA and if so, the details thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) State/UT-wise details of households provided 100 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 15.03.2017) are given in Annexure-I (See below).

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides 50 days of additional employment in notified areas of drought affected States under MGNREGS on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Accordingly, a provision of additional

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

employment of 50 days over and above 100 days per household under MGNREGA was made in the notified drought affected areas of Karnataka (136 taluks), Chhattisgarh (93 tehsils), Madhya Pradesh (268 tehsils), Odisha (215 blocks), Andhra Pradesh (359 mandals), Uttar Pradesh (50 districts), Telangana (231 mandals), Maharashtra (12183 GPs), Jharkhand (All districts) and Rajasthan (2900 GPs) during the Financial Year 2015-16.

During the current financial year (2016-17), a provision of additional employment of 50 days over and above 100 days per household under MGNREGA was made in the notified drought affected areas of Karnataka (62 taluks), Madhya Pradesh (268 tehsils), Rajasthan (14487 villages), Uttarakhand (07 districts), Uttar Pradesh (08 districts) Tamil Nadu (All districts) and Andhra Pradesh (09 districts). The details of numbers of households who had been provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected locations during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 06.03.2017) are given in Annexure-II (See below).

(c) Complaints of irregularities including non-availability of work etc. in implementation of MGNREGA in States/UTs are received in the Ministry. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for complaint redressal have also been issued to all States/UTs. 19 States and 1 UT have formulated Grievance Redressal Rules for dealing with complaints. Steps have been taken to strengthen social audit units and appointment of Ombudsmen in the States. The cumulative pendency of the grievances is monitored at the Ministry level. The category-wise data on pending complaints is not maintained by the Ministry.

#### ***Annexure-I***

*State/UT-wise details of households provided 100 days of employment under MGNREGA during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-2017 (as on 15.03.2017)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Households provided 100 days of employment		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.83	5.89	3.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.02	0.00
3.	Assam	0.10	0.42	0.09

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	0.31	0.58	0.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.48	2.43	1.30
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.17	0.19	0.08
8.	Haryana	0.05	0.04	0.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.22	0.20	0.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.08	0.35	0.15
11.	Jharkhand	0.82	1.74	0.25
12.	Karnataka	0.41	1.33	1.39
13.	Kerala	0.99	1.66	0.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.59	2.26	0.96
15.	Maharashtra	1.65	2.18	1.47
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.33	0.49	0.36
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.47
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.02	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.82	1.98	0.24
21.	Punjab	0.02	0.08	0.03
22.	Rajasthan	2.81	4.69	3.10
23.	Sikkim	0.03	0.10	0.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.33	8.46	7.51
25.	Telangana	1.60	4.18	1.11
26.	Tripura	2.51	3.05	0.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	1.86	0.33
28.	Uttarakhand	0.08	0.20	0.18
29.	West Bengal	1.58	4.11	0.97
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		24.92	48.48	25.00

\*.as on 15.03.2017.

***Annexure-II***

*Details of number of households who had been provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected location during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 06.03.2017)*

(A) Households (HHs) provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected location (FY 2015-16)

State	HHs provided more than 100 days of employment
Andhra Pradesh	307868
Chhattisgarh	151577
Jharkhand	160236
Karnataka	120625
Madhya Pradesh	180495
Maharashtra	88947
Odisha	160041
Rajasthan	158549
Telangana	312911
Uttar Pradesh	139550
TOTAL	1780807

(B) Households provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected location (FY 2016-17 as on 06.03.2017)

State	HHs provided more than 100 days of employment
Andhra Pradesh	145072
Karnataka	110172
Madhya Pradesh	71700
Rajasthan	176432
Tamil Nadu	349197
Uttar Pradesh	15224
Uttarakhand	11548
TOTAL	879345

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 191; questioner not present. Let the answer be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The answer is laid on the Table. No supplementaries.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Yamuna Water Taxi Project**

\*188. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is launching a Yamuna Water Taxi Project;

(b) whether Government has taken into consideration the question of ecological balance in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has invited separate tenders for ferry vessels, fairway development (dredging) and setting up of floating jetties to introduce Water Taxi services from Wazirabad to Fatehpur Jat on the 16 km. stretch of Yamuna river (National Waterway-110) in the Delhi NCR region. IWAI has approached the National Green Tribunal for clearances regarding ecological and environmental aspects for plying of water taxi on Yamuna.

**Introduction of environment tax on "polluter pays" principle**

\*189. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the wake of the recent pollution and smog related instances, Government plans to bring about a nationwide Environment Tax Law or Eco Tax based on the "polluter pays" principle as being implemented in many Asian and European nations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether such attempts have been made in the past 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) The "polluter pays" principle is integral part of National Environment Policy, 2006, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 and the environmental jurisprudence in India. It is also duly incorporated as Extended Producer Responsibility in various waste

management rules notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 viz. E-Wastes (Management) Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1972, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and other environmental statutes address the issue of pollution in its various dimensions. In view of the above, at present there is no proposal to bring about a separate nationwide Environment Tax Law or Eco Tax based on the "polluter pays" principle.

#### **Impact of UDAY scheme**

\*190. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether impact of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) launched in the year 2015 with a view to bring back good health in State-owned Discoms has started giving a wrong impact on Discoms and is being turned as another window to pile up fresh debts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any review of implementation of UDAY, if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to implement the scheme in letter and spirit and direct Discoms not to use it as another window to pile up debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) aims to reduce interest burden, cost of power and power losses in the State owned Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) with an objective of achieving their sustainable operational and financial turnaround.

UDAY provides for debt financing by Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) to DISCOMs only for Working Capital, and only to the extent of 25% of their previous year's revenue. UDAY also provides that Banks/FIs would not advance short term debt to DISCOMs for loss financing, and current losses, if any, would be financed only upto extent of loss trajectory finalized by Ministry of Power (MoP) with the States. Such financing will be done through State issued Bonds



or Bonds issued by DISCOMs backed by State Guarantee. Further, UDAY also provides that State shall also take over future losses of DISCOMs in a graded manner.

As per information available, the interest cost of States participating in UDAY have reduced by ₹ 11,989 crores approx. for the first 09 months of the current Financial Year (2016-17), as compared to the previous Financial Year (2015-16). Thus, the question of UDAY opening up another window to pile up fresh debts does not arise.

(c) Review for implementation of UDAY is a continuous process. A monitoring committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) has been constituted to ensure close monitoring of performance of the participating States under UDAY. The Committee reviews the operational and financial parameters of participating States at regular intervals. Further, States specific focused meetings have also been initiated.

The details of performance of DISCOMs under UDAY, as reported by them, are available on the web portal [www.uday.gov.in](http://www.uday.gov.in). Details of performance in respect of major parameters are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject, and Distribution of electricity and management of associated functions is carried out by State owned DISCOMs. Further, UDAY is an optional Scheme. However, all parties involved in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) under UDAY, including the States and their DISCOMs, have well defined commitments to fulfill. The Government of India is continuously monitoring the implementation of the scheme and hand holding States in achievement of the objectives envisaged under UDAY. The inbuilt control mechanism of UDAY ensures that there is no debt piling.

**Statement**

*Details of parameters-wise targets and achievement in major parameters during H1 of FY 2016-17 under UDAY*

Name of State	AT&C Loss (%)			ACS-ARR-GAP (Re/Unit)			Feeder Metering (Urban) [Nos]		
	Target	Achievement	%age	Target	Achievement	%age	Target	Achievement	%age
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	13.96	13.69	100.00	0.01	-0.94	100.00	0	67.00	100.00
Punjab	15.30	21.2	0	0.37	1.05	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	16.24	15.9	100.00	0.42	0.35	100.00	4.00	5	100.00
Goa	15.11	12.6	100.00	0.68	0.88	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9.25	11.67	0	0.23	0.25	0	0	0	0
Bihar	36.45	47.05	0	1.33	0.88	100.00	0	0	0
Jharkhand	28.42	34.13	0	1.76	2.51	0	0	25.19	100.00
Rajasthan	28.26	28.79	0	0.35	0.83	0	153.00	141.00	92.16
Madhya Pradesh	14.66	29.95	0	0.44	1.07	0	61.00	61.00	100.00
Manipur	29.09	37.59	0	0	1.67	0	9.00	9.00	100.00
Puducherry	19.00	19.34	0	0.19	0.17	100.00	5.00	0	0
Chhattisgarh	18.93	27.6	0	-0.99	-0.06	0	223.00	121.00	54.26
Haryana	25.37	29.75	0	0.83	0.46	100.00	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	16.00	33.25	0	0.04	0.46	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	20.28	20.27	100.00	0.28	0.23	100.00	46.00	46.00	100.00
Jammu and Kashmir	46.00	71.7	0	0.68	3.32	0	324.00	3243.00	100.00

Name of State	Feeder Metering (Rural) [Nos]			DT Metering (Urban) [Nos]			DT Metering (Rural) [Nos]		
	Target	Achie- vement	%age	Target	Achie- vement	%age	Target	Achie- vement	%age
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gujarat	0.00	181.00	100	6189.00	9169.00	100	80561.00	45794.00	57
Punjab	0	0	0	13347.00	2000.00	15	35408.00	0	0
Karnataka	9.00	10.00	100	1953.00	2097.00	100	10910.00	12187.00	100
Goa	0	0	0	250.00	0	0	399.00	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	250.00	0	0	2000.00	0	0
Bihar	794.00	165.00	20.78	23499.00	0	0	27362.00	0	0
Jharkhand	661.00	0	0	0	0	0	20000.00	0	0
Rajasthan	1598.00	1036.00	64.83	9073.00	8932.00	98	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	692.00	646.00	93.35	3607.00	1826.00	51	42937.00	15995.00	37
Manipur	15.00	30.00	100	359.00	354.00	99	436.00	395.00	91
Puducherry	6.00	0	0	435.00	0	0	760.00	0	0
Chhattisgarh	887.00	349.00	39.35	11115.00	0	0	29619.00	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	4538.00	73.00	2	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	108.00	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	34.00	34.00	100	1506.00	1506.00	100	113.00	113.00	100
Jammu and Kashmir	582.00	299.00	51.37	9081.00	535.00	6	0	0	0

Name of State	Domestic Connections (Lacs)			Feeder Improvement (Nos)			Feeder Segregation [Nos]		
	Target	Achievement	%age	Target	Achievement	%age	Target	Achievement	%age
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gujarat	1.43	1.76	100	3543	4983	100	0	206.00	100
Punjab	0	0	0	7938	4300	54	0	0	0
Karnataka	0.56	0.59	100	643	387	60	234.00	132	56
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2.83	4.1	100	32	31	97	106.00	0	0
Bihar	17.93	8.2	46	14128	1505.97	11	0	0	0
Jharkhand	6.00	1	17	210	0	0	115.00	0	0
Rajasthan	2.50	2.74	100	7000	5985	86	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3.14	2.16	69	112	52	46	176.00	170.00	97
Manipur	0.69	0.59	86	17	17	100	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1.10	0	0	33.00	0	0	140.00	0	0
Haryana	45.30	0.52	1	0	267	100	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0.05	0.03	60	8	13	100	8.00	0	0
Maharashtra	1.00	3.86	100	930	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	0	0	60	0	0	23.00	0	0

*Note:* The Figures relating to AT&C Loss and ACS-ARR Gap are indicative only and do not take Seasonal variations into account.

#### **Jobs in rural areas**

\*192. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new jobs created in rural areas during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the total number of non-farming jobs created in rural areas of the country during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to create jobs in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) The Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the States/UTs by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Details of State/UT-wise person-days generated during the last two years under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per Management Information System (MIS), segregated data for non-farm jobs is not maintained. However, State/UT-wise details of expenditure on works related to Agriculture and Agriculture allied activities under MGNREGS during last two years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

- (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.

In addition to MGNREGA, the Ministry, in partnership with State Governments, has tried to build resource base of the women self-groups in rural areas and diversify their livelihoods opportunities. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), training to rural youth is also provided for self and wage employment.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State/UT-wise persondays generated during the last two years under MGNREGS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Persondays generated	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1559.05	1992.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46
3.	Assam	210.95	486.33
4.	Bihar	351.98	670.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.90	1013.97
6.	Goa	1.73	1.07
7.	Gujarat	181.53	225.45
8.	Haryana	61.65	48.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.09	316.32
11.	Jharkhand	453.42	585.67
12.	Karnataka	433.28	598.42
13.	Kerala	588.72	741.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.40	1237.43
15.	Maharashtra	613.87	763.45
16.	Manipur	101.17	75.33
17.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71
18.	Mizoram	42.70	131.26
19.	Nagaland	89.99	212.07
20.	Odisha	535.40	894.46

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	64.56	144.35
22.	Rajasthan	1686.19	2341.25
23.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75
25.	Telangana	1032.07	1417.76
26.	Tripura	511.76	538.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.27	1822.42
28.	Uttarakhand	147.34	223.95
29.	West Bengal	1696.30	2864.97
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.17	2.68
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03
32.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62
TOTAL		16618.66	23514.69

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of expenditure on works related to Agriculture and Agriculture allied activities under MGNREGS during the last two years*

Sl. No.	States	%age of expenditure on Agriculture and Agriculture Allied Works	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.59	57.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.91	46.18
3.	Assam	33.78	41.61
4.	Bihar	37.8	43.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	67.48

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	69.29	73.62
7.	Gujarat	44.4	78.09
8.	Haryana	41.94	63.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64.97	74.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.61	44.76
11.	Jharkhand	61.85	67.85
12.	Karnataka	56.95	76.1
13.	Kerala	88.49	93.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53.5	55.87
15.	Maharashtra	54.41	67.11
16.	Manipur	37.76	55.39
17.	Meghalaya	28.39	45.83
18.	Mizoram	64.12	81.64
19.	Nagaland	8.44	37.8
20.	Odisha	43.1	53.27
21.	Punjab	45.43	55.96
22.	Rajasthan	46.41	57.53
23.	Sikkim	56.82	85.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.42	67.78
25.	Telangana	41.75	71.14
26.	Tripura	66.07	57.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27.83	62.94
28.	Uttarakhand	48.29	58.87
29.	West Bengal	52.47	69.66
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	70.57



1	2	3	4
31.	Lakshadweep	69.23	69.11
32.	Puducherry	88.35	98.14
	TOTAL	51.17	63.15

#### Management of e-waste

\*193. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any structured policy for the management of e-waste and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether, regardless of a well laid down e-Waste Management Policy, there are any rules and regulations of protocols and guidelines in this regard in place and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) 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, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and 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 centers, channelization, storage, transportation, environmentally sound dismantling, recycling, and refurbishment.

**Clearance of forest land under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980**

\*194. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest land cleared between 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980;

(b) the details of compensatory afforestation measures undertaken;

(c) in what manner these measures would address the loss of biodiversity in forest lands prior to their destruction; and

(d) the details of all the measures taken by Government to avert the biodiversity crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) During the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, 17217.75 Ha. and 13946.05 Ha. of forest land respectively, has been diverted for non forest purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act. These constitute 0.815% and 0.6601% of the Recorded Forest Area respectively.

(b) The total Compensatory Afforestation in lieu of forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes, carried out by the States/UTs upto 31/03/2016 on non-forest land and degraded forest land is 826,770.30 Ha.

(c) and (d) Non-forestry activities including mining invariably have an impact on the biodiversity of the area under diversion. Deforestation for non-forest use can *inter alia* lead to soil erosion, and water pollution, impact flora and fauna etc. However whenever forest clearances are given for use of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, mitigative measures in the form of general, standard and specific conditions are mandated with every clearance granted. General conditions *inter-alia* include raising of Compensatory Afforestation (CA), imposition of Net Present Value (NPV) to reduce the adverse impact of the diversion of forest land, the demarcation of boundary of the diverted forest land, minimum tree felling etc.

Further, standard conditions including phasing of mining operations, management of safety zone, reclamation of quarry, conservation of topsoil, the preparation and implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan, muck disposal plan, maintenance of prescribed Right of Way (RoW) etc. are stipulated. In addition to general and standard conditions, project specific conditions are also stipulated in the approval based on the recommendation made by the Forest Advisory Committee and State Government.

**Institution for study and research of forests in Jharkhand**

†\*195. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lives of a large portion of population in Jharkhand are forest dependent and the forest cover in the State is 29.45 per cent and it is targeted to increase to 33 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to establish a special institution for the study and research of forests and management of forest resources in the State and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The State of Jharkhand, a forest and mineral rich State, has geographical area of 79,714 sq. kms. inhabited by 26.21% of tribal population as per Census 2011. As per the latest India State of Forest Report, 2015, total Forest Cover of the State is 23,478 sq. km. which is 29.45% of the geographical area of Jharkhand.

As per the National Forest Policy, 1988, the national goal is to have minimum of one third total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. There is no specific target for States/UTs. However the tree and forest cover in Jharkhand is 32.94% of the geographical area.

(b) There is no proposal for establishing a special institution for the study of forests and management of forest resources in Jharkhand. However, Institute of Forest Productivity (IFP), Ranchi a premier forestry research institute under Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is catering to the forestry research needs of the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Coal cess transferred to NCEF**

1917. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of coal cess collected during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) amount of coal cess that has been transferred to National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), during each of the last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) utilization of coal cess amount after transferring it to NCEF, during each of the last three years; and

(d) the State-wise allocation of coal cess during last three years?

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

(a) As per the information furnished by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, the State-wise data on collection of Clean Environment Cess is not maintained. All India Net collection figures of Clean Environment Cess during the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto January 2017) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Clean Environment Cess	
	Customs	Central Excise
2013-14	135.41	3081.72
2014-15	451.09	5393.46
2015-16	1172.27	12675.60
2016-17 (April-January)	843.32	20285.27

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

#### **Under utilization of mines in Odisha**

1918. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal and other mines in Odisha are not being utilized for its full capacity despite having good potential;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how the Minister proposes to increase the output of the Mines of Odisha so that the State as well as the nation benefits from it?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, it is a fact that some of the Open Cast Projects (OCP) of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, are not being utilized up to their full capacity despite having good potential for coal production. The projects namely, Ananta OCP, Kanhia OCP, Hingula OCP and Balram OCP have not been able

to achieve the rated production capacity due to delays in obtaining forest clearance, environmental clearance, land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation issues.

(c) Following steps have been taken by MCL to increase coal production from its Mines/Projects:—

- (i) MCL is regularly pursuing the issues of Environmental Clearance (EC)/ Forestry Clearance (FC) with the state authorities of the State Government of Odisha and also at MoEF&CC through Ministry of Coal (MoC) for expediting pending clearances to increase coal production. Also Ministry of Coal is addressing the issue through regular monitoring of projects through Coal Projects Monitoring Portal with Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and also meetings with State authorities.
- (ii) The issues of resettlement, regular stoppage of Mine/Projects by the villagers and related other Law and Order problems are being taken up with State authorities by MCL. Also, Area General Managers are regularly pursuing such issues with District authorities for carrying out mining operations smoothly. Ministry of Coal is also addressing the issues through discussions with the State authorities.
- (iii) To increase the coal production and dispatch from Basundhara Coalfield, a new Railway line (Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega) is under construction which is envisaged to be completed by June, 2017 for which Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways are regularly monitoring the status of implementation along with other critical rail connectivity projects for coal evacuation.

#### **Development work proposals pending in Chhattisgarh**

†1919. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL 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 and 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;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether delays in the execution of proposals hampers the development works and how the cost escalation related to the work is adjusted; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(a) This Ministry of Coal does not operate any scheme for development work in States.

(b) to (e) Question do not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

**Financial irregularities in outsourcing work in CIL and BCCL**

1920. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been numerous complaints, including those relating to financial irregularities with regard to outsourcing of work in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);

(b) if so, nature of complaints and action taken thereon may be indicated; and

(c) whether Government is proposing to review the outsourcing policy for Coal India Limited (CIL) in general?

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

(a) and (b) Receipts and disposals of complaints, including those related to financial irregularities with regard to outsourcing of work is an ongoing process. The complaints are general in nature and include non-deduction of security deposit/retention money on account of non-performance of the outsourced agency, not paying the wages which were recommended by the High Powered Committee (HPC) to the labourers by the contractors, etc. In all such cases the excess payments made are duly deducted and recovered from the final bills of the outsourced agency and the payment of the HPC wages to the labourers is ensured. Action against the officials held responsible for such omissions are duly taken up under the Departmental Disciplinary Rules.

(c) Coal India Limited (CIL) is a Public Sector Undertaking of Maharatana status and the Board of Directors of CIL is competent to finalize and review the policy matters of CIL.

**Supply of coal to power sector by CIL**

1921. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of coal to the power sector by Coal India Limited (CIL) saw a fall of 6 per cent at less than 34 million tonnes in October, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to cut down coal production as demand for coal has come down drastically; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Despatch of coal and coal products to power sector from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources in October, 2016 was 31.91 Million Tonnes (MT) as against 34.50 MT in October, 2015. However, during the period of April to December 2016, the coal based power generation grew by 6.18 per cent to 674.492 BU as compared to the same period in the previous year. Keeping this in view, decline could be attributed primarily to regulated lifting by power plants which preferred to consume from their stocks apart from heavy rains in coalfields in August, 16 and September, 16.

(b) and (c) The target of coal production for CIL for 2016-17 has been fixed at 598.61 MT. In the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, coal production of CIL had been 462.422 MT, 494.238 MT and 538.754 MT respectively. There is a continuous annual growth in coal production by CIL.

#### **Compensation for land acquisition in Chhattisgarh**

†1922. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land acquired in the Scheduled Tribe (ST) areas including Chhattisgarh for coal mining during the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to resettle the displaced ST people because of this acquisition and provide them proper compensation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **CSR activities undertaken by CCL and BCCL**

1923. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coal Field Limited (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have undertaken any activity from its funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) based on the recommendations of Member of Parliament;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the nature of such activities undertaken in Jharkhand during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have undertaken activities from its funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) based on the recommendations of Member of Parliament. The activities undertaken by BCCL are Deepening/renovation of village ponds, Construction of PCC roads, Mine water supply to village ponds and Installation of hand pumps and by CCL are Education, Supply of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Infrastructure, Social Empowerment and Skill Training and Other Rural Development activities.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Decline in earning from e-auctions of coal**

1924. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earnings from e-auctions had declined with the fall in global coal prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the first quarter of the current financial year, the average realization from e-auctions dipped 28 per cent to ₹1,570/- per tonne from ₹ 2,184 per tonne a year earlier, even though more coal was sold; and

(d) whether the adequate availability of coal is expected to exert downward pressure on e-auction prices?

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

(a) to (d) Bid prices are mainly determined by market forces. Available coal quantity and demand for coal in the economy determine the bid prices. During the current financial year, average realization from e-auction of coal has dipped. The average realization from e-auction of coal for the 1st quarter of 2016-17 has declined to ₹1570 per tonne as compared to ₹ 2184 per tonne in the 1st quarter of 2015-16.

#### **Environmental clearances for CIL projects**

1925. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is facing any difficulties with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in obtaining clearance for coal projects;



- (b) if so, the details, project-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by Government and progress in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) is not facing any difficulty with the MoEF&CC in obtaining clearances for coal projects. As the process of grant of FC requires the involvement of multiple agencies and stakeholders at State level and Central level, the approval process gets delayed. As such as many as 75 proposals involving an area of 11197.65 Ha. are pending at various levels for approval for Stage-I FC and 26 proposals involving an area of 3811.31 Ha. are pending at various levels for approval for Stage-II FC. The details of the proposals are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Following steps have been taken to resolve the pending issues for EC and FC.

- (i) Issues related to EC and FC are taken up by CIL with respective authorities of the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries through constant persuasion.
- (ii) Pending issues are being uploaded by CIL and its subsidiary companies on the MoC's Coal Projects Monitoring Portal (e-CPMP portal) and MoC is regularly following up with the State Governments concerned and MoEF&CC by holding meetings with concerned officials to expedite EC and FC approvals.

Dedicated departments headed by the subject experts and officials from the Forest Services have been appointed in the capacity of Advisors by CIL and its subsidiaries for suitable advice, scrutiny and expediting related proposals.

- As a result of these efforts CIL has obtained Environment Clearance for 64 proposals for an incremental capacity of 153.46 mtpa. and Stage-I Forest Clearance for 14 proposals involving forest area of 1343.63 ha. and Stage-II Forest Clearance for 19 proposals involving 1937.60 ha. of forest land in the last three years.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals sent by CIL to MOEF&CC for obtaining clearances for coal projects*

(A) Proposals pending for Stage-I FC at State level

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	State	Area (in Ha.)
1.	BCCL	Maheshpur	Jharkhand	6.40
2.	CCL	Punadih OC	Jharkhand	323.49
3.	CCL	Pundi OC	Jharkhand	595.53
4.	CCL	KDH Expn. OC	Jharkhand	126.73
5.	CCL	Konar OC/Washery	Jharkhand	68.40
6.	CCL	DRD	Jharkhand	373.10
7.	CCL	Coal Despatch - Karo OC	Jharkhand	7.50
8.	CCL	Kuju OC	Jharkhand	106.65
9.	CCL	Amrapally OC	Jharkhand	432.59
10.	CCL	Magadh OC	Jharkhand	659.05
11.	CCL	Argada OC	Jharkhand	233.88
12.	CCL	Amlo Expansion OC	Jharkhand	39.66
13.	CCL	Tarmi OC	Jharkhand	97.44
14.	CCL	Karo OC	Jharkhand	226.67
15.	CCL	Topa OC	Jharkhand	489.01
16.	CCL	Sayal D Project	Jharkhand	14.95
17.	CCL	Piparwar OC	Jharkhand	43.30
18.	CCL	Jharkhand OC	Jharkhand	57.94
19.	CCL	KDH OC	Jharkhand	101.41
20.	CCL	Parej East OC	Jharkhand	43.52
21.	CCL	Selected Dhori	Jharkhand	143.05
22.	CCL	Piparwar Mangardaha UG	Jharkhand	71.37

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	State	Area (in Ha.)
23.	CCL	Road Project from Raham to Chatra Khelari Road	Jharkhand	4.71
24.	CCL	Road Network of Magadh OC	Jharkhand	35.64
25.	ECL	Simlong	Jharkhand	81.71
26.	ECL	Chupervita	Jharkhand	245.78
27.	MCL	Ananta Extn. OC	Odisha	240.67
28.	M C L	Kaniha OC	Odisha	158.81
29.	MCL	Nataraj UG	Odisha	4.54
30.	NCL	Nigahi Expansion	M.P.	424.52
31.	NCL	Dudhichua	M.P.	467.00
32.	NCL	Bina - Kakri Amalgamation	M.P.	390.26
33.	NEC	Tikak	Assam	98.59
34.	NEC	Tirap	Assam	289.00
35.	NEC	Tipong	Assam	691.80
36.	SECL	Gevra OC	Chhattisgarh	112.39
37.	SECL	Dipka Exp. OC	Chhattisgarh	0.09
38.	SECL	Kusmunda OC	Chhattisgarh	402.96
39.	SECL	Ambica OC	Chhattisgarh	6.28
40.	SECL	Kartali East OC	Chhattisgarh	406.30
41.	SECL	Baroud Expn. OC	Chhattisgarh	238.37
42.	SECL	Chhal OC Expn.-III Seam	Chhattisgarh	185.02
43.	SECL	Chirimiri OC	Chhattisgarh	12.00
44.	SECL	West Chrm. Colliery	Chhattisgarh	11.00
45.	SECL	Chirimiri Colliery (Anjan Hill)	Chhattisgarh	10.82
46.	SECL	Jagannathpur OC	Chhattisgarh	126.43
47.	SECL	Ramnagar RO UG (New Jhiria Incline)	MP	30.58

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	State	Area (in Ha)
48.	SECL	Jamuna UG Mine	MP	82.80
49.	WCL	Mahakali UG	Maharashtra	193.19
50.	WCL	Ballarpur UG	Maharashtra	138.03
51.	WCL	Pauni-III	Maharashtra	12.07
52.	WCL	Penganga OC	Maharashtra	46.04
53.	WCL	DOC Renewal	Maharashtra	80.77
54.	WCL	MKD-III OC	Maharashtra	69.85
55.	WCL	Bhatadi Expn. OC	Maharashtra	0.20
56.	WCL	Satpura-II UG Post Facto	MP	97.14
57.	WCL	Chattarpur-I UG Expn.	MP	39.81
58.	WCL	Maori Block UG	MP	255.11
59.	WCL	Sarni Mine	MP	4.18
60.	WCL	Tawa-II UG Expn.	MP	201.08
61.	WCL	HLOC	Maharashtra	36.98
SUB-TOTAL				10194.18
(B) Proposals pending for Stage-I FC at regional office of MOEF&CC				
1.	MCL	Basundhara Washery	Odisha	29.41
2.	SECL	Batura OC	MP	76.84
3.	SECL	Bhadra Colliery	MP	5.613
4.	WCL	Singori OC	Maharashtra	15.19
5.	WCL	Satpuda-II UG	MP	32.83
SUB-TOTAL				159.88
(C) Proposals pending for Stage-I FC at MoEF&CC				
1.	CCL	Rajrappa Block-II OC	Jharkhand	277.15
2.	CCL	Urimari OC	Jharkhand	34.64
3.	CCL	Piparwar OC	Jharkhand	43.3

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	State	Area (in Ha.)
4.	CCL	Saunda D	Jharkhand	16
5.	NCL	Jayant (Renewal of approval)	MP	100.00
6.	SECL	Ketki UG	Chhattisgarh	207.99
7.	SECL	Mahan II OC	Chhattisgarh	75.055
8.	SECL	Ramnagar RO UG	MP	57.002
9.	SECL	Amlai UG & OC	MP	32.453
SUB-TOTAL				843.59
75	STAGE-I FC TOTAL			11197.65
(D) Proposals pending for Stage-II FC at State Level				
1.	CCL	Kedla OC	Jharkhand	168.50
2.	CCL	Piparwar Railway siding	Jharkhand	29.50
3.	CCL	Approach road to Karma	Jharkhand	3.16
4.	CCL	Khasmahal UG	Jharkhand	14.99
5.	CCL	Saunda D	Jharkhand	99.69
6.	CCL	Urimari OCP	Jharkhand	49.97
7.	CCL	Laiyo UGP	Jharkhand	78.59
8.	MCL	Hingula OC	Odisha	440.53
9.	SECL	West Chirimiri Colliery	Chhattisgarh	170.35
10.	SECL	Korea Colliery (UG)	Chattisgargh	232.34
11.	SECL	Jahgrakhand Block	Chattisgargh	256.55
12.	SECL	Dhanpuri UG	MP	65.00
13.	SECL	Kotma, Govinda and Meera	MP	108.28
14.	SECL	Jamuna OC	MP	25.26
15.	WCL	Telwasa OC	Maharashtra	5.37
16.	WCL	Hindustan Lalpeth UG	Maharashtra	216.25
17.	WCL	Shobhapur UG Renewal	MP	90.00
SUB-TOTAL				2054.32

*(E) Proposals pending for Stage-II FC at Regional Office of MOEF&CC*

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	State	Area (in Ha)
1.	BCCL	Murulidih	Jharkhand	6.41
2.	ECL	Sonepur Bazari	WB	32.65
3.	WCL	Ghonsa OC	Maharashtra	24.00
SUB-TOTAL				63.06

*(F) Proposals pending for Stage-II FC at MOEF&CC*

1.	ECL	Chitra/S P Mines	Jharkhand	124.28
2.	ECL	Hura C	Jharkhand	527.043
3.	SECL	Rajnagar OC	Chhattisgarh	4.20
4.	SECL	Rajnagar RO UG	MP	123.56
5.	SECL	New Jhiria UG	MP	747.92
6.	SECL	Amlai OC	MP	166.92
SUB-TOTAL				1693.92
26	STAGE-II FC TOTAL			3811.31

**Impact of construction of SBM toilets**

1926. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) details of impact of Swachh Bharat Mission along with the funds allocated and utilized for the same during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) details of any assessment survey carried out to measure the impact of the mission since its launch;

(c) whether construction of toilets have decreased open defecation, if so, details thereof along with State/Union Territory-wise details regarding construction and usage of toilets; and

(d) whether Government is also focusing on behavioural change, along with, increasing access to toilets, if so, details thereof, and if not, the alternative steps taken by Government to eliminate open defecation?

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. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 1,84,30,191 individual latrines (123%) have been constructed as on 16-03-2017. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.01% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 61.93% on 16-03-2017. A total of 1,74,242 Villages, 81,595 Gram Panchayats, 1,118 Blocks and 118 District have declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16-03-2017. In addition, 3 States namely **Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala** have also been declared ODF.

SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, hence State-wise funds are not allocated. However, details of State/UT-wise Central share released and utilized under SBM(G) during last 3 years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of State/UT-wise Central share released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) during last 2 years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has conducted rapid Survey on Swachh Bharat Mission and published Swachhata Status Report, 2016. Main findings of the Report in respect of rural area is as under:—

- 45.30% Households have sanitary toilets.
- 47.9% person using households/community toilets.
- 42.5% rural households were found to have access to water for use in toilet.
- Open Defecation was reported by 63.8% villages.
- Out of the 3788 villages, 13.1% villages found to have community toilets.
- 1.7% villages were found to be having community toilets but not using them.
- 36.7% villages had Pakki Nali and 19.0% villages had Kachchi Nali, 44.4% villages had no drainage arrangement.
- 1.7% of the rural households had access to latrines but were not using them

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Source: NSSO, 2012 Survey Report.

(c) Percentage households Defecating in Open, which was 57.99% as on 2.10.2014, has decreased to 38.07% as on 16-03-2017. Details of State/UT-wise, number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed since 2.10.2014 to 16.3.2017 are given in Statement-III (*See* below). As per Swachchhata Status Report, 2016, published by National Sample Survey Office, in rural India, of the households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% were found to be used.

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

***Statement-I***

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

(₹ in Crore)

State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.92	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	12.55	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22
Assam	41.81	67.05	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35
Bihar	0.00	115.75	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59
Chhattisgarh	0.00	32.78	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83
Gujarat	52.64	50.57	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90
Haryana	131.18	35.62	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	22.62	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	32.94	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92
Jharkhand	0.00	40.22	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77
Karnataka	65.95	158.41	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21
Kerala	43.01	25.11	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	312.06	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06
Maharashtra	36.46	109.68	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49
Manipur	0.00	10.83	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48
Meghalaya	103.04	46.35	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13
Mizoram	8.06	3.96	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66
Nagaland	0.00	17.81	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10
Odisha	0.00	18.52	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00
Punjab	0.00	2.87	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34
Rajasthan	0.00	71.62	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23
Sikkim	8.25	4.83	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90
Tamil Nadu	311.92	212.66	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44
Telangana	0.00	137.47	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53
Tripura	14.01	4.90	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	250.96	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91
Uttarakhand	5.28	17.31	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67
West Bengal	111.47	180.92	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79
TOTAL	2190.28	2113.26	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise details of Central share released under SBM(U) during last 2 years*  
*(₹ in crore)*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.14
Andhra Pradesh	40.00	73.18
Arunachal Pradesh	9.36	1.21
Assam	0.23	
Bihar	37.72	20.00
Chandigarh	30.79	1.70
Chhattisgarh		35.87
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.16
Daman and Diu		0.19
Delhi	7.53	97.22
Goa	3.17	3.04
Gujarat	57.30	106.61
Haryana	17.92	11.64
Himachal Pradesh	6.02	0.90
Jammu and Kashmir	14.75	4.57
Jharkhand	15.27	23.96
Karnataka	80.01	70.00
Kerala	19.18	14.99
Madhya Pradesh	21.02	135.80
Maharashtra	135.00	87.03
Manipur	11.21	1.64
Meghalaya	4.05	
Mizoram	9.79	1.07

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
Nagaland	10.52	3.20
Odisha	1.43	24.61
Puducherry	1.95	
Punjab	41.40	15.00
Rajasthan	60.73	45.00
Sikkim	3.08	0.38
Tamil Nadu	35.07	130.50
Telangana	28.95	29.15
Tripura	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	86.07	82.23
Uttarakhand	5.94	1.40
West Bengal	64.01	53.52
	859.48	1075.91

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise details of Individual household latrine (IHHLs) constructed from  
2.10.2014 to 16.3.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	IHHLs constructed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	941
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1193481
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56924
4.	Assam	1461634
5.	Bihar	1153674
6.	Chhattisgarh	1550118
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	IHHLs constructed
8.	Goa	28637
9.	Gujarat	2642528
10.	Haryana	260169
11.	Himachal Pradesh	177978
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	132653
13.	Jharkhand	1088317
14.	Karnataka	1971358
15.	Kerala	227544
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2951072
17.	Maharashtra	2829417
18.	Manipur	110999
19.	Meghalaya	115498
20.	Mizoram	8441
21.	Nagaland	24523
22.	Odisha	2524692
23.	Puducherry	2249
24.	Punjab	178191
25.	Rajasthan	5303436
26.	Sikkim	4514
27.	Tamil Nadu	1828866
28.	Telangana	747680
29.	Tripura	123710
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2676388
31.	Uttarakhand	432453
32.	West Bengal	4312078
GRAND TOTAL		36120163

**Declaration of Golden Temple in Amritsar as a Swachh Iconic Place**

1927. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the action plan for the Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiative at the Golden Temple, Amritsar;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated and utilised for the initiative; and
- (c) whether the proposed targets under the action plan been achieved, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The overarching objective of this plan is to bring the cleanliness standards of the Golden Temple and other selected iconic places and their surroundings up to a distinctly higher level. The components of plan, as received from the local authorities are:—

Cleaning of public areas within the temple and its wall,

Enhancing service delivery and standards in Galiara area,

Facilitating visitor access and safe flow at the temple and city gateway,

Rescuing/protecting the temple's heritage, and

Public education and enforcement

(b) and (c) Total plan cost as reported to MDWS is ₹235.46 crores. Work is under progress.

**Provision of safe drinking water**

1928. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the reports of some agencies that South India and some other parts of the country are in the grip of a severe drought;
- (b) whether Government has taken urgent steps to ensure safe drinking water to all and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has a well thought out plan to give relief to rural people;

(d) whether Government is aware of various methods developed by its Science and Technology units to purify contaminated water; and

(e) whether Government has adopted any of them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to the States for strengthening rural drinking water supply in the States. In the conditions of drought, the Ministry takes cognizance of the report of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and issues advisory to the States for taking corrective measures to mitigate the drinking water scarcity due to drought. During the current financial year 2016-17 also, this Ministry has taken note of report of IMD regarding shortfall in rainfall in the country and issued advisory to States for taking immediate measures to ensure uninterrupted drinking water supply in the event of drought in the affected States. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 2% of funds are kept aside for allocation to States in the event of Natural Calamity which inter-alia includes drought. This fund is released to the affected states after receipt of approval of High Level Committee (HLC) of Ministry of Home Affairs. However, during the current financial year as on 16.03.2017, no recommendations of HLC has been received and accordingly funds have not been released to the States under the Calamity component for the drought.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has set up a High Level Expert Committee in 2014 on Rural Drinking and Sanitation. So far, the Expert Committee has held seven meetings. The Committee has so far suggested 41 technologies (30 for drinking water and 11 for sanitation). However, adoption of the technologies is only suggestive in nature for the States as choice of the technologies rests totally with the States.

(e) Details of State-wise number of Community Water Purification Plants installed and number of habitations covered with population, as reported by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 17.03.2017 are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise Number of Community Water Purification Plants installed  
and Number of habitations covered with population*

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	Community Water Purification Plants							
		Reverse Osmosis (RO)	Adsorption	Solar electrolytic defluoridation	Ion Exchange	Nano Technology	Electric Defluoridation plant	No of Habitations	Population in these Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212	0	0	0	44	0	179	133419
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	96	0	96	49297
5.	Bihar	20	33	210	0	0	1	309	271237
6.	Chattisgarh	35	1	0	6	0	25	61	38028
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	13	0	48	0	52	36137
13.	Karnataka	7076	2	0	1	1	2	6614	9323811
14.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	127
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	0	0	24	0	20	39	20650
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	258	0	0	0	89	0	323	441617
24.	Rajasthan	424	0	523	0	1	1	1205	1383983
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	15	0	0	0	0	137	156069
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	West Bengal	8	0	0	0	47	0	651	1119250
Total		8033	51	747	31	326	49	9667	12973625

**CSR funds for cleanliness and preservation of water**

1929. 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 portion of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds especially for the cleanliness and preservation of water, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, by when and if no, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin){SBM (G)} and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Guidelines have been issued to facilitate the utilization of Corporate Social



Responsibility (CSR) funds in rural sanitation and drinking water 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 sanitation and drinking water, 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 (Gramin). Several rounds of meeting have been held with various corporate groups, both in public and private sector, to harness their skills and resources in implementing Swachh Bharat Mission.

#### **Central assistance to U.P. under TSC**

1930. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount provided by the Central Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 2015-16 under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);
- (b) whether Government proposes to sanction/provide more fund to the State for better implementation of the scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) ₹ 565.39 crore have released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to Govt, of Uttar Pradesh during 2015-16.

(b) and (c) Also during 2016-17, ₹ 1012.35 crore have released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to Government of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Implementation of drinking water and sanitation schemes**

†1931. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) details of the drinking water and sanitation schemes being implemented during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, including those in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the funds earmarked, allocated and spent for these schemes, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of achievements made under these schemes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), financial and technical assistance is provided to States for drinking water supply. However, funds are not released scheme-wise to State. The States have been empowered to plan, select and implement the drinking water schemes. As reported by State on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the details of funds allocated, released and expenditure made by the States under NRDWP are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of scheme completed during last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*) and the State-wise details of scheme being implemented in the country during last three years and current year are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

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), there is a provision of an incentive of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is also covered under SBM(G) and under this component, activities like compost pits, vermi composting, biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage and menstrual hygiene management etc. can be taken up. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having up to 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. Currently, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is under implementation in 675 districts. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, hence State-wise funds are not earmarked. However, details of State/UT-wise Central share released and utilized under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year is given in Statement-V (*See below*).

(c) For rural water supply, 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 (PWS) coverage in the rural areas. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply.

Under SBM (G), target is to provide toilets to all household by 2nd October, 2019.

(d) The State-wise details of achievements in terms of coverage of habitations for rural water supply made during last three years and current year in terms of rural habitations are given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

Details of State/UT -wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) are given in Statement-VII (*See below*).

**Statement-I***Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure made by the States under NRDWP*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-15		Allocation Release up to 14/03/2017					
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.04	0.09	0.64	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0.00	0.45	0.22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	635.44	631.52	662.40	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.60	181.02	172.56	121.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.23	237.32	230.97	87.21	109.83	119.50	58.08	65.40	66.23	101.39	100.5	51.37
4.	Assam	470.00	524.97	635.18	501.10	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.20	402.15	346.5	152.38
5.	Bihar	432.38	348.94	307.43	441.07	399.11	381.90	229.60	202.73	295.38	314.97	299.11	345.15
6.	Chhattisgarh	136.13	135.20	172.38	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	70.65	65.49	50.27
7.	Goa	5.50	0.00	2.22	4.61	0.00	0.00	2.08	1.66	0.00	2.44	1.19	3.35
8.	Gujarat	533.73	515.07	627.95	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	281.14	276.42	197.56
9.	Haryana	229.46	229.52	301.15	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	114.71	111.01	57.76

10. Himachal Pradesh	150.51	130.81	153.33	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.20	64.38	69.88	69.65	63.31	55.98
11. Jammu and Kashmir	462.43	414.82	499.79	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.40	192.12	222.16	233.29	225.14	100.99
12. Jharkhand	172.85	253.28	277.96	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.70	115.86	98.13	125.47
13. Karnataka	868.76	897.29	928.81	623.20	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	360.07	331.34	174.52
14. Kerala	155.58	212.04	265.10	115.59	124.10	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	62.54	57.22	29.97
15. Madhya Pradesh	404.81	474.95	483.98	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	387.62	213.87	199.96	149.17
16. Maharashtra	788.48	690.27	657.46	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584.00	413.57	380.04	279.46
17. Manipur	58.75	55.30	57.17	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	41.83	40.61	18.66
18. Meghalaya	92.18	103.40	114.81	59.61	69.50	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	42.02	40.42	25.85
19. Mizoram	38.41	44.89	33.37	42.43	34.50	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	25.33	24.49	9.14
20. Nagaland	61.31	61.07	52.38	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.90	37.93	36.84	14.28
21. Odisha	244.25	317.07	288.08	205.69	230.67	257.29	96.90	103.19	150.64	114.99	106.73	69.74
22. Puducherry	1.59	0.06	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.29	0
23. Punjab	96.89	147.95	159.05	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	46.02	45.79	48.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24. Rajasthan		1231.05	1332.49	1572.96	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	547.17	526.75	480.21	1114.56	1063.56	293.59
25. Sikkim		16.88	26.56	71.25	30.38	31.70	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	14.77	14.42	5.92
26. Tamil Nadu		304.63	387.11	527.57	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.50	182.35	164.85	157.60	155.19	129.51
27. Telangana		-	-	-	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	117.03	113.14	93.65
28. Tripura		59.29	89.93	94.19	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	39.48	38.26	24.41
29. Uttar Pradesh		923.18	804.92	858.50	1006.43	1073.22	1146.18	477.69	490.31	690.46	653.77	575.24	283.1
30. Uttarakhand		159.66	87.61	138.59	135.01	111.48	152.94	63.57	60.06	98.91	90.87	68.33	58.03
31. West Bengal		490.63	485.83	757.11	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	438.91	437.55	349.11
TOTAL		9444.03	9640.28	10931.78	9007.64	9191.22	9782.51	4233.31	4264.58	5315.75	5873.74	5489.00	3317.56

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of scheme (NRDWP) completed during last  
three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 14.03.17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	6	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6765	889	383	115
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	703	211	230	62
4.	Assam	6450	8048	3359	870
5.	Bihar	6681	6592	2183	312
6.	Chhattisgarh	17240	32303	20570	2414
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	3096	3314	2834	1198
9.	Haryana	1827	1554	1322	672
10.	Himachal Pradesh	351	392	291	140
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	942	2980	3224	724
12.	Jharkhand	12574	25504	6695	3406
13.	Karnataka	71986	51435	57568	24487
14.	Kerala	25	31	42	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	29634	30961	21622	9969
16.	Maharashtra	7075	10685	4269	1306
17.	Manipur	233	520	329	27
18.	Meghalaya	1945	1327	1342	276
19.	Mizoram	40	55	22	9
20.	Nagaland	84	454	492	14
21.	Odisha	33848	28173	25616	5102

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	1100	531	425	1392
24.	Rajasthan	3114	3395	705	194
25.	Sikkim	372	449	71	14
26.	Tamil Nadu	13735	6792	3063	4
27.	Telangana	-	1017	398	140
28.	Tripura	906	1182	704	233
29.	Uttar Pradesh	227	183	1006	167
30.	Uttarakhand	403	554	361	169
31.	West Bengal	702	680	596	382
TOTAL		2,22,058	2,20,217	1,59,722	53,802

***Statement-III***

*State-wise details of scheme (NRDWP) being implemented in the country during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of ongoing Schemes	Nos. of ongoing Schemes (< 1 year old)	Nos. of ongoing Schemes (>= 1 to < 3 years old)	Nos. of ongoing Schemes (>=3 year old)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	158	18	112	28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	468	14	352	102
4.	Assam	2369	198	655	1516
5.	Bihar	201	46	125	30



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	1320	303	917	100
7.	Goa	2	0	0	2
8.	Gujarat	1033	28	892	113
9.	Haryana	228	1	90	137
10.	Himachal Pradesh	396	72	171	153
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1678	0	471	1207
12.	Jharkhand	2167	1530	534	103
13.	Karnataka	14911	5651	6749	2511
14.	Kerala	211	7	26	178
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3973	3141	436	396
16.	Maharashtra	2002	283	913	806
17.	Manipur	271	35	112	124
18.	Meghalaya	885	0	18	867
19.	Mizoram	16	15	1	0
20.	Nagaland	72	1	66	5
21.	Odisha	3502	254	2145	1103
22.	Puducherry	1	0	1	0
23.	Punjab	107	22	30	55
24.	Rajasthan	687	210	225	252
25.	Sikkim	9	0	0	9
26.	Tamil Nadu	32	1	7	24
27.	Telangana	258	4	203	51
28.	Tripura	1797	10	1519	268
29.	Uttar Pradesh	472	65	381	26
30.	Uttarakhand	130	26	51	53
31.	West Bengal	885	117	523	245
TOTAL		40,241	12,052	17,725	10,464

**Statement-IV***Details of State/UT-wise, No. of districts where SBM(G) is under implementation*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts where SBM(G) is under implementation
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
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

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts where SBM(G) is under implementation
28.	Telangana	30
29.	Tripura	8
30.	Uttar Pradesh	75
31.	Uttarakhand	13
32.	West Bengal	20
GRAND TOTAL		675

**Statement-V**

*Details of State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year*

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Upto 16-03-2017)	
	Rele- ased	Util- ised	Rele- ased	Util- ised	Rele- ased	Util- ised	Rele- ased	Util- ised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	1.50	0.14
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.92	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	285.53	354.30
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	12.55	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	25.13
Assam	41.81	67.05	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	240.00	424.19
Bihar	0.00	115.75	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	98.74
Chhattisgarh	0.00	32.78	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	272.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	52.64	50.57	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90	651.23	556.10
Haryana	131.18	35.62	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	27.87
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	22.62	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	76.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	32.94	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	29.97
Jharkhand	0.00	40.22	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	391.13	355.70
Karnataka	65.95	158.41	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	337.72
Kerala	43.01	25.11	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	136.68
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	312.06	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	984.85	932.96
Maharashtra	36.46	109.68	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	479.08
Manipur	0.00	10.83	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	3.45
Meghalaya	103.04	46.35	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	35.55
Mizoram	8.06	3.96	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	2.26
Nagaland	0.00	17.81	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	32.06	2.02
Odisha	0.00	18.52	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	732.17	707.79
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.41
Punjab	0.00	2.87	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	59.08
Rajasthan	0.00	71.62	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	627.30	912.87
Sikkim	8.25	4.83	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.74
Tamil Nadu	311.92	212.66	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	250.76
Telangana	0.00	137.47	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	96.10	93.10
Tripura	14.01	4.90	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	11.93
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	250.96	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1012.35	807.27
Uttarakhand	5.28	17.31	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	170.58	147.44
West Bengal	111.47	180.92	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	698.31
TOTAL	2190.28	2113.26	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	8931.97	7844.60

**Statement-VI**

*State/UT-wise details of achievements in terms of coverage of habitations for rural water supply made during last three years and current year in terms of rural habitations*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6378	2819	1905	1340
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	369	214	143	40
4.	Assam	6552	6399	1659	262
5.	Bihar	12787	12236	7189	1190
6.	Chhattisgarh	11832	12173	3670	901
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	4085	2498	1193	1418
9.	Haryana	702	523	317	225
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2587	2560	1536	825
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	901	642	233	125
12.	Jharkhand	12546	9185	1868	2373
13.	Karnataka	17522	15398	19791	10525
14.	Kerala	356	221	432	291
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13858	12378	11478	5907
16.	Maharashtra	4064	3747	1566	807
17.	Manipur	260	224	80	103
18.	Meghalaya	549	285	242	31
19.	Mizoram	57	51	28	9
20.	Nagaland	155	190	168	148
21.	Odisha	18447	20521	15224	7341
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
23.	Punjab	1227	570	251	522
24.	Rajasthan	4244	3513	2763	1564
25.	Sikkim	87	128	81	14
26.	Tamil Nadu	5742	8622	1390	2298
27.	Telangana	0	2143	1669	925
28.	Tripura	1120	1538	938	472
29.	Uttar Pradesh	22666	10461	4300	44
30.	Uttarakhand	988	976	479	405
31.	West Bengal	3347	5891	5295	4948
TOTAL		1,53,428	1,36,106	85,888	45,053

***Statement-VII***

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 16-03-2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to 16-03-2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				941
2.	Andhra Pradesh	138721	213867	354996	644177
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	12902	19439	26473
4.	Assam	160602	148237	465545	852692
5.	Bihar	161646	165457	427038	592636
6.	Chhattisgarh	67457	39128	357107	1178429
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		0
8.	Goa	0	0	28637	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Gujarat	155268	335762	922728	1446489
10.	Haryana	116426	107765	132661	68891
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9170	54265	66632	80529
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	70884	8496	64665	59492
13.	Jharkhand	76818	98512	315130	704887
14.	Karnataka	505697	791687	533011	646660
15.	Kerala	39601	34101	11752	195003
16.	Madhya Pradesh	515583	521739	1022566	1623674
17.	Maharashtra	559042	500897	889170	1498317
18.	Manipur	35442	27860	47636	38454
19.	Meghalaya	29012	42002	44129	39252
20.	Mizoram	4524	534	6026	2342
21.	Nagaland	20102	0	22617	1906
22.	Odisha	33759	130925	1329832	1076041
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2249
24.	Punjab	3912	9887	71543	98216
25.	Rajasthan	266197	653306	2164590	2498407
26.	Sikkim	3443	3562	3707	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	313402	378162	948287	630315
28.	Telangana	180682	130725	240168	421447
29.	Tripura	6077	24869	61173	37668
30.	Uttar Pradesh	789092	515427	694487	1475363
31.	Uttarakhand	91084	57833	64030	331312
32.	West Bengal	608218	847080	1432065	2157929
TOTAL		4976294	5854987	12741367	18430191

**Provision of potable water in Chhattisgarh**

†1932. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the list of villages covered under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and the names of villages where drinking water is not consumable due to fluoride/arsenic/heavy metals contamination, and the drinking water is to be provided under Gramin Nal Jal Praday Yojana from Chhattisgarh Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complexes/houses where drinking water would be provided to the rural beneficiaries in 2017-18 and the details of next three years plan; and

(d) the details of water availability in the houses through tap connection, the national average and that of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported, the Government of Chhattisgarh has received names of all 23 villages falling under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) provided by 16 Hon'ble Members of Parliament. There is no arsenic, fluoride or heavy metal contamination in drinking water sources in these SAGY villages. Action has already been initiated by Government of Chhattisgarh to provide safe drinking water in all 23 villages and the details of these villages are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) House hold tap connection for drinking water is demand driven activity and involves beneficiary to pay for house hold service connection and therefore no targets have been fixed by Chhattisgarh State Government for the year 2017-18 and next three years. However, the State Government has been advised to motivate households to take tap connections through extensive IEC activities.

(d) Basic minimum service level of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) is provided through house hold service connections in piped water supply schemes. In Chhattisgarh 6.84% households is provided with tap connections against the national average of 15.4%.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***Status of Piped Water Supply schemes taken up in Chhattisgarh State*

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Parliament	District	Villages taken up	Sanctioned Cost of Scheme (₹ lakh)	Date of Sanction of project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hon. Shri Banshi Lal Mahto	Korba	Tilkeja	28.07	16.02.2016
2.	Hon. Shri Abhisek Singh	Rajnandgaon	Gota tola (Mukhya basti)	35.14	15.02.2016
			Gota tola (Shanti nagar)	41.97	15.02.2016
			Gota tola (Dongritola)	13.92	18.01.2016
			Gota tola (Salhetola)	19.50	19.01.2016
3.	Hon. Shri Chandulal Sahu	Dhamtari	Charra	23.82	12.02.2016
4.	Hon. Shri Ramesh Bais	Raipur	Giroud	40.55	12.02.2016
5.	Hon. Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu	Durg	Machandur	65.24	24.02.2016
6.	Hon. Shri Nand Kumar Saay	Jashpur	Jorand Jhariya	73.1	14.03.2016
7.	Hon. Shri Kamal Bhan Singh	Sarguja	Karmha	97.79	30.03.2016
8.	Hon. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	Gariyaband	Kulhadi ghat	48.14	23.03.2016
			Kathwa	7.66	30.04.2016
			Beshrajhar	13.11	07.05.2016
			Gavarmund	10.63	07.05.2016
			Devdonger	15.31	07.05.2016
			Taarjhar	10.63	07.05.2016
9.	Hon. Shri Vishnu Dev Saay	Raigarh	Muskuti	9.4	30.03.2016
			Bhakurra	39.07	26.04.2016
			Grahira	14.34	07.05.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Hon. Shri Ranvijay Singh	Jashpur	Bataikela	78.08	20.05.2016	
11. Hon. Smt. Kamla Devi Patle	Janjgir-Champa	Jawalpur	68.77	20.05.2016	
12. Hon. Shri Vikram Usendi	Kanker	Chotekapsi	78.88	26.05.2016	
13. Hon. Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu Mungeli		Hathnikala	19.93	31.03.2016	
14. Hon. Shri Motilal Vora	Durg	Mohlai	Piped Water supply scheme is in working condition		
15. Hon. Shri Dinesh Kashyap Bastar		Chapka	44.78	06.05.2016	
16. Hon. Shri Bhusanlal Jangde	Balodabazar	Purgaon	32.51	02.07.2016	

**Provision of clean drinking water in Jammu and Kashmir**

1933. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned and released under clean drinking water scheme to Jammu and Kashmir during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that people of Jammu and Kashmir are facing problems to get clean water specially during winter season; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide clean water during snow season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The details of funds sanctioned and released under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last two years is as under:

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2014-15	461.33	474.41
2015-16	199.40	192.12

(b) During the winter season, in some higher reaches / snow bound areas, the supply of drinking water gets affected temporarily which are restored on priority to ensure supply of potable drinking water to the public.

(c) In snow bound areas, the Department is switching to High Density Polyethylene pipes to ensure regular water supply during winters. Besides, traditional heating means are also used for the purpose. The water supply in affected areas is also supplemented through tanker services.

#### **Targets of Swachh Bharat Mission**

1934. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's flagship programme the Swachh Bharat Mission is not being implemented satisfactorily and is not giving expected results;

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

(c) the corrective measures being taken by Government to achieve expected objectives and the details thereof?

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

(b) 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 behaviour change and usage of toilets. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 1,84,30,191 individual latrines (123%) have been constructed as on 16-03-2017. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.01% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 61.93% on 16-03-2017. A total of 1,74,242 Villages, 81,595 Gram Panchayats, 1,118 Blocks and 118 District have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16-03-2017. In addition, 3 States namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have also been declared ODF.

(c) Under SBM(G), the following measures have been taken to accelerate the programme:—

- Focus on behaviour change: Community based collective behaviour change

has been mentioned as the preferred approach. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages.

- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. More than 530 Collectors from across the country have been trained. In order to provide exposure to officers at their entry level itself, a training module has been developed for LBSNAA, Mussoorie. The IAS and other Group A probationers are being given training for better implementation of SBM(G), including 'triggering' behavior change in communities.
- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.A.Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has also been strengthened. The IMIS has data up to household level, with provision to capture geo-tagged photographs of toilets. A Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level.

#### **Status of implementation of drinking water and sanitation schemes**

1935. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ongoing drinking water and sanitation schemes under implementation in the country, State-wise/ UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint regarding irregularities in the implementation of schemes relating to drinking water and sanitation in the States/ UTs and if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government has recently undertaken any review to assess the performance of these schemes and if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of implementation of ongoing schemes under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

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 behaviour change and usage of toilets. Currently, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is under implementation in 675 districts. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-IV appended to answer to U.S.Q. 1931 (Part (a) and (b))]

(b) The Government of India implements National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-G], both centrally sponsored schemes to facilitate States in accelerating rural drinking water and rural sanitation coverage. Rural drinking water and rural sanitation is state subject and the implementation of the programme lies with the States. The role of Government of India is to provide technical and financial support. Complaints if any, received from various quarters, are immediately forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective action.

(c) The State-wise details of funds allocated and utilised under NRDWP during last three years and current year are given in Statement-II. (*See below*)

SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, hence State-wise funds are not allocated. However, details of State/UT-wise central share released and utilized under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-V appended to answer to U.S.Q. 1931 (Part (a) and (b))]

(d) Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), States Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking

water supply schemes. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored in National / Regional / State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Recently, a National Level Review Meeting with Secretaries of Departments of State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India on September 9th-10th, 2016. Similarly, performance of individual States was reviewed during Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings in Feb-March, 2017 by the Ministry officials.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly review the SBM(G) programme. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.01% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 61.93% on 16.3.2017. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Ongoing Schemes as on 15/03/2017*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schemes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	480
3.	Assam	3484
4.	Bihar	445
5.	Chhattisgarh	3032
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	1250
8.	Haryana	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	484
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1900
11.	Jharkhand	2372
12.	Karnataka	12990
13.	Kerala	232
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5345
15.	Maharashtra	7807
16.	Manipur	299
17.	Meghalaya	933
18.	Mizoram	3

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schemes
19.	Nagaland	100
20.	Odisha	4715
21.	Puducherry	1
22.	Punjab	111
23.	Rajasthan	1234
24.	Sikkim	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	33
26.	Telangana	265
27.	Tripura	1965
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1146
29.	Uttarakhand	163
30.	West Bengal	843
Total		52068

Source- format C-39.

### Statement-II

*Details of State-wise financial status under NRDWP,*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fin. Year 2013-14		Fin. Year 2014-15		Fin. Year 2015-16		Fin. Year 2016-17 (as on 15.03.2017)	
		Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.04	0.64	0.86	0.43	0.38	0	0.45	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	635.44	662.4	372.43	427.08	156.69	190.6	181.02	127.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.23	230.97	87.21	119.5	58.08	66.23	101.39	51.37
4.	Assam	470	635.18	501.1	586.88	268.26	216.2	402.15	152.38
5.	Bihar	432.38	307.43	441.07	381.9	229.6	295.38	314.97	375.3
6.	Chhattisgarh	136.13	172.38	159.08	173.08	63.69	64.64	70.65	50.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Goa	5.5	2.22	4.61	0	2.08	0	2.44	3.35
8.	Gujarat	533.73	627.95	509.48	491.44	240.13	274.78	281.14	197.56
9.	Haryana	229.46	301.15	218.09	228.82	97.65	150.74	114.71	57.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	150.51	153.33	131.84	120.18	65.2	69.88	69.65	59.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	462.43	499.79	461.33	458.03	199.4	222.16	233.29	100.99
12.	Jharkhand	172.85	277.96	169.86	206.88	126.85	133.7	115.86	126.23
13.	Karnataka	868.76	928.81	623.2	622.37	307.62	366.68	360.07	174.52
14.	Kerala	155.58	265.1	115.59	131.86	52.78	64.45	62.54	30.36
15.	Madhya Pradesh	404.81	483.98	397.18	399.94	181.76	387.62	213.87	150.35
16.	Maharashtra	788.48	657.46	780.06	901.96	344.16	584	413.57	282.62
17.	Manipur	58.75	57.17	90.35	92.25	28.98	43.44	41.83	18.66
18.	Meghalaya	92.18	114.81	59.61	81.02	30.52	30.92	42.02	27.1
19.	Mizoram	38.41	33.37	42.43	39.81	17.71	23.16	25.33	9.14
20.	Nagaland	61.31	52.38	108.19	86.45	39.27	61.9	37.93	14.28
21.	Odisha	244.25	288.08	205.69	257.29	96.9	150.64	114.99	74.27
22.	Puducherry	1.59	0	1.62	0	0.74	0	0.86	0
23.	Punjab	96.89	159.05	93.88	90.23	39.77	36.57	46.02	52.1
24.	Rajasthan	1231.05	1572.96	1194.46	1386.79	547.17	480.21	1114.56	293.59
25.	Sikkim	16.88	71.25	30.38	32.03	10.64	12.49	14.77	5.92
26.	Tamil Nadu	304.63	527.57	367.36	432.39	169.5	164.85	157.6	129.51
27.	Telangana	-	-	200.65	189.25	88.77	106.42	117.03	97.39
28.	Tripura	59.29	94.19	62.06	64.81	28.07	39.97	39.48	24.59
29.	Uttar Pradesh	923.18	858.5	1006.43	1146.18	477.69	690.46	653.77	388.6
30.	Uttarakhand	159.66	138.59	135.01	152.94	63.57	98.91	90.87	58.03
31.	West Bengal	490.63	757.11	436.53	480.72	199.68	288.75	438.91	349.11
TOTAL		9444.03	10931.78	9007.64	9782.51	4233.31	5315.8	5873.74	3482.3

*Source of expenditure:* format D-1N.



**Statement-III**

*Details of State/UT-wise, sanitation coverage and improvement in coverage since the launch of SBM(G)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	%Coverage as on 2.10.2014	%Coverage as on 16.3.2017	Improve- ment over 2nd Oct. 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.77	55.83	2.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35.94	51.75	15.81
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.77	83.13	32.36
4.	Assam	43.69	69.44	25.74
5.	Bihar	22.31	27.71	5.39
6.	Chhattisgarh	41.64	76.64	35.00
7.	Goa	60.72	76.08	15.36
8.	Gujarat	55.85	93.44	37.59
9.	Haryana	80.50	88.98	8.48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	100.23	12.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.77	36.66	7.89
12.	Jharkhand	30.07	51.43	21.36
13.	Karnataka	41.35	64.51	23.15
14.	Kerala	95.69	100.07	4.38
15.	Madhya Pradesh	31.82	56.25	24.43
16.	Maharashtra	52.76	75.60	22.84
17.	Manipur	60.19	85.92	25.73
18.	Meghalaya	61.67	89.73	28.06
19.	Mizoram	78.08	85.46	7.38
20.	Nagaland	57.43	66.75	9.33
21.	Odisha	12.02	40.01	27.99

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Puducherry	50.01	52.49	2.48
23.	Punjab	75.33	80.96	5.63
24.	Rajasthan	29.66	75.83	46.17
25.	Sikkim	92.17	99.90	7.73
26.	Tamil Nadu	49.41	68.58	19.17
27.	Telangana	30.86	47.53	16.67
28.	Tripura	63.15	78.65	15.50
29.	Uttar Pradesh	38.02	47.34	9.32
30.	Uttarakhand	74.34	102.22	27.87
31.	West Bengal	60.15	88.58	28.43
		42.01	61.93	19.92

**Pending proposals from U.P.**

†1936. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for development works received by the Ministry from the U.P. Government during the last three years and the scheme-wise amounts thereof and the details of the action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which the proposals received from the State Government are pending till date;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of the proposals;

(d) whether hurdles are created in the developmental works due to the delay in the disposal of proposals and the manner in which the increased amount of outlay of the work is adjusted; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Rural drinking

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the States are empowered to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The schemes to be taken up in a State are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) and do not come to this Ministry for approval. Hence there is no cause for pendency of any proposal with Central Government. This Ministry releases funds to States based on pre-approved criteria under NRDWP for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country.

The proposal for release of funds from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been received this year and the same has been released after scrutiny by the Ministry/ Integrated Finance Division. The details of fund allocated and released under NRDWP to Uttar Pradesh during last three years and current year is as under:—

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocated	Released
2013-14	923.18	804.92
2014-15	1006.43	1073.22
2015-16	477.69	490.31
2016-17 (as on 16.03.2017)	537.38	575.24

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), All States/UTs including U.P. prepare Annual Implementation Plan (AIP). Based on AIP and available fund at Central level, funds are released to State. The central share released under SBM (G) to Government of Uttar Pradesh during last 3 years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in crore)
1.	2013-14	376.32
2.	2014-15	237.83
3.	2015-16	565.39

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of above.

#### Access to safe drinking water

1937. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the percentage of population who are using

potentially unsafe private wells and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of population suffering from water-related diseases, State-wise;

(c) the percentage increase in the total population that has access to safe drinking water since last two years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of States where groundwater exceed the permissible levels of fluorides prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to curb the problems listed above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) There are 9.30 lakh private drinking water resources which *inter alia* include both open well and tube well in rural India as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 15th March, 2017. Since bacteriological contamination is highly dynamic in nature, the data on percentage of private unsafe wells is not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) As per estimates available, 21% of communicable diseases in India are water related. However State-wise percentage of population suffering from water related diseases are not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) The Ministry categorizes the habitations as fully covered habitations if atleast 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe water is available and partially covered habitations if the coverage is less than 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe water which is made available.

The rural population having access to safe drinking water was 95.70% as on 01/04/15, 94.57% as on 01/04/16 and 95.02% as on 15/03/2017. State-wise details of percentage population having access to safe drinking water as on 01/04/15, 01/04/16 and 15/03/17 are given in Statement-I to Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(d) Details of State-wise number of fluoride affected habitations (more than permissible level is prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards for drinking water) as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 15th March, 2017 are given in Statement-IV.

(e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for

improving the coverage of clean drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water.

Up to 67% fund allocated to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.

States have been asked to focus on providing piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, States have been provided an amount of ₹ 800 crores in March, 2016 as 100% grant by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures through Community Water Purification Plants. In addition, funds to the tune of ₹ 100 crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

In addition to this, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on 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. The fundamental objective of Sub-Mission is to provide focused funding ring-fenced to only arsenic and fluoride affected population. Under this programme, during 2016-17, ₹ 814.14 Crore have been released to 15 States to complete ongoing schemes.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise status of rural population as on 1st April, 2015 as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry*

(Population in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	Total Population	Total Fully Covered Population	Total Partially Covered Population	%population having access to safe drinking water
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2.65	2.35	0.3	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	367.23	209.67	153.01	98.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.83	4.7	7.89	98.13
4.	Assam	300.05	159.19	107.35	88.83
5.	Bihar	992.69	485.46	483.3	97.59
6.	Chhattisgarh	197.7	177.7	14.8	97.37
7.	Goa	7.31	7.3	0.01	100.00
8.	Gujarat	366.14	365.6	0.07	99.87
9.	Haryana	181.06	172.54	7.95	99.69
10.	Himachal Pradesh	66.66	50.75	15.9	99.98
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	101.49	59.38	41.95	99.84
12.	Jharkhand	267.4	263.34	4.01	99.98
13.	Karnataka	400.02	216.96	163.18	95.03
14.	Kerala	268.75	49.8	201.99	93.69
15.	Madhya Pradesh	530.31	524.35	3.34	99.51
16.	Maharashtra	661.07	510.94	135.44	97.78
17.	Manipur	23.26	16.28	6.98	100.00
18.	Meghalaya	26.65	3.61	22.87	99.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	5.38	2.06	3.33	100.19
20.	Nagaland	17.27	6.65	9.42	93.05
21.	Odisha	358.84	182.17	163.84	96.42
22.	Puducherry	4.38	3.04	1.34	100.00
23.	Punjab	179.93	140.08	20.56	89.28
24.	Rajasthan	508.46	265.41	153.3	82.35
25.	Sikkim	4.59	1.25	3.34	100.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	395.58	357.43	36.46	99.57
27.	Telangana	236.65	117.16	100.35	91.91
28.	Tripura	44.92	22.47	2.34	55.23
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1687.69	1675.31	9.09	99.81
30.	Uttarakhand	73.28	40.39	31.79	98.50
31.	West Bengal	744.19	343.75	303.17	86.93
TOTAL		9034.43	6437.09	2208.67	95.70

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise status of rural population as on 1st April, 2016  
as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry*

(Population in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Population	Total Fully Covered Population	Total Partially Covered Population	%population having access to safe drinking water
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar	2.65	2.35	0.3	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	366.33	217.15	144.78	98.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.51	5.28	6.88	97.20
4.	Assam	296.58	166.19	92.43	87.20
5.	Bihar	994.54	507.4	429.83	94.24
6.	Chhattisgarh	197.95	186.02	9.23	98.64
7.	Goa	7.31	7.3	0.01	100.00
8.	Gujarat	371.18	370.75	0.12	99.92
9.	Haryana	184.08	171.68	5.74	96.38
10.	Himachal Pradesh	66.86	52.16	14.7	100.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.17	59.73	42.36	99.92
12.	Jharkhand	269	244.62	10.3	94.77
13.	Karnataka	402.78	195.76	194.43	96.87
14.	Kerala	268.75	70.07	188.44	96.19
15.	Madhya Pradesh	528.14	526.58	0.61	99.82
16.	Maharashtra	644.45	515.55	120.87	98.75
17.	Manipur	23.29	16.77	6.52	100.00
18.	Meghalaya	26.68	5.29	21.31	99.70
19.	Mizoram	5.23	3.21	2.02	100.00
20.	Nagaland	17.27	7.39	9.66	98.73
21.	Odisha	356.53	251.41	99.19	98.34
22.	Puducherry	4.38	3.06	1.32	100.00
23.	Punjab	179.9	116.47	23.22	77.65
24.	Rajasthan	508.07	220.2	201.44	82.99
25.	Sikkim	4.59	1.39	3.2	100.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	396.18	361.93	33.03	99.69
27.	Telangana	227.39	101.61	105.24	90.97
28.	Tripura	44.92	24.73	7.52	71.79



1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1687.7	1671.18	8.89	99.55
30.	Uttarakhand	72.01	39.64	31.47	98.75
31.	West Bengal	746.37	290.38	297.81	78.81
TOTAL		9015.78	6413.25	2112.87	94.57

**Statement-III**

*Details of State-wise status of rural population as on 15th March, 2017 as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry*

(Population in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	Total Population	Total Fully Covered Population	Total Partially Covered Population	%population having access to safe drinking water
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar	2.65	2.35	0.3	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	366.33	226.25	136.08	98.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.51	5.32	6.86	97.36
4.	Assam	296.58	167.43	91.54	87.32
5.	Bihar	994.54	515.04	426.18	94.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	197.95	186.48	8.93	98.72
7.	Goa	7.31	7.3	0.01	100.00
8.	Gujarat	371.18	371.18	0	100.00
9.	Haryana	184.08	172.39	5.19	96.47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	66.86	53.17	13.69	100.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.17	60.29	41.82	99.94
12.	Jharkhand	269	245.77	9.83	95.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	402.78	247.2	146.12	97.65
14.	Kerala	268.75	75.97	182.55	96.19
15.	Madhya Pradesh	528.14	527.25	0.46	99.92
16.	Maharashtra	644.45	525.45	111.37	98.82
17.	Manipur	23.29	17.81	5.48	100.00
18.	Meghalaya	26.68	5.36	21.24	99.70
19.	Mizoram	5.23	3.28	1.96	100.19
20.	Nagaland	17.27	9.06	7.99	98.73
21.	Odisha	356.53	268.7	82.58	98.53
22.	Puducherry	4.38	3.06	1.32	100.00
23.	Punjab	179.9	120.07	21.95	78.94
24.	Rajasthan	508.07	228.97	197.91	84.02
25.	Sikkim	4.59	1.41	3.17	99.78
26.	Tamil Nadu	396.18	368.41	26.55	99.69
27.	Telangana	227.39	108.92	98.45	91.20
28.	Tripura	44.92	26.05	7.16	73.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1687.69	1671.45	8.88	99.56
30.	Uttarakhand	72.01	40.58	30.64	98.90
31.	West Bengal	746.37	324.87	283.77	81.55
TOTAL		9015.78	6586.84	1979.98	95.02

**Statement-IV**

*Details of State-wise number of fluoride affected habitations (more than permissible level prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards for drinking water) as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 15/03/2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of fluoride affected habitations (More than 1.5mg/l)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	442
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	154
5.	Bihar	1,013
6.	Chhattisgarh	75
7.	Goa	-
8.	Gujarat	-
9.	Haryana	195
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
12.	Jharkhand	992
13.	Karnataka	848
14.	Kerala	73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	109
16.	Maharashtra	91
17.	Manipur	-
18.	Meghalaya	-
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	-
21.	Odisha	62
22.	Puducherry	-
23.	Punjab	281

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	6,491
25.	Sikkim	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	-
27.	Telangana	1,041
28.	Tripura	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	200
30.	Uttarakhand	-
31.	West Bengal	1,019
TOTAL		13,086

**World Bank assistance to drinking water and sanitation projects**

1938. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the implementation of drinking water and sanitation projects, with the assistance of World Bank, State-wise and project-wise;
- (b) whether Government has taken steps to spread the projects to fresh districts;
- (c) whether some of the projects failed to achieve the target; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) This Ministry is implementing two projects with the assistance of World Bank. The details regarding execution and their status are mentioned at Para (i) and (ii) below.

Further, there are some projects being implemented by various States directly. As per the information received from them, the details regarding execution and their status are mentioned at subsequent paras:—

- (i) The project of World Bank Support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been approved by the government on 23.3.2016 with project cost of ₹ 9000 crore. The Project basically provides for incentivising States on the basis of their performance in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The performance

of the States will be gauged through an independent survey based measurement of certain performance indicators, called the Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs). The modalities for conduct of this independent survey is under process, and therefore, no funds have been released to the States yet.

- (ii) The Ministry has taken up Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income State (RWSSP-LIS) with assistance of World Bank for improving the coverage of Piped Water Supply and Sanitation in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh to be implemented through State Govts.

This is originally planned to benefit total 78 lakh population of 16,900 habitations in 2100 GPs in four States. State-wise detail and status are under:-

State	Districts planned to be covered and Status
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is planned for 7 districts (Jorhat, Hailakandi, Kamrup (M), Bongaigaon, Morigaon, Shivasagar and Sonitpur).</li> <li>As on date, 3 MVSs are under different stage of implementation.</li> </ul>
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is planned for 10 districts (Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Banka, Munger, Purnia, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Saran and West Champaran). This is further planned to be implemented in Jahanabad district also.</li> <li>As on date, 133 SVS and 4 MVS are under different stage of implementation.</li> </ul>
Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is planned for 6 districts (Dumka, Khunti, Saraikela-Kharsawan, East Singhbhum, Palamu and Garwha).</li> <li>Till date, 78 SVS have been completed.</li> <li>Further, 112 SVS and 2 MVS are under different stage of implementation.</li> </ul>
Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is now planned for 14 districts (Allahabad, Bahraich, Basti, Ballia, Deoria, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Kushinagar, Varanasi, Fatehpur, Sonbhadra Siddarthnagar and Santkabir Nagar).</li> <li>Till date, 30 SVS and 7 MVS have been completed.</li> <li>Further, 190 SVS and 6 MVS are under different stage of implementation.</li> </ul>

Progress of the Project in all the States are slow. This is due to the fact that such type of project is being implemented in these low income States for the first time and skill and capability of implementing agencies as well as contractors in these States requires continuous enhancement. All the States have been expedited to accelerate the progress at various levels.

(iii) Kerala: Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalanidhi Phase II)

- Against the overall target of 200 Gram Panchayats (GPs), 13.76 lakhs population to be covered for water supply through 2175 schemes and 3.7 lakhs population to be covered for sanitation; respectively achievements till 1.3.2017 are 10 GPs, 4.16 lakhs population covered for water supply through 1327 schemes and 3.43 lakhs population to be covered for sanitation.

(iv) Maharashtra: Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Jalswarajya-II Programme

- This is a Programme-for-Results (PforR) project of Water Supply and Sanitation which is first of its kind in India. World Bank rating for current year for the Project is "Satisfactory". The project covers all the 34 districts of Maharashtra for systematic sector strengthening goals.
- None of the projects failed in achieving the targets.

(v) Telangana: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Telangana RWSSP)

- The project is being implemented in 3 districts (Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad). Against the sanction of 810 Single Village Schemes (SVS), 26 Multi Village Schemes (MVS) and 627 Augmentation to SVS; achievements till date are 795 SVS, 26 MVS and 627 Augmentation SVS respectively.
- Out of targeted 997 habitations, 982 habitations are covered, balance 15 habitations (works) are taken up under other funds.
- Total population benefited is 10.31 lakhs.
- The Government has not taken any steps to spread the projects to Fresh District.
- Projects has achieved its target.

## (vi) Andhra Pradesh: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (APRWSSP)

- The project is being implemented in 3 districts (Vishakhapatnam, Kadapa and Prakasham).
- Out of the main works of 1106 Nos. (671 SVS, 20 MVS and 415 Augmentation to SVS); 1103 works were completed.
- Subsequently, additional works of 556 Nos. for providing 100% service delivery were taken up and 489 works were completed so far.
- The total population benefited from the project is 8.62 lakhs.
- The project has achieved the targets fixed in the project and the current rating of the project rating is "Moderately Satisfactory".

## (vii) Punjab: Punjab Rural Water &amp; Sanitation Improvement Project (P150520)

This Sector Improvement Project would cover all the 22 districts of the State. The project has four main components comprising mainly Strengthening (Upgradation of service delivery and Sewerage Schemes with treatment systems), Improved access to water through household connections and Operational Improvement for improved Water Supply Service levels, Household Sanitation (toilet), Water Quality Monitoring, Safe and Treated Water for Water Quality Affected Villages and Institutional Development & Project Management. Achievements for main components are as under:—

- Till date, 157 works under Upgradation of service delivery have been commissioned.
- 312 schemes for Improved access to water through household connections and Operational Improvement for improved Water Supply Service levels have been commissioned.
- 1,77,729 toilets have been constructed. Latrine construction has been completed in 3,688 Villages and these villages have been declared Open defecation free by Gram Panchayats.

**Steps taken to provide safe drinking water to all households**

†1939. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- whether all the households of the country have access to safe drinking water;
- if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the special measures taken by Government to ensure availability of safe drinking water for all the households of the country and whether these special measures have shown results as per expectation; and

(d) the details of special efforts done in the field of rural cleanliness during the last two years and the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) This Ministry maintains habitation-wise information with regard to coverage of rural drinking water supply instead of household. As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 16.03.2017; out of total 17,14,438 habitations in the country, 13,20,365 habitations are Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day) safe drinking water and 3,30,094 habitations are Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day) safe drinking water. State-wise details of rural habitations getting safe drinking water are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. As per information entered by States on web portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 16.03.2017, 53.78% of rural population have been covered with Piped Water Supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply. The focus of the Ministry is on the completion of ongoing schemes and States have been asked to expedite the completion of ongoing schemes on priority with focus on water quality affected areas especially with arsenic and fluoride contamination.

(d) **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. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 1,84,30,191 individual latrines (123%) have been constructed as on 16-03-2017. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.01% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 61.93% on 16-03-2017. A total of 1,74,242 Villages, 81,595 Gram Panchayats, 1,118 Blocks and 118 District have declared



themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16-03-2017. In addition, 3 States namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have also been declared ODF.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of rural habitations getting safe drinking water*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar	400	324	76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	33050	14775
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2782	4407
4.	Assam	88099	53758	24593
5.	Bihar	110234	64726	41147
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	70565	3229
7.	Goa	347	345	2
8.	Gujarat	36066	36066	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7472	229
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	41737	11867
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8790	7159
12.	Jharkhand	120067	113075	3826
13.	Karnataka	60248	29112	29652
14.	Kerala	11883	3620	7825
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	127868	74
16.	Maharashtra	100066	88571	11131
17.	Manipur	2868	2263	605
18.	Meghalaya	10475	1677	8787
19.	Mizoram	738	447	291

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Nagaland	1530	731	756
21.	Odisha	156468	128355	26299
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113
23.	Punjab	15384	9798	2461
24.	Rajasthan	121648	55646	45652
25.	Sikkim	2084	731	1353
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	92956	6993
27.	Telangana	24582	13388	9799
28.	Tripura	8723	4393	1821
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	259181	1074
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	21708	17485
31.	West Bengal	105905	47077	46613
	TOTAL	1714438	1320365	330094
	Percentage		77.01	19.25

*Source:* formal C-17.

#### **Funds spent under NRDWP**

1940. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have spent more than 60 per cent funds released to them under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to release additional funds to the States which have spent more than 60 per cent funds and have released additional funds to the States which have spent more than 60 per cent funds released under the said programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND

SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per data entered by States on online portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, most of the states have incurred more than 60% expenditure against the central fund released to them under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Details of percentage of expenditure against Central releases of all States under NRDWP during each of the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) This Ministry allocates funds to various States under NRDWP as per pre-approved criteria as envisaged in NRDWP guidelines. However, any additional release of funds under NRDWP on account of savings at the fag end of the financial year is decided in the Ministry keeping in view the performance of the State as well as requirements in specific areas.

**Statement**

*Details of percentage of expenditure against central release of all States under NRDWP during each of the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Release	Expend- iture	% expend- iture	Release	Expend- iture	% expend- iture	Release	Expend- iture	% expend- iture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.09	0.64	69.45	0.81	0.43	38.93	0.16	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	631.52	662.4	88.9	377.78	427.08	92.74	170.05	190.6	93.67
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.32	230.97	89.96	109.83	119.5	88.13	65.4	66.23	81.27
4.	Assam	524.97	635.18	87.26	585.32	586.88	86.37	284.11	216.2	57.34
5.	Bihar	348.94	307.43	54.24	399.11	381.9	58	202.73	295.38	61.63
6.	Chhattisgarh	135.2	172.38	84.53	150.74	173.08	93.49	60.83	64.64	88.69
7.	Goa	0	2.22	37.31	0	0	0	1.66	0	0
8.	Gujarat	515.07	627.95	82.39	405.58	491.44	91.04	238.91	274.78	95.65
9.	Haryana	229.52	301.15	95.57	277.98	228.82	78.38	122.65	150.74	81.07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	130.81	153.33	77.21	120.89	120.18	72.33	64.38	69.88	63.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Jammu and Kashmir	414.82	499.79	89.42	474.41	458.03	85.85	192.12	222.16	83.02	
12. Jharkhand	253.28	277.96	73.1	175.18	206.88	71.72	132.09	133.7	57.3	
13. Karnataka	897.29	928.81	79.62	563.91	622.37	77.63	278.08	366.68	80.17	
14. Kerala	212.04	265.1	86.64	124.1	131.86	79.93	48.05	64.45	79.41	
15. Madhya Pradesh	474.95	483.98	78.31	440.18	399.94	69.64	193.73	387.62	97.75	
16. Maharashtra	690.27	657.46	52.81	748.23	901.96	67.53	330.88	584	76.37	
17. Manipur	55.3	57.17	68.09	88.54	92.25	79.78	27.92	43.44	84.67	
18. Meghalaya	103.4	114.81	83.37	69.5	81.02	87.47	31.24	30.92	71.81	
19. Mizoram	44.89	33.37	47.9	34.5	39.81	56.23	17.32	23.16	47.94	
20. Nagaland	61.07	52.38	80.88	101.44	86.45	75.95	38.53	61.9	93.57	
21. Odisha	317.07	288.08	73.1	230.67	257.29	74.64	103.19	150.64	79.03	
22. Puducherry	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23. Punjab	147.95	159.05	91.41	97.38	90.23	80.33	42.79	36.57	56.36	
24. Rajasthan	1332.49	1572.96	88.76	1304.64	1386.79	92.22	526.75	480.21	74.59	
25. Sikkim	26.56	71.25	98.2	31.7	32.03	97.03	12.05	12.49	95.84	
26. Tamil Nadu	387.11	527.57	92.15	382.46	432.39	98.75	182.35	164.85	85.71	
27. Telangana				212.24	189.25	89.17	97.71	106.42	88	
28. Tripura	89.93	94.19	96.52	68.31	64.81	88.79	31.68	39.97	98.05	
29. Uttar Pradesh	804.92	858.5	63.87	1073.22	1146.18	73.53	490.31	690.46	71.71	
30. Uttarakhand	87.61	138.59	52.71	111.48	152.94	64.86	60.06	98.91	69.2	
31. West Bengal	485.83	757.11	84.05	431.09	480.72	83.22	216.85	288.75	91.89	
TOTAL	9640.28	10931.78	78.05	9191.22	9782.51	79.51	4264.58	5315.75	77.03	

Source format D-IN.

**Construction of water efficient toilets**

1941. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government proposes to construct water efficient toilets for reducing water consumption by excessive flushing toilets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other steps taken by Government to reduce unnecessary consumption of water by excessive flushing in toilets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), rural pan is promoted in which only 1-1.5 litre water is consumed for flushing which is less than what is consumed by regular toilet. The programme implementation also entails creating awareness regarding the optimum utilisation of water for toilet purpose to avoid unnecessary consumption.

**Construction of toilets in rural areas**

†1942. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed by Government for construction of toilets in rural areas of the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether funds have been provided to the States to achieve the targets, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, whether the States have been asked to mobilise funds under this head from its own resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence State-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Details of State/UT-wise Central share released and utilized under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), funds are provided in sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State and 90:10 in case of North East and Special Category States. States are free to mobilise additional funds from its resources.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 16-03-2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto 16-03-2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				941
2.	Andhra Pradesh	138721	213867	354996	644177
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	12902	19439	26473
4.	Assam	160602	148237	465545	852692
5.	Bihar	161646	165457	427038	592636
6.	Chhattisgarh	67457	39128	357107	1178429
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	
8..	Goa	0	0	28637	0
9.	Gujarat	155268	335762	922728	1446489
10.	Haryana	116426	107765	132661	68891
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9170	54265	66632	80529
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	70884	8496	64665	59492
13.	Jharkhand	76818	98512	315130	704887
14..	Karnataka	505697	791687	533011	646660
15.	Kerala	39601	34101	11752	195003
16.	Madhya Pradesh	515583	521739	1022566	1623674

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maharashtra	559042	500897	889170	1498317
18.	Manipur	35442	27860	47636	38454
19.	Meghalaya	29012	42002	44129	39252
20.	Mizoram	4524	534	6026	2342
21.	Nagaland	20102	0	22617	1906
22.	Odisha	33759	130925	1329832	1076041
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2249
24.	Punjab	3912	9887	71543	98216
25.	Rajasthan	266197	653306	2164590	2498407
26.	Sikkim	3443	3562	3707	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	313402	378162	948287	630315
28.	Telangana	180682	130725	240168	421447
29.	Tripura	6077	24869	61173	37668
30.	Uttar Pradesh	789092	515427	694487	1475363
31.	Uttarakhand	91084	57833	64030	331312
32.	West Bengal	608218	847080	1432065	2157929
TOTAL		4976294	5854987	12741367	18430191

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise, Central share released under SBM (G) during last 3 years and current year*

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto 14-03-2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	1.50
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.10	234.17	285.53

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	14.61	38.71	65.09
Assam	41.81	185.78	474.27	240.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	221.55	131.86
Chhattisgarh	0.00	28.12	144.72	584.46
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00
Gujarat	52.64	156.07	478.22	651.23
Haryana	131.18	5.93	32.76	68.79
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	130.17	4.37	117.30
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	103.08	4.05	59.51
Jharkhand	0.00	23.05	97.32	391.13
Karnataka	65.95	312.54	450.77	419.56
Kerala	43.01	33.97	8.50	196.28
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	0.00	374.33	984.85
Maharashtra	36.46	236.11	567.45	528.94
Manipur	0.00	9.18	44.19	27.28
Meghalaya	103.04	0.00	35.65	75.70
Mizoram	8.06	0.00	3.32	10.98
Nagaland	0.00	20.87	10.83	32.06
Odisha	0.00	65.84	571.50	732.17
Puducherry	0.00	2.00	4.40	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	38.70	197.02
Rajasthan	0.00	271.57	938.73	627.30
Sikkim	8.25	3.89	6.12	6.87
Tamil Nadu	311.92	205.12	78.94	537.02



1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	0.00	105.62	128.39	96.10
Tripura	14.01	50.65	38.89	24.98
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	237.99	565.39	1012.35
Uttarakhand	5.28	40.52	49.37	170.58
West Bengal	111.47	371.52	712.92	655.50
TOTAL	2190.28	2730.30	6362.96	8931.97

#### Availability of clean drinking water in rural and urban areas

†1943. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which "clean drinking water" has been defined in the context of good health and the status of the availability and non-availability of clean drinking water in the rural and urban areas of the country, in percentage terms, with regard to its standard and quality; and

(b) the time bound action plan for achieving the target of providing safe drinking water to all in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Bureau of Indian Standards has set specifications in its IS-10500-2012 standards for clean drinking water. This standard has two limits:—

- Desirable limit.
- Maximum permissible limit.

If any parameter exceeds the permissible limit, that water is considered as contaminated.

The Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) defines minimum service level for towns provided with piped water supply but without sewerage system as 70 liters per capita per day (LPCD), cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is existing / contemplated as 135 LPCD, and Metropolitan and mega cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is existing/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

contemplated is 150 LPCD. Basic minimum service level considered for rural water supply is 40 LPCD as per National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines.

In rural area, as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 15th March, 2017, total number of habitations are 17,14,438. Out of these 13,20,365 (77.01%) habitations are fully covered (having atleast 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe water), 3,30,094 (19.25%) habitations are partially covered (safe water is available but below 40 LPCD) and 63,979 (3.73%) are water quality affected habitations.

As per the information received from Ministry of Urban Development, "According to the Census report 2011, household survey data indicates that 70.6% urban population of the country have access to piped water sources and the remaining population depend on various other sources such as well, hand pump, tube well/bore well, spring, river/canal, tank/pond/lake and other sources.

The Ministry of Urban Development has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to strengthen urban infrastructure including that for providing clean drinking water. The AMRUT covers 500 Mission cities that includes all cities with population of 1 lakh and above and certain other categories of cities. The Mission has coverage of water supply in the mission cities as its priority.

Under AMRUT the Centre approves the State Annual Action plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States. The State Governments concerned are empowered to prepare, appraise and approve the Detailed Projects Reports (DPRS) for individual projects and thereafter implement the projects. Details of proposals approved under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) under SAAP for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 3rd and final SAAP for water supply projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has prepared a Strategy Plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country preferably through surface water based piped water supply schemes by the year 2022 as a long-term sustainable solution, subject to availability of adequate funds.

**Statement**

*Details of Water Supply Projects approved by Apex Committee under AMRUT as informed by Ministry of Urban Development*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		3rd and final SAAP	
		No. of Projects	Cost (₹Cr)	No. of Projects	Cost (₹Cr)	No. of Projects	Cost (₹Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	646.29	38	488.23	21	863.14
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3.10	5	3.51		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5.00	1	8.00		
4.	Assam	3	151.48	1	213.2		
5.	Bihar	14	647.34	7	627.82		
6.	Chandigarh	2	13.66	1	17.55	1	1.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	440.59	9	400.53		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3.33	1	3.51		
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0		
10.	Delhi	1	113.42	5	101.12		
11.	Goa	1	0.36	0	0		
12.	Gujarat	11	233.65	25	561.00	30	906.00
13.	Haryana	15	227.07	16	166.59		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	41.65	8	25.27	11	31.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5.00	2	25.60	4	34.49
16.	Jharkhand	5	190.00	5	236.50		
17.	Karnataka	45	551.54	22	726.44	23	821.45
18.	Kerala	25	235.76	31	354.81		
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0.66	1	1.02		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27	582.33	28	678.76	23	593.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Maharashtra		21	1724.31	13	1466.39		
22. Manipur		1	50.15	1	58.50		
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0		
24. Mizoram		4	4.06	3	15.50	2	32.12
25. Nagaland		1	4.00	1	4.00		
26. Odisha		33	399.38	91	487.00	36	507.68
27. Puducherry		2	12.50	1	16.56		
28. Punjab		15	401.46	23	233.96		
29. Rajasthan		10	344.00	8	252.05	12	411.31
30. Sikkim		0	0	1	2.00		
31. Tamil Nadu		11	3147.04	7	1780.93		
32. Telangana		29	380.17	9	501.46		
33. Tripura		3	33.20	3	43.10		
34. Uttar Pradesh		60	1519.19	58	2017.42		
35. Uttarakhand		18	99.00	4	92.18		
36. West Bengal		10	1077.24	16	1004.00		
TOTAL		432	13287.92	447	12614.51	163	4202.84

#### **Effective water management**

1944. SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) since right to clean drinking water is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution, whether Government has framed any new policy or action plan for effective water management in view of the fact that during the next 15 years, India is expected to be left with only half the water it needs and how Government proposes to deal with the huge shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when will Government be able to frame such policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Mandate of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS) is for providing safe drinking water supply to the rural population through State Governments. Effective water management is being done mainly by Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) and MDWS is one of beneficiary of effective water management. There is a National Water Policy (2012) framed by Mo WR, RD & GR which addresses this issue as well. The activities of water conservation and rejuvenation of water bodies & aquifers are being done by various departments of State Governments under the guidance of various Ministries through programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) etc. In addition to this, under NRDWP (a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run by MDWS), there is a provision of sustainability component for taking up recharge structures for sustaining of the water sources and for this 10% of the programme fund is provided.

**Chemical contamination of water in Vijayawada**

1945. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a recent study conducted by the Central Ground Water Board revealed that the groundwater in Vijayawada and surrounding areas is highly polluted and contains chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for safety of locals using the groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, the Central Ground Water Board, Southern Region, Hyderabad, has conducted a base line study on "Impact of Urbanization on Groundwater Quality in Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration, the New Capital Region of Andhra Pradesh", during the month of May, 2016.

(b) The study group has collected 102 water samples from the ground water sources in Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration, and assessed the quality of the water, its variations *vis-a-vis* urbanization and hydro-chemical characteristics. In base line study, the ground water is found to be fresh to brackish, hard to very hard, often enriched

with nitrate, phosphate and faecal coli forms indicating anthropogenic influence on groundwater on account of urbanization. The base line study informs that sanitary infrastructure in Vijayawada urban agglomeration, is inadequate in the swiftly developing area. The unlined sewage system and common method of untreated sewage disposal with improper maintenance of platforms around the wells are the causes of pollution.

(c) As the study area covers Vijayawada urban agglomeration (VUA), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has no role in taking steps. The Government of Andhra Pradesh informed that awareness camps and IEC activities are being taken up in the urban and near rural habitations, to educate the civilians on safe disposal of the domestic waste.

#### **Real time monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission**

1946. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allocated, spent and assets created during the last two years for nationwide real time monitoring system including Online Citizen Monitoring system for Swachh Bharat Mission as announced fourteen months ago;

(b) the State-wise details of complaints received and the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor and expected period for initiating the same; and

(c) the details of State-wise plan, if prepared, for utilizing World Bank loan provided for SBM and if not, expected period of finalizing the plan and its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Online Monitoring System under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been developed at central level. At State/District level, only data entry are being done. Fund spent at central level during last 2 years and current year is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Fund spent (₹ in lakh)
1.	2014-15	17.17
2.	2015-16	11.13
3.	2016-17 (Upto 17.3.2017)	8.96

(b) The Government of India implements Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)[SBM-G], a centrally sponsored scheme to facilitate States in accelerating rural sanitation

coverage. Sanitation is a State subject and the implementation of the programme lies with the States. The role of Government of India is to provide technical and financial support. Complaints if any, received from various quarters, are immediately forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective action.

In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), as on 14th March, 2017, 10.17 lakhs complaints were received on the Swachhata App, out of which 9.6 lakh complaints had been resolved.

(c) The project of World Bank Support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been approved by the Government on 23.3.2016 with project cost of ₹ 9000 crore. The Project basically provides for incentivising States on the basis of their performance in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The performance of the States will be gauged through an independent survey based measurement of certain performance indicators, called the Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs). The modalities for conduct of this independent survey is under process, and therefore, no funds have been released to the States yet.

#### **Maintenance and operation of toilets under SBM**

†1947. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the open defecation free villages declared by Government, State/ Union Territory-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to dispose of the human faeces collected in the toilets constructed in these open defecation free declared villages, if so, the number of such villages where it has been done; and

(c) whether Government has received any complaint regarding shortage of water and lack of maintenance of the toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Details of State/UT - wise, number of villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16.3.2017 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), measures are taken to prevent open

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

defecation and to provide safe disposal of human excreta. This can be done through on-site toilet technologies such as twin-leach pit that do not require disposal of human faeces and are much cheaper and equally effective. Under this technology human faeces become manure in 1-2 years. The choice of technology lies with the end-user, as long as it ensures safe disposal of human excreta. The States/UTs have the flexibility to adopt the technology which is suitable keeping in view the local conditions.

(c) Complaints if any, received from various quarters, are immediately forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective action as the sanitation being state subject and actual implementation takes place at the state level.

***Statement***

*Details of State/UT-wise, number of villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16.3.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	ODF declared villages
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3805
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1372
4.	Assam	538
5.	Bihar	1341
6.	Chhattisgarh	11462
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	14627
10.	Haryana	6469
11.	Himachal Pradesh	16144
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	116
13.	Jharkhand	2343
14.	Karnataka	7014
15.	Kerala	2035
16.	Madhya Pradesh	15511
17.	Maharashtra	19632
18.	Manipur	167



Sl. No.	State/UT Name	ODF declared villages
19.	Meghalaya	3526
20.	Mizoram	215
21.	Nagaland	303
22.	Odisha	2935
23.	Puducherry	0
24.	Punjab	3707
25.	Rajasthan	18509
26.	Sikkim	446
27.	Tamil Nadu	3089
28.	Telangana	1880
29.	Tripura	5
30.	Uttar Pradesh	5020
31.	Uttarakhand	12530
32.	West Bengal	19501
TOTAL		174242

#### Measurement of emissions

1948. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied that the emission intensity is the best indicator to measure reduced emissions;

(b) whether absolute emission reduction would be better indicator of reduced emission;

(c) what is the method of calculating emission intensity; and

(d) the expected deadline for the full implementation of the eight missions launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to reduce emission intensity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Emission Intensity

is calculated by dividing 'Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions' by 'Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP)' of a country. India has committed to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Goal of reducing Emissions intensity of GDP allows a country to reduce its emissions even while its GDP grows. The NDC was framed by adopting an inclusive process of consultations with key Ministries, State Governments, civil society organisations, think-tanks, and technical and academic institutions. Each country has chosen its own metric for climate action. Many other developing countries also use Emission Intensity of GDP for the purpose.

(d) Each Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is independently anchored by respective Ministries in-charge of implementing the Mission. Following the Paris Agreement, the Missions continue to contribute to the declared goal of reduction of emissions intensity of GDP as also other sustainable development goals outlined in the NDC.

#### **Changing of routes of migratory birds**

1949. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, due to deteriorating air quality of the country and the rising pollution, several migratory birds have changed their routes away from the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to address this concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Changes in migratory pattern of birds cannot be ruled out due to both natural and human induced factors. However, no specific study has been conducted by this Ministry to assess the impact of rising pollution on migratory pattern of birds. The important steps taken to protect migratory birds include:—

- (i) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors ambient air quality across the country in association with State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).
- (ii) Cleaner/alternate fuels like CNG, LPG, etc., have been introduced.

- (iii) Comprehensive amendments made to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules.
- (iv) Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds, have been notified as Protected Areas under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Wetlands being habitats to birds, including migratory birds, are also conserved to accord protection.

#### **Conservation of fresh water lakes**

1950. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fresh water lakes that have disappeared / dried up during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government has introduced or proposes to introduce any scheme or legislation for the cleaning, conservation and protection of fresh water lakes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) A few lakes in the country have reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, various developmental activities and other anthropogenic pressures.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) is already in place for holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands (including fresh water lakes and wetlands) in the country for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, besides improvement in biodiversity and ecosystems through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach and a common regulatory framework. This Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 63 lakes in 14 States under the scheme at a total cost of ₹ 1096.09 crore and Central share of ₹ 687.56 crore has been released so far to the concerned State Governments for various conservation activities. In addition, an amount of ₹151.94 crore has been released so far to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various conservation activities in 82 identified wetlands under the scheme. The Central Government has also notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate various activities within the notified lakes & wetlands.

**Data on deaths due to pollution**

1951. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains any data on deaths due to various kinds of pollution;

(b) whether it is a fact that, as per the recently released new global report, India is the worst affected country and more than ten lakh deaths in 2015 alone were attributed to pollution;

(c) if so, the details of pollution-related deaths in the country during the last five years and current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) what is the Ministry's view on the global report and the details of remedial measures taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No data on deaths irrespective of causes is maintained by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, the Central Pollution Control Board collects data on pollution from specified sources including industries on various parameters with a view to regularly monitor the pollution levels and take regulatory and corrective measures.

(b) to (d) Government is aware of the report - 'State of Global Air 2017' published by the Health Effects Institute (HEI) regarding the impact of air pollution on human health. The report is based on models, simulations and extrapolations. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive data available to establish direct correlation between diseases and air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are generally synergistic manifestation of the individual's food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc.

Steps taken by the Government for improving the quality of air, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/ statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of

burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro in select cities, e-rickshaws, Pollution Under Control Certificate system for in use vehicles; regular co-ordination meetings at senior official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) emission monitoring devices by major industries; and notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in NCR, etc.

#### **Coastal Zone Management Plan for Goa**

1952. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new Coastal Zone Management Plan is being drafted for Goa;
- (b) whether Environment Protection Act has provided any guidelines for the State for this purpose;
- (c) whether the State Government has suggested any changes in the existing plan; and
- (d) whether fishing community and the residents of coastal areas are likely to get any relief under the new plan, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Coastal Zone Management Plan as per CRZ Notification, 2011 has to be formulated by all the coastal States and Union Territories including Goa. The Government of Goa has initiated steps for preparation of the Plan. The CRZ Notification, 2011 also includes guidelines for preparation of coastal zone management plans.

(c) and (d) The Coastal Zone Management Plan as per CRZ Notification, 2011 has not been submitted by Government of Goa. A comparison with existing Plan or any relief for fishing community / residents of coastal areas can be made only after submission of the Coastal Zone Management Plan as per CRZ Notification, 2011.

#### **Projects of Uttar Pradesh pending environmental clearance**

1953. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects pending with Central Government for environmental clearance from Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number and details of the projects granted environmental clearance during the last two years along with the number of projects rejected with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) At present, 26 project proposals for environmental clearance have been received from Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The number of projects granted environmental clearance during the last two years are 430 (2014-2015) and 672 (2015-2016). There are no rejected projects during the said period.

#### **Inclusion of Benzene in air quality index**

1954. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to include Benzene, which is a known carcinogen causing Leukemia, in the air quality index;

(b) whether Benzene levels are being monitored in the air of metro cities, especially Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any studies into the causes of Benzene emission, 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) Benzene has been included in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS); however, there is no proposal to include it in National air quality index.

(b) Benzene levels are being monitored in a number of cities across the country including Delhi. The details for cities other than Delhi are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The data indicates that the annual average concentrations of Benzene are generally below the National, Ambient Air Quality Standard of  $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in the country, except in a few cities. In respect of Delhi, details of data collected from CPCB at DMS, Shadipur and NSIT, Dwarka are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Gasoline contains benzene and is, therefore, primarily emitted from fuel stations, vehicles and some industries.

**Statement-I**

*Details of CAAQM stations across India measuring Benzene and its annual concentration - 2012 (in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )*

Sl. No.	States	Cities	Stations	Benzene Annual Concentration in ( $\pm\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	GVMC Ram Nagar	6.34
		Tirupati	Tirumala	1.18
2.	Bihar	Patna	IGSC Planetarium Complex	0.82
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur Collectorate	0.36
		Gaya	Collectorate Gaya	0.89
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Maninagar	10.22
4.	Haryana	Faridabad	Sector16A Faridabad	3.28
5.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	BWSSB Kadabesanahalli	2.48
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Bandra	1.47
		Nagpur	Opp. GPO Civil Lines, Nagpur	10.92
		Pune Chandrapur	Karve Road Pune	0.22
			MIDC Khutala	0.95
7.	Rajasthan	Jaipur		
		Jodhpur	Collectorate Jodhpur	2.23
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Alandur Bus Depot	1.34
9.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Sanathnagar	0.77
			Zoo Park, Bahadurpura West	1.19
			IDA, Pashamylaram	0.17
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Kanpur	Nehru Nagar	2.93
		Lucknow	Lalbagh, West Lucknow	2
		Varanasi	Ardhali Bazar	1.30

*Note:* Data not adjusted for consistency.

**Statement-II**

*Details of the annual average concentration of Benzene at two locations monitored in Delhi for last four years*

Benzene Concentration ( $\pm$ g/m<sup>3</sup>) in Delhi

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
DMS, Shadipur	9	4.5	2.7	3.9
NSIT, Dwarka	8.4	4.4	2.7	3.3

*Note:* The Data has been adjusted for consistency.

**Wild Animals Venturing into Human Habitats**

1955. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of wild animals venturing into human habitats reported during the last three years;

(b) whether there have been any loss of human or animal life in such cases, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to identify the reasons therefor, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The management and protection of wild animals in the State/ Union Territory is carried out by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. Details of wild animals venturing into human habitats reported during the last three years are not collated in the Ministry.

(b) As per the information available in the Ministry, details of the number of human deaths caused by elephant and tiger and death of animals (tiger and elephant) during last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) No specific study has been conducted across the country regarding the reasons of venturing of wild animals into human habitats. However, Based on the expert opinion and reports received from various agencies, following reasons can be attributed to the loss of human life and domestic livestock due to wild animals:—



- (i) Habitat fragmentation, degradation and loss due to increase of human population and encroachment into wilderness resulting in scarcity of area for space and food for wildlife.
- (ii) Some species like rhesus macaques and nilgai have actually benefited from human modification of natural habitats (open garbage dumps and increase in agriculture) and thereby increase in numbers to create conflict with human interests.
- (iii) Disruption and encroachment of traditional movement corridors due to developmental and habitat alteration.
- (iv) Change in traditional land use patterns.

**Statement-I**

*Details of number of human deaths caused by elephants and tigers*

(A) Details of loss of human lives by tiger attack during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	5	4	2
9.	Kerala	0	1	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	6	6
11.	Maharashtra	3	8	0
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	1	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	0	0	1

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
15.	Tamil Nadu	3	1	1
16.	Telangana	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8	0	1
18.	Uttarakhand	4	0	1
19.	West Bengal	9	14	18
TOTAL		36	34	31

(B) State-wise details of human casualty/ death during last three year as reported by Project Elephant Division

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	NR
Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	1
Assam	87	54	92
Chhattisgarh	23	32	NR
Jharkhand	56	53	66
Karnataka	33	38	26
Kerala	7	20	6*
Maharashtra	0	3	0
Meghalaya	10	3	9
Nagaland	0	1	1
Odisha	67	64	63
Tamil Nadu	52	31	47
Tripura	0	1	NR
Uttar Pradesh	Information not received		
Uttarakhand	Information not received		
West Bengal	69	89	108
TOTAL	413	392	419

**Statement-II***Details of tiger and elephant deaths in the country during the last three years*

(A) Details of tiger deaths in the country, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and current year, as reported by States

Sl. No.	States	2014			2015			2016		
		Under Scrutiny	Con- firmed poa- ching inclu- ding seizure	Nat- ural and Other cases	Under Scrutiny	Con- firmed poa- ching inclu- ding seizure	Nat- ural and Other cases	Under Scrutiny	Con- firmed poa- ching inclu- ding seizure	Nat- ural 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	

(B) Details of elephant deaths in the country, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years, as reported by States

State	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Poac- hing	Pois- oning	Electro- cution	Poac- hing	Pois- oning	Electro- cution	Poac- hing	Pois- oning	Elec- tro- cution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	2	NR	NR	NR
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	1	7	1	3	13	2	1	5
Chhattisgarh	Information not received from State			Information not received from the State			NR	NR	NR
Jharkhand	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	4	0	0	15	2	0	1
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	3	NR	NR	NR
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	3	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Odisha	10	1	6	4	1	4	2	0	14
Tamil Nadu	2	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	0	NR	NR	NR
Uttar Pradesh	Information not received from the State			Information not received from the State			NR	NR	NR
Uttarakhand	Information not received from State			Information not received from the State			NR	NR	NR
West Bengal	4	0	6	3	0	2	11	0	19
TOTAL	27	2	34	10	5	60	12	1	46

### Graded action plan to reduce urban air pollution

1956. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to introduce graded action plan to reduce urban air pollution in Indian cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the major strategies of Government to tackle increasing air pollution in Indian cities and urban areas?

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 for Delhi and NCR, which comprises measures such as prohibition on entry of trucks into Delhi; ban on construction activities, introduction of odd and even scheme for private vehicles, shutting of schools, closure of brick kilns, hot mix plants and stone crushers; shutting down of Badarpur power plant, ban on diesel generator sets, garbage burning in landfills and plying of visibly polluting vehicles etc. The nature, scope and rigor of measures to be taken is linked to levels of pollution viz. Severe + or Emergency, severe, Very poor, Moderate to poor and Moderate, after due consideration by authorities concerned. The actions are to be implemented in the entire NCR. Besides, action related to stubble burning is to be implemented by Government of Punjab.

- (c) Major strategies/steps to tackle increasing air pollution in Indian cities and urban areas include control and mitigation measures related to emissions from automobiles, industrial activities, notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;

formulation of environmental regulations / statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM etc; besides issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **Preservation of Biodiversity and resources**

†1957. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for preservation of biodiversity and resources in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various interventions and activities in forest areas have severely affected the biodiversity of plants and wildlife in different areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government is chalking out any scheme to regulate the interventions and other activities in the forest areas for the protection of flora and fauna of the country, if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Some important steps taken by the Government for preservation of biodiversity and resources *inter alia* include: survey, inventorization, taxonomic validation and threat assessment of floral and faunal resources; assessment of the forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area Network of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; undertaking of species oriented programmes, such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant; complemented

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with *ex-situ* conservation efforts. In addition, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has also been enacted with the aim to conserve biological resources of the country and regulation of access to these resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards in all States have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(b) and (c) The Government has put in place several measures towards ensuring that interventions and activities in forest areas do not adversely affect the biodiversity.

For ensuring protection of flora and fauna within protected areas, Management Plans are prepared by State Forest Departments which *inter alia* include a schedule of activities to be taken up over a period of ten years. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for diligence to be taken before approval of any activity is accorded by the State Government within a protected area.

In addition, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States and Union Territories under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as: Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat; Project Tiger, and Project Elephant for better protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitat; and Identification of Forest Management Scheme towards protection and management of forests. The Government supports conservation of some prioritised/threatened medicinal plants harboured in specially designated Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) that are primarily forested areas.

The National Afforestation & Eco-development Board of the Ministry promotes afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and ecodevelopment activities in the country, with special attention to degraded areas as well as ecologically fragile areas.

Notwithstanding these measures, various non-forestry activities undertaken in forest areas for mining, industries, hydel power development, irrigation dams, railways, roads and other essential developmental activities may lead to destruction of forests and biodiversity in the diverted forest areas. In order to compensate this loss of forest areas and biodiversity, compensatory afforestation on equivalent non forest land is done to compensate the loss of forest and biodiversity and such non forest lands are declared as Protected Forests/Reserve Forests under Indian Forest Act, 1927. In case of Central Government PSU projects, compensatory afforestation is done over twice the area of degraded forest area at the cost of user agency to improve and conserve the biodiversity in the degraded forest.

**Regularisation of forest diversion**

1958. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the user agency who are occupying forest land as per Sabik record, as on 26th October, 1980, have been allowed to file fresh forest diversion proposals to regularize such diversion within a time-limit of 30th September, 2016; and

(b) whether there is any proposal by the Central Government to extend the time limit for another one year to regularize all such forest areas which are now in use by the user agency as non-forest area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The initial time limit for obtaining approval under Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 for Sabik land was up to 10.03.16 which was extended up to 30.09.2016 with further extension up to 31.12.16. At present there is no proposal to extend the time limit by one year.

**Survival of Gangetic river dolphins**

1959. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether conservationist groups have expressed concern regarding the survival of Gangetic river dolphins on account of the National Waterways Project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment of the threat to the said species has been made and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measure to tackle the threat posed by the said project to the species having the Gangetic region as their habitat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Conservation Action Plan for the Gangetic Dolphin (2010-2020) has also identified threats to Gangetic dolphins and impact of river traffic, irrigation canals and depletion of prey-base on dolphin populations.

(c) and (d) The important strategies and action points for protection of dolphins



highlighted in the Dolphin Conservation Action Plan are:

- (i) Reduction of incidental mortality through rescue and release efforts.
- (ii) Habitat protection and restoration and reduction in environmental pollution.
- (iii) Minimizing daily fluctuations in water flow.
- (iv) Preservation of flood plains for ensuring adequate prey-base.
- (v) Community involvement in river dolphin conservation and management.

#### **Achievements of NAEB**

1960. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) how far the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) has been able to achieve the objectives for which it was set up about 25 years ago;
- (b) the details of special schemes executed in the past and those in progress by the Board; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any mid-term evaluation of the objectives set for the Board to further fine-tune them in view of changed situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) was set up in August 1992 for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is the major afforestation programme implemented by NAEB for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through participatory approach. An area of over 21 lakh hectares has been sanctioned for plantation with an expenditure of about ₹3686 crore under the programme since 2000-2001. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2015, there is a net increase of 3775 sq. km. in the forest cover as compared to the previous assessment of 2013. The increase in forest cover can be attributed to afforestation, conservation measures, management interventions etc. in the forest area.

(b) The schemes like Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project Scheme (IAEPS), Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme (AOFFPS), Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants Scheme (NTFPS), Association of ST and rural poor in regeneration of degraded forests on

usufruct sharing basis scheme (ASTRPS) were the few schemes implemented in the past by NAEB. The NAP is the ongoing scheme which is being implemented by merging of the above schemes since 2000-01.

(c) The schemes implemented by NAEB have been reviewed time to time to fine-tune the objectives of NAEB. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) has been reviewed. It is being implemented since 2010-11 under the revised guidelines which *inter alia* addresses the concern of forest cover by the use of Quality Planting Material (QPM). The programme is monitored by Remote Sensing & Geographic Information Systems (GIS) using geo-coordinates of NAP plantations and also their periodic independent evaluation.

#### **Damage to marine life due to oil spill**

1961. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that recent Chennai Oil Spill caused great damage to marine life;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the amount of damage to marine life; and

(c) the steps taken to improve marine life, especially in Bay of Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the likely threat to marine life resulting from Chennai oil spill. As per field investigations on impact of oil spill on marine life carried out by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Total Petroleum Hydro Carbon (TPH) in sea water increased due to the oil spill. The rocky shore and flora and fauna close to the spillage area were directly affected. Mollusc species such as mussels and Rock Oyster were found to be clogged with oil. Crabs, star gazer fishes and Olive Ridley Turtles were also affected. Death of star gazer fishes and Olive Ridley Turtles and loss of bivalve species; mostly green mussel and Rock Oyster has also been reported.

(c) The steps taken to improve marine life in the Bay of Bengal and along the entire coast of the country include the implementation of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and setting norms for discharge of effluents into marine environment. In so far as removal

of Chennai oil spill is concerned, the clean up operations have led to recovery of marine life. The crab species found in burrows have reappeared on beaches.

**Environmental assessment of building and real estate projects**

1962. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that buildings and real estate projects between 20,000 and 300,000 sq. metres will no longer need to be assessed for environmental impact by the Centre;

(b) whether it is also a fact that from now on, States can integrate the clearance process of such projects into their building by laws to streamline environmental clearance for a significant chunk of building project; and

(c) whether a new category of consultants called qualified building environment auditors empanelled by the Ministry would assess and certify building projects 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) The building and real estate sector has been brought under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification since 2004. Since then till 09.12.2016, all building and real estate projects were category "B" projects, and were appraised for grant of environmental clearance by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert, Appraisal Committee (SEAC).

The Ministry has issued notification S.O. No. 3999(E) dated 09.12.2016 for integrating standard monitorable environmental conditions with the building permissions for buildings. After this notification, the buildings of the size of 5000 sq. mtrs to 1,50,000 sq. mtrs will be appraised by the Local Authority while the projects with built up areas from 1,50,000 to 3,00,000 sq. mtr. will be appraised by the SEIAA/SEAC for environmental clearance. The projects with built up area above 3,00,000 sq. mtr. will be appraised at the central level for grant of environmental clearance.

(c) The notification dated 9.12.2016 provides for empanelment of Qualified Building Environment Auditors (QBEAs) to assess and certify the building projects, as per the requirements of the said notification.

**Registration of shops selling pets**

1963. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shops selling pets will have to compulsorily register with State Animal Welfare Board organisations and ensure that animals are kept in comfortable surroundings as per a set of draft rules framed by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there were no rules as far as selling of pets, birds and other domestic animals is concerned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to regulate the sale of pets, birds and other domestic animals; 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) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2016 containing, *inter-alia*, provisions for regulation and registration of shops selling pets has been notified in the Gazette of India inviting public comments. These rules cover registration of shops selling pets only.

**Disposal to toxic garbage of Union Carbide Corporation**

1964. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken in-principle decision to dispose of 332 tonnes of toxic garbage of Union Carbide Corporation in Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether a study has been made of such toxicity on human life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has decided to take the necessary remediation measures including the safe disposal of identified quantity of hazardous waste of the erstwhile Union Carbide India Ltd. (UCIL), Bhopal.

(b) Trial incineration of 10 tonnes of actual UCIL waste was carried out at common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF), Pithampur (Indore) from 13.08.2015 to 18.08.2015 under the supervision of the Central Pollution Control

Board, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board and the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. CPCB has reported that all the monitored parameters' of the incinerated waste complied with the prescribed parameters of common hazardous waste incinerator as prescribed *vide* notification no GSR 481 (E), dated 26.06.2008, under schedule-I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Ambient air quality around incinerator was found "to be within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for monitored parameters namely, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, arsenic, lead and benzene.

#### **HEI report on state of global air**

1965. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of a report released by a world organisation namely the Health Effects Institute (HEI) regarding state of global air;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government would take action on a war-footing regarding improving the quality of air; 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) Government is aware of the report titled 'State of Global Air 2017' published by the Health Effects Institute (HEI) regarding the impact of air pollution on human health. The report is based on models, simulations and extrapolations. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation between diseases and air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are generally synergistic manifestation of the individual's food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government for improving the quality of air, inter alia, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/ statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management

Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro in select cities, e-rickshaws, Pollution Under Control Certificate system for in use vehicles; regular co-ordination meetings at senior official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) emission monitoring devices by major industries; and notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in NCR, etc.

#### **Status report of Paris Agreement**

†1966. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status report of those agreements signed under Paris Climate Agreement and to be implemented in the country;

(b) the steps being taken by Government regarding the proposed provision in the agreement that most of the buildings would be constructed using Smart and net zero technique; and

(c) the preparedness of Government to propagate this agreement at a large scale and create awareness in the country so that common man can understand this agreement and public can be made aware of the changing climate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Paris Agreement is under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and pertains to the post-2020 period. There are no further agreements to be signed under the Paris Agreement. Parties under the UNFCCC have initiated negotiations to finalize the rules, guidelines and modalities for different provisions under the Paris Agreement. Provisions in the agreement are not sector-specific and countries can choose their own nationally determined contributions (NDCs) based on internal priorities.

(c) Steps for enhancing preparedness of various stakeholders to implement the Agreement have been taken as part of measures to create awareness amongst the state governments and other stakeholders. Workshops and training programs are organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and other concerned ministries on climate change issues, including on international negotiations and developments like the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Productivity of Indian forest**

1967. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether productivity of Indian forests is very low;
- (b) whether growing awareness about environmental degradation has forced us to look at forest wealth as a protective agent for environment rather than a commercial commodity;
- (c) whether there is any policy to grow commercial forests and maintain the balance between commercial and environmental outlook towards forests; and
- (d) if so, the statistics of growth in commercial forestry, year-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per available information productivity of Indian forests is low compared to other developed countries. As per the FAO's India Forestry Outlook Study Report 2009, the mean annual increment of India's forests is assessed to be 0.5 cubic meter per hectare per year as against the world average of about 2 cubic meter per hectare per year.

(b) The objectives of National Forest Policy 1988 *inter-alia* provide for maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests of the country.

(c) and (d) The National Forest Policy 1988 does not provide for raising of commercial forests in natural forest areas. The said policy prescribes that the forest-based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirements, preferably by establishment of a direct relationship between the factory and the individuals who can grow the raw material by supporting the individual with inputs including credit, constant technical advice and finally harvesting and transport services. Farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers would be encouraged to grow, on marginal/ degraded lands available with them, wood species required for industries.

**Diversion of forests in Nagpur**

1968. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has requested for the diversion of 564.00 hectares of forest land under section 2 (ii) and 2 (iii) of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for development of proposed International Standard Zoo Safari and Wildlife Rescue Centre at Gorewada, Nagpur; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and by when it would be cleared/sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal is being processed in this Ministry as per the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

#### **Widespread drought in forests**

1969. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the widespread drought in forests, especially in Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the details and measures Government is planning to take to tackle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No such report regarding widespread drought in forests, especially in Western Ghats has been received. Therefore, no specific measures are planned.

#### **CEA recommendations on setting up of new thermal power plants**

†1970. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the report submitted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) containing recommendations for not setting up any new thermal power plant till the year 2022;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that despite this report, the Ministry has recommended setting up of new thermal power plants of about 17,000 megawatt; and

(c) if so, whether it is not a deviation from Government's commitment of achieving the targets of climate change?

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†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) to (c) Draft National Electricity Plan has been prepared by CEA and published on 07/12/2016 on MoP and CEA's website for stakeholders' comments. As per the Draft National Electricity Plan, it is mentioned that considering the peak demand, capacity addition during 12th Plan and retirement of coal based capacity during 2017-22, no coal based capacity addition is required during the years 2017-22. This electricity plan is in draft stage.

As per Electricity Act, 2003, generation is a delicensed activity. Therefore, any corporate body or individual can invest in power generation except hydro above certain investment limit, without seeking permission from the Government. Besides, setting up of any thermal power plant is not a deviation from the government's commitment of achieving target of climate change as long as the goal of reducing the emissions intensity of GDP is met.

#### **Regulation of diesel vehicles**

1971. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any yardstick based on National Air Quality Index has been set to ban or regulate diesel vehicles in cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the list of cities which are supposed to ban or regulate diesel vehicles based on such yardsticks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Government has not set a yardstick to ban or regulate diesel vehicles based on National Air Quality Index.

#### **Development of next generation sustainable refrigerants**

1972. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) in the light of the Kigali agreement, whether India has plans to develop next generation sustainable refrigerants; and
- (b) if so, the details of those plans and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change announced a collaborative R&D programme for development of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) on 16th September 2016, the 22nd International Ozone Day. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for phase down of HFCs adopted by the 28th Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in Kigali, Rwanda in October, 2016 has underscored the necessity of transition to such low GWP alternatives. The aim of the collaborative research programme is to develop cost effective alternate technologies to HFCs using low GWP non Ozone Depleting Substances, indigenously, which *inter alia* includes development of next generation sustainable refrigerants.

#### **NGT ban on burning of waste**

1973. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has imposed a ban on burning of waste and whether its violation would be penalised with a fine; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The National Green Tribunal has issued directions in W.P. No. 199/2014 in the matter of Almitra H. Patel & Others *versus* Union of India & Others on 22nd December, 2016 and 2nd January, 2017 imposing complete prohibition on open burning of waste on lands, including at landfill sites. For each such incident or default, violators including the project proponent, concessionaire, Urban Local Body (ULB) or any person or body responsible for such burning, is liable to pay environmental compensation of ₹ five thousand in case of simple burning, and rupees twenty five thousand in case of bulk waste burning. Environmental compensation is recoverable as arrears of land revenue by the competent authority in accordance with law.

#### **Revival of Kolar gold mines**

1974. Dr. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to revive the Kolar gold mines; and

(b) if so, the plans thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has initiated exploration of the left over mined area and tailing dumps of Kolar Gold mines for assessment of remaining resources. The revival of Kolar Gold Mines will depend on techno-economic feasibility.

### **Complaints of illegal mining**

1975. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received about illegal mining in Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) the details of action taken on these complaints, year-wise;

(c) the areas wherefrom these cases have been reported; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been constituted on these complaints?

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

(a) to (d) Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), empowers State Governments to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals for the purposes connected therewith. As such, details relating to illegal mining are not maintained centrally as prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), details of instances of illegal mining reported by the State of Odisha and Jharkhand for the last three years along with the details of action taken against the offenders/criminals and fine realised are given in Statement (*See below*). Details in this regard for the State of Bihar are not available as the same have not been reported by the State Government.

**Statement**

*Details of instances of illegal mining reported by the State of Odisha and Jharkhand for the last three years along with the action taken against the offenders/criminals and fine realized*

Mineral	State	No. of Cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakhs ton)	Value of mineral/Ore (₹ lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (No.)	Fine Realised (₹ lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) For the year 2013-14							
Major Minerals	Odisha	75	2.7780	31.75	0	4	54.4
	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jharkhand	161	0.1370	228.240	129	1	1.04
Minor Minerals	Odisha	1	0.000	0.000	0	0	1.12
	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jharkhand	740	0.895	196.100	415	3	61.99
(B) For the year 2014-15							
Major Minerals	Odisha	104	3.117	1327.36	0	0	830.71
	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jharkhand	220	0.096	37.100	186	3	3.96
Minor Minerals	Odisha	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jharkhand	942	0.950	126.640	584	88	50.06
(C) For the year 2015-16							
Major Minerals	Odisha	44	2.009	88.17	0	0	43.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minerals	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jharkhand	167	0.010	34.260	79	131	5.00
Minor	Odisha	18	0.105	113.51	0	0	82.62
Minerals	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jharkhand	1478	0.471	85.540	517	98	108.07

(-) details with respect to major minerals and minor minerals not reported by State Government.

### Mining of blue sapphire in Jammu

1976. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state whether Government plans to explore the mining of World Class blue sapphire in Pader region of Kishtwar district of Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments grant the mineral concessions such as non-exclusive reconnaissance permits, prospecting licence-cum-mining lease and mining Lease. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that they have planned to explore the mining of blue sapphire in Pader region of Kishtwar district of Jammu.

### Ratification of International Solar Alliance's framework agreement

1977. SHRI T. RATHNAVEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given its *ex-post facto* approval to the proposal of the Ministry for the ratification of the International Solar Alliances framework agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the benefits the country would gain from such framework in the field of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 28 December 2016, ratified signing of the Framework Agreement signed by India to join the ISA (International Solar Alliance).

(c) ISA has broad goals of bringing clean, affordable, and renewable energy within the reach of all and undertake innovative and concerted efforts for reducing the cost of finance and cost of technology for immediate deployment of competitive solar generation in the member countries of the ISA, including India.

**Power generation from clean sources**

1978. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to a report, Tata Power aims to produce 25 per cent of its total power generation from clean sources by 2017 and would invest around ₹ 5,000 crore in wind energy;

(b) whether Government is also aiming to generate power from renewable energy sources on the pattern of Tata Power; and

(c) if so, the details of such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No authoritative reports about investment plans of this company are available with the Government.

(b) and (c) Government has set an ambitious target of reaching 175 GW of renewable power installed capacity in the country by 2022, of which 100 GW to come from solar and 60 GW from wind.

Further, as per Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Government of India aims to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.

**Funds from NCEF**

1979. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry receives transfer of funds from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF);

(b) if so, the details of funds received from NCEF from 2014 onward including funds for this year's budget;

(c) whether the Ministry received grants from Government over and above the NCEF funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the above period;

(e) the details of utilization of those funds, and

(f) whether the Ministry has received a gross allocation of ₹ 10,814 crore in budget 2017-18 and if so, how much of this is from sources other than NCEF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. From the financial year 2014-15 upto the current financial year, *i.e.*, 2016-17, Rs 10239.18 crore was allocated from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. In addition to NCEF support, during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 ₹ 787.53 crore were received as Gross Budgetary support.

For the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16, the allocation was utilized in full. During the year 2016-17, ₹ 4272.00 crore was provided from NCEF to MNRE. Of this an expenditure of ₹ 3282.30 crore has been incurred till 15 March 2017.

(f) No Sir. For the year 2017-18, a budget allocation of ₹ 5,341.70 crore has been made for MNRE which will be sourced from NCEF.

#### **Electrification of backward and remote areas of the country**

1980. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government for electrification of villages situated in backward and remote areas of the country, State-wise, through new and renewable energy sources;

(b) the details of the fund released for this purpose by Central Government, State-wise; and

(c) the number of proposals received by State Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) During the financial year 2014-15, Government of India approved Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) with a total investment of ₹ 43033 crore. Under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) component of DDUGJY, access to electricity is provided to un-electrified villages/habitations including backward and remote areas, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective by using renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, Mini hydro, solar etc.

(b) Details of State-wise subsidy released under DDG are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State-wise details of projects received and sanctioned by the Government of India under DDG, are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State-wise subsidy released under DDG*

(As on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Subsidy (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2168.55
2.	Assam	8169.66
3.	Chhattisgarh	10549.39
4.	Karnataka	529.74
5.	Kerala	124.39
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1057.28
7.	Rajasthan	2468.35
8.	Telangana	389.15
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1131.88
10.	Uttarakhand	275.49
	TOTAL	26863.88

***Statement-II***

*Details of State-wise number of projects received and sanctioned under DDG*

(As on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned project cost (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	427	8788.10
2.	Assam	521	29480.84



1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1176	15931.65
4.	Chhattisgarh	946	29696.96
5.	Jharkhand	382	19617.90
6.	Karnataka	39	2810.86
7.	Kerala	15	531.83
8.	Madhya Pradesh	147	8809.57
9.	Meghalaya	212	4444.40
10.	Odisha	276	9701.69
11.	Telangana	39	925.88
12.	Uttar Pradesh	25	3884.10
13.	Uttarakhand	15	836.76
TOTAL		4220	135460.54

#### Import of solar panels

1981. SHRI A. VIJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the import of solar panels by Government during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken any effort to produce solar panels in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Country-wise details of the import of solar panels in India during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government of India is supporting solar PV manufacturing in India by way of fiscal incentive such as concession on custom duty on import of components of solar modules, exemption on excise duty on manufacturing. Government has also been supporting solar manufacturing through a Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

**Statement**

*Details of country-wise import of Solar Panel (ITC-HS Code: 85414011) for the last 3 Financial Years (2013-14 to 2015-16) and the current Financial Year (upto December, 2016)*

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (April to December)	
	Quantity (in NOs)	Value (in US \$)	Quantity (in NOs)	Value (in US \$)	Quantity (in NOs)	Value (in US \$)	Quantity (in NOs)	Value (in US \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	56	11473	7	3080	119	29251	1427	152444
Austria			3	64	1	404	19	2333
Bangladesh PR	200	236						
Belgium					34	4664		
Cafri Rep							7	1073
Canada			82	17916	2	2198	81622	77287
China P RP	100435177	596753478	11356187	603343638	163024355	1960258996	181517270	1614790204
Czech Republic	66735	81790						
Denmark	1	559					17	1257

Finland					289	29	171	16
France	470863	610916	391984	1505571	180054	171571	129305	169119
Germany	2849008	10514932	918401	1184236	1036926	3348972	1018362	1683387
Greece					1540	143283		
Hong Kong	2578302	2746576	2502246	3101921	1775777	8898921	2106652	7428657
Hungary					4000	147		
Indonesia					5000	9651		
Israel	54	419	10	2430	2	27	1	159
Italy	58277	3408496	586140	31177767	8992	1252690	141412	347457
Japan	217457	491709	92708	8019143	967548	87329893	52372	1607366
Korea DP RP			1633000	2900131	17500	25897		
Korea RP	6601879	11487251	4062876	7284977	1431803	1673233	1390892	1348578
Lithuania			91900	94589	104084	85567		
Luxembourg							6	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malaysia	6746896	21054003	11103574	83250063	8088116	189274262	6162914	133915333
Mexico			44	8964	332	55265		
Netherlands	1120	75541			279	27		
Norway	1672	16455					20	24424
Philippines	325146	515835	149902	676361	308	127006		
Poland							9	2349
Portugal	121390	200491			1	18388		
Singapore	8308110	20174402	2924943	21704500	5029660	19982579	2667737	24794361
Spain	121050	180729	27685	4054093				
Sweden	2	7155			12	1311	120	48029
Switzerland	23104	91823			4	775		
Taiwan	22806969	34969866	21297666	36116080	33084470	44737646	40018629	41644096
Thailand							886604	842691
Turkey	59	10993	166956	370166	442656	602549		

U Arab Emts	1453357	3362494	548298	4363931	170159	2846651	324189	2875120
U K	5196	7468	15	8064	13	1688	887	1202
USA	934093	4371098	691029	10299483	814499	23161020	886033	8603431
Unspecified	2	694	226802	399171	140003	247596		
Vietnam Soc Rep			600302	1063752	161500	263619	1332062	1816748
GRAND TOTAL	154146175	711146882	161578444	820950091	216490038	2344555776	238718739	1842177199

*Note:* Figures pertaining to current Financial Year (2016-17) is Provisional

*Source:* Data from DGCIIS, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

**Reduction in wind power tariff**

1982. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the wind power tariff has reduced considerably upon auction of wind power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the benefits of tariff drop have reached the consumers; 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) to (d) In the first auction of wind power projects, the price discovered is ₹ 3.46 per unit, which is lower than the Feed-in-Tariffs determined for wind power by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission/State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) in the country.

This should facilitate fixing of more favourable consumer tariffs by SERCs.

**Identification of cities in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh under solar cities programme**

1983. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY:  
SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Development of Solar Cities Programme;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Mysore and Hubli-Dharwad in Karnataka and Vijayawada, Kakinada and Narsapur Town in Andhra Pradesh have been identified under the programme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) to what extent a solar city helps in reducing consumption of energy from fossil fuels; and
- (e) the amount sanctioned, released and spent on the above cities since their declaration as solar cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Development of Solar Cities programme aims at

minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy in five years, through a combination of enhancing supply from renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures in the solar city.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The sanctions have been accorded for preparation of Master Plan, creation of solar city cell, promotional activities and oversight of implementation in these cities. In addition, funds have been provided to Mysore and Vijayawada solar city for installation of Renewable Energy projects. The details of funds sanctioned and released, city-wise are given in Annexure.

(d) A solar city aims to reduce fossil fuel based energy consumption by 10% in the city.

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and released, city-wise are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of amount sanctioned and released to solar cities*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1.	Karnataka	Mysore	9.930	0.863	0.055
		Hubli-Dharwad	0.430	0.020	0.020
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	2.960	1.654	1.654
		Kakinada	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Narsapur Town	0.500	0.000	0.000

#### **Solar power installations atop or besides canals**

1984. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether currently about 100 MW of solar power installations atop and besides canals are either approved or under construction in eight Indian States, with Gujarat leading the pack;

(b) whether Gujarat alone has a canal network of 80,000 km and whether using even 30 per cent of this network for canal/ atop solar projects, 18,000 MW power could

be generated in Gujarat alone; and

(c) whether a solar power installation atop canals might allow India to double its renewable energy capacity, while saving land for a country three times as densely populated as China?

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

(b) Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited, which is a wholly owned company of Government of Gujarat, is having wide Canal network of approximately 75000 Km length of canals out of which approximate 3000 Km Canal are having a Canal width of between 15 m to 35 m which can be considered more suitable for installation of Canal Top Solar which can be utilized for installation of approximately 2000 MW capacity.

(c) The Canal-Top Solar power plants would certainly help in increasing renewable energy capacity addition and at the same time saving land for the country. However, the entire stretch of canals may not be able to be used due to several factors like geographical constraints, solar irradiation constraints, logistic constraints, security concerns, higher cost of solar power generated from canal-based solar projects, etc.

#### **Training programme for Suryamitra**

1985. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only students from ITI/ Diploma institutions can participate in training programmes for Suryamitra;

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

(c) the total number of students who have received Suryamitra training so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to train students on a large scale under the programme, keeping in view the huge demand for such skilled persons across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Students who have passed 10th class and have ITI certificate in selected trades are eligible for Suryamitra Training.

(b) The Suryamitra Training Programme is a short term training programme designed primarily for the skill development of unemployed youth such that after training they



could be engaged in installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance and repair of solar power projects. The training, which includes both theory and practical classes, is mostly technical. Therefore, ITI/Diploma students are preferred.

(c) A total of 6653 students have received Suryamitra training as on 28.02.2017. The year-wise distribution of students trained is given below:—

Year	No. of students trained
2015-16	2580
2016-17	4073 (As on 28.02.2017)

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), as part of its Human Resource Development Programme, is supporting a Suryamitra Skill Development Programme, which aims at training 50000 persons as skilled technicians. The programme is being coordinated by National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram. A large training network of 200 training partners across the country with adequate training facilities has been set up for conducting trainings.

#### **Transmission from power surplus to deficit States**

1986. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Status of Green Energy Corridor and other new transmission lines so that renewable power can be transmitted where it is needed, as there are significant power surpluses in some States and power deficits in others; and

(b) the details of peak power deficit in Uttar Pradesh and peak power surplus electricity in Madhya Pradesh and the status of the capacity in percentage of power transmission between them during the need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Sir, in order to facilitate integration of renewable energy in the renewable rich States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) during the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17), various Intra State and Inter State transmission schemes under Green Energy Corridor have been planned. These schemes are presently under implementation and their details are given in Statement-I (for Intra-State Transmission Schemes) and Statement-II (for Inter-State Transmission Schemes) respectively (See below).

Further, to facilitate transfer of power from one region to another region of the country, Interregional transmission links are planned. Presently, capacity of Inter-Regional Transmission links is 63650 MW which is expected to increase to 1,18,050 MW by 2021-22. Details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) The details are given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

***Status of Intra State Schemes under Green Energy Corridor***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Estimated Cost (₹ crore)	NIT Status	Award Status	Target comm. Schedule
1.	Tamil Nadu (for tranche -1)	1593	Done for all 5 packages	Done for 4 packages	2018-19
2.	Rajasthan (for tranche -1)	1018	NIT published for 6 packages out of 11 packages.	Done for 6 packages	2018-19
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1289	NIT for 3 packages published.	Done for 1 package	2017-18
4.	Himachal Pradesh	910	Done for 11 packages	Done for 2 packages	2018-19
5.	Gujarat	1963	NIT for 19 packages done.	Done for 13 packages	2017-18
6.	Karnataka	906	Not availing KfW loan. NIT done for 4 packages. However two of them are to be refloated.	Done for 2 packages	2017-18
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2026 (revised)	NIT for all 6 packages issued.	Awards yet to be placed.	2019-20
8.	Maharashtra	250.12	Bid document for 1 package submitted to KfW.	Not yet started	-
9.	Rajasthan (for tranche-III)	2100	Proposal yet to be submitted by RRVPNL for funding.	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu (for tranche -III)	900	DPR not yet finalized	-	-
TOTAL		12955.12		4076.63	

**Statement-II***Status of Green Energy Corridor (Inter State Transmission Scheme)***KFW Tranche-I****Rajasthan (Northern region)**

- Ajmer (New) - Ajmer (RVPN) 400 Kv D/c (Quad) - Sept 17
- Chittorgarh (new) Chittorgarh (RVPN) 400kv D/c (Quad) Sept 17
- Establishment of 2x 1500 MVA, 765/400 kV S/s at Chittorgarh Sept 17
- Establishment of 2x 1500 MVA, 765/400 kV S/s at Ajmer (New) Sept 17

**Tamil Nadu (Southern region)**

- Tirunelveli Pooling Station - Tuticorin Pooling Station 400 kV 2xD/c (Quad) Dec 18
- Establishment of 2x500 MVA, 400/23 OkV S/s at Tirunelveli Pooling Station Dec 18

**KFW Tranche-II****Rajasthan (Northern Region)**

- Chittorgarh - Ajmer (New) 765kV D/c Dec 17

**Gujarat (Western Region)**

- Establishment of 765/400/220 kV (765/400 Kv-2x1500 MVA & 400/220kV- 2x500 MVA) sub-station at Banaskanta Apr 18
- Banaskanta - Chittorgarh 765 kV D/c Apr 18
- Banaskanta - Sankhari 400 kV D/c - 26 km Apr 18

**KFW Tranche-III****Gujarat (Western Region)**

- Establishment of 765/400/220 kV (765/400 Kv-2x1500 MVA & 400/220kV-2x500 MVA) sub-station at Bhuj Pool July 18
- Bhuj Pool - Banaskanta 765 Kv D/c July 18

**ADB-ISTS (Part-D)****Rajasthan (Narthern Region)**

- Ajmer (New) - Bikaner (New) 765 kV D/c May 19
- Bikaner (New) - Moga(PG) 765 kV D/c May 19
- LILO of one circuit of 400 kV Bhadla - Bikaner (RVPN) line at Bikaner (New) May 19
- Establishment of 2x1500 MVA, 765/400 kV S/s at Bikaner (New) May 19

***Statement-III****Details of inter-regional trans. links & capacity (MW)*

	Present (as on Jan 2017)	Expected by 2022
1	2	3
<b>East-North</b>		
Dehri-Sahupuri 220 kV S/c	130	130
Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur 400 kV D/c (with Series Cap+TCSC)	2000	2000
Patna - Balia 400kV D/c (Quad)	1600	1600
Biharshariff - Balia 400kV D/c(Quad)	1600	1600
Barh - Balia 400kV D/c (Quad)	1600	1600
Gaya - Balia 765kV S/c	2100	2100
Sasaram-Allahabad/Varanasi 400kV D/C line (Sasaram HVDC back to back has been bypassed)	1000	1000
Sasaram - Fatehpur 765kV2x S/c	4200	4200
Barh-II-Gorakhpur 400kV D/c (Quad) line	1600	1600
Gaya-Varanasi 765 kV S/c line	2100	2100
Biharsharif Varanasi 400kV D/c line (Quad)	1600	1600
SUB-TOTAL	19530	19530
<b>East-West</b>		
Budhipadar-Korba 220 kV 3 ckts.	390	390

1	2	3
Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/c with series comp.+TCSC	1400	1400
Ranchi -Sipat 400 kV D/c with series comp.	1200	1200
Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/c (2nd) with series comp.	1400	1400
Ranchi - Dharamjayagarh - WR Pooling Station 765kV S/c line	2100	2100
Ranchi - Dharamjayagarh 765 kV 2nd S/c	2100	2100
Jharsuguda-Dharamjayagarh 765 kV D/c line	4200	4200
Jharsuguda-Dharamjayagarh 765 kV 2nd D/c line		4200
Jharsuguda- Raipur 765 kV D/c line		4200
SUB-TOTAL	12790	21190
<b>West-North</b>		
Auriya-Malanpur 220 kV D/c	260	260
Kota - Ujjain 220 kV D/c	260	260
Vindhyachal HVDC back-to-back	500	500
Gwalior-Agra 765 kV 2 x S/c	4200	4200
Zerda-Kankroli 400 kV D/c	1000	1000
Champa Pool- Kurukshetra HVDC Bipole		3000
Gwalior-Jaipur 765 kV 2xS/c lines	4200	4200
RAPP-Sujalpur 400 kV D/c	1000	1000
Adani(Mundra) - Mahendranagar HVDC bipole	2500	2500
Upgradation of Champa Pool- Kurukshetra HVDC Bipole		3000
Jabalpur - Orai 765kV D/c line		4200
LILO of Satna - Gwalior 765 kV S/c line at Orai		4200
Banaskantha-Chittorgarh 765 kV D/c line		4200
Vindhyachal-Varanasi 765 kV D/c line		4200
SUB-TOTAL	13920	36720

1	2	3
<b>East- South</b>		
Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kVS/c -	130	130
Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back	1000	1000
Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole	2000	2000
Upgradation of Talcher-Kolar HVDC Bipole	500	500
Angul - Srikakulum		4200
SUB-TOTAL	3630	7830
<b>West-South</b>		
Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back	1000	1000
Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/c	260	260
Ponda - Nagajhan 220kV D/c	260	260
Raichur - Sholapur 765kV S/c line (PG)	2100	2100
Raichur - Sholapur 765kV S/c line (Pvt. Sector)	2100	2100
Narendra - Kolhapur 765kV D/c(ch at 400kV)	2200	2200
Wardha - Hyderabad 765kV D/c line		4200
Warora Pool - Warangal (New) 765kV D/c line		4200
Raigarh-Pugulur HVDC line		6000
LILO of Narendra-Narendra(New) 400kV (quad) line at Xeldam (Goa)		1600
SUB-TOTAL	7920	23920
<b>East-North East</b>		
Birpara-Salakati 220 kV D/c	260	260
Malda - Bongaigaon 400 kV D/c	1000	1000
Siliguri - Bongaigaon 400 kV D/c (Quad) line	1600	1600
SUB-TOTAL	2860	2860

1	2	3
<b>North East-North</b>		
Biswanath Chariali - Agra +/- 800 kV, 3000 MW HVDC Bi-pole\$	3000	3000
LILO of Biswanath Chariali - Agra +/- 800 kV, 3000 MW HVDC Bi-pole at new pooling station in Alipurduar and addition of second 3000 MW module		3000
SUB-TOTAL	3000	6000
TOTAL	63,650	118,050
TOTAL (CUMULATIVE)	63,650	118,050

**Statement-IV***Details of peak power deficit and surplus in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh*

As per CEA's inputs, details of Peak power supply position in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the period Apr 16-Feb 2017\* is as under:—

State	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Deficit (MW)	(%)
Uttar Pradesh	17,183	15,501	-1,682	-9.8

\*February Data is Provisional

State	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus (MW)	(%)
Madhya Pradesh	11,481	12,439	958	8.3

\* February Data is Provisional

At present, capacity of Inter-Regional Transmission links between Uttar Pradesh/ NR and Madhya Pradesh/WR is 13920 MW. The power flow on these inter-regional transmission links takes place depending upon the operating conditions of the grid.

**Solar power generated by Tamil Nadu**

1987. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu has been unable to use all the solar power it had generated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As reported by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, most of time, Tamil Nadu is utilising solar power to the maximum possible extent. However, due to inadequate solar generation forecasting tool, it is sometimes difficult to accommodate entire solar generation in view of grid stability and security.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had taken up the matter with the Government of Tamil Nadu for not curtailing the generation from solar plants. This apart and, MNRE had also taken up the issue with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to place the issue of backing down of solar projects before the Forum of Regulators (FoR).

#### **Financial position of Panchayats**

1988. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the States are not constituting State Finance Commissions regularly as mandated by Constitution under Article 243 to review the financial positions of the Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States where those Commissions are presently existing; and

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to see that all the States constitute such Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Panchayats being State subject, the State Governments are mandated to constitute State Finance Commissions (SFCs) at the expiration of every fifth year to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations for improvement of the financial position of the Panchayats as per provisions of Article 243-I of the Constitution of India. For various reasons prevalent in States, the number of SFCs constituted so far and the period of coverage of their recommendations is not uniform across States. Status of the SFCs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) SFCs are presently existing in 9 States namely, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana,



Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The Government of India through the various workshops, seminars, high level review meetings with States, studies etc. on the subject has strived to promote cross learning and sensitise States to constitute SFCs in time. Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed the link <http://www.panchayat.gov.in/state-finance-commissions> to provide single window access to the websites of SFCs and their reports hosted on them.

### Statement

#### Status of the Constitution of State Finance Commissions (SFCs)

Sl. No.	1st SFC	2nd SFC	3rd SFC	4th SFC	5th SFC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	Assam	Assam	Assam	Assam
4.	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh (W)	-	-
6.	Goa	Goa	Goa (W)	-	-
7.	Gujarat	Gujarat	Gujarat	-	-
8.	Haryana	Haryana	Haryana	Haryana	Haryana (W)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh (W)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Jharkhand (W)	-	-
12.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka (W)	-
13.	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	-
15.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	-
16.	Manipur	Manipur	Manipur	-	-
17.	Odisha	Odisha	Odisha	Odisha	-
18.	Punjab	Punjab	Punjab	Punjab	-

Sl. No.	1st SFC	2nd SFC	3rd SFC	4th SFC	5th SFC
19. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan (W)
20. Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim (W)
21. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
22. Tripura	Tripura	Tripura	Tripura	Tripura	-
23. Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh (W)
24. Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	-
25. West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal	-

(W) - SFCs currently functional.

*Note:* State Government of Telangana has not constituted any SFC so far.

#### **Basic facilities to panchayats and urban local bodies**

†1989. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current policies and action plans have not been effective and desirably not successful in providing basic facilities to all panchayats and urban local bodies of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan is being implemented by the Central Government for development of unified panchayat and urban local body in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether public-private-partnership model has been adopted for successful and effective implementation of this unified plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) 'Panchayat' being State subject, providing basic facilities to Panchayats is primarily the responsibility of State/UT Governments. Panchayats can also use the funds available under the Fourteenth Finance Commission award and other schemes of Central Government *viz.* MGNREGS for providing basic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

facilities to Panchayats as per respective scheme guidelines. Besides, the funds provided under the erstwhile schemes of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF) for certain basic facilities, have also led to the actualization of these facilities in the Panchayats.

In respect of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), the Government has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRLIT) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) to support the efforts of State and UT Governments to strengthen urban infrastructure, including that for providing clean drinking water and sanitation facilities. The AMRUT covers 500 Mission cities that includes all cities with population of 1 lakh and above and certain other categories of cities. The Mission has coverage of water supply in the mission cities as its priority.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) covers all 4041 statutory towns in the country and provides financial support for toilets, solid waste management & related activities. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), so far:

- 31.14 lakhs Individual toilets and 1.16 lakhs seats in community & public toilets have been constructed.
- 100% door to door collection of municipal solid waste management in 42,948 wards out of total 81,065 wards has been achieved.
- Waste processing achieved is 22.82.% of total waste generated.

As per 14th Finance Commission (FFC) award, funds to the tune of ₹ 87,144 crores for ULBs and ₹ 2,00,292.20 cr. for Gram Panchayats (GPs) is to be provided for the period 2015-2020. These funds are to be spent by the ULBs and GPs on basic services within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations.

(c) There is no such plan being implemented by the Central Government for development, of unified Panchayat and ULB in the country.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Common enemy of the country**

1990. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that poverty, unemployment, literacy and infant mortality

are the most dangerous common enemy of the country but are not getting the attention, that it deserves; and

(b) the details of measures Government proposes to take to banish poverty, unemployment, literacy and infant mortality from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and infant mortality are challenges before the country. These are being addressed through multipronged strategies and programmes of different Ministries and Departments. Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been rationalized into 28 umbrella schemes. 6 Core of the Core Schemes have legislative backing and serve vulnerable sections of society. Besides this, 20 Core schemes and 2 optional schemes address the challenges of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and provision of health services and nutrition in a schematic and holistic manner.

#### **Definition of poverty**

†1991. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been unable to define poverty till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the present definition of poverty according to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The official poverty estimates are based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The present poverty estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. For the year 2011-12, the erstwhile Planning Commission, using the poverty line recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 and updating it to 2011-12 had estimated the poverty and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. The poverty line has been defined on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. For the year 2011-12, the poverty line at all India level was estimated as MPCE of ₹ 816 for rural areas and ₹ 1000 for urban areas. The poverty line vary from State to State because of price differentials.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Indigenous production of Bullet-proof jackets**

1992. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating the production of bulletproof jackets indigenously and discourage imports in this field;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the PMO has also directed NITI Aayog to prepare the guidelines in this matter and incentives and sops to be given to the aspiring producers for developing indigenous production; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has launched the "Make in India" initiative. Keeping in view India's market size of around ₹ 600-700 crore in Bullet Proof Jackets and their use in defence and paramilitary forces, it has been identified as a potential sector for "Make in India" initiative. Although, some companies in India are already supplying Bullet Proof Jackets to defence, armed forces and also exporting to several countries, the raw materials used for Bullet Proof Jackets are mostly being imported which roughly cost 60-70% of the total cost. The Government of India is, therefore, contemplating the production of Bullet Proof Jackets indigenously including manufacturing raw materials in the country.

(c) PMO has directed NITI Aayog to explore the possibilities of making the Bullet Proof Jackets and its raw materials indigenously. NITI Aayog has also been asked to coordinate the efforts of the concerned Ministries/agencies to make Bullet Proof Jackets lighter and effective through recent advancements in nanotechnology.

(d) NITI Aayog has organised several rounds of meetings with the stakeholders' viz. industries, research organisations and the concerned Ministries/agencies to ascertain their capabilities, capacities, strengths and weaknesses, major concern areas and also the status of programmes being implemented by them in the field of Bullet Proof Jackets. In addition, meetings were also held with the senior officers of defence and paramilitary forces to ascertain their specific requirements of the Bullet Proof Jackets and related major issues. After detail discussions, it is observed that India has a very good potential in manufacturing the Bullet Proof Jackets in the country.

**NITI Aayog schemes on roads and power in hilly States**

1993. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes proposed by NITI Aayog for ensuring availability of roads and power in hilly States;

(b) the details of steps being taken for increasing the means of employment in the North-Eastern States; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by NITI Aayog in the form of special economic packages to Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) There is no scheme being implemented directly by NITI Aayog for development of roads and power in hilly States.

(b) The Government has taken initiatives for increasing the means of employment in the North-Eastern States through schemes like "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana (PMKVY)", "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North-Eastern States and Sikkim", "North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)" etc.

(c) An amount of Rs 3088.19 crore has been released by the Ministry of Finance as per recommendation of NITI Aayog towards projects included in the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) for Jammu and Kashmir.

**Replacement of subsidies with UBI**

1994. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling replacement of India's various direct and indirect subsidies for the poor with one Universal Basic Income (UBI) scheme;

(b) whether those interested in UBI argue that this cost would be more than offset by lower administrative cost of running large welfare programmes;

(c) whether, in contrast, the detractors of UBI contend that a scheme that guarantees a basic income could reduce work effort by as much as 5 per cent per person per annum; and

(d) if so, whether Government is rolling out UBI scheme that would subsume all existing welfare subsidy schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Economic Survey 2016-17 in Chapter IX - "Universal Basic Income: A conversation with and within the Mahatma" has stated that "UBI is a powerful idea whose time even if not ripe for implementation, is ripe for serious discussion" (page. 195). Therefore, the question of replacement of subsidies does not arise.

(b) The potential fiscal costs of UBI has been illustratively provided in the Economic Survey 2016-17. The calculation of costs for UBI is not easy as it depends on a number of objectives and assumptions. Therefore, there are multiple ways of costing the UBI which can yield different marginal benefits of poverty and vulnerability reduction. Accordingly, the costs of UBI scheme will vary.

(c) The studies conducted in some villages in Madhya Pradesh, (cited in Economic Survey 2016-17, page.201), points out the non-impact of UBI on labour supply. Therefore, UBI is not a major disincentive to work.

(d) In view of (a) above, doesn't arise.

#### **Power generation by NEEPCO**

1995. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity in Mega Watts (M.W.) of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) during 2016-17;

(b) the gross generation in Million Units (MU) of NEEPCO during 2016-17;

(c) the energy requirement, in MU in the States of North Eastern Region during 2016-17;

(d) the availability in MU of energy in the States of the North Eastern Region during 2016-17;

(e) the peak demand of energy, in MW, in the States of the North Eastern Region during 2016-17; and

(f) the shortage of energy in the States of the North Eastern Region?

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

(a) The installed capacity (MW) of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) during 2016-17 (as on 28th February, 2017)\* is 1287 MW including 5 MW

Solar PV Power Project at Tripura Gas Based Power Project (TGBPP), Tripura. In addition to this, NEEPCO has a 50 MW Grid Interactive Joint Venture Solar Power Plant with WAAREE Energies Ltd., at Ichhawar, Madhya Pradesh (MP).

(b) The gross generation (MU) of NEEPCO during 2016-17 (up to 28th February\*, 2017) is 5095.79 MU including 6.27 MU generation from 5 MW Solar PV Power Project at TGBPP, Tripura. The gross generation from 50 MW Solar Project of WAANEPP Solar Pvt. Ltd., located at Ichhawar, (MP) during the year 2016-17 (up to 28th February, 2017)\* is 79.28 MU.

(c) to (f) The Energy Requirement, Energy Availability, Peak Demand and shortages of energy and peak in the States of North Eastern Region during 2016-17 (up to 28th February\*, 2017) is as under:—

State	Energy Requir- ement (MU)	Energy Avail- ability (MU)	Energy Shor- tage (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Demand not Met (MW)	(%)
Arunachal Pradesh	660	646	-14	-2.1	148	140	-8	-5.4
Assam	8,387	8,088	-299	-3.6	1,673	1,633	-40	-2.4
Manipur	693	670	-23	-3.3	163	163	0	-0.2
Meghalaya	1,565	1,565	0	0.0	331	331	0	0.0
Mizoram	466	455	-11	-2.4	98	98	0	0.0
Nagaland	687	675	-12	-1.7	148	147	-1	-0.7
Tripura	1,423	1,403	-20	-1.4	284	284	0	0.0

\* February, 2017 data is provisional.

Source: Monthly power supply position report, Grid Management Division, Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

### **Hydro power generation in Tamil Nadu**

1996. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all hydro power projects in Tamil Nadu have run dry due to prevailing drought in the State;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allocated additional power from the central pool to the State due to drastic decrease in the power generation;

(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) and (b) The total generation of Hydro power projects in Tamil Nadu from April, 2016 to February, 2017 is 2246.96 MU in comparison to 4072.65 MU during the corresponding period for the previous year which is a shortfall of 44.83% as compared to preceding year.

(c) to (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject and States make their own plan to meet the power crisis. Central Government assists them if the State gives requisition for such power. No request has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, for additional allocation of Power from Central Generating Stations (CGS). However, the allocation from CGS to Tamil Nadu has been increasing over the years, from 3766 MW as on 31.03.2013 to 5664 MW as on 28.02.2017.

#### **Coverage of UDAY**

1997. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the States have joined UDAY;

(b) whether over 92 per cent of India's public sector power distribution sector having debt of over ₹4 trillion has been covered by UDAY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. So far Twenty-two (22) States and one (01) UT namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Puducherry have joined Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for financial and operational turnaround of its DISCOMs.

(b) and (c) Out of ₹375430.00 crores debt of state owned power distribution utilities, as existing on 31-03-2015, UDAY states account for ₹356152.00 crores of debt.

**Power demand and supply situation**

1998. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the supply of power is ten times less as compared to demand of power in the country;
- (b) what is the current demand and supply of power in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is planning to provide sufficient power to all farmers and people in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what is the expected time and expenditure to complete this dream project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported by States, there is a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 1.6% in terms of peak in the country during the current financial year (up to February, 2017). The State-wise details of demand and supply of power during the current year (April, 2016- February, 2017) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 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. Out of the 36 States / UTs, documents have been jointly signed, with 35 States/UTs.

These documents contain the details of funds requirement for various activities required to achieve 24x7 Power for All within the States / UTs. Electricity is a concurrent subject. Therefore, the funds would be arranged by the States / UTs from their own resources, loans from Financial Institutions including REC and PFC and also through schemes of Government of India like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

**Statement***Details of Power Supply Position for 2016-17 (Provisional)*

State / System / Region	Energy April, 2016 - February, 2017				Peak April, 2016 - February, 2017			
	Energy		Energy not		Peak		Demand not	
	Requir- ement	Supplied	Supplied		Demand	Met	Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,541	1,541	0	0	361	361	0	0
Delhi	28,862	28,831	-31	-0.1	6,342	6,261	-81	-1.3
Haryana	45,324	45,324	0	0.0	9,262	9,262	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,087	8,037	-50	-0.6	1,492	1,492	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	15,929	12,887	-3,042	-19.1	2,675	2,140	-535	-20.0
Punjab	49,659	49,659	0	0.0	11,408	11,408	0	0.0
Rajasthan	62,282	61,862	-420	-0.7	10,613	10,348	-265	-2.5
Uttar Pradesh	98,619	96,816	-1,803	-1.8	17,183	15,501	-1,682	-9.8
Uttarakhand	12,013	11,937	-76	-0.6	2,037	2,037	0	0.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	3,22,317	3,16,897	-5,420	-1.7	53,372	52,612	-760	-1.4
Chhattisgarh	21,193	21,140	-53	-0.3	3,875	3,851	-25	-0.6
Gujarat	94,366	94,365	-1	0.0	14,724	14,708	-16	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	60,520	60,519	-1	0.0	11,512	11,501	-11	-0.1
Maharashtra	1,26,561	1,26,503	-58	0.0	21,281	21,204	-76	-0.4
Daman and Diu	2,190	2,190	0	0.0	327	327	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	5,544	5,544	0	0.0	784	784	0	0.0
Goa	3,971	3,969	-2	-0.1	531	531	0	0.0
<b>Western Region</b>	3,14,343	3,14,232	-111	0.0	47,962	47,844	-119	-0.2
Andhra Pradesh	49,283	49,242	-41	-0.1	7,969	7,965	-4	-0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Telangana	47,601	47,591	-10	0.0	8,927	8,927	0	0.0
Karnataka	60,472	60,117	-355	-0.6	10,257	10,242	-14	-0.1
Kerala	22,018	21,984	-34	-0.2	4,132	3,996	-135	-3.3
Tamil Nadu	95,036	95,017	-19	0.0	14,823	14,823	0	0.0
Puducherry	2,316	2,313	-3	-0.1	371	368	-3	-0.7
Lakshadweep#	44	44	0	0	8	8	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	2,76,729	2,76,265	-464	-0.2	42,052	41,610	-442	-1.1
Bihar	23,616	23,150	-466	-2.0	3,883	3,759	-125	-3.2
DVC	17,043	16,909	-134	-0.8	2,721	2,721	0	0.0
Jharkhand	7,274	7,223	-51	-0.7	1,498	1,498	0	0.0
Odisha	24,343	24,341	-2	0.0	4,012	4,012	0	0.0
West Bengal	44,342	44,214	-128	-0.3	7,931	7,886	-45	-0.6
Sikkim	436	436	0	0.0	112	112	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar#	220	165	-55	-25	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	1,17,057	1,16,277	-780	-0.7	18,790	18,596	-194	-1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	660	646	-14	-2.1	148	140	-8	-5.4
Assam	8,387	8,088	-299	-3.6	1,673	1,633	-40	-2.4
Manipur	693	670	-23	-3.3	163	163	0	-0.2
Meghalaya	1,565	1,565	0	0.0	331	331	0	0.0
Mizoram	466	455	-11	-2.4	98	98	0	0.0
Nagaland	687	675	-12	-1.7	148	147	-1	-0.7
Tripura	1,423	1,403	-20	-1.4	284	284	0	0.0
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	13,879	13,493	-386	-2.8	2,487	2,475	-12	-0.5
ALL INDIA	10,44,325	10,37,163	-7,162	-0.7	1,59,542	1,56,934	-2,608	-1.6

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

**Electrification of villages**

1999. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of villages which are yet to be electrified in various States including Odisha and Uttarakhand, as on date;

(b) the concrete steps taken by Government for electrification of all villages in these two States; and

(c) the funds sought by different State Governments under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the funds provided by Government till date?

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

(a) As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country, as on 1st April, 2015. Out of these 12,364 villages have been electrified, as on 28.02.2017. The State-wise names of un-electrified villages including those in Odisha and Uttarakhand is available at <http://garv.gov.in/dashboard/ue>. Details of State-wise number of un-electrified villages are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Government of India has launched 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' (DDUGJY) for various works including rural electrification (RE) in December, 2014. Several measures have been taken to complete village electrifications, which include, Off-grid solutions, adequate fund availability, handholding of States/Discoms, rigorous monitoring through specified milestones as well as transparency through web-based monitoring.

93 projects including RE component have been sanctioned for Odisha, with a total cost of ₹ 8991.07 crore. 26 projects including RE component have been sanctioned for Uttarakhand with a total cost of ₹ 1630.29 crore. An amount of ₹ 4633 crore and ₹ 757.11 crore respectively have been released to these States as on 28.02.2017.

Robust institutional mechanism has been put in place at District, State and central levels for close and effective monitoring and speedy resolution of impediments. DDUGJY projects are also reviewed at District level by District Development Co-ordination & Monitoring Committee namely DISHA (administered by Ministry of Rural Development), headed by senior most Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) at the district level.

(c) Funds are released against sanctioned projects, in instalments, based on achieving the specified milestones and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Details of State-wise funds released under DDUGJY including the RE component since 2014-15 are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State-wise number of unelectrified villages as on 28.02.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of un-electrified villages
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,229
2.	Assam	924
3.	Bihar	552
4.	Chhattisgarh	442
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	102
7.	Jharkhand	850
8.	Karnataka	30
9.	Madhya Pradesh	103
10.	Manipur	85
11.	Meghalaya	230
12.	Mizoram	19
13.	Nagaland	21
14.	Odisha	1,284
15.	Rajasthan	69
16.	Tripura	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	65
18.	Uttarakhand	60
19.	West Bengal	12
	Total	6,088

**Statement-II***Details of State-wise funds released under DDUGJY during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 28.2.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1897	1962	7562
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6034	3098	5335
3.	Assam	11462	33801	22545
4.	Bihar	148980	71022	124862
5.	Chhattisgarh	8111	24731	4273
6.	Gujarat	1236	5779	3100
7.	Haryana			
8.	Himachal Pradesh		2835	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir			
10.	Jharkhand	942		31296
11.	Karnataka	2596	3896	2833
12.	Kerala	1537		7512
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35198	43483	22242
14.	Maharashtra		4327	6964
15.	Manipur	8766	704	
16.	Meghalaya			850
17.	Mizoram		1860	96
18.	Nagaland		4831	717
19.	Odisha	1553	51423	69367
20.	Punjab			
21.	Rajasthan		425252	19922
22.	Sikkim			

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tamil Nadu		8262	
24.	Telangana	344	533	2333
25.	Tripura	4819	4938	3656
26.	Uttar Pradesh	112107	123766	63743
27.	Uttarakhand		7121	
28.	West Bengal	14503	30519	6172

**Expenditure by power companies on CSR**

†2000. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds spent by various companies in the Ministry under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years;

(b) the details of the amount spent during the above years, State-wise, district-wise and work-wise;

(c) whether less funds have been issued to Chhattisgarh under CSR during the above period due to which people have received less benefits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Electricity saved due to LED bulbs**

†2001. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of electricity saved, in watts, in the country during 2015-16 under the Government's scheme for installing LED bulbs;

(b) whether Government has any data about the number of electricity consumers who have started using LED bulbs by 2015-16, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) the details of total amount of budget Government had spent on this Scheme as subsidy during 2015-16?

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

(a) The National LED programme, called Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) has been launched in 2015, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Power. Under UJALA Scheme, during the year 2015-16, about 9 crore LED bulbs have been distributed by EESL, resulting in an estimated energy saving of 11.719 billion kWh per year.

(b) Details of State-wise/Union Territory-wise estimated number of electricity consumers who have started using LED bulbs during 2015-16 are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The programme is voluntary in nature and runs without any budgetary allocation from Government of India.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of estimated number of electricity consumers who have started using LED bulbs during 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated No. of Electricity Consumers using LED Bulbs in 2015-16
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48,43,799
2.	Assam	1,09,750
3.	Bihar	2,67,488
4.	Chhattisgarh	2,28,305
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,500
6.	Delhi	15,24,204
7.	Gujarat	1,250
8.	Haryana	1,696
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13,95,584
10.	Jharkhand	13,01,033

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	16,02,714
12.	Kerala	16,62,575
13.	Lakshadweep	25,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,67,764
15.	Maharashtra	32,26,658
16.	Odisha	2,22,791
17.	Puducherry	1,52,313
18.	Punjab	14,420
19.	Rajasthan	25,96,955
20.	Tamil Nadu	15,254
21.	Telangana	1,24,966
22.	Uttarakhand	6,39,501
23.	Uttar Pradesh	23,85,760
24.	West Bengal	41,870
TOTAL		225,59,146

#### **Vulnerability of Smart Power Grid Technology**

2002. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Smart Power Grid Technology, as per the study conducted, is prone to hacking and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has taken any precautions in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Government of India, in line with National Cyber Security Policy 2013, has created sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to mitigate cyber security threat in power systems.

Government of India through MeitY (Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology) and NCIIPC (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre) has taken several steps to make power utilities and key stakeholders aware to take precautions against cyber threats. For cyber security in power systems, four Sectoral Computer Emergency Teams (CERTs), CERT (Transmission), CERT (Thermal), CERT (Hydro) and CERT (Distribution) have also been formed to coordinate with power utilities. The relevant stakeholders of Smart Grid have been advised to identify critical infrastructure and use end to end encryption for data security.

All utilities have been asked to identify a nodal senior executive as its Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) to lead the process of strengthening organizational systems with respect to cyber security and implement an Information Security Management System as recommended by rules framed under the Information Technology (IT) Act 2008.

**Driving training research institute and motor vehicles inspection and certification in Chhattisgarh**

†2003. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a driving training research institute and a centre for inspection and certification of motor vehicles in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) if so, by when both the projects would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport Highways has sanctioned an Institute of Driver Training & Research (IDTR) and an Inspection and Certification Centre (I&C) in August 2015 and July 2015 respectively for setting up at Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

**Steps taken to reduce road accidents on National Highways**

2004. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take precautionary steps to reduce road accidents on National Highways;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether reducing speed at vulnerable points by alarming drivers with caution signs and speed control monitoring machines fitted in all diamond quadrilateral roads could save many lives; and

(c) whether Government would undertake these initiatives speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. Various items of road safety like road signs / markings, other road side furniture, speed reduction arrangements etc. are part of all highway projects and are incorporated in the highway development works for enhancing safety and reducing road accidents. Apart from this, several efforts in the form of identification and rectification of road accident black spots, taking up of road safety audits and implementing the remedial measures based on the audit recommendations, taking up on road safety improvement works on identified critical locations, installation of crash barriers, installation of immediate cautionary measures to alert road users at road accident black spots etc., are undertaken for improving road safety and reducing road accidents on National Highways including the those on Golden Quadrilateral.

#### **Highway advisory programmes on National Highways**

†2005. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to broadcast highway advisory programmes on other National Highways also;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Phase-1 of the pilot project on Highway Advisory Services to provide real time traffic updates was implemented on Delhi-Jaipur National Highway-8. The pilot project was implemented under the World Bank Technical Assistance Programme.

Phase-II of the pilot project which is also being funded under World Bank Technical Assistance Programme, wherein the pilot will be implemented on 12 National Highway stretches across the country in multiple languages has been approved.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Clearing of roads blocked due to landslides**

2006. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the various steps Government has taken to keep highways and National Highways clear whenever there is a landslide in hilly/forest areas and to clear the debris on road to remove the road blockades;
- (b) whether Government is adopting any new technique apart from the existing old techniques and efforts; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Immediate measures like clearance of snow and debris by earth moving excavators and dozers, flood damage repairs, diversions, bailey bridges etc., are taken up to keep the National Highways clear for movement of traffic. In addition to above, the slope stabilization by adopting new techniques like laying of geo-synthetics/geo-grid, flexible net, rock-bolting, geo-cells, tunnels and bridges are also used as permanent measures.

**Registration of vehicles**

2007. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on registering the purchase of vehicles subject to the parking facilities provided by the buyer; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

**Use of CCTV cameras on National Highways**

2008. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CCTV cameras are being used to monitor the traffic violations on National Highways in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of cameras installed during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there is a proposal for use of high resolution satellite data for monitoring crime and accidents on Highways;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned for the same?

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 (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

**Hotels, food stalls and water booths along highways for  
people parting with land**

2009. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to allot some specific percentage of hotels, food stalls and water booths around highways to those people whose land was acquired for construction of roads and highways and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if there is no such plan, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Land for the construction of the National Highways in the country is acquired under the provisions of the National Highways (NHs) Act, 1956, for which due compensation is paid to the land owners. The said compensation is determined in consonance with the applicable provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, with effect from 01.01.2015.

**Four lane National Highways**

2010. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:  
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure incurred on construction of four lane National Highways in various States, including Maharashtra and Haryana, during the last two years;

(b) the total toll tax collected from these highways, including in Haryana, during the above period;

(c) the present status of these projects and the type of maintenance liability imposed on the construction company;

(d) by when these projects are likely to be completed and the action taken for timely completion; and

(e) the amount allocated and utilised on repairing and maintenance, construction of service roads, pedestrian/cycle tracks and security of public on these National Highways during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) An amount of ₹ 91488 Crore has been incurred on the development of National Highways (NHs) including works of 4 laning of NHs in various states during the last two financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(b) Toll tax to the tune of ₹ 32079.57 Crore collected on NHs during the last two financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(c) to (e) Two hundred sixty one nos. of 4 laning projects with total length of 14268 Km amounting to ₹ 183180 Crore are presently ongoing at different stages and are likely to be completed by May 2019. In BOT (Build Operate Transfer) and EPC (Engineering Procurement and Construction) Projects, expenditure incurred for repairing and maintenance, construction of service roads, pedestrian/cycle tracks and public security are done by the Concessionaire/Contractor as their liability under the provisions of Concession/Contract Agreement.

#### **Progress of Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways**

2011. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways and by when they are likely to be opened to public;

(b) whether these projects are running behind schedule and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether adequate funds have been provided to implementing agencies, namely National Highways Authority of India and PWD, Haryana Government respectively; and

(d) whether any Committee has been formed to monitor the two projects on a time-bound basis and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Projects for construction of the Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE) and the Western Peripheral Expressway (WPE) have already been awarded by the NHAI and Government of Haryana respectively. The present physical progress of EPE is more than 40% and scheduled date of completion is March, 2018. The WPE has been awarded in two packages namely Kundli-Manesar and Manesar-Palwal section. The work on Manesar-Palwal section of WPE has been completed in March, 2016. The physical progress on Kundli-Manesar section is about 22% and scheduled date of completion is February, 2019. A duly constituted Monitoring Committee in the Ministry regularly reviews the progress of construction of these Expressways.

#### **Cycle tracks along highways and major roads**

†2012. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has proposed construction of cycle tracks along highways along with the major roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of this proposal; and

(d) by when it is likely to be given a final shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. The cycle tracks are generally provided in urban areas by local bodies/ State Government. It may not be feasible to lay cycle tracks along National Highways and at present there is no proposal to construct cycle track along National Highways.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Accidents due to poor visibility**

2013. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that poor visibility is a major cause of concern for most of the road accidents in many parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of increase in road accidents during foggy season;
- (c) whether Government is considering to come out with any measures to prevent accidents due to poor visibility; 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) Road accidents are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors. These include driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. It may not be possible to pin point any one reason for road accidents.

(c) and (d) Rule 105 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR), 1989 provides that every motor vehicle, while being driven in public place, during the period half an hour after sunset and at any time when there is not sufficient light shall carry the two or four head lamp kept lit and an efficient condition to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the road at a distance of one hundred and fifty-five meter ahead. Enforcement of the provisions of the CMVR is the responsibility of State Government. The Government has also issued G.S.R. No. 188 (E) dated 22nd February, 2016 mandating that the head lamps of every two wheeler manufactured on and after 1st April, 2017 shall be automatically switch on when the engine is running to improve the conspicuity of two wheelers.

**Highways development in Andhra Pradesh**

2014. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to construct Highways in Andhra Pradesh with an investment of ₹ 1 lakh crores and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the highways projects being taken up particularly in the Rayalaseema region; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has plan for an investment of ₹ 75000 Crore towards development of about 3000 kms. National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh. 18 works amounting to ₹ 4466 crore including 11 works amounting to ₹ 1872 crore in the Rayalaseema region have been sanctioned by the Ministry under NH(O) and NHDP Phase-IV during 2016-17 for development of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh. Ministry allocated ₹ 700 crore under NH (O) and ₹ 1310 crore under NHDP Phase-IV during 2016-17 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**Digital payment method for toll collection**

2015. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the total number of toll transactions on National Highways, almost 20 per cent have moved to the digital payment method;

(b) whether there has been huge increase in the number of transactions through the digital mode;

(c) whether Government expects it to touch 30 per cent of the total toll collection in the coming months; and

(d) whether over two lakh RFID toll cards have been sold since demonetisation announcement on 8th November, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The digital transactions have increased substantially since resumption of tolling post demonetisation. There is a increase in digital transaction from approx 4% initially to around 20% by the end of Feb. 2017.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Earlier, upto 08.11.2016, total FAS Tags issued were less than one lakh and the tag issuance has seen huge jump since then. As on 10.03.2017, a total of 3,54,761 FAS Tags have been issued.

**Voluntary vehicle fleet modernisation programme**

2016. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposed Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme;

(b) whether Government is formulating a new policy for giving financial assistance to those willing to discard their old cars and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has advised people to avoid using multiple cars and adopt vehicle planning and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the benefits and applicability of the programme; and

(e) whether the proposed programme has the potential to reduce vehicular emission and oil consumption and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Government is examining the issues related to scrapping of older vehicles.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Replacing older vehicles with vehicles following latest emission norms would help to reduce pollution and improve fuel efficiency.

**Completion of eastern and western peripheral expressways**

2017. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deadline has been fixed by the Ministry for completion of the Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways;

(b) if so, the year and month, these projects would be completed and the amount of money earmarked for the projects;

(c) whether these projects are a step towards reducing congestion and pollution in Delhi; 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. Details are as below:—

- (i) Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE): The scheduled date of completion of EPE is March, 2018 and the awarded cost of civil works is ₹ 4418 crores.
- (ii) Western Peripheral Expressway (WPE): This is a State Government of Haryana project. Earlier the project was awarded by Govt. of Haryana in single package on build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode. Subsequently, the work was terminated and balance work has been awarded in two packages namely Kundli-Manesar section and Manesar-Palwal section. The work on Manesar-Palwal section of WPE has been completed at a cost of ₹ 457.81 crores in March, 2016. The scheduled date of completion for Kundli-Manesar section awarded at a cost of ₹ 1863 crores; is February, 2019.

Construction of the EPE and WPE would facilitate hassle free movement of non-Delhi bound traffic from the neighbouring states hence contributing to reduction in pollution and decongestion in Delhi.

#### **National regulation for cab aggregators**

2018. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to draft national regulations for technology-based cab aggregators;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that certain information technology companies do not have city permits or licenses to operate cabs and if so, whether the Ministry is taking any action against such companies; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is taking action against companies imposing surge pricing on cab services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) In pursuance of order dated 11th August, 2016 of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. No. 6000 of 2015 and 6668 of 2015, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) to examine all relevant issues related to existing permits given to black/ yellow taxis, radio taxis, aggregators, etc. The committee had

finalized its report in December, 2016. The committee has recommended that city taxis should be allowed to run on App Based platforms. The policy recommendations also ensure that bigger aggregators do not undercut the traditional cabs. The major focus of the policy is to ensure safe, secure and affordable ride to the common public so as to help in reducing congestion as well as pollution in the cities. The policy also recommends that the app used by aggregators is validated for its integrity by an agency authorized by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The policy would help in a healthy growth of the taxi industry. The policy is recommendatory in nature and would help to provide a particular framework to help the States in framing detailed regulations.

(b) and (c) The vehicles in India are operated as per the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and the rules framed thereunder. The power of enforcement of these provisions rest with the State Government. State Government Authorities take appropriate action on the vehicles who doesn't run in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and the rules framed thereunder.

#### **Recovery of investment on Ahmedabad-Vadodara expressway**

2019. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the recovery of investment on Ahmedabad-Vadodara expressway; 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) Yes, Sir. ₹ 479.03 cr. was recovered by SPV of NHAI (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway Company Limited) through toll collection, the details of which are as under:—

Year	Toll Collection (₹ in lakh)
2003-04	69.17
2004-05	1222.24
2005-06	2152.61
2006-07	3482.69
2007-08	4750.01

Year	Toll Collection (₹ in lakh)
2008-09	5450.09
2009-10	6129.79
2010-11	7585.03
2011-12	9109.76
2012-13	7951.82
TOTAL	47903.23

**Condition survey of bridges under IBMS**

2020. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of bridges on National Highways for which condition survey has been done so far, under the Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS);
- (b) the total number of bridges identified for repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction under IBMS; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for early rehabilitation of identified bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Condition survey of 96,395 bridge structures on National Highways has been done on visual basis under the Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS), so far.

(b) and (c) Based on visual condition survey, 453 number of bridges have been identified for further detailed investigation and to establish their repair and rehabilitation requirements.

**Expediting four laning of Jammu-Poonch National Highways**

2021. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds have been sanctioned under the Central Road Fund (CRF) for four laning of Jammu-Poonch National Highway;
- (b) what is the cause of delay in starting four laning work on Jammu-Akhnoor section of this highway;

(c) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the said work has been finalized and submitted by the concerned agency; and

(d) whether any directions have been issued to the State Government to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The funds under Central Road Fund (CRF) are sanctioned/ released as per CRF rule for the development of State Roads including Major District Roads & other District Roads and not for the National Highways (NHs). Jammu - Akhnoor - Poonch Section is National Highway No. 144A. The Jammu - Akhnoor section has been entrusted to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) for its development and maintenance. NHIDCL has awarded the work for preparation of its Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development to 4-lane with schedule for completion by August, 2017. The Akhnoor - Poonch section is entrusted to Border Roads Organization (BRO) for its development & maintenance. BRO has invited the tenders for-preparation of DPR for 2-lane with paved shoulder in January, 2017.

#### **Bogus driving licences**

2022. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of bogus driving licences in the country;

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

(c) how Government is going to check these bogus licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not maintain centralised data regarding bogus driving licences. However, as per an analysis done in January, 2015 on National Register for Driving Licences by National Informatics Centre (NIC), it was found that there is a possibility of duplicate licences. As on 5th January, 2015, out of total 6,70,16,851 driving licences records available, 16,72,138 records were found to be possible duplicates spread over 7,99,923 clusters. The percentage of probable duplicates stands at 2.5 per cent as per this exercise. This information has been shared with respective States for further action.

**National Highways declared in Uttar Pradesh**

†2023. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms laid down to declare any road as a National Highway;
- (b) the procedure followed to declare a particular road as a National Highway;
- (c) the details of new National Highways declared in Uttar Pradesh during 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the total length thereof, in kilometres; and
- (d) the progress made towards construction of highways declared as NHs during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The total length of National Highways (NHs) in the country is about 1,13,298 km. State roads are declared as new NHs from time to time on the basis of 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, 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.

(c) and (d) The details of new NHs declared in State of Uttar Pradesh during 2014, 2015 and 2016 and their total length are given in Statement (*See* below). The receipt of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the State Government, regarding transfer of assets and liabilities of such new NHs, is an essential prerequisite for entrusting these to the agencies such as State Public Works Department (PWD), National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), etc., for taking up maintenance and development works on such new NHs. The Ministry has received NOC from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in respect of new NH No. 219, No. 227A, No. 334A, No. 334B and No. 731A only and these NHs have been entrusted to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh recently in December, 2016. The Ministry has allocated an amount of ₹ 19.05 crores during year 2016-17 under Ordinary Repair (OR) sub head under Maintenance & Repair head (M&R) to meet the contingency for keeping all the NHs including these newly

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



entrusted NHs in traffic worthy condition. The further development of these newly entrusted NHs are taken up depending upon the availability of funds, *inter se* priority, traffic count and approved annual plan.

**Statement**

*Details of new National Highways declared in Uttar Pradesh during  
2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	New NH No.	Date of Notification	Description of National Highways	Total Length in Uttar Pradesh (Km.)	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	334B	14.03.2014	The highway starting from its junction with new NH-34 near Meerut in the State of Uttar Pradesh connecting Sonipat, Kharkhauda, Sampla, Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri and terminating at its junction with NH 709 near Loharu in the State of Haryana	240	60
2.	219	21.03.2014	The highway starting from its junction with new NH No. 19 near Mohania connecting Bhabhua, Chainpur, Chand in the State of Bihar and terminating at its junction with NH-19 near Chandauli in the state of Uttar Pradesh	49	05
3.	334A	26.02.2014	The highway starting from Purkazi in me State of Uttar Pradesh connecting Laksar and terminating at Haridwar in the State of Uttarakhand	60	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	727A	10.03.2015	The highway starting from its junction with NH 27 at Gorakhpur connecting Deoria, Salempur in the State of Uttar Pradesh and terminating at its junction with NH 227A near Mairwa in the State of Bihar	106	100
5.	227A	10.03.2015	The highway starting from its junction with NH 27 at Ayodhya connecting Chhawni, Kalwari, Barhalganj and Barhaj in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Siwan and terminating at its junction with NH 27 near Chakia in the State of Bihar	329	218
6.	731A	10.03.2015	The highway starting from its junction with NH 31 near Pratapgarh connecting Jethwara, Shrangverpur, Manjhanpur, Rajapur and terminating at its junction with NH 35 near Chitrakoot in the State of Uttar Pradesh	160	160
7.	330B	10.03.2015	The highway starting from its junction with NH 330 near Gonda and terminating at its junction with NH 927 near Jarwal in the State of Uttar Pradesh	48	48
8.	709A	10.03.2015	The highway starting from its junction with new NH No. 709 at Bhiwani connecting Mundal, Jind, Karnal in the State of Haryana, Shamli, Budhana and terminating	264	94

1	2	3	4	5	6
			at its junction with new NH No. 34 at Meerut in the State of Uttar Pradesh		
9. 552	14.06.2016	The highway starting from its junction with NH-52 near Tonk connecting Uniara, Sawai Madhopur, in the State of Rajasthan, Sheopur, Goras, Shampur, Sabalgarh, Morena, Porsa, Ater, Bhind (excluding stretch from Bhind to Mihona) Mihona, Bhandar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at its junction with NH-27 near Chirgaon in the State of Uttar Pradesh	486	04	
Extended					
10. 135 B	14.06.2016	The highway starting from its junction with NH-35 near Mau in the state of Uttar Pradesh connecting Dabhoura, Sirmaur and terminating at its junction with NH-39 near Rewa in the State of Madhya Pradesh	90	10	
11. 21	07.12.2016	The highway starting from its junction with NH 48 near Jaipur connecting Dausa, Bharatpur in the State of Rajasthan Agra, Jalesar, Sikandra Rao and terminating at its junction with NH 30 near Bareilly in the State of Uttar Pradesh	465	265	
TOTAL LENGTH IN UTTAR PRADESH				979	

**Waiving off toll tax on highways**

†2024. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to waive off toll tax on roads and highways in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to waive off the toll tax for those living nearby the toll roads, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any action plan to provide service roads to the villages adjacent to toll roads, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Service roads are built and maintained along National Highways as per the provisions of the respective Concession Agreement/Contract Agreement.

**Construction of NH-228**

2025. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared the famous Dandi March route on which Mahatma Gandhi walked to launch salt satyagraha as heritage route and declared it as National Highway No. 228 in 2006;

(b) if so, whether this National Highway has been built;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal to sanction money for phase II of this highway; and

(d) if so, the progress made on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of National Highway No. 228 is a continuous process and works are taken up depending upon availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Dandi Heritage route has been de-linked from National Highway No. 228, so as to keep the heritage character of the Dandi Heritage Route intact. Accordingly, phase-II of Dandi Heritage Route no more exists.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Rural clusters for improving quality of life**

2026. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to improve the quality of life of people in rural areas, the Ministry has asked all States to identify rural clusters as per the framework for implementation; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have responded to the Ministry and what perceptible change the Ministry has seen in the quality of life of people in rural areas of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) for development of rural clusters in the country. The objective of SPMRM is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. The development of these clusters under the mission includes economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. The identification of clusters is based on the selection of the State Governments by adopting the methodology prescribed in the scheme. The Mission aims to plug the gaps in infrastructure in these clusters so identified by the States. So far, States have submitted proposals for improving the basic amenities (which includes water supply facilities, streets, drains, street lights, solid waste management facilities etc.) where most of the funds have been earmarked. Substantial investments have also been identified for improving social amenities such as health, education etc. as well as in economic amenities which includes development of skills and livelihood opportunities. As the programme is in initial stage, it is too early to assess the outcome of the scheme. In the first phase, 100 Clusters have been identified under the scheme. The State-wise details of these clusters are given in the Statement.

***Statement****State-wise details of rural clusters under SPMRM*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
1.	Andhra Pradesh		
	(i) Chittoor	Kuppam	Kuppam
	(ii) Anantapuram	Kalyandurgam	Kambadur
	(iii) Prakasham	Kondapi	Singarayakonda
	(iv) Vishakhapatnam	Aruku	Aruku valley
	(v) Nellore	Venkatachallam	Venkatachallam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		
	(i) Upper Siang	Tuting	Tuting
3.	Bihar		
	(i) Patna	Sampatchak	Bairia
	(ii) Gaya	Manpur	Nauranga
	(iii) Rohtas	Kochas	Kuchhila
	(iv) Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
4.	Chhattisgarh		
	(i) Bastar	Jagdapur	Madpal
	(ii) Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Loharsi
	(iii) Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Murmunda
	(iv) Kawardha	Pandariya	Kunda
5.	Goa		
	(i) South Goa	Quepem	Xeldem
6.	Gujarat		
	(i) Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhalia	Vadinar
	(ii) Morbi	Morbi	Ravapara
	(iii) BanasKantha	Danta	Ambaji

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
	(iv) Arvalli	Shamlaji	Bhiloda
7.	Haryana		
	(i) Karnal	Assandh	Balla
	(ii) Jind	Narwana	Uchana Khurd
	(iii) Rewari	Kosli	Kosli
	(iv) Ambala	Barara	Barara
	(v) Fatehabad	Tohana	Samain
	(vi) Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Badli
8.	Himachal Pradesh		
	(i) Kinnaur	Sangla	Sangla
	(ii) Solan	Kandaghat	Hinner
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		
	(i) Jammu	Jammu	Gole Gujral
	(ii) Kupwara	Kupwara	Khumriyal
10.	Jharkhand		
	(i) Gridih	Gridih	Bhandaridh
	(ii) Dhanbad	Baliapur	Palani
	(iii) Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	Dharambahd
11.	Karnataka		
	(i) Bangalore	Anekal	Haragadde
	(ii) Belgaum	Belgaum	Kangrali
	(iii) Bellary	Hospet	Danapura
12.	Kerala		
	(i) Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Aryanad & Vellanad GPs
	(ii) Ernakulam	Paravoor	Puthenvelikara &

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
			Kunnukara GPs
	(iii) Kannur	Thalasseri	Mangatidam & Kottayam Malabar GPs
	(iv) Kottayam	Kottayam	Puthupally & Manarcad GPs
13.	Madhya Pradesh		
	(i) Indore	Mhow	Simrol
	(ii) Indore	Indore	Nawda Panth
	(iii) Bhopal	Huzur	Ratibad
	(iv) Chattarpur	Chattaipur	Achatt
	(v) Bhopal	Berasia	Gunga
	(vi) Chhindwara	Tamia	Delakhari
	(vii) Seoni	Seoni	Khaniwada
14	Maharashtra		
	(i) Beed	Parali	Sirsala
	(ii) Buldahana	Lonar	Sultanpur
	(iii) Pune	Haveli	Loni Kalbhor
	(iv) Jalna	Partur	Ashti
	(v) Aurangabad	Gangapur	Jogeshwari
	(vi) Nagpur	Kamptee	Wadoda
	(vii) Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Muktainagar
15.	Manipur		
	(i) Khangabok	Thoubal	Thoubal
16.	Mizoram		
	(i) Aizawl	Aibawk	Aibawk
17.	Meghalaya		
	(i) East Garo	Resubelpara	Chisim Apel



Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
18.	Nagaland		
	(i) Peren	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Pedi (Ngwalwa)
19.	Odisha		
	(i) Jharsuguda	Kolabira	Samasingha
	(ii) Khurda	Banapur	Banapur
	(iii) Cuttack	Banki	Tala Basta
	(iv) Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda
	(v) Kalahandi	Kesinga	Utkela
20.	Punjab		
	(i) Bhatinda	Rampura Phul	Dhapali
	(ii) Amritsar	Ajnala	Harsha Chhina
21.	Rajasthan		
	(i) Bharatpur	Kaman	Jurahara
	(ii) Nagaur	Makrana	Budsoo
	(iii) Barmer	Barmer	Majivala
	(iv) Jodhpur	Looni	Salawas
	(v) Udaipur	Gogunda	Gogunda
22.	Sikkim		
	(i) East District	Pakyong	Namcheybong
23.	Telangana		
	(i) Ranga Reddy	Tandur	Allapur.S
	(ii) Medak	Narayankhed	Ryakal
	(iii) Nizamabad	Jukkal	Jukkal
	(iv) Adilabad	Mandamarri	Sarangapalle
24.	Tripura		
	(i) South Tripura	Hrishyamukh	Hrishyamukh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
	(ii) Sepahijala	Kathalia	Nirbhoypur
25.	Uttar Pradesh		
	(i) Chitrakoot	Mau	Mau Mustkil
	(ii) Chitrakoot	Karwi	Kashai
	(iii) Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Dasna Dehat
	(iv) Kushinagar	Tumkuhi Raj	Bans Gaon
	(v) Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Chitehera
	(vi) Firozabad	Tundla	Rudhau Mustkil
	(vii) Mirzapur	Marihan	Patehara Kalan UrfKubari Pate
	(viii) Bagpat	Baraut	Silana
	(ix) Allahabad	Koraon	Barokhar
	(x) Lucknow	Lucknow	Juggaur
26.	Tamil Nadu		
	(i) Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kuthambakkam
	(ii) Sivagangai	Sivagangai	Vaniyangudi
	(iii) Tiruppur	Avinashi	Velayuthamapalayam
	(iv) Coimbatore	Coimbatore South	Madukkarai
	(v) Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Suthamali
27.	Uttarakhand		
	(i) Dehradun	Rishikesh	Athoorvala
	(ii) Haridwar	Haridwar	Bhaktanpur-Abidpur
28.	West Bengal		
	(i) Hooghly	Pandua	Khirkundu-Namaj gram-Niala
	(ii) Hooghly	Chaditala-II	Garalgachha
	(iii) Hooghly	Chinsurah-Mogra	Chandrahati-I

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
(iv)	Hooghly	Pandua	Jyer-Dwarbasini
(v)	Howrah	Panchla	Jala Biswanathpur
(vi)	Howrah	Domjur	Parbatipur
(vii)	Bankura	Hirbandh	Malian

#### Expenditure on MGNREGA

2027. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on MGNREGA has increased in nominal terms since the year 2011-12 whereas it has actually been decreasing in real terms measured at 2011-12 prices and the budgeted expenditure in 2017-18 is about 28 per cent lower than the revised estimates of Financial Year 2010 in real terms; and

(b) if so, the expenditure on MGNREGA in nominal terms and real terms since 2011-12, year-wise and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The expenditure on MGNREGA has increased in nominal and real terms both. The year wise expenditure is given as under:—

Year	Inflation Rate	Financial Year	MGNREGA Revised Estimate (in ₹)	MGNREGA Revised Estimate (in ₹) Change Rate	Revised Estimate (in ₹) with Inflation Rate and 2011 Base year
1	2	3	4	5	6
2011	6.49%	2011-12	31000	-23%	31000
2012	11.17%	2012-13	29387	-5%	34462.70
2013	9.13%	2013-14	31000	5%	37609.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
2014	5.86%	2014-15	31000	0%	39813.04
2015	6.32%	2015-16	36967	19%	42329.22
2016	2.23%	2016-17	43499	18%	43273.17
2017	2.23%	2017-18	48000	10%	44238.16

Note: The table indicates that the program outlay indexed with inflation at 2011 base year will be ₹ 44238 crore in FY 2017-18. However, the actual allocation is of ₹ 48000 crore.

#### **Wells constructed in Jharkhand under MGNREGA**

2028. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of wells constructed in Jharkhand under MGNREGA during the last three financial years;
- (b) how many are currently functional; and
- (c) what benefits have accrued from construction of wells under MGNREGA in the State, based on review by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of district-wise number of completed work in Jharkhand under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three financial years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) MGNREGA Management Information System (MIS) does not maintain data on current functional wells. However, in an independent study conducted in the year 2014 on wells constructed in Jharkhand under MGNRGA, it was found that approximately 90% (Census of 926 Wells) of wells were functional. Further, the average income of the beneficiary also rose significantly due to these wells.

**Statement**

*Details of District-wise Number of Completed work in Jharkhand under  
MGNREGA during the last three financial years*

Sl. No.	District	Completed Work in 2013-14	Completed Work in 2014-15	Completed Work in 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bokaro	759	884	1235
2.	Chatra	0	0	220
3.	Deoghar	2717	3297	2860
4.	Dhanbad	88	63	127
5.	Dumka	870	678	1044
6.	East Singhbhum	251	148	69
7.	Garhwa	360	8	57
8.	Giridih	374	1109	2413
9.	Godda	20	9	20
10.	Gumla	199	20	45
11.	Hazaribagh	274	385	915
12.	Jamtara	639	489	647
13.	Khunti	2	177	224
14.	Koderma	0	1	1
15.	Latehar	110	87	263
16.	Lohardaga	594	1073	1093
17.	Pakur	0	0	0
18.	Palamu	957	586	560
19.	Ramgarh	633	346	276
20.	Ranchi	311	568	1288
21.	Sahebganj	57	41	19

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Saraikela Kharsawan	11	8	20
23.	Simdega	330	214	50
24.	West Singhbhum	622	357	495
	TOTAL	10178	10548	13941

#### **Performance of Day-NRLM**

2029. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has not resulted in at par performance during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of projects and employment status of the skill trained people;

(c) the status of credit and interest rate of the banks for group enterprises/beneficiaries during the last two years; and

(d) the details of proposals, planning and implementation strategy of Government for achievement of the target thereunder in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) One of the key objective of DAY-NRLM is to bring rural poor women into the SHG network. The targets fixed for forming the SHG during 2014-15 and 2015-16 were 2.79 lakh and 3.03 lakh respectively. The SHGs formed during these years was 1.87 lakh and 3.44 lakh respectively. (Total target for these two years was 5.82 lakh SHGs and 5.31 lakh SHGs were formed).

(b) Ministry is implementing two skill development schemes for rural youth namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme. Under DDU-GKY, candidates are skilled for wage employment and under RSETI candidates are skilled for both self-employment and wage employment. A total of 3,56,512 candidates have been trained and 1,88,940 placed under DDU-GKY in last two years FY 2014-15 and FY2015-16. Under RSETI a

total of 8,28,656 candidates have been trained and 5,52,345 candidates settled in last two FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16.

(c) During 2014-15 the under DAY-NRLM the credit target for SHGs was ₹ 28851 crore, and ₹ 23953 crore of credit was mobilised. During 2015-16 the target was ₹ 28062 crore and ₹ 30378 crore credit was mobilised. SHGs take credit from the banks for meeting their financial requirements including for livelihoods activities. DAY-NRLM provides for interest subvention to banks for providing credit to Women SHG at 7 percent rate of interest in most backward and LWE affected districts (numbering 250 districts). An additional subvention is also given in case of prompt repayment to further reduce the interest rate to 4% in these districts. In all other remaining districts the credit is provided at 7% rate of interest on prompt repayment of loan amount. These interest subvention is provided for loan up-to ₹ 3 lakh.

(d) DAY-NRLM is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme the states prepare their Annual Action Plan keeping in view the budget allocated during the year. The Empowered Committee of Ministry of Rural Development approves the Annual Action Plans of the States and States implement the programme in their state as per the approved plan. Under the programme all the villages are expected to be covered by 2024-25. For achieving the targets the government is providing technical support to the states on social mobilization, capacity building, financial inclusion, farm & non livelihoods etc. A comprehensive MIS has also been developed for monitoring of the programme. Regular meeting with banks are also held through State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), District Level Bankers Committee (DLBC) and Block Level Bankers Committee (BLBC) for improving the credit availability to the rural poor women.

### **Employment provided under MGNREGA**

†2030. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor people who got employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) since its inception, State-wise and gender-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of amount of money received by every person as minimum wages;
- (c) whether Government has developed or proposes to develop any mechanism for creating awareness about this scheme among the rural population; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per Management Information System (MIS), details of State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of persons provided employment since 2012-13 under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The data prior to year 2012-13 is not maintained in the MIS.

(b) State/UT-wise details of average wage paid per persondays under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last two years and current years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

- (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.



**Statement-I**

*Details of State/UT-wise and gender-wise Number of persons provided employment since 2012-13 under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		Employment Provided		Employment Provided		Employment Provided		Employment Provided		Employment Provided	
		No. of Persons	No. of Women	No. of Persons	No. of Women	No. of Persons	No. of Women	No. of Persons	No. of Women	No. of Persons	No. of Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107.11	58.52	107.55	59.03	55.59	30.04	60.56	32.26	62.42	33.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.32	0.41	1.45	0.45	1.41	0.46	1.88	0.60	2.08	0.72
3.	Assam	14.73	4.22	15.25	4.42	12.24	3.89	21.73	7.88	21.12	8.09
4.	Bihar	26.76	8.93	25.75	9.37	12.44	4.67	18.41	7.67	26.23	11.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.83	25.26	49.90	23.99	32.59	16.04	41.17	20.23	37.91	18.70
6.	Goa	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05
7.	Gujarat	13.26	5.95	10.53	4.80	9.17	4.09	10.00	4.69	12.16	5.59
8.	Haryana	5.14	2.11	5.12	2.14	3.26	1.40	2.60	1.20	3.93	1.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.44	3.64	6.82	3.92	5.76	3.34	5.41	3.20	6.41	3.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.57	2.34	9.16	2.35	4.31	1.10	9.44	2.58	7.12	1.98
11.	Jharkhand	22.78	8.17	17.06	6.01	15.73	5.46	15.68	5.58	23.63	9.03
12.	Karnataka	36.59	16.98	42.33	19.74	30.08	14.08	30.30	14.25	41.32	19.51
13.	Kerala	16.65	14.19	16.43	14.07	15.13	13.17	16.93	14.36	16.05	13.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74.74	33.10	57.33	25.18	58.26	25.96	51.80	22.97	48.09	20.95
15.	Maharashtra	31.69	14.25	20.55	9.21	21.56	9.66	23.96	10.86	25.88	11.63
16.	Manipur	5.67	2.26	5.05	1.97	4.99	1.97	4.85	1.89	5.27	2.15
17.	Meghalaya	4.53	2.13	4.99	2.34	4.63	2.16	5.00	2.44	5.10	2.49
18.	Mizoram	1.76	0.46	2.08	0.69	2.61	1.21	2.38	1.04	2.14	0.82
19.	Nagaland	4.11	1.18	4.52	1.45	4.75	1.69	5.34	2.05	4.97	1.73
20.	Odisha	27.02	10.55	24.94	8.87	21.27	7.60	31.48	12.51	29.43	12.04
21.	Punjab	2.88	1.38	4.94	2.55	3.38	1.96	5.76	3.30	6.28	3.70
22.	Rajasthan	57.92	36.36	50.22	31.36	51.43	32.06	60.24	37.33	64.20	39.61
23.	Sikkim	0.72	0.31	0.81	0.36	0.68	0.31	0.81	0.38	0.80	0.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	106.41	70.00	86.34	63.84	69.13	55.13	74.13	58.86	74.89	60.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Telangana	0.00		0.00		43.50	24.89	45.70	26.01	41.38	23.73
26.	Tripura	11.17	5.09	11.17	5.24	11.01	5.22	9.56	4.60	9.09	4.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	60.78	13.63	61.49	15.06	47.16	12.42	68.55	20.87	59.70	19.88
28.	Uttarakhand	5.06	2.47	4.66	2.25	5.43	2.86	6.78	3.64	6.69	3.68
29.	West Bengal	88.01	30.82	91.69	33.32	73.54	29.00	91.58	40.02	78.31	35.09
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.15	0.06	0.21	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.06
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.0012	0.00	0.0001	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.46	0.38	0.43	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.29
TOTAL		797.34	375.19	738.90	354.44	621.63	312.23	722.56	363.66	723.14	370.411

\*As on 17/03/2017.

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise details of average wage paid per persondays under MGNREGA during the last two years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States	Average wage paid per persondays (in ₹)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.33	129.50	145.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153.23	167.14	171.98
3.	Assam	166.98	178.94	181.95
4.	Bihar	165.73	176.80	176.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	150.18	152.80	158.55
6.	Goa	195.28	203.00	229.32
7.	Gujarat	148.48	158.49	164.59
8.	Haryana	238.06	253.32	260.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	153.42	161.23	169.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.15	163.89	172.81
11.	Jharkhand	157.96	161.97	166.98
12.	Karnataka	190.26	203.70	223.37
13.	Kerala	214.28	231.82	243.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149.12	149.83	156.16
15.	Maharashtra	164.64	175.43	183.23
16.	Manipur	174.93	189.96	196.95
17.	Meghalaya	152.98	162.87	168.94
18.	Mizoram	169.99	183.00	187.99
19.	Nagaland	154.24	166.98	171.99
20.	Odisha	161.46	188.02	171.69

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	197.62	205.76	213.93
22.	Rajasthan	109.17	116.41	125.07
23.	Sikkim	155.68	168.73	173.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	122.95	133.45	140.56
25.	Telangana	114.92	127.09	137.37
26.	Tripura	150.54	159.15	165.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	155.54	160.88	173.72
28.	Uttarakhand	155.96	160.97	173.96
29.	West Bengal	164.06	169.91	171.29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	223.15	229.15	231.23
31.	Lakshadweep	195	206.84	216.36
32.	Puducherry	140.64	147.26	175.85
TOTAL		143.92	154.08	161.51

\*As on 16/03/2017.

#### **Scheme for improving rural road connectivity in LWE affected States**

2031. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a scheme aimed at improving rural road connectivity in 44 worst Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected and adjoining districts in different States;

(b) whether the roads under the project have been identified by the concerned State Government and security agencies; and

(c) which States, considered LWE-affected, in varying degrees, are to be covered under the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected

Areas" to improve the rural road connectivity in the worst LWE affected districts from security angle. Under the project, construction/upgradation of 5,411.81km. of road and 126 bridges/cross Drainage (CD) works will be taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 11,724.53 crore.

This project would be implemented in 44 districts (35 worst affected LWE districts and 9 adjoining districts) in nine States. State-wise details are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing  
Extremism affected areas*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	LWE Districts	09 adjoining districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Visakhapatnam	
		2		East Godvari
		3		Vizianagaram
		4		Srikakulam
2.	Bihar	5	Aurangabad	
		6	Gaya	
		7	Jamui	
		8	Nawada	
		9	Banka	
		10	Muzaffarpur	
3.	Chhattisgarh	11	Bijapur	
		12	Sukma	
		13	Bastar	
		14	Dantewada	
		15	Kanker	
		16	Narayanpur	

Sl. No. State	Sl. No. LWE Districts	09 adjoining districts
4. Jharkhand	17 Rajnandgaon	
	18 Kondagaon	
	19 Gunila	
	20 Khunti	
	21 Latehar	
	22 West singhbhum	
	23 Bokaro	
	24 Hazaribagh	
	25 Chatra	
	26 Garhwa	
	27 Lohardaga	
	28 Simdega	
	29 Palamu	
	30 East Singhbhum	
	31 Ranchi	
	32 Dumka	
5. Maharashtra	33 Ramgarh	
	34 Giridih	
6. Odisha	35 Gadchiroli	
	36 Koraput	
7. Telangana	37 Malkangiri	
	38 Khammam	
	39	Adilabad

Sl. No. State	Sl. No. LWE Districts	09 adjoining districts
	40	Warangal
	41	Karim Nagar
8. Madhya Pradesh	42	Balaghat
9. Uttar Pradesh	43	Sonebhadra
	44	Chandauli

#### **Benefits to SC and ST persons under MGNREGA**

2032. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes getting benefits under MGNREGA during the last three years;
- (b) whether these persons are given any special concessions under this scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of State/UT-wise households provided employment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.



**Statement**

*Details of State/UT-wise households provided employment to SCs and STs under MGNREGA during the last three years*

Sl. No. States		2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Households provided employment			Households provided employment			Households provided employment		
		Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.40	14.97	7.73	33.00	8.30	3.32	36.07	9.02	3.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	0.00	1.31	1.37	0.00	1.29	1.81	0.00	1.65
3.	Assam	12.62	0.79	2.27	9.67	0.62	1.76	15.02	0.84	2.95
4.	Bihar	20.59	5.88	0.43	10.34	2.83	0.18	14.87	3.56	0.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.12	2.45	9.26	17.48	1.81	5.86	21.74	2.09	8.07
6.	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.01
7.	Gujarat	5.79	0.41	2.54	5.13	0.33	2.28	5.57	0.36	2.62
8.	Haryana	3.25	1.56	0.00	2.18	1.01	0.00	1.69	0.91	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.39	1.53	0.37	4.53	1.26	0.33	4.23	1.17	0.32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.57	0.44	1.02	3.32	0.18	0.67	6.53	0.41	1.05
11.	Jharkhand	11.39	1.40	4.53	11.11	1.39	4.30	11.26	1.34	4.45
12.	Karnataka	14.51	2.35	1.09	10.94	1.74	0.84	12.36	2.12	1.08
13.	Kerala	15.24	2.25	0.42	13.80	2.25	0.44	15.06	2.39	0.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.08	5.01	9.66	27.94	4.55	8.76	27.02	4.37	9.68
15.	Maharashtra	11.44	1.11	2.31	11.60	1.16	2.17	12.75	1.21	2.49
16.	Manipur	4.55	0.13	2.30	4.69	0.13	2.32	4.74	0.14	2.36
17.	Meghalaya	3.64	0.03	3.30	3.51	0.03	3.23	3.68	0.03	3.38
18.	Mizoram	1.73	0.00	1.72	1.91	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	1.89
19.	Nagaland	4.08	0.04	3.82	4.06	0.03	3.81	4.17	0.04	3.99
20.	Odisha	17.10	2.93	6.34	14.69	2.41	5.63	19.98	3.39	7.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21. Punjab		4.12	3.19	0.00	2.89	2.28	0.00	4.74	3.69	0.00
22. Rajasthan		36.15	7.22	8.57	36.87	7.38	8.86	42.21	8.56	9.78
23. Sikkim		0.62	0.03	0.24	0.57	0.02	0.22	0.66	0.03	0.25
24. Tamil Nadu		62.68	18.33	0.90	56.58	16.34	0.68	60.53	17.12	0.81
25. Telangana		*	*	*	24.33	5.79	3.95	25.65	6.07	4.18
26. Tripura		5.97	1.08	2.41	5.82	1.03	2.40	5.70	1.02	2.33
27. Uttar Pradesh		49.90	17.58	0.50	39.15	13.89	0.35	54.36	18.94	0.55
28. Uttarakhand		3.97	0.71	0.11	4.55	0.78	0.14	5.44	0.93	0.21
29. West Bengal		61.33	19.50	5.72	51.19	16.22	4.58	61.11	19.49	5.34
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.17	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.01
31. Lakshadweep		0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Puducherry		0.39	0.12	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.33	0.11	0.00
TOTAL		479.23	111.02	78.87	413.72	93.86	70.28	481.34	109.31	81.24

\* Not Applicable.

### **Villages covered under SAGY in J and K**

2033. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages developed under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in Jammu and Kashmir, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated to these villages on priority under centrally sponsored schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that centrally sponsored schemes are not being implemented fully in these villages;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action Government would take for proper implementation of the scheme in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of Gram Panchayats from Jammu and Kashmir, adopted under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of funds allocated to Gram Panchayats adopted under Phase-I of SAGY in Jammu and Kashmir are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) to (d) Every emphasis is being given for effective and transparent implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme/ programmes in SAGY GPs.

(e) In SAGY GPs, the State Government has prioritised CSS/SS in planning and execution. Deputy Commissioners have been made responsible for monitoring the implementation of CSS/SS in their respective SAGY GPs.

**Statement-I**

*List of Gram Panchayats from Jammu and Kashmir adopted under SAGY*

Sl. No.	District	Phase	Gram Panchayats
1.	Baramulla	Phase-I	Kalayban
2.	Doda	Phase-I	Barthi
3.	Doda	Phase-II	Khellani
4.	Ganderbal	Phase-I	Manigam A
5.	Ganderbal	Phase-II	Manigam B
6.	Jammu	Phase-I	Mathwar
7.	Kupwara	Phase-I	Halmatpora A
8.	Kupwara	Phase-I	Laderwan
9.	Leh Ladakh	Phase-I	Hanu
10.	Pulwama	Phase-I	Newa
11.	Samba	Phase-I	Sangwali
12.	Shupiyan	Phase-I	Melhura

**Statement-II***(A) Details of funds allocated to Phase-I SAGY Gram Panchayats in Jammu and Kashmir*

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat	Funds released under MGNREGA (₹ in lacs)	Funds released under CSR on 17.02.2016 (₹ in lacs)	Funds released under CSR on 23.11.2016 (₹ in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kupwara	Laderwan	30.00	5.73	8.00
		Halmatpora-A	30.00	13.90	21.00
2.	Leh	Hanu	30.00	1.38	2.00
3.	Ganderbal	Manigam-A	30.00	7.64	11.00
4.	Shopain	Melhura	30.00	3.30	23.00
5.	Jammu	Mathwar	80.00	20.54	10.00
6.	Samba	Sangwali	30.00	7.12	10.00
7.	Doda	Barthi	30.00	19.82	27.00
		Hambal-A	30.00	5.35	8.00
8.	Baramula	Kalayban	30.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Pulwama	Newa	30.00	11.22	0.00
		TOTAL	380.00	96.00	120.00

*B. Details of funds utilized*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds Utilized (₹ in lacs)		
		Mathwar	Sangwali	Barthi-Humbal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MPLAD under convergence with MGNREGA	0.00	₹ 26.191acs (including ₹ 18.35 lacs under	0.00
2.	SBM(G)- Constt of IHHL	24.54	7.08	13.35

1	2	3	4	5
3.	IAY	39.75	0.03	0.00
4.	13TH FC	0.00	2.00	0.00
5.	SCA to SCAP	0.00	2.07	0.00
TOTAL		78.16	73.11	13.35

*(C) Activities carried out in SAGY GP Malhura*

I. Activities carried out by Rural Development Department:—

1. Rural connectivity, water harvesting, irrigation, agriculture and sanitations related 28 works worth ₹ 40 Lac carried out in the FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 under MGNREGA.
2. 94 number of households provided assistance under SBM for construction of IHHLs, in addition to 211 households benefitted under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.
3. Construction of five number of Community Sanitary Complexes taken up and four of them finalized.
4. 32 number of houseless families benefitted under Indira Awas Yojana in 2015-16.
5. NRLM launched in the village in FY 2015-16 and 30 number of Self Help Groups have already been formed.
6. An amount of ₹ 23 Lac have been received recently from Idea Cellular under CSR initiative to be utilized for construction of IHHL units in the village as per SBM guidelines. Construction of toilets is under progress.

II. Other Department Works:—

1. Flood Damage Assistance provided to almost all households of the village under different categories.
2. Almost entire population covered by J & K Bank under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.

3. ATM facility installed by J & K Bank.
4. R & B department has upgraded the road passing through the village.
5. Repairment and augmentation of electricity infrastructure carried out by PDD.
6. Hybrid variety of seeds, spray motors and tool kits provided to the villagers on priority by Agricultural Department.
7. Sub Centres established by Animal Husbandry and Sheep Husbandry departments, besides distribution of medicines and feed supplements.

Present Status of Activities:—

All the departments are carrying out designated activities in the village.

*(D) SAGY GP Manigam - Ganderbal*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds allotted (₹ in lacs)
1.	MGNREGA	60.00
2.	IAY	8.5
3.	SBM	18.64
4.	13th FC (Foot bridges/ play field)	33.32
5.	Panchayat Ghar	20.00

*(E) SAGY GP - Bharthi -Doda*

1.	MGNREGA	48.00
2.	SBM	2.00

*(F) SAGY GP - Sangwali- Samba*

1.	MGNREGA	30.00
2.	IAY	1.00
3.	SBM	7.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds allotted (₹ in lacs)
4.	13th FC (Foot bridges/ play field)	2.00
5.	MPLAD	26.19

*(G) SAGY GP - Halmatpora -Kupwara*

1.	MGNREGA	64.54
2.	IAY	1.54
3.	SBM	1.98
4.	District Plan	2.73
5.	DDUGJY	PDD has submit DPR of ₹ 5.09 crores
6.	Education	24.75

*(H) SAGY GP - Laderwan -Kupwara*

1.	MGNREGA	37.50
2.	IAY	12.95
3.	SBM	11.40
4.	Agriculture	3.20
5.	DDUGJY	2.79 Cr.

*(I) SAGY GP - Hanoo-Leh*

1.	MGNREGA	58.00
2.	IAY	1.25
3.	SBM	5.48
4.	13th FC	18.00
5.	Education	5.91
6.	Agriculture	0.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds allotted (₹ in lacs)
7.	Social Welfare	1.99
8.	NRDWP	46.75
9.	BADP	104.61
10.	MIDH	3.07
11.	MPLAD	8.75

#### **Working of DILRMP**

2034. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of land records that were computerized under the Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme-(DILRMP);
- (b) the details of funds given to Tamil Nadu for this purpose;
- (c) whether Government would be able to cover all districts in the country within the stipulated time;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was approved from 2008-09 up to the end of 12th Plan Period (2016-17).

NLRMP has been revamped under Digital India Initiative as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central Grant with effect from 01st April, 2016.

Under the DILRMP the following activities are *inter alia* being undertaken:—

- (i) Computerisation of record of rights (textual);
- (ii) Digitization of cadastral maps (spatial);
- (iii) Integration of record of rights and cadastral maps (i.e. integration of textual and spatial data);
- (iv) Computerisation of Registration;



- (v) Integration of registration with land records (*i.e.* integration of the two process of registration and updation of land records);

So far one more components have been sanctioned under DILRMP in 457 districts. Details of present status of the programme are given in Statement (*See* below).

From 2008-09 to 2016-17 (upto 10-03-2017) an amount of ₹ 1299.28 crore has been released. An amount of ₹ 32.01 crore has been released to Tamil Nadu State under NLRMP/DILRMP since 2008-09.

The proposed budgetary allocation (proposed BE) for 2017-18 is ₹ 150 crore.

DILRMP envisages to assist the States to evolve an appropriate integrated land information management system that would inter alia improve real-time information on land, benefit landholders and cultivators, help in optimizing use of land resources and assist in policy/planning.

### Statement

#### Details of State/UT-wise Status of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Districts sanctioned / Total Districts	Computerisation of Record of Rights (No. of Villages)	Digitisation of Cadastral MAPs/ FMBs/Tippans (No.)	Integration of Record of Rights (textual and Cadastral MAPs (spatial) (No. of Villages) (Started/ Ongoing)	Connectivity between Revenue Offices (No. of Tehsils) SROs	Computerisation of Registration of Land Records (No. of SROs Tehsils)	Integration of Land Records (No. of SROs Tehsils)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1/3	205(98.09%)	184(13.07%)	91(43.54%)	3	5	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13/13	17065(97.16%)	178710(56.59%)	341(1.94%)	291	291	291
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3/19	0(0%)		0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Assam	26/34	13925(52%)	13417(99.93%)	13417(50.11%)	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	38/38	30114(64.84%)	70511(99.67%)	1(0%)	3	122	9
6.	Chandigarh	1/1	6(37.5%)	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	13/27	18869(92.57%)	41973(92.38%)	18234(89.46%)	0	2	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1/1	72(100%)	2271(100%)	0	1	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2/2	22(78.57%)	0	0	1	1	0
10.	Goa	2/3	1(0.24%)	0	1(0.24%)	0	7	0
11.	Gujarat	32/33	14693(79.1%)	126459(16.37%)	3930(21.16%)	287	287	287
12.	Haryana	21/21	6583(92.88%)	51512(91.83%)	0	112	114	114
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12/12	20675(99.91%)	140239(99.8%)	7096(34.29%)	123	123	123
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	12/22	528(9.21%)	0	0	0	0	
15.	Jharkhand	20/24	14175(43.28%)	28188(64.71%)	353(1.08%)	42	42	42
16.	Karnataka	6/30	29523(100%)	0	0	0	0	
17.	Kerala	11/14	735(43.91%)	98793(94.48%)	0	311	314	312
18.	Lakshadweep	1/1	24(100%)	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	27/51	54634(99.21%)	1 1 1653(97.77%)	47795(86.79%)	233	233	
20.	Maharashtra	34/36	44331(98.83%)	179534(3.64%)	0	505	512	511
21.	Manipur	4/9	255(9.39%)		0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	5/11	0(0%)		0	0	1	0
23.	Mizoram	3/8	0(0%)		0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	9/12	0(0%)		0	0	0	
25.	NCT of Delhi	1/11	0(0%)		0	21	21	0
26.	Odisha	30/30	51678(100%)	115284(100%)	51677(100%)	0	1	0
27.	Puducherry	2/2	127(97.69%)	14044(100%)	0	0	10	0
28.	Punjab	5/22	12042(93.39%)	13080(90.92%)	0	13	27	14
29.	Rajasthan	11/33	46328(96.68%)	6332(6.39%)	8(0.02%)	15	177	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30. Sikkim	4/4	389(93.29%)	2549(100%)	34(8.15%)	8	13	9	
31. Tamil Nadu	32/32	12368(73.97%)	2695268(84.25%)	773(4.62%)	21	466	29	
32. Telangana	10/10	10768(99.44%)	15601(86.48%)	86(0.79%)	141	141	141	
33. Tripura	7/8	892(100%)	5272(100%)	889(99.66%)	18	18	18	
34. Uttarakhand	13/13	13843(80.62%)	1545(13.86%)	0	0	45	0	
35. Uttar Pradesh	26/75	105007(96.24%)	14480(14.78%)	7048(6.46%)	8	37	8	
36. West Bengal	19/20	40252(95.68%)	59444(91.24%)	17764(42.22%)	180	255	299	
TOTAL	457/687	560129	3986343	169538	2337	3266	2148	

*Note:* Status based on information entered by the States/UTs on the central MIS portal.

There are certain evident inconsistencies/incongruities in the data. The information is also not up-to-date.

The issues are being taken up with the State Governments / UT Administrations for ensuring error-free updated information in real-time on continuing basis.

### **Delay in construction of rural roads in Himachal Pradesh**

2035. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of roads in Himachal Pradesh is lagging behind their schedule under PMGSY/NABARD assisted scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, road-wise and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the status of link road Jangla Nandla, Jalwari-Kailu and Thana Dhauldhar in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh and by when these projects would be taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Since inception of PMGSY, 2545 number of works have been sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh, out of which 2267 works have been completed. Hence 278 works are incomplete. The main reason for these road works remaining incomplete are non receipt of clearance from Environment & Forest Department regarding portion

of forest land falling on the proposed road alignment and legal disputes regarding land being claimed by private persons, falling on the proposed road alignment. For the roads, where physical work is going on but the completion has been delayed some of the reasons for delay, as reported by the State include (i) inadequate execution capacity and contracting capacity, (ii) less working season and adverse weather condition (iii) non-availability of the construction materials etc.

(c) The State Government has informed that the link roads Jalwari-Kailu (7 Km. of length) and Thana-Dhauldhara road (3.5km. of length) are being constructed under State budget during the current financial year 2016-17. In so far as link road to Jangla and Nandla is concerned State Government has informed that the Jangla and Nandla are already separately connected by road. This road does not qualify for PMGSY and also this road is not covered under any state budget scheme. It is also informed by State that neither of above roads is covered under National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABRD) or Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

#### **Increase of MGNREGA wages**

2036. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase wages paid under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard and by when enhanced wages would be provided to the beneficiaries and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Mahendra Dev Committee set up in this regard has given its report to Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is planning to implement the recommendations of the Committee and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken the views of States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wage rate is linked to State-wise CPI-AL which is revised on yearly basis and implemented during the Financial Year in States/UTs. Wage rates for workers under the MGNREGA are notified and revised annually by the Central

Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. The wage rate for 2017-18 has already been notified on 28-02-2017.

(c) to (e) The Mahendra Dev Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 25-01-2014. The report was examined in consultation with Ministry of Finance and it was decided not to consider for change in the Base Wage Rate in the present context. During the consideration of the report, no consultation was undertaken with the States. However, the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted a Committee on alignment of MGNREGA wages with minimum agricultural wages under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Rural Development) on 3rd March, 2017.

#### **Decrease in job cards issued under MGNREGA**

2037. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of job cards issued under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country has decreased during current year;

(b) if so, the details of job cards issued during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to increase work days in drought affected States and drought like situations under MGNREGA during current year; and

(d) if so, the details of such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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. State/UT-wise details of job cards issued under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 16.03.2017) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development provides 50 days of additional employment in notified areas of drought affected States under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Accordingly, a provision of additional employment of 50 days over and above 100

days per household under MGNREGA was made in the notified drought affected States Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh during the Financial Year 2016-17. Details of number of households who have been benefited from this policy are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of job cards issued under MGNREGA during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 16.03.2017)*

Sl. No.	State	Job card Issue 2014-15	Job card Issue 2015-16	Job card Issue 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1161	795	449
2.	Andhra Pradesh	218091	225181	312274
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11025	8446	8840
4.	Assam	143057	249353	169357
5.	Bihar	247542	653236	725026
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
8.	Goa	518	443	591
9.	Gujarat	99510	124501	216880
10.	Haryana	43574	34596	99266
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20495	20483	40902
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	36501	60759	34262
13.	Karnataka	247219	371423	391796
14.	Kerala	204097	198480	249636
15.	Madhya Pradesh	67263	182749	185724
16.	Maharashtra	218842	378953	257656
17.	Lakshadweep	75	12	18

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Manipur	13755	23027	4931
19.	Meghalaya	25603	17245	22544
20.	Mizoram	22564	15876	5641
21.	Nagaland	10927	2399	1248
22.	Odisha	140577	183999	151124
23.	Puducherry	753	595	820
24.	Punjab	47414	93226	71247
25.	Rajasthan	84748	209178	196673
26.	Sikkim	3103	3579	2564
27.	Tamil Nadu	288362	309964	213124
28.	Tripura	77632	140430	103524
29.	Uttar Pradesh	71337	218082	104630
30.	West Bengal	0	0	0
31.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
32.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
34.	Telangana	0	0	0
TOTAL		23,45,745	37,27,010	35,70,747

**Statement-II**

*Details of Households provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected location (FY 2016-17 as on 06.03.2017).*

State	HHs provided more than 100 days of employment
Andhra Pradesh	145072
Karnataka	110172
Madhya Pradesh	71700

State	HHs provided more than 100 days of employment
Rajasthan	176432
Tamil Nadu	349197
Uttar Pradesh	15224
Uttarakhand	11548
TOTAL	879345

#### **Shortfall in achievement of targets under PMAY-G**

2038. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether against a target of building 4.4 million houses in one year, the Ministry has been able to build just 1.1 million to 1.8 million houses annually in the last five years under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and if so, the reasons for the shortfall;

(b) whether the Ministry has achieved its plan to get 30,000 trained masons, carpenters and plumbers for this scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any other steps to fast track implementation of this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), has come into effect from 1st April, 2016. One crore houses in rural India will be constructed in three year period from 2016-17 to 2018-19. In the first year of implementation of PMAY-G, 4.4 million housing units have been allocated to States/UTs. As on 15th March, 2017, a total of 2.37 million houses have been completed under the rural housing scheme in FY 2016-17. Details of number of houses constructed in the last five years of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are given in Statement (*See below*). Enhancement of targets by 33% in January, 2017 and operational challenges involved in the transition from IAY to PMAY-G are the major reasons for shortfall.

(b) With a view to improve the quality of houses constructed and to ensure availability of skilled masons in rural areas to achieve the targets under PMAY-G, the Ministry of Rural Development has undertaken the mason training initiative. A mason in rural areas is expected to perform various jobs *viz.*, masonry, carpentry, plumbing etc.



Under the mason training initiative, States are to plan and conduct training of masons, as per the National Skill Development Corporation approved Qualification Pack (QP). Most States are in the process of finalising Training Providers for imparting training in accordance with the QP. Pilot training leading to assessment and certification of rural masons has been concluded in five States viz. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

(c) The then rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016. PMAY-G has been introduced with a view to realise the vision of 'Housing for All by 2022' through a robust monitoring mechanism and improved scheme architecture. The re-structured scheme addresses the shortcomings that existed in the erstwhile rural housing scheme and aims to accelerate construction of houses and fast track implementation.

#### **Statement**

*Details of Houses Completed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for the last five years*

Year	House Completed (Unit in Nos.)
2011-12#	2471421
2012-13#	2185773
2013-14#	1592367
2014-15#	1652737
2015-16*	1867026

# Figures reported by States/UTs through MPR/MIS.

\* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 16.03.2017.

#### **Anomaly in wages calculated under MGNREGA**

2039. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anomaly has been reported in calculating the wages paid under MGNREGA under piece work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Para 16 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act, 2005 clearly provides that payment shall only be made based on measurement. Further, as per Para 17 of Schedule I, the State Governments are required to link the wages without any gender bias with the quantity of work done and it is to be paid according to rural schedule of rates.

**New projects under PMGSY**

2040. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new projects inaugurated under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2016;
- (b) the net investment for these new projects;
- (c) whether Government also intends to assess the quality and impact of roads under PMGSY; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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. As per the Programme guidelines, implementation of PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. During 2016-17 States have reported to have completed 40,010.37 km. of road length upto February, 2017 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 11,147.76 crore.

(c) and (d) As per the Programme Guidelines and Operations Manual, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments. Programme guidelines provide for a three tier Quality Control Mechanism under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. 1st tier is in-house quality control. 2nd tier is independent monitoring of construction quality by quality monitors called State Quality Monitors (SQMs) managed by the respective State. The 3rd tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random. Whenever quality of any road work is graded as "Satisfactory Requiring improvement" (SRI) or

"Unsatisfactory" (U) the State Government is to ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within a reasonable time period. Action Taken Reports (ATRs) of the road works graded as 'SRI' and 'U' by the State Quality Monitors are monitored by the respective State Governments. For road works graded as 'SRI' and 'U' on the basis of observations of National Quality Monitors, the Action Taken Reports for such cases, submitted by respective States are monitored by National Rural Roads Development Agency on a continuous basis.

Impact Assessment Study of PMGSY has been conducted by several organizations like 'National Baseline Study Report for PMGSY' by Lea Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. in 2010, Poverty & Social Impact Assessment of PMGSY by World Bank in 2014, Impact of Improved Rural Road Maintenance System under PMGSY by International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2015, Study on Rural Roads and morbidity in upland Odisha by University of Heidelberg in 2015 and Impact Assessment Study of PMGSY including Gender in Rajasthan by Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani in 2015. All the above studies concluded positive impact on the socio-economic indices due to construction of rural roads.

#### **Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA in Uttarakhand**

†2041. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers working under the MGNREGA in various districts of Uttarakhand have not been paid wages for a long time;

(b) if so, whether funds are being provided for payment of wages under MGNREGA in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of funds provided to various districts in the State during 2014 to December, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per Management Information System (MIS), details of district-wise liability of wages as on 17-03-2017 in Uttarakhand under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) ₹ 37039.57 lakh have been provided for payment of wages under MGNREGA in the State.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per the information received from the State Government, the details of funds provided to various districts during 2014 to December, 2016 are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of district-wise liability of wages as on 17.03.2017 in Uttarakhand under MGNREGA*

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Sl. No.	District	Wage liability
1.	Almora	52.79
2.	Bageshwar	112.42
3.	Chamoli	700.21
4.	Champawat	39.21
5.	Dehradun	134.87
6.	Haridwar	108.16
7.	Nainital	20.93
8.	Pauri	192.25
9.	Pithoragarh	24.54
10.	Rudraprayag	37.69
11.	Tehri	316.07
12.	US Nagar	9.4
13.	Uttarkashi	145.88
TOTAL		1894.42

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds provided to various districts during 2014 to December 2016*

(in ₹ lakh)				
Sl. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16	Upto December, 2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Almora	1145.46	1667.29	2200.71

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bageshwar	756.67	1184.67	1829.69
3.	Chamoli	4090.49	4752.05	4791.88
4.	Champawat	891.69	1120.60	1702.13
5.	Dehradun	602.45	1614.39	2491.94
6.	Haridwar	860.21	1630.85	1455.55
7.	Nainital	731.52	1293.31	1877.65
8.	Pauri	2285.82	4086.16	4784.42
9.	Pithoragarh	1884.69	2260.82	3545.30
10.	Rudraprayag	1155.12	1843.96	1822.13
11.	Tehri	2242.87	5961.06	6831.46
12.	US Nagar	957.77	1855.00	2109.98
13.	Uttarkashi	1640.06	3184.19	4473.28
TOTAL		19244.82	32454.35	39916.12

#### Release of MGNREGA funds to drought hit States

2042. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drought declared by various States during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) when were the proposals for assistance submitted to the Ministry, State-wise and the action taken on each of such proposal, proposal-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Supreme Court has taken strong objection to Ministry's enormous delay in releasing funds to drought-hit States under MGNREGA and asked Government to submit a detailed chart of 10 drought-hit States and specify number of people and districts, including villages, affected by it; and

(d) if so, action taken by the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The details of drought declared by various States is at Annexure. The Government approved the provision of additional employment of 50 days over and above 100 days per household under MGNREGA in the drought notified areas in FY 2015-16. Accordingly, the additional employment over and above 100 days has been provided in FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The matter is *sub-judice*.

**Statement**

*Details of additional employment provided over and above  
100 days in FY 2015-16 and 2016-17*

2013-14			
States	Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh		
2014-15			
States	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh		
2015-2016			
Sl. No.	States	Date of proposal received from Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare	Date of Notification for provision of additional employment over and above 100 days
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	18.09.2015	21.09.2015
2.	Chhattisgarh	13.10.2015	21.10.2015
3.	Madhya Pradesh	04.11.2015, 21.12.2015	13.11.2015 & 04.01.2016
4.	Odisha	16.11.2015, 23.12.2015	23.11.2015 & 10.02.2016
5.	Andhra Pradesh	23.11.2015, 27.01.2016	10.12.2015 & 10.02.2016
6.	Uttar Pradesh	24.11.2015	10.12.2015

1	2	3	4
7.	Telangana	02.12.2015	10.12.2015
8.	Maharashtra	16.11.2015	04.01.2016
9.	Jharkhand	06.01.2016	19.01.2016
10.	Rajasthan	05.02.2016	23.02.2016
		2016-2017	(as on 01.03.2017)
1.	Karnataka	23.02.2016 & 17.11.2016	18.05.2016 & 30.12.2016
2.	Madhya Pradesh	16.06.2016	04.07.2016
3.	Rajasthan	07.06.2016, & 15.12.2016	28.06.2016 & 30.12.2016
4.	Andhra Pradesh	09.01.2016	09.02.2017
5.	Uttar Pradesh	27.05.2016	17.06.2016
6.	Tamil Nadu	24.01.2017	09.02.2017
7.	Uttarakhand	13.06.2016	04.07.2016

#### Houses for rural poor

†2043. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for providing houses to rural poor along with the details of size, type and cost of houses and amount of grants given therefor;

(b) in view of part (a) the number of homeless rural poor, State-wise and the annual action plan for construction of houses, as per the target and the estimate of the amount to be spent thereon; and

(c) the provisions to provide electricity, drinking water and road facilities to such houses with reference to parts (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the rural housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) since 1st April,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2016. The immediate objective under the scheme of PMAY-G is construction of 1 crore houses in rural India in three year period from 2016-17 to 2018-19 at enhanced unit assistance of ₹ 1.2 lakh in plain areas and ₹ 1.3 lakh in difficult areas/hilly States/IAP districts. Additionally, the beneficiary will get ₹ 12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet and 90/95 days of un-skilled wage under MGNREGS for construction of house through convergence. Identification and selection of beneficiaries is based on housing deprivation parameters as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) - 2011. The minimum unit size of houses constructed under PMAY-G should be 25 Sq m including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking. To make available a wide menu of house design typologies to PMAY-G beneficiaries, the Ministry in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi has initiated an exercise to catalogue locally appropriate, cost effective technologies and housing typologies for different housing zones in 18 States of India and to develop state wise compendiums, which have designs, drawings and estimates appropriate to each region. The Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G requires States to provide the beneficiaries a bouquet of options of house designs according to local conditions, using appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. The Central government will handhold the States/UTs, wherever needed, in the development of region specific House Designs for the States/UTs.

(b) Under PMAY-G, a total of 1.00 crore households are to be provided assistance for construction of houses from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The central share involved in construction of one crore houses amounts to ₹ 81,975 crore. The year-wise break-up of targets is as follows:—

Year	Target (nos.)
2016-17	44,00,000
2017-18	33,00,000
2018-19	2300000
TOTAL	10000000

The details of State-wise number of houseless, and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC 2011 data are given in Statement (*See below*) which is being verified by Gram Sabhas during the process of finalization of Permanent Waitlists.

(c) The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are to be provided basic amenities through convergence with different schemes implemented by the Government of India and the



State Government-electricity connection through convergence with Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) of scheme of Ministry of Power, drinking water through convergence with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, approach road facilities through convergence with MGNREGA.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of houseless, and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houseless, and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3190
2.	Andhra Pradesh	585478
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45272
4.	Assam	1047115
5.	Bihar	6565970
6.	Chhattisgarh	2514168
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9777
8.	Daman and Diu	333
9.	Goa	2619
10.	Gujarat	1109936
11.	Haryana	156989
12.	Himachal Pradesh	30777
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	265002
14.	Jharkhand	1937679
15.	Karnataka	636962
16.	Kerala	171006
17.	Lakshadweep	171
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4745550

1	2	3
19.	Maharashtra	1842886
20.	Manipur	39256
21.	Meghalaya	83606
22.	Mizoram	26599
23.	Nagaland	34181
24.	Odisha	4183430
25.	Puducherry	18263
26.	Punjab	125277
27.	Rajasthan	2724406
28.	Sikkim	5193
29.	Tamil Nadu	1586352
30.	Telangana	284834
31.	Tripura	102026
32.	Uttar Pradesh	4831579
33.	Uttarakhand	63580
34.	West Bengal	4563984
		40343446

#### **National Waterways Kakinada and Puducherry**

2044. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to take up National Waterways-4 between Kakinada and Puducherry recently;

(b) if so, aims and objectives of the above project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that office for this purpose has been set up in Vijayawada; and

(d) the details of estimated cost, expected transportation of goods after completion of project and by when project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is

considering to take up the development of National Waterway-4 (NW-4), which includes Kakinada-Puducherry stretch, in a phased manner in consultation with the concerned State Governments with a viable fairway for movement of cargo and passengers through inland navigation system for providing an alternative mode of transport to road and rail.

(c) A sub-office of A Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has been set up at Vijayawada for supervision and monitoring of the pre-investment and development activities as well as for maintaining co-ordination with concerned State Governments.

(d) A project to develop the stretch Muktyala Vijayawada of river Krishna (NW-4) in the first phase has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 96 crore which includes dredging of shallow patches, construction of terminals and provision of navigational aids, which are scheduled to be completed by 2019. Expected cargo transportation includes construction material to the new capital city of Amravati from the industrial clusters at Muktyala and Vijayawada.

#### **Removal of private cargo handling pool workers at Visakhapatnam**

2045. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noted the throwing out of 400 private pool workers working in Visakhapatnam port for the last 25 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been thrown out citing mechanization of coal unloading;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that mechanization has not yet been completed and unloading is still being done manually by engaging other private workers; and

(d) the step taken by the Ministry to protect these 400 workers languishing on roads and sitting on dharna for the last four months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) has reported that the Cargo Handling Private /Workers Pool (CHPWP) got wound-up by the CHPWP management due to non-availability of work for the pool workers. It is further reported that the shortage of work was a result of general depression in the economy, less cargo volumes, the proposed mechanization of the coal unloading, etc.

(c) Pending the completion of the mechanical coal unloading facility, the stevedores

are permitted to utilize the services of private labour, including the workers belonging to the erstwhile CHPWP, in case Cargo Handling Division (CHD) workers on the roll of VP are not available.

(d) While CHPWP workers are employees of contractors the VPT has taken all necessary steps to resolve the dispute.

### **Popularity and viability of waterways**

2046. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether waterways developed for the public have become popular and economically viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Three National Waterways (NWs) viz. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (NW-1), River Brahmaputra (NW-2) and West Coast Canal (NW-3) have been developed with targeted depth, fixed and floating terminals with mechanized facilities for cargo loading/ unloading and Navigational Aids. Vessels are plying on these waterways.

Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode is widely recognized as an environment friendly and cost effective mode of transport. As per RITES Report of 2014 on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid (INWTG)", one litre of fuel moves 24 tonne - km. on road, 95 tonne-km. on rail and 215 tonne-km. on IWT. The comparative inter modal costs are given below:—

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

The significant cost saving shows that the promotion of Inland Water Transport (IWT) is expected to have a positive impact on reduction in overall logistics cost.

However, as compared to roads and railways, development of transportation on national waterways is still in infancy stage.

**Plan for construction of port at Enayam, Tamil Nadu**

2047. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to construct a port at Enayam, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the local people and civil society were consulted about the project;

(c) if so, the details of such consultations; and

(d) if not, why Government did not consult the local fishermen and public, when there is a large scale opposition to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Various meetings were organized by the Kanyakumari district administration with the representatives of the local public, the fishermen folks and VOCPT officials on 25.1.2016, 18.7.2016, 31.7.2016 and 30.8.2016 at Nagercoil and the salient features of the Enayam Port Project explained to them.

**Protests against draft Major Ports Authority Bill**

2048. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade union workers of major ports, including Visakhapatnam port have staged demonstrations against the draft Major Ports Authority Bill (MPAB) which erode the autonomy of major ports;

(b) if so, the response of Government;

(c) whether Government intends to sell the valuable assets of ports to corporate sector as part of privatization; and

(d) if so, how would Government ensure proper development of major ports in the country for the overall economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 4 incidents of demonstrations have taken place. The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on

16.12.2016 seeks to bring in more efficiency and transparency in port operations and to impart greater autonomy and flexibility in the management and governance of Major Ports. The provisions of the Bill do not provide for corporatisation of Major Ports in terms of bringing the ports under the Companies Act, 2013. This was clarified to the eabour Federations on 29.08.2016 in a joint meeting held with Chief eabour Commissioner(Central) and Ministry of Shipping. Detailed discussions were also held on 2.2.2016 with the Port Workers Federations, the Indian Ports Association and Ministry of Shipping regarding all aspects of the proposed Bill having a bearing on the interest of the workers including presence labour representative on the Board.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. Development activities such as capacity enhancement, deepening of channels, rail/road connectivity projects, equipment upgradation/modernization are a continuous process.

#### **Mumbai to Goa ship/cargo services**

2049. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey to start new shipping services from mainland to islands of the country to cater to more passenger/cargo transportation;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to restart Mumbai-Goa ship services thereof;

(d) if so, details of the proposal; and

(e) the proposal of Government to start new ship/cargo services from various ports to the islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Both Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep groups of Islands are linked to mainland through passenger-cum-cargo services operated by their respective administrations. As per the information obtained from Shipping Corporation of India which manages Andaman-mainland ships on behalf of Andaman Administration most of the passenger ships plying on Andaman routes have fill factors of 40-50% only. No specific survey has been carried out by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration as they factor in their requirement of shipping services in their perspective plan.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by Government of Goa, the 'in principle' approval has been given by Maharashtra Government to start Mumbai Goa ferry services to a shipping company.

(e) Ships/cargo services from various ports to the Islands of the country are planned and operated by the public/private shipping companies keeping in view the financial viability of the service. The Government provides the enabling policy and regulatory framework for operating the passenger/cargo services.

#### **Ferry service for decongestion of city traffic**

2050. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government targets to start ferry service at about 18 locations to help decongest city traffic;

(b) name of the 18 locations and by when the work on these locations would be started; and

(c) a detailed factual note thereon with the present status of the work on these locations, if already awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has engaged a Consultant in December, 2016 for development of ferry service on National Waterway-1 under Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP). The consultants have started the project preparatory and definition study for identifying suitable locations for construction of 18 ferry terminals in six cities of Varanasi, Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Kolkata and Haldia on NW-I. The duration of the study is 15 months.

#### **Legislation on water transport administration**

2051. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring out a legislation for water transport administration in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has been established under the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985 in October,

1986 for the regulation and development of inland waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**Development of IWT system**

2052. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted a Formal Safety Assessment (FSA) or any other assessment to assess the 111 rivers that form the inland waterways and are safe to be developed as integrated Water Transport (IWT) system;

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

(c) whether Government has plans to make registration of inland vessels mandatory and enforce minimum construction standards to avoid boat capsizing tragedy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Out of 111 National Waterways (NWs), NW 1, 2 and 3 were declared as NWs in 1986, 1988, 1993 respectively and NW-4 & 5 in 2008. Development work in these five NWs were undertaken after techno-economic feasibility studies and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) including safety aspects.

In respect of the 106 NWs declared on 12th April, 2016, Feasibility/ DPR studies are underway. The development works would entail intervention for safe navigation. Inland Vessels Act, 1917, implemented by the respective State Governments, provides for safety compliances for transportation of cargo and passengers.

(c) and (d) Registration and survey of mechanically propelled inland vessels is mandatory under the inland Vessels Act, 1917. The Act prescribes compliance requirement for life saving appliances, communication and navigation apparatus to be installed on board inland mechanically propelled vessels.

**Training of port professionals with modern technical/skills**

2053. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is focussing on imparting training/skills to port and terminal professionals through modern technical workshops in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) how much fund have been utilized for this programme and number of skilled professionals produced since last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) For imparting training/skills to port and terminal professionals, a center has been set up at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai in collaboration with APEC (Antwerp/Flanders Port Training Centre), Belgium.

(b) After signing of MoU between JNPT and APEC (Antwerp/Flanders Port Training Centre), Belgium, the Centre has been established and it has already organized eight training modules.

(c) The expenditure on training of professionals is borne by the concerned organizations, and so far 155 professionals have been benefitted.

**Pending water project in U.P.**

†2054. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of ongoing/pending water projects in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether State Government has been issued sanctioned/allocated funds for various water projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received proposals for various water projects/programmes from various States particularly from Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, MoWR, RD & GR provides financial assistance 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 Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects (along with phases) having irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been identified

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for completion in phases up to December, 2019 in consultation with States. For completion of these projects in a Mission mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central as well as State shares. Funds are regularly released to States based upon the proposals received from the States and their eligibility as per the guidelines of the schemes. The details of State-wise ongoing projects, including in Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of funds released for these projects including U.P. are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State-wise Ongoing projects under AIBP, CADWM, RRR & SMI*

Sl. No	State	AIBP Including CAD&WM	RRR	SMI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	245	49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	130
3.	Assam	3	0	821
4.	Bihar	2	1	60
5.	Chhattishgarh	3	15	110
6.	Goa	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	6	0
8.	Haryana	0	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	420
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	94
12.	Karnataka	5	3	204
13.	Kerala	2	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	43	165
15.	Maharashtra	26	153	71
16.	Manipur	2	4	102
17.	Meghalaya	0	9	126
18.	Mizoram	0	0	14

Sl. No	State	AIBP Including CAD&WM	RRR	SMI
19.	Nagaland	0	0	16
20.	Odisha	8	390	35
21.	Punjab	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	27	6
23.	Sikkim	0	0	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	147	0
25.	Telangana	11	299	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	74	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	5	647
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		99	1424	3277

**Statement-II**

*Details of Central Assistance Released during 2016-17 (₹ in Cr.) under PMKSY till date*

Sl. No.	State	AIBP	HKKP		Total
			CADWM	SMI	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	20.52	20.52
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	87.86	87.86
3.	Bihar	0.00	12.6433	0.00	12.6433
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	961.88	586.932	0.00	1548.812
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	145.75	0.00	0.00	145.75
10.	Karnataka	131.34	31.4262	0.00	162.7662
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	265.85	61.5368	0.00	327.3868
13.	Maharashtra	361.33	15.174	0.00	376.504
14.	Manipur	89.25	0.00	20.00	109.25
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	18.50	18.50
18.	Odisha	308.29	24.368	0.00	332.658
19.	Punjab	47.17	0.00	0.00	47.17
20.	Rajasthan	45.90	0.00	0.00	45.90
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Telangana	538.87	0.00	0.00	538.87
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	73.63	0.00	0.00	73.63
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		2969.26	732.0803	148.01	3849.3503

#### Desiltation of river Ganga

2055. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee constituted to study the flow of river Ganga has in its report stated that deposition of silt in huge quantities has taken place in the river;

- (b) whether, it is also a fact that this causes floods in various cities of Bihar;
- (c) whether Farakka barrage is one of the reasons for silting in the river;
- (d) whether Government proposes a plan to desilt the river; and
- (e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Ministry has constituted a Committee for preparation of Guidelines for works on desiltation from Bhimgauda (Uttarakhand) to Farakka (West Bengal) under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhav Chitale (Expert Member, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) and Former Secretary to the Government of India). The Ministry has also constituted an Expert Committee on Erosion and Siltation in Rivers (ECESR) under the Chairmanship of Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune to study the problems of erosion, siltation and requirement of de-siltation/dredging of rivers, particularly in Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers.

(b) to (e) The measures for flood management including desilting of rivers are formulated by the State Governments as per their priority. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical advice and also promotional financial assistance for critical areas. Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers carry, pick up and drop silt load as per their regime conditions *i.e.* discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. From a study conducted by this Ministry, the maximum extent of backwater is about 42 km. on upstream of Farakka Barrage.

Further, a Committee headed by Dr. B.K. Mittal, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) had studied the siltation pattern in few rivers in India and concluded that siltation was not pronounced and alarming. Dr. B.K. Mittal Committee also found that de-silting in general was not feasible technically due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the disposal of dredged material etc. However, cost effective measures for removal of drainage congestion in specific reaches of rivers for channel capacity improvement and navigation purposes are formulated and implemented by concerned States / Agencies as per requirement.

**Status of implementation of PMKSY**

†2056. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been initiated to provide adequate water for irrigation throughout the year to all farmers of the country, including Maharashtra;

(b) the total funds allocated for this scheme in budget for 2017-18;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the total amount spent in all districts of Maharashtra till October, 2016 under PMKSY; and

(e) the details thereof, district-wise?

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) has been launched in 2015-16 in the country including Maharashtra, with the objective of enhancing irrigation coverage and improving the delivery system at the farm level.

(b) and (c) Funds allocated under PMKSY in budget for 2017-18 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Components	Funds allocated
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme(AIBP)	*
Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) RRR, SMI & GW	450
CADWM	*
Per Drop More Crop	3400
Watershed Development	2022.20

\* Arrangement of funds as per requirement has been made through NABARD.

(d) and (e) Funds released to Maharashtra State under PMKSY during 2016-17 is as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Components	Funds Released	
	2015-16	2016-17
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	307.81	361.33
Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) CADWM	4.78	15.17
Per Drop More Crop	107.26	305.8
Watershed Development	250.00	186.95

**Micro irrigation facilities under PMKSY**

†2057. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has provided micro irrigation facility on 12.7 lakh hectare land during the last two years under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government regarding 60-70 year old irrigation projects which need to be modernized at the earliest; and

(c) whether Government would provide financial assistance to State Governments for the expansion and modernization of important irrigation schemes like Kosi Canal Irrigation Scheme and Sone Canal Irrigation Schemes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) As per information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, an area of about 11.85 lakh hectare has been covered under micro irrigation during last year and current year (up to 15.03.2017) under Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

(b) and (c) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides financial assistance 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).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Many old irrigation projects were considered under AIBP for Extension, Modernization and Renovation (ERM). Till date 20 ERM projects have been completed under AIBP including restoration of Kosi Barrage and its appurtenant works and Sone Modernization project of Bihar. Further, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects (along with phases) including 5 ERM projects having irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been identified for completion in phases up to December, 2019 in consultation with States. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central as well as States shares.

**Proposal for channelising river Pabbar in H.P.**

2058. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal for ₹ 190 crore from the Himachal Pradesh Government regarding channelising river Pabbar at Rohru in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter is pending for sanction before the Ministry for long; and

(c) if so, the status of the proposal and when the required amount will be released for commencement of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):  
(a) A report on "Channelisation of River Pabbar from Tikkari to Hatkoti, Tehsil Rohru, Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh (Estimated cost ₹ 190.82 crore)" was received in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna for appraisal on 13.11.2014.

(b) and (c) The scheme was techno-economically cleared by GFCC in February 2015 for ₹190.82 crore. Further, it was cleared by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR during its 125th meeting held on 25.05.2015 in New Delhi. During the Investment Clearance Committee meeting held on 10.02.2017 the scheme was discussed and decided that project cost shall be updated to current price level and project shall be resubmitted for investment clearance by State Government.

**Status of SAUNI project**

2059. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:



(a) the status of proposal for Saurashtra Narmada Avataram for Irrigation (SAUNI) Project Phase II;

(b) by when the proposal would be cleared by the Ministry; and

(c) the amount of loans available for SAUNI Project Phase-II and sources of its external funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) Government of Gujarat submitted the proposal of Saurashtra Narmada Avataram Irrigation (SAUNI) Project Phase II in October 2016 for availing loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB)/World Bank or other relevant financial institutions through Finance Department of Gujarat. Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has cleared the proposal for availing ₹3200 crore loan from ADB on 18.11.2016 with the condition of the concurrence from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

**Committee constitution for resolving Mahanadi river dispute**

2060. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Negotiation Committee has been constituted by the Central Government to resolve the Mahanadi river dispute between Odisha and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, whether both the States have agreed to abide by the report of this Committee; and

(c) the details of steps taken in the past to resolve this dispute between these two States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) With reference to complaint dated 19.11.2016 of State of Odisha under Section 3 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 regarding utilization of waters of Mahanadi Basin, the Central Government in accordance with Section 4(1) of ISRWD Act, 1956 has set up a Negotiation Committee on 19.01.2017, which comprises members from basin States namely Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Jharkhand and concerned Ministries of Central Government, Central Water Commission

(CWC), India Meteorological Department and National Institute of Hydrology. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 28.02.2017 which was attended by all basin States except State of Odisha.

(b) The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha in a letter to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has requested to cancel the constitution of the Negotiation Committee and initiate the formation of a river water disputes tribunal. No objections have been received from other States about constitution or Terms of Reference (ToR) or any other aspects of the Committee.

(c) The water dispute on Mahanadi basin arose on 19.11.2016 with submission of complaint by State of Odisha. However, taking prior cognizance of the dispute, the Union Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation initiated following measures to address the issues between the States:—

- (i) A meeting of the States of Chhattisgarh and Odisha was convened on 29.07.2016 under the Chairmanship of Officer on Special Duty (OSD), MoWR, RD & GR. In the meeting both the States agreed to share the data related to Water Resources Projects on Mahanadi basin.
- (ii) An inter-State meeting was held on 17.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the Chief Ministers of Odisha and Chhattisgarh to consider various water resources issues in Mahanadi Basin. Detailed deliberations were held during the above meeting and following actions were initiated to resolve the issue:—
  - (a) A Special Committee under the Chairmanship of OSD, MoWR, RD & GR was formed to list out the water resource projects in Odisha and Chhattisgarh which have been constructed / or are under construction without the approval of Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR.
  - (b) This Ministry in consultation with State Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh, *vide* letter dated 28th October, 2016 constituted a Committee of Experts for carrying out "Water Availability Study" in Mahanadi basin through National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee under the supervision of Central Water Commission.
  - (c) For constitution of an Expert Committee to assess distribution of Mahanadi water between Odisha and Chhattisgarh and to optimize the use of Hirakud water, the Ministry sent the Term of References

(TORs) of said Committee on 22.09. 2016. No response on the same was received from State of Odisha. In this regard, Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR) *vide* her D.O. letter dated 4.10.2016, requested Chief Minister of Odisha to cooperate in the matter.

#### **Management of groundwater levels**

2061. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that groundwater level in many parts of the country has plummeted due to over exploitation of existing resources;
- (b) if so, whether Government has proposed to draw a new World Bank assisted scheme to manage groundwater resources in the country; and
- (c) if so, what are the details in this regard and the States which are likely to be benefited from this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A pilot scheme, the National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS), supported by the World Bank, is under active consideration of the Government. The Scheme envisages sustainable ground water management through suitable supply/demand side interventions with stakeholder participation in identified priority areas of seven States *viz.* Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The estimated cost of the Scheme is ₹ 6,000 crore and it will be implemented over a period of six years.

#### **Budget allocation for cleaning of Ganga river**

2062. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget allocated and utilised for cleaning of river Ganga during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the pollution in river Ganga has reduced considerably with Government providing huge funds for the purpose;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the total stretch of the river Ganga cleaned by now;

(d) whether the cities/industries situated on the bank of the river Ganga have stopped draining sewer and polluted water into the river Ganga; and

(e) the details of action taken by Government against defaulters for polluting the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The details of the funds allocated in the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) and current year, *i.e.* Financial Year (2016-17; till 28.02.2017) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Water quality monitoring of river Ganga in 5 states is carried out on monthly basis by respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).

The annual variation does not indicate any sustained improvement or degradation in water quality. The summary of Water Quality as Minimum & Maximum values for criteria parameters putting together all the locations (63 locations) for River Ganga is given below.

Year	Temperature °C		D.O. (mg/l)		pH		Conductivity (umhos/cm)		B.O.D. (mg/l)		Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)		Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
2014	13	35	2.8	11.1	6.3	8.9	42	6320	0	12	370	1300000	4	5000000
2015	12	40	2.9	11.6	6.7	9.3	153	6250	0.4	16	370	700000	0	1400000
2016	5	36	2.5	10.6	6.3	8.7	98	13370	0.0	12.2	220	300000	21	500000

There is a fluctuation in the water quality parameters over the years. However, the Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform values have declined invariably. The water quality assessment indicate that water quality does not meet the bathing water quality criteria in the vicinity of D/s Haridwar in Uttarakhand, Garmukhteswar, D/s Kannauj to D/s Allahabad and Baharampore to Diamond Harbour in West Bengal.

(d) 144 drains have been identified which carry waste water generated from cities situated on the bank of river Ganga. In addition, 67 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) located along the main stem of river Ganga were monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during 2016 which provide treatment to municipal sewage generated from various cities located within catchment area of the drains before the drains outfall into river Ganga.

(e) CPCB has carried out surprise inspection of the industries to verify the compliance from December, 2015 to December, 2016. A total of 426 inspections were carried out during the year covering 285 industries. Inspections have revealed that, 164 units were complying and 85 units were found to be non-complying with the standards. Based on the inspections conducted, directions under section 5 of E (P) Act, 1986 were issued to 77 GPIs.

CPCB has also filed a case in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) against the five Municipal Corporations for improper management of sewage and municipal solid waste.

**Statement**

*Details of funds allocated and spent so far on cleaning of river Ganga under National Mission for Clean Ganga in the last three years and the current year i.e. FY from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till 28.02.2017)*

(₹ in crore)

FY	BE	RE	Actual Releases by Govt. of India	Actual Expenditure/ Releases by NMCG
2013-14	355.00	309.00	303.95	266.20
2014-15	2,137.00	2,053.00	326.00	170.99
2015-16	2,750.00	1,650.00	1,632.00	602.60
2016-17	2,500.00	1,675.00	1,675.00	756.01
TOTAL	7,742.00	5,687.00	3,936.95	1,795.80

**Setting up single tribunal for all inter State river water disputes**

2063. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a single, permanent tribunal to adjudicate all inter-State river water disputes replacing existing tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether benches would also be proposed at various regions; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for delivery of verdict, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) A Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 14.03.2017 to amend the existing Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 wherein it is proposed to set up a single, permanent tribunal to adjudicate all inter-State river water disputes replacing existing tribunals.

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

The Tribunal shall have one Chairperson, one Vice Chairperson and not more than six members. The upper Age limit of members including Chairperson and Vice Chairperson has been proposed as 70 years.

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

As per the proposed amendment Bill the benches of the Tribunal shall ordinarily sit at New Delhi or at such places as the Chairperson may decide.

#### **Laxity in cleaning of Ganga river**

†2064. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the funds allocated for cleanliness of Ganga river from June, 2014 till date and the funds utilised out of them;
- (b) the number of messy sewerage falling in the Ganga and the number of factories discharging wastes in the Ganga which have been closed/removed;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there has been no cleaning of the Ganga as per National Green Tribunal (NGT) and the public money has been wasted;
- (d) if so, whether Government has fixed any responsibility for it; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The details of the funds allocated for cleanliness of Ganga from June, 2014 and the hands utilized out of them till 28.02.2017 is given below:—

**National Mission for Clean Ganga**

*Funds allocated and spent so far on Cleaning of river Ganga FY from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (till 28.02.2017)*

(₹ in crore)

FY	BE	RE	Actual Releases by Govt. of India	Actual Expenditure/ Releases by NMCG
2014-15	2,137.00	2,053.00	326.00	170.99
2015-16	2,750.00	1,650.00	1,632.00	602.60
2016-17	2,500.00	1,675.00	1,675.00	756.01
TOTAL	7,387.00	5,378.00	3,633.00	1,529.60

(b) 144 drains have been identified which carry waste water generated from cities situated on the bank of river Ganga, these town discharge waste water into river Ganga from Haridwar to West Bengal (Bay of Bengal).

During December 2015 to January 2017, 573 inspections have been carried out covering 302 GPIs by CPCB. 141 were complying, 96 were found non-complying and

65 were found closed. Closure directions were issued to 45 non-complying units, show cause notices to 37 and letters to 14 non-complying units.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Under Ganga Action Plans 1098.31 MLD capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been created to treat Municipal Sewage Water and these STPs are under operation & maintenance by State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In addition to above, under Namami Gange Programme till 31st January, for cleaning of river Ganga, 60 projects have been taken up to create additionally 836.73 MLD STP capacity. Out of these, 13 projects are completed which has created 153.1 MLD of New STP capacity.

#### **Modernisation of crematorium facilities along river Ganga**

2065. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request for modernisation of crematorium facilities along the river Ganga from certain States including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and actions taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and spent on the said project in the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) A total of 1155 ghats and 369 crematoriums were identified for modernization and development by the five Central Public Sector Undertakings which also included those in respect of which the requests were received from the State Governments.

Based on the detailed assessment of the identified ghats & crematoriums, modernization / development of 182 ghats and 118 crematoriums have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 1184.29 crore under Namami Gange programme. The proposed modernization / development of 118 crematoriums include 36 in Uttarakhand, 67 in Uttar Pradesh, 5 in Bihar, 4 in Jharkhand and 6 in West Bengal.

#### **Declining of water level of water bodies**

†2066. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether it is a fact that a decline in water level of water bodies had been witnessed in the country during recent months and if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(b) the details of plan, targets and achievements made towards enhancement of water level in water bodies and conservation of ground water in the country; and

(c) whether Government would undertake a study on innovative experiment like constructing a small reservoir called 'Dobha' for improving the water table in farms of Jharkhand State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. Live storage available as a percentage of total live storage capacity of 91 reservoirs was 67%, 75%, 72%, 65%, 57%, 49% and 41% during the first of week of September 2016, October 2016, November 2016, December 2016, January 2017, February 2017 and March 2017 respectively.

(b) Water resources projects are owned, constructed, maintained and operated by the respective State Government, and so, steps to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by respective state Governments depending on their priority and resources for meeting various demands. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Government of India provides technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes.

State Governments undertake several measures for augmenting, conserving and utilizing the water resources which *inter-alia* include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water-bodies etc. The long term measures taken by the Government to manage water resources in the country are:

- The Ministry started Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP) in April, 2012 scheduled to be completed in June, 2018 with the financial assistance of World Bank for rehabilitation of about 225 dam projects from the point of view of safety across the seven States of India, namely, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand and

Uttarakhand. The project cost is ₹2100 crore.

- The Government has taken up a major programme for completion of 99 ongoing AIBP projects at a cost of ₹ 77,595 crores to create an irrigation potential of 7.6 mha.
- Special focus is given through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water in the over exploited blocks. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water and recharge groundwater.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of the Model bill.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during Twelfth Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.

- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

**Opposition to inter-linking of river projects in Tamil Nadu**

2067. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu are opposing the various inter-linking of river projects under Penninsular rivers component;
- (b) the details of the States which are opposing inter-linking of rivers, projectwise;
- (c) whether Government had made any attempt to persuade the opposing States in order to pursue the projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) The Government of Kerala have raised concerns over diversion of water from the Pamba and Achankovil rivers to the Vaippar basin in Tamil Nadu on the basis of the Feasibility Report on Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link project prepared by National Water Development Agency in June 1995. The concern was reflected in the discussions in the Kerala Legislative Assembly on 06.08.2003, where the House unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Central Govt, to give up the Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link project completely. As a result, no further progress regarding the preparation of DPR could take place in respect of the above link.

(b) The details of objections raised by concerned State Governments for taking up Feasibility Reports (FRs)/ Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of proposed Inter-Linking of River (ILR) projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Government is pursuing the ILR Program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministries/ Departments of Central and State Governments including Statutory clearances.

In order to speed up the implementation of ILR Programme and to arrive at a

consensus on the link proposals between the States, a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers', has been constituted by this Ministry in September, 2014. Twelve meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held so far (last meeting held on March 8, 2017 at New Delhi), wherein State Irrigation/ Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States attended the meetings. The Special Committee on ILR take into consideration all the suggestions/observations of the stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR projects.

Further, in order to address various issues concerning the ILR Programme and to arrive at consensus between the States, a "Task Force and various Sub-Committees for Interlinking of Rivers" have also been constituted.

### ***Statement***

#### *Link wise Details of objections raised by various State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of Link Project	Concerned States	Views/Observations
1.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Kerala Assembly has passed a resolution against taking up of the Link Project (2003)
2.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Government of MP has prepared and submitted the DPRs of Mohanpura Multipurpose Project and Kundaliya dam as a major intra-State link project (important components of Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link) to CWC.
3.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh,	Govt. of Odisha is not agreeable to this link project due to large submergence of Manibhadra dam/reservoir and to the water balance and quantum of water to be diverted.
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli)- Krishna link Projects	Odisha, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Telangana, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh,	Govt. of Telangana is not agreeable to the water balance at Inchampalli dam site in Godavari basin.

Sl. No.	Name of Link Project	Concerned States	Views/Observations
5.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Govt. of Karnataka intends to utilize Netravati water as per its own plan.

### Steps taken to clean the river Ganga

2068. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes proposed at various places, right from the place of origin of the river Ganga to different States/cities in order to make this holy river free from pollution, the details thereof;

(b) whether any extensive study was conducted or any commission or committee was set up for Clean Ganga Campaign before implementing the above project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time limit set for the Clean Ganga Campaign and the details of the estimated outlay of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Government has launched Namami Gange Programme. Namami Gange programme consisting of 2 major components, namely, (i) Component A: Comprise of all the ongoing programme (including existing projects sanctioned under NGRBA programme and (ii) Component B: Comprise of new initiatives for abatement of pollution in river Ganga as well as Yamuna.

The Namami Gange is under implementation covering short term, medium term and long term activities.

Under short term action plan, certain interventions have been visualized under the heading of "Entry Level Activities" which covers development of ghats, crematoria and river surface cleaning activities.

Under Medium term action plan, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be upgraded and new STPs and ETPs will be established with an aim to stop untreated sewage and industrial waste falling in the river. Besides, rural sanitation, has been taken up in the villages in the banks of river Ganga.

The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga, maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of the river.

As on 31/01/2017, an aggregate of 198.13 MLD STP capacity (including rehabilitation of 45 MLD capacity) and sewerage network of 1147.50 km has been completed under NGRBA / Namami Gange. Further STP projects with additional treatment capacity of 1799.6 MLD (including rehabilitation of 1046 MLD capacity) and sewerage network projects of 2884 km. (additional) have been sanctioned and are in various stages of implementation.

For River surface cleaning, Trash skimmers have already been deployed at Patna, Sahibganj and Allahabad.

(b) A Consortium of 7 Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was given the responsibility of preparing Ganga River Basin: Environment Management Plan (GRB:EMP) by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), GOI, New Delhi. Consortium of IITs has submitted a management plan for Ganga River Basin to MoWR, RD & GR. Further, Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed in March 2016 between MoWR, RD & GR & IIT- Consortium for providing continual scientific support in implementation and dynamic evolution of the Ganga River Basin Management Plan.

(c) The Namami Gange Programme is scheduled to be completed by 31st December, 2020 and the outlay for this project is ₹ 20,000/- crore.

#### **Setting up of treatment plants**

2069. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of treatment plants set up till date;

(b) the amount of water treated till date; and

(c) the number of public outreach programmes taken forward by Namami Gange Programme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) As on 31 January 2017, under Namami Gange Programme, 143 projects are sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 10,485.62 crores. Out of these 63 projects are sanctioned for creation of 906.73 MLD new STP and rehabilitation of 1091.00 MLD of STP and laying/ rehabilitation of 4031.41 km. sewer network for abatement of pollution in river Ganga

and Yamuna. Out of which, these 63 projects, till date 13 projects are completed which has created 198.13 MLD STP capacity (153.1 MLD for river Ganga and 45 MLD for Yamuna river) and laid 1147.75 km. of sewerage network.

(c) Public Participation and outreach is a vital component under Namami Gange Programme. NMCG has approved a three year project at an estimated cost of Rs 10 cr. on 16th January 2017 to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, in which it is envisaged that volunteers will be identified at village level and their capacity will be developed to mobilize support from people of all walks of life pertaining to prevention of pollution of the river Ganga and generate awareness and educate target audiences in towns and villages along Ganga.

Public outreach programmes have been organized by NMCG during Magh Mela in Allahabad, Ardh Kumbh Mela in Haridwar.

Besides these, NMCG has organized several workshops to enter into a dialogue with the stakeholders. Photo exhibitions were organized in 5 cities and pavilion / enclosure of Namami Gange was established during important events/fairs.

#### **Website on cleaning of river Ganga**

2070. 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 in the Ministry's website, except for the IITs, names of others involved in cleaning of Ganga programme have not been mentioned;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how many NGOs are involved and the reasons as to why the website does not list any details about the infrastructures developed at various places for cleaning of Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) website displays names of agencies/entities with which it enters into formal agreement for furthering the task of cleaning of river Ganga. A Consortium of 7 Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) has been given the responsibility of preparing Ganga River Basin: Environmental Management Plan (GRBEMP) and its Report is made available on the website for information of all concerned.

(c) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) an NGO under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been engaged by NMCG. The details about the approved projects, including infrastructure projects, and their progress status are provided at the website of National Mission for Clean Ganga. The address of the website is "<http://www.nmcg.nic.in>".

**River front development in Delhi and other metro cities**

2071. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to develop banks of river Yamuna in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time it is likely to take;

(c) which are the names of other metro cities in the country identified for river front development and by when the work is likely to commence; and

(d) whether Government has any plan for river front development of river Panchganga at Kolhapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), as part of its entry level activities, takes up construction/renovation of ghats and crematoria at important places. River front development is also one of the components of entry level activities. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned a project for development of Chhath Ghat on right bank of River Yamuna near ITO, New Delhi for ₹ 1.99 crore on 14th October, 2016 to the Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Delhi. This project is scheduled to be completed in 18 months. Under this project proposed development works include facilities such as sitting arrangement, green belt development, lighting, potable water supply, toilets, solid waste collection and transportation, signage, pathways & platform, installation of dustbins, changing rooms, office space, space for kiosks, DG room, repair of steps in existing ghat, O&M for 6 months, environment monitoring plan, communication, public outreach etc.

(c) One River front development project is under implementation at Patna. Among the metro cities, one River front development project is envisaged at Kolkata.

(d) Namami Gange programme is limited to River Ganga Basin in India. River Panchganga at Kolhapur does not fall under River Ganga basin and therefore there are



no plans for development of river front development of river Panchganga at Kolhapur under Namami Gange Programme.

### **Inter-linking of rivers**

2072. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared feasibility and detailed project report on inter-linking of various river across the country;

(b) if so, the present status of implementation of the Report; and

(c) when the inter-linking of rivers is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water prepared by this Ministry, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). After survey and investigations FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links in the Himalayan component have been prepared. Details of present status, States concerned and States benefited of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in Statement (*See below*).

Based on the concurrence of concerned states four priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been identified *viz*; Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and Mahanadi-Godavari link. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Phase I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada have been prepared and shared with the respective States. The DPR of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR subject to environment, wildlife, forest and tribal clearances. The Standing Committee for National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 23.08.2016 has recommended the Ken-Betwa link project (Phase-I) for wildlife clearance. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of MoEF & CC has recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance with certain conditions in its meeting held on 30.12.2016. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has accorded tribal clearance on 04.01.2017. The Ken-Betwa Link Project was declared as National Project in 2008.

The techno-economic clearance to the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also

been accorded subject to statutory clearances.

The DPR of the Mahanadi - Godavari link could not be taken up as the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for Mahanadi - Godavari link, a mother link of 9 link system viz., Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Palar - Cauvery - Vaigai - Gundar linkage due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra Dam. Based on the suggestions of WRD, Govt., of Odisha, National Water Development Agency has prepared a preliminary revised proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence and submitted to the State Govt., of Odisha. Further, this Ministry has constituted a Joint Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and Water Resources Departments, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to speed up the process of developing consensus on the planning and the preparation of DPR of Mahanadi-Godavari link project and to resolve the issues related to Polavaram project.

(c) The implementation of any interlinking project is yet to be taken up. As such no project is in progress or completed. The stage of implementation of a project would be reached after its DPR is prepared with the consensus of concerned States and the requisite statutory clearances are obtained. The estimated time for implementation will depend upon the construction schedule as per DPR.

**Statement**

*Details of present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/  
Detailed Project Report*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) -Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaalam) -Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) -Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil -Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar& Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Chaghra link	Kosi& Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed

8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed.
10. Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12. Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13. Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14. Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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• PFR- Pre Feasibility Report

• FR- Feasibility Report

• DPR- Detailed Project Report

**Water allocation distribution between A.P. and Telangana**

2073. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis and methodology on which water in Srisailem and Nagarjunsagar reservoirs is distributed between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) the utilisation of water from Srisailem and Nagarjunsagar reservoirs since division of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the recent allocation of water between A.P. and Telangana by Krishna River Water Management Board is justified; and
- (d) if not, how Ministry will intervene and do justice to A.P. in allocation of water from the above two reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) The share of distribution of water in Srisailem and Nagarjunsagar Reservoirs was agreed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana in a meeting held on 18th and 19th June, 2015 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MoWR, RD & GR to discuss the issues related to regulation of water use by Krishna River Management Board between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State. The meeting was attended by Principal Secretary, Water Resources Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Principal Secretary, I&CAD, Government of Telangana.

In the meeting, it was agreed that for the water year 2015-2016, the quantity of water available after allocation of 811 TMC would be shared proportionately *i.e.* 298.96 TMC for Telangana and 512.04 TMC for Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, the deficit below 811 TMC would also be shared. In the first Apex Council Meeting held on 21.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister, M/o WR, RD, GR with Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, both the states agreed for continuation of 2015-16 working arrangement for sharing of waters during 2016-17 also.

It was also agreed in the meeting held on 18th and 19th June, 2015 that a Committee comprising of Engineer in Chief of both the States and Member Secretary of KRMB would consider the indents raised by the project authorities keeping in view of the overall availability of water and requirements raised by the concerned project authorities

and make recommendation to KRMB. The decision taken by KRMB shall be implemented by the concerned State Project authorities.

(b) As per available data with KRMB, the utilization from 2014-15 to 2016-17 in Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar Reservoirs is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Utilization in TMC during 2014-15	Utilization in TMC during 2015-2016	Utilization in TMC during 2016-17 (as on 09/03/2017)	Remarks
1.	Srisailem Reservoir				
	Andhra Pradesh =	76.38	8.75	105.47	As per KWDT Chapter - VII, clause XVI, (b) (Para No.239) 119.25 The expression "water year" shall mean the year commencing on 1st June and ending on 31st May.
	Telangana =	1.56	0.00	13.78	
	Total		77.94	8.75	
2.	Nagarjunasagar Reservoir				
	Andhra Pradesh =	326.34	33.10	92.19	
	Telangana =	179.37	43.39	72.42	
	TOTAL	505.71	76.49	164.61	

(c) and (d) Yes. During the special Meeting of Krishna River Management Board held on 08.02.2017, Members of both the states have amicably agreed for sharing the available water as on 03.02.2017 in Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar Project at MDDLs during the water year 2016-17. Further, the Board Members of the two states have agreed and decided to utilize the water below MDDLs for the exigency needs of the states requirements in the current water year 2016-17 and also for the drinking water needs upto July, 2017.

**Maintenance of water bodies**

2074. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incorporating maintenance of water bodies as an integral part of town planning is essential to ensure their upkeep and prevent incidents of urban flooding;

(b) whether encroachment of natural drainage channels is one of the main reasons for flooding in urban areas; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to incorporate the maintenance of water bodies in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Water conservation and maintenance of water bodies is a subject matter of States and a function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, it is essential that water bodies be included as integral part of town planning process for minimising the incidents of urban flooding.

(b) and (c) Generally encroachment of natural drainage channel, inadequate maintenance of water bodies, etc. are some of the reasons for flooding.

In this regard, Ministry of Urban Development has issued an advisory on 'Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies in Urban Areas (2013)' in which various steps are suggested for water body conservation and restoration. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has also prepared 'Draft Guidelines for Conservation and Protection of Water Bodies'.

Further, to revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies, a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies in rural and urban areas is under implementation with multiple objectives like Comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, Ground Water Recharge, Increased availability of drinking water, Improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity, etc.



In XII Plan, so far 1354 water bodies have been included under RRR of water bodies scheme and works in 464 water bodies have been completed.

**Policy on silt management of river Ganga**

2075. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any policy on silt management in the backdrop of reduction of depth of Ganga river on account of siltation which added to the floods of 2016; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when will Government be able to frame such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has issued Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 which has been prepared with extensive consultations with states and other stakeholders. The guidelines amongst its other objectives are also aimed at:—

- (I) Ensuring conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system,
- (II) Ensuring that the rivers are protected from bank and bed erosion beyond its stable profile,
- (III) Avoiding pollution of river water leading to water quality deterioration,
- (IV) Maintaining the river equilibrium with the application of sediment transport.

Further, Government has constituted a Committee for preparation of Guidelines for desiltation of river Ganga from Bhimgauda (Uttarakhand) to Farakka (West Bengal) under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhav Chitale (former Expert Member, National Ganga River Basin Authority and Ex Secretary to the Government of India), with Secretary (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) and Secretary (Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) as other members. The report of the committee has been submitted.

**Affect of Polavaram project on forest land in Odisha**

2076. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservoir operation schedule of Polavaram project prescribed in Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award has been changed by the Central Water Commission, as per the revised design flood of 50 lakh cusecs;

(b) if so, whether the details have been communicated and discussed with Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether any forest land in Odisha territory will be affected due to construction of the protective embankments of Polavaram project; and

(d) if so, how the final forest clearance has been given to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) The states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh have already accepted the Reservoir operation Schedule *vide* Interstate agreement between Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha dated 2.4.1980. Adoption of higher design flood (PMF) of 50 lakh cusec instead of 36 lakh cusec corresponding to 1 in 500 year return period flood as stipulated in GWDT Award would not affect the reservoir operation schedule which is normally based on likely incoming inflow. In an interstate meeting held on 2.6.2016 convened by OSD, MoWR, RD & GR, the Government of Odisha and Chhattisgarh expressed concerns on Design flood, Back water calculations, etc. As decided in the meeting, the Government of AP shared the relevant details again with the Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) As intimated by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), no forest land is required for construction of protective embankments along the Rivers Sabari & Sileru in the territories of Odisha as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of this project.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two  
minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**RE. ABSENCE OF CONCERNED MINISTER DURING QUESTION HOUR**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I take up the formal Business, I would like to inform the House that at 5.30 p.m., we will take up the statement to be made by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj so that those who want to seek clarifications may do so after the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, during Question Hour today, the Minister concerned was not present. The Cabinet Minister was not present. What do you propose to do about that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That issue you can't raise here. You should have raised it at that point of time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I had raised it. This is a gross insult to Parliament. The Minister concerned was not present, no Cabinet Minister was present. Is this the shape of things to come?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Cabinet Minister is here. All Ministers are here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue relating to Question Hour should be raised at that point of time and not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): The other day, the Home Minister had made a *suo motu* statement and it was decided that clarifications would be sought later. A time has to be fixed for that, but nothing has been done as yet. Now, the External Affairs Minister would be making a statement and clarification on her statement would be sought today. How about the clarifications on the Home Minister's statement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we have agreed to that. Mr. Naqvi, please find out the convenience of the Home Minister and inform us so that we can have it. There is no problem, we will have it.

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**GOVERNMENT BILL****The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Lok Sabha passed the same Bill which we had passed. There is only a technical Amendment. Therefore, it has been agreed to pass it without discussion. Now, the Minister may move.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I move:

That the following amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016, be taken into consideration, namely:-

**ENACTING FORMULA**

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-seventh", the word "Sixty-eighth" be *substituted*.

**CLAUSE 1**

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

That the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Budget discussion is unfinished, it is pending and we have also a Bill. Should we take up the discussion or the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सुबह तय हो गया था कि कोई भी बिल नहीं लिया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज कोई भी बिल नहीं लिया जाएगा। अभी बजट डिस्कशन के बहुत घंटे बाकी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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, it is an important Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह गलत है। जो तय हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): They are repeatedly bringing in other Business during Budget discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a good precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Either the Budget discussion continues, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is listed in the Business. I only asked the views of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am saying. It is listed in the Business. I was only asking the views of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning also it was said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naddaji, in the morning, consensus was that we will continue the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Then we can take it up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we can take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will continue the discussion on Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, in the List of Business for the day, the order as such, perhaps, is not correct because this is unfinished discussion. So, the discussion must continue first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are doing that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What I am pointing out is that it should have been listed in that order because the House is continuing the discussion on Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is, I tell you, when Government considers that a Bill is important, they will try to push it. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will try to push it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharmaji, you were also in the Government. The Government always tries to push the Bill. That is what they are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: दो बजे से डेढ़-दो घंटे तक लेजिस्लेटिव कार्य करेंगे। फिर उसके बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has finally to go by the will of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take up the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. We will take up the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no problem. But the Government can always show its intention by trying to push a Bill. So, if possible, they will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing unfair in that. The Government will always try for that. It is for the vigilant House to stall, if you think such actions are against it. It is for the House to do it. You should be vigilant. Okay, we will now take up the Budget discussion.

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**THE UNION BUDGET, 2017-18 — Contd. \***

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं तहेदिल से इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

सर, पिछले साल हर गांव को, हर घर को अच्छी तरह से बिजली मिले, इसके लिए आयोजन किया गया था। इस साल "पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना" के अंतर्गत 4,814 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद आज तक 18,000 से ज्यादा गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंच पायी है। सरकार ने 12,000 गांवों तक बिजली पहुंचाने का आयोजन किया है और सन् 2019 तक हिन्दुस्तान के हर गांव में बिजली पहुंचाई जाए, ऐसा हमारे वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आयोजन किया है, जो एक सराहनीय कदम है। इसी तरह से "उजाला योजना" के अंतर्गत बिजली की बचत हो और सस्ते दाम पर बिजली के बल्ब्स, पंखे और ट्यूबलाइट्स मिलें, इसके लिए भी इस बजट में आयोजन किया गया है। हर गांव को पीने का शुद्ध पानी मिले, इसके लिए भी इस साल 6,050 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। हर गांव को अच्छा रास्ता मिले, अच्छी सड़कें मिलें, ताकि गांव वाले भी शहर में अपना business करने के लिए आ सकें, उनको गांव से शहर आने-जाने की अच्छी सुविधाएं मिलें, इसके लिए "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" के अंतर्गत 19,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। इसी प्रकार "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" है। अब तक पिछली सरकार ने बीमा योजनाएं लागू की थीं, लेकिन इस योजना में ऐसा प्रावधान किया गया है कि किसान जब बीज बोता है और अगर उसका बीज फेल हो जाता है तो इस बीमा योजना में प्रावधान होने के कारण उसको उसके नुकसान की भरपाई की जाती है। पहले तहसील गिना जाता था, इस फसल बीमा योजना में अब गांव आते हैं और गांव में भी मान लीजिए एक साइड बारिश ज्यादा होती है और दूसरी साइड कम बारिश होती है और बहुत अधिक बारिश या सूखे के कारण 10-15 किसानों को नुकसान हो जाता है, तो उसके लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि उन 10-15 किसानों को भी नुकसान की भरपाई की जाएगी। हर किसान को फसल के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से ऋण मिले, इसके लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" के अंतर्गत हर खेत को कृषि के लिए पानी मिले, इसका प्रबंध किया गया है - खेत का पानी खेत में और गांव का पानी गांव में।

इसी तरह से जब हम हर साल bore well से सिंचाई करते हैं तो जमीन के नीचे पानी का स्तर बहुत नीचे चला जाता है। हम अगर ज़मीन से पानी निकालते रहेंगे तो कब तक चलेगा? एक दिन ऐसा आएगा कि भूतल में पानी खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" है कि बारिश का पानी जमीन में कैसे उतरे, इसके लिए भी इस बजट में आबंटन किया गया है। "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" के तहत 7,347 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। हर खेत में soil की क्वालिटी क्या है - मनुष्य के शरीर की जो जांच होती है कि उसके शरीर में क्या कमियां हैं, उनकी पूर्ति के लिए हम ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन हमारा भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, उसके खेत में क्या कमी है, आज तक किसी

\*Further discussion continued from 9.2.17.

ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया था, लेकिन यह सरकार "Soil Health Card" की योजना लेकर आयी, जिसके अंतर्गत हर खेत की जांच की जाएगी कि खेत में क्या कमी है, किस तत्व की कमी है, ताकि उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाद मिले या अगर और किसी चीज़ की कमी है तो उसकी पूर्ति की जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त उसके खेत में क्या बोया जाए, ताकि उसकी पैदावार बढ़ सके। इस प्रकार 'Soil Health Card' की योजना लाकर इस सरकार ने बहुत सराहनीय काम किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं organic खेती की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस बजट में organic खेती के लिए कुछ रकम दी गयी है। सर, organic खेती करते समय खेत में जो बीज बोया जाता है, वह organic होता है। Organic खेती करते समय खेत में किसी तरह की रासायनिक खाद या fertilizer का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहे, इसके लिए हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के हर गांव को organic खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि organic खेती के लिए इस सरकार ने जो प्रावधान किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए ऑर्गेनिक खाद भी चाहिए। उस ऑर्गेनिक खाद के लिए हमारे यहां गाय, भैंस, बैल होने चाहिए। इस सदन में शर्म के मारे मुझे नहीं बोलना चाहिए, फिर भी मैं बोलता हूँ कि गाय को काटने की बात करने वाले सदस्य भी इस सदन में मौजूद हैं। अरे, गाय नहीं बचेगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान को बचाने वाला कोई नहीं रहेगा। गाय बचेगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान बचेगा। गाय के गोबर में और गाय के मूत्र में इतनी ताकत है कि इस आधुनिक युग में जो कैंसर होता है, इसको मिटाने की कोई दवा सुझाई नहीं गई है, लेकिन गाय के गोबर और गौमूत्र में इतनी ताकत है कि यदि सही ढंग से इसका उपयोग किया जाए, तो 100 परसेंट कैंसर मिट जाता है। जिसके आंगन में गाय बंधी रहती है, उसमें इतनी शक्ति होती है कि रोग के जो जंतु अगल-बगल में होते हैं, वे नष्ट हो जाते हैं। गाय के कारण उस परिवार में कोई आदमी बीमार नहीं होता है। यह इसका लाभ है, इसलिए मैं अपनी ओर से सभी सांसदों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हम सभी को गाय को बचाना चाहिए।

स्वस्थ भारत बने, स्वस्थता में प्रभु का वास है, ऐसा हमारे शास्त्रों में भी लिखा गया है, वेदों में भी कहा गया है। गांधी जी भी कहते थे कि स्वस्थता में प्रभु का वास है। इसलिए स्वस्थता के लिए 16,248 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा जन-धन योजना है। आज तकरीबन 23 करोड़ लोगों के जन-धन योजना के अकाउंट खुल गए हैं। इसके कारण सामान्य आदमी को, चाहे केन्द्र सरकार की योजना हो या राज्य सरकार की योजना हो, उस योजना का सीधा लाभ मिल रहा है। जो गैस सब्सिडी मिलती है, उसका लाभ सीधे लोगों के बैंक अकाउंट में चला जाता है। किसी के हाथ में पैसा नहीं जाता है, इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार कम हुआ है। एक समय ऐसा था जब हमारे पंथ प्रधान भी कह चुके थे कि हम दिल्ली से एक रुपया गरीब के लिए भेजते हैं, लेकिन गरीब के पास पहुंचते-पहुंचते सिर्फ 15 पैसा रहा जाता है और 85 पैसा बीच में खाया जाता था, वह भ्रष्टाचार में चला जाता था। जन-धन योजना के कारण अब गरीब का पैसा सीधे उसके अकाउंट में चला जाता है और उसके बिना कोई बैंक से पैसा निकाल भी नहीं सकता है। यह बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य हमारे पंथ प्रधान और वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया है।

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

सर, कौशल विकास योजना और मुद्रा बैंक योजना के माध्यम से हमारे बहुत से बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलना शुरू हो गया है। इस बजट में युवाओं को काफी तरजीह दी गई और उन्हें रोजगार के लिए तैयार करने और रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 4,000 करोड़ रुपए का संकल्प कार्यक्रम में पेश किया है। इसके तहत देश भर में साढ़े तीन करोड़ युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। पिछले साल की तुलना में इस वर्ष युवा और खेल मंत्रालय के बजट में कुल 335.11 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। इसके अलावा मुद्रा योजना के तहत कॉरपस फंड को 1.22 लाख करोड़ रुपये से दोगुना 2.44 लाख करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। इससे युवाओं को स्वरोजगार के जरिए लाभ होने की बात कही जा रही है।

आम बजट पेश करते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2017-18 में शिक्षा, कौशल और रोजगार के जरिए युवाओं में ऊर्जा भरने को 10 क्षेत्रों में से एक बताया है, जिस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री कौशल केन्द्र को मौजूदा 60 जिलों से बढ़ाकर देश भर में 600 से अधिक जिलों तक पहुंचाने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। इसके अलावा देश भर में 100 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कौशल केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे, जहां पर उन्हें उन्नत प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा और उन्हें विदेशी भाषाओं के पाठ्यक्रमों की भी पेशकश की जाएगी। जेटली जी ने कहा है कि इससे देश के उन युवाओं को मदद मिलेगी, जो देश के बाहर नौकरी के अवसर चाहते हैं। इसके अलावा 2017-18 में 2,200 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से स्ट्राइव योजना का अगला चरण शुरू किया जाएगा, जिसमें आईटीआई में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता सुधारी जाएगी और उद्योग संकुल दृष्टिकोण से प्रशिक्षु कार्यक्रम को मजबूत किया जाएगा।

मैं अब आवास योजना की बात करना चाहता हूं। महोदय, आवास योजना के लिए 29,033 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। इस के तहत अगले पांच वर्ष में देश के हर नागरिक के पास अपना घर होगा। वित्त मंत्री ने आम बजट में वर्ष 2022 तक देश के हर नागरिक को घर देने का वायदा किया है। इसके लिए आम बजट में सस्ती आवास योजना चलाने वाली कंपनियों के लिए मुनाफे से जुड़ी छूट को आकर्षक बनाया गया है। साथ ही अब तक 30 और 60 वर्ग मीटर निर्मित क्षेत्र के बजाय 30 और 60 वर्ग मीटर कारपेट क्षेत्र की गणना की जाएगी। 30 वर्ग मीटर की सीमा भी केवल चार मेट्रो शहरों की नगरपालिका सीमाओं के मामले में लागू होगी, जब कि मेट्रो के बाहरी क्षेत्र सहित देश के शेष सभी भागों के लिए 60 वर्ग मीटर की सीमा लागू होगी। इस योजना के तहत कार्य प्रारंभ होने के बाद भवन निर्माण की अवधि को पूरा करने की अवधि को मौजूदा तीन साल से बढ़ाकर पांच साल करने का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक वर्ष 2017-18 में 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए के होम लोन को पुनर्वित्त करेगा।

महोदय, मैं "मनरेगा" के संबंध में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। "मनरेगा" में पहले बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब तक क्या चल रहा था, यह पूरे देश को मालूम है। इस का नतीजा आपने यू.पी., महाराष्ट्र और दूसरी जगहों पर देख लिया है। "मनरेगा" में केन्द्र सरकार ने सभी आलोचनाओं



को खारिज करते हुए एक बार फिर "मनरेगा" पर भरोसा जताया है। विपक्ष ने रहते हुए भा.ज.पा. ने इस योजना की कड़ी आलोचना की थी, लेकिन 2017-18 के बजट में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजार गारंटी योजना कानून के तहत अब तक के सर्वाधिक 48,000 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए हैं। पिछले साल इसके लिए 38,500 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए थे। हालांकि पिछले साल के संशोधित बजट अनुमान में यह राशि 47,499 करोड़ रुपए हो गई थी। "मनरेगा" के तहत सौ दिन के रोजगार के अलावा आधारभूत ढांचे के निर्माण पर फोकस किया जाएगा, पांच लाख तालाब बनेंगे। वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान खेतल से जुड़े पांच लाख तालाबों का काम शुरू किया जाएगा। यह पिछले पांच लाख तालाब और दस लाख कंपोस्ट खाद के गड्ढों के लक्ष्य के अलावा है। सरकार ने कहा है कि महिलाओं की भागीदारी 48 फीसदी से बढ़कर 55 फीसदी हो गयी है।

महोदय, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन में भारत ने एक बार फिर अपना फोकस जाहिर किया है। मिशन के तहत पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में करीब पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन बढ़ा है। बीते साल मिशन में 11,300 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे। अब यह राशि बढ़कर 16,248 करोड़ रुपए हो गयी है।

महोदय, महिला और बाल सशक्तीकरण के लिए भी इस बजट में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा रकम आबंटित की गयी है। ग्रामीण महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए कौशल विकास, रोजगार, डिजिटल साक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण बढ़ाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए बजट में गांव के स्तर पर महिला शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। बजट में महिला और बाल कल्याण के लिए आबंटन 1,56,528 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1,84,632 करोड़ रुपए करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। वित्त और कंपनी मामलों के मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली ने आम बजट 2017-18 प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा कि 14 लाख आईसीडीएस आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में 500 करोड़ रुपए के आबंटन के साथ गांव के स्तर पर महिला शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह ग्रामीण महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए कौशल विकास, रोजगार, डिजिटल साक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण के अवसरों के लिए वन स्टॉप सामूहिक सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। श्री अरुण जेटली ने यह भी कहा कि गर्भवती महिलाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की राष्ट्रव्यापी योजना के अंतर्गत 6 हजार रुपए सीधे ऐसी गर्भवती महिला के बैंक खाते में जमा किए जाएंगे।

महोदय, एक भारत स्वस्थ भारत, एक भारत स्वच्छ भारत के सूत्र को सार्थक बनाने के लिए इस बजट में बहुत सारी योजनाओं में बहुत बड़ी रकम का आबंटन किया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस बजट का तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूं और सपोर्ट करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Vegad. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय नेता सदन कुछ अस्वस्थ हैं और आज सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं। हमारी कामना है कि वे जल्दी से स्वस्थ हों।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not well.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** और जवाब भी वही दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। क्योंकि सतोष जी को तो हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री मानकर चल रहे थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, he has informed me. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the Finance Minister has informed me ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I am saying the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come and reply.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I am saying the same thing that he is ill. I pray to God that he comes soon.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And he will come for reply. The only thing is, not today.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यहां संतोष जी बैठे हुए हैं। हम लेग तो कुछ और समझ रहे थे। अब तो हमें भी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अब तो हमें विश्वास होने लगा है कि भाग्य बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि जो सही है, उसके कहने में कभी हमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है। हमारे पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने दलीय सीमाओं से हटकर वहां पर भाग लिया, क्योंकि यह एक परम्परा है कि outgoing Chief Minister oath में जाता है, तो हम वहां गए। हम इन चीजों पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। यह तो छोटी मानसिकता ने पैदा कर दिया कि हम राजनीतिक दल एक दूसरे का विरोध मानने लगे हैं। श्रीमन्, विचारों का मतभेद होता था, कभी व्यक्तिगत मतभेद नहीं होता था। यह नहीं देखा जाता था कि हम किस दल में हैं और आप किस दल में हैं। हम सब संसद सदस्य हैं और हम सब जन प्रतिनिधि हैं और हम सबका अधिकार बराबर है, यह ठीक है कि हमारे विचार अलग हैं। मैं इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जीत उनकी है, बीजेपी की नहीं है, वोट मोदी जी को दिया है, बीजेपी को नहीं दिया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी को भी बधाई दूंगा और उनसे एक ही बात कहूंगा कि राजनीति में जब आदमी बढ़ता है, तो लोग दो चीजें देखते हैं कि राजनीतिक छवि कैसी है और प्रशासनिक छवि कैसी है। राजनीतिक छवि तो सबने देख ली है। अब उनसे उम्मीद है कि वे अपनी प्रशासनिक छवि दिखाएंगे। हम लोगों ने 6 महीने का समय दिया है। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमने उनको कोई ब्लैक कागज दे दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, address the Chair and proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Address the Chair and proceed. बोलिए, बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हमारी ये बहन यहां पहली बार आई हैं। अभी इनको भी कुछ सीखने को मिलेगा और शायद आज ही कुछ अनुभव मिल जाए। श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा था कि दो अनुभव होते हैं। एक प्रशासनिक अनुभव होता है और एक राजनीतिक अनुभव होता है। राजनीतिक अनुभव भी देखने को मिलेगा। हमने 6 महीने का समय दिया है। मीडिया के लोग आज भी हमसे पूछ रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कत्ल होने लगे हैं। मैंने कहा कि हमारी सरकार होती तो तब तो होता कि कानून-व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन हम अभी कोई कमेंट नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि आपने बहुत फायदे किए हैं। आपने चुनाव के समय कहा था कि कैबिनेट पहली बैठक में किसान का कर्जा माफ होगा और बूचड़खाने बंद हो जाएंगे। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं कर पा रही है, तो कम से कम आप दिल्ली की सरकार से करा दीजिए। कांग्रेस के लोग तो कर्जा माफी के लिए PM से मिलने गए थे। हम सब लोगों ने कहा था कि अगर इस देश के किसान का कर्जा माफ नहीं हुआ, इस देश के किसान ने अगर तरक्की नहीं की, तो उचित नहीं होगा। मैं इसको दुर्भाग्य मानता हूँ कि बजट तैयार करते समय वित्त मंत्री देश के पूंजीपतियों को, देश के उद्योगपतियों को बुलाते हैं, लेकिन किसानों से कभी सलाह नहीं लेते हैं कि बजट किस प्रकार बनाना चाहिए। इसीलिए GDP में एग्रीकल्चर का प्रतिशत निरंतर गिरता चला गया। यह प्रतिशत किसी जमाने में 42 प्रतिशत था। आज हम 19 per cent पर आ गए हैं। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए, हमें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। अगर हम नहीं सोचेंगे और विचार नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारे सामने एक विशेष परिस्थिति खड़ी हो जाएगी। इन्होंने बहुत वायदे किए हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वे अपने वायदों को पूरा करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब संसाधन कम होते हैं, तो बजट बनाकर सबको लाभान्वित करना बड़ा मुश्किल काम होता है। जब मैं मंत्री था, तो मैं भी देखता था कि हमारी GDP घट रही है। हमें यह भी देखना है कि हमने क्या वायदा किया और कहां पर हम पहुंच गए हैं। हालत यह है कि चीन ने हमारी पूरी मार्केट पर कब्जा कर लिया है। किसान को MSP नहीं मिल रही है। आज हमारे सामने, विश्व में एक अजीब स्थिति खड़ी हो गई है। आज ऐसा लगता है कि विश्व का कोई देश हमारे साथ नहीं है। कश्मीर अपने आप में जल रहा है। हम यहाँ सिर्फ वायदा करते हैं कि जब देश का प्रश्न आएगा, तो हम सब देश के साथ खड़े होंगे, लेकिन जहाँ राजनीति की बात आएगी, हम राजनीति करने में कहीं दूर खड़े नहीं होंगे। हम साधु नहीं हैं, हम राजनीतिक व्यक्ति हैं। मैं इन चार लाइनों के साथ बजट भाषण शुरू करूंगा:-

"हवा का जोर सदा एक सा नहीं रहता,  
कहाँ तलक ये चिरागों को आजमाएगी।  
कभी तो होगा उजालों का राज यहाँ,  
कभी तो रात चिरागों से हार जाएगी।"

हम राजनीतिक व्यक्ति हैं, कभी हार परमानेंट नहीं मानते, कभी जीत परमानेंट नहीं मानते। हमने बहुत लहरें देखी हैं। हमने 1971 की लहर देखी, 1977 की देखी, 1980 की देखी, 1984 की देखी, 1989 की लहर भी देखी। देश में बहुत लहरें आईं। यही बीजेपी, किसी एक लहर में पार्लियामेंट में, लोक सभा में केवल दो पर रह गई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे ख्याल से गिरिराज सिंह जी को याद होगा एक

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

जमाने में यही बीजेपी दो की संख्या पर रह गई थी। उसके बाद धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती चली गई। राजनीति को कभी भी परमानेंसी में नहीं लेना चाहिए, राजनीति temporary है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि राजनीति में "भूतपूर्व" शब्द ऐसा है, जो परमानेंट है, बाकी पद परमानेंट नहीं है। यदि हम यही सोचकर चलेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह एक ऐसा भूत है, जिसका कोई इलाज नहीं है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हाँ, इसका कोई इलाज नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, तीन साल पहले, जब इनकी सरकार आई थी, इन्होंने promise किया था कि हम जीडीपी आठ परसेंट से ऊपर ले जाएंगे। यह घटती चली गई और आज सात परसेंट पर है। इनके आंकड़े खुद बताते हैं। जब नोटबंदी हुई थी, तो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और देश के बहुत बड़े economist आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इस बात को कहा था कि आप तैयार रहिए, हो सकता है कि दो परसेंट जीडीपी गिरे। जब उन्होंने यह बात कही थी, तब लोगों ने इसको हँसी में लिया था, लेकिन यह सत्यता कहीं न कहीं दिखाई दे रही है। अगर जीडीपी निरंतर गिरती चली गई, तो हमारे सामने एक बड़ी भारी चुनौती खड़ी होगी। आज हम अपनी जीडीपी का 19 प्रतिशत विश्व को सिर्फ ब्याज देने में अदा कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम विश्व से कर्ज ले रहे हैं। हम उनको जीडीपी का 19 प्रतिशत सिर्फ ब्याज के तौर पर दे रहे हैं, बाकी और प्रशासनिक खर्च, तमाम योजनाएँ आदि, यदि जीडीपी बहुत ज्यादा गिरी तो देश में बेरोजगारी की क्या हालत होगी, क्या आपने कभी इस पर सोचा है? अगर जीडीपी कहीं छह परसेंट पर आ गई, तो हो सकता है कि हमारे नौजवान कहीं सड़कों पर न आ जाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए, आनन्द शर्मा जी कह रहे हैं कि हमने तो बहुत बार उठाया कि सब पर पे कमीशन लागू हो रहा है, सिर्फ एम.पी.जे. को पे कमीशन नहीं दे रहे। सबका पे कमीशन लागू हो गया, अब तो चपरासी की तनखाह भी हम लोगों से ज्यादा हो गई। श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब, आपका सौभाग्य है, आप तो नेता सदन हैं, हम आपको नेता सदन मान रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हैं ही नहीं, नेता सदन, तो आप ही हैं नेता सदन।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have promoted him!

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes, Sir; I am promoting him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, the Chair also has to agree!  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप एग्री हैं, पूरा सदन एग्री कर रहा है।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the entire House agrees.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** पूरा सदन एग्री कर रहा है। आज आप घोषणा कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has not agreed! ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आज आप घोषणा कर दीजिए।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़):** माननीय सदस्य आपके नेतृत्व में आपका डेलिगेशन मिला था, उसके बारे में भी बता दीजिए कि वहाँ से क्या उत्तर मिला।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सुन लीजिए साहब।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बोलिए, बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं पी.एम. से मिलने गया था। मैंने पी.एम. से कहा, पी.एम. ने कहा कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद बीजेपी के 12-14 एम.पीज. मिलने गए। हमारे बाद उनका नंबर था। वे लौटकर आए, तो मुँह लटकाया हुआ था, मालूम हुआ कि इतना डाँटा बीजेपी वालों को। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 12-14 एम.पीज. गए थे, कहा कि साहब, एम.पीज. की तनखाह बढ़ा दीजिए। मैं बैठा था, जब लौटकर आए, तो देखा, सब मुँह लटकाए हुए हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा कि मैंने कैसे किस से पूछा, पर वे कहने लगे कि आज हम लोगों को बहुत डाँट पड़ी है।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** नरेश जी, यह हुआ कि आपने प्रोत्साहित किया था, लगता था कि सब कुछ ठीक है, इसलिए उसमें यानी आपके प्रोत्साहन में लोग चले गए, लेकिन लौटकर आए तो उलटा हुआ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** तो ऐसा हुआ। चूंकि आप पूछ रहे थे कि एम.पीज. मिलने गए, तो क्या हुआ, तो हमने बताया कि यह हुआ।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** अब तो उम्मीद इसलिए है कि जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट में रिकमंड किया था, वे उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गए। अब तो ध्यान रखना चाहिए, उनका सम्मान करना चाहिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हां, यह भी बात ठीक है। योगी जी उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, जिन्होंने रिकमंड किया था। वे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री हो गए हैं तो इस सम्मान में ही घोषणा हो जानी चाहिए क्योंकि वे देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री हो गए हैं। श्रीमन्, अभी झटका लगा है, इसलिए हम लोगों को फ्लो में आने में समय लगेगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ हमारी एक परसेंट रह गई है, जो नए आंकड़े आए हैं उसमें हम एक परसेंट से भी नीचे चले गए हैं। देश में केवल 4 परसेंट लोग इन्कम टैक्स दे रहे हैं, बैंक का एनपीए बढ़ रहा है और हर साल करीब 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए अपने बजट से हम बैंकों को दे रहे हैं। चिदम्बरम जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैंने इनसे भी कई बार कहा था कि हम अपना पैसा बैंकों को क्यों दें? आज बैंक के चेयरमैन की हालत यह है, आप एम.पी. की बात को छोड़ दीजिए, मंत्री जी अगर चेयरमैन को फोन कर दें तो चेयरमैन कहता है कि अच्छा, मंत्री से फोन कराया है और फिर काम उल्टा कर देता है। आप कहें, तो मैं मिसाल दे दूँ। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, तीन दिन पहले का किस्सा है, मैंने किससे फोन कराया और उसका क्या रिजल्ट आया? बैंक के सीएमडी पर नकेल कसनी होगी। अभी 7000 करोड़

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

रुपए माफ कर दिए, ऐशो-आराम पर वे कितना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, इस बारे में कभी किसी ने सोचा है। सारा इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर बंद हो रहा है। आईएमएफ ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि जीडीपी और गिरेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तो सही आंकड़ों के तथ्य पर बता दें कि जीडीपी रियल कितना है? क्योंकि उनके आंकड़ों से तो न महंगाई है, न जीडीपी गिरा है, देश ठीक चल रहा है और हम विश्व में बहुत ऊपर चले गए हैं, लेकिन अगर सही आंकड़े बताए जाएं, तो मैं कहूंगा कि देश कम से कम इतना तो जान सकेगा कि देश के सामने क्या तकलीफ है?

श्रीमन्, हम सब लोगों ने नोटबंदी का विरोध किया, लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि काला धन वापस आए। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि वे जनता को समझाने में सफल हो गए, क्योंकि राजनीति में वही आदमी बढ़िया होता है, जो जनता को समझाने में सफल हो जाए। वे गरीब को बताने में सफल हो गए कि हमने नोटबंदी में अमीर को गरीब बना दिया। इस देश में सरकारें नारा देती हैं कि हम गरीबी हटाएंगे, लेकिन इस सरकार ने नारा दिया कि हम अमीरी हटाएंगे। आप इसमें सफल हुए, अमीर-गरीब के बीच की खाई बढ़ी। हम उनसे कहते रहे कि कोई उद्योगपति लाइन में नहीं लगा, लेकिन उनको लगा कि जन धन खाते में रुपया आ जाएगा। हम भी उन्हें साल, दो साल का समय दे रहे हैं, पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव आ जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा है। हम सब यह जानना चाहते हैं कि नोटबंदी से पहले रिजर्व बैंक ने कितने हजार और पांच सौ के नोट जारी किए थे, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि 82 परसेंट, 88 परसेंट नोट आए, जो हजार और पांच सौ के नोट मार्केट में थे, उनकी फिगर 14 लाख 72 हजार करोड़ की आई थी। तो ये कितने जारी हुए थे और नोटबंदी के बाद कितने जमा हुए? मैं बिल्कुल साफ जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने जारी हुए और कितने जमा हुए?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अभी तक गिनती चल रही है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** क्या काले धन के रूप में कोई पैसा आया? हम लोगों ने विदेश से काला धन लाने की बात की थी, क्योंकि चुनाव में सवाल था कि विदेश से काला धन लाएंगे, मगर ये तो देश में काला धन खोजने लगे। पनामा से हजारों कंपनियों का आया कि पनामा में माध्यम से हजारों कंपनियां पनामा में बनीं और हिंदुस्तान का ब्लैक मनी पनामा में व्हाइट हुआ। हिंदुस्तान में एफडीआई के माध्यम से वहां चला गया। सरकार को एक-एक नाम मालूम है। पेपर्स में तमाम नाम आए। स्विट्जरलैंड के बैंकों में किस-किस का पैसा जमा है, तमाम नाम आए, लेकिन क्या वह बताया गया? देश में आखिर काला धन कितना है, पता तो लगे! अब आपने नए नोट कितने जारी किए? आपने कह दिया कि नए नोट पर हमारी दो रुपए छपाई आई, तीन रुपए छपाई आई, लेकिन आप कागज का मूल्य तो बता नहीं कि नोट के कागज का मूल्य क्या है? खाली छपाई का नहीं, कागज का मूल्य भी आप बताइए। फिर यह दो हजार रुपए के नकली नोट अभी से बाजार में आ गए, तो आपने नए नोट छापने में कौन सी सेफ्टी रखी? आप कहते हैं कि हमने इसमें higher security रखी है, तो फिर कहाँ से नकली नोट आ रहे हैं! मैं रोज पढ़ लेता हूँ कि आज वहाँ दो हजार रुपए के नकली नोट ...(व्यवधान)...

**जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान):** वे चूरन वाले नोट हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** चलिए, चूरन वाले समझ कर मान लीजिए, लेकिन आप खुद ही कह रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह आपका कहना है, यह मेरा कहना नहीं है। मैं यह बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम जहाँ से नोट का कागज ले रहे हैं, अगर वहीं से पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश भी कागज ले रहे हैं और डाई भी वहीं से ले रहे हैं, तो यह क्यों है? यह हम सब जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश से नकली नोट हमारे पास आ रहा है। आप इस चीज पर कम से कम गौर तो करें। अगर आप यह भी बता दें कि अब तक कितना काला धन विदेश में है और वह कब तक वापस आएगा, तो शायद इस देश पर आपका बहुत बड़ा अहसान होगा।

हम सब किसान की बात करते हैं। अभी हमने कहा था कि किसान की कर्ज माफी की बड़ी इच्छा है। कांग्रेस ने एक बार उनका कर्ज माफ किया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव में कहते रहे कि यूपी कैबिनेट की पहली बैठक में कर्म माफ हो जाएगा। हम वह mechanism नहीं समझ पाए। हमारे मित्र बैठे हैं, वे मुजफ्फरनगर से सांसद हैं और मंत्री भी हैं, ये शायद हमें ज्यादा अच्छा mechanism देंगे कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का कर्ज राज्य सरकार कैसे माफ कर सकती हैं? यह कौन सा नया mechanism पैदा हो गया? अगर इसे एक राज्य सरकार माफ करेगी और उसका खर्च आप उठाएंगे, तो जो देश के अन्य राज्य हैं, वहाँ के किसानों का क्या होगा? उन राज्यों के सामने क्या समस्या पैदा होगी? स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की CMD, अरुंधती भट्टाचार्य ने खुल कर विरोध किया कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए, आप घोषणा कर दीजिए। आप ही इसकी घोषणा कर दीजिए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। आपने तो कह दिया कि हम 14 दिन में गन्ना किसानों का पैसा भी दे देंगे। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की CMD ने खुल कर विरोध किया और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हम ऐसे बैंकों का किसानों का कर्ज माफ करते रहे, तो भविष्य में किसान जो कर्ज लेंगे, वे कभी उसे अदा नहीं करेंगे और उससे बैंकों की स्थिति और खराब होगी। आज हम dilemma में हैं। किसी को पता ही नहीं है कि आप किसानों का कर्ज माफ करेंगे या नहीं। कल यूपी कैबिनेट की बैठक हुई। हम लोग बड़ा इंतजार कर रहे थे कि कम से कम एक राज्य में तो किसानों का कर्ज माफ होगा, क्योंकि जब 2012 में हमारी सरकार बनी थी, तो हमने भी किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया था। हमारा अधिकार था राज्य को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक का कर्ज माफ करने का, हमारा अधिकार था भूमि विकास बैंक का कर्ज माफ करने का, हमने अपने उस अधिकार का प्रयोग किया, लेकिन हम नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का कर्ज तो माफ ही नहीं कर सकते थे। मैं चाहूँगा कि कर्ज माफी पर यह सरकार स्पष्ट उत्तर दे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

आपने कहा था कि आप किसान को उपज का डेढ़ गुणा मूल्य देंगे। नोटबंदी में धान की जो कीमत हुई, सबको मालूम है। आप किसान की सब्सिडी और कम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप हर चीज को वोट में लेंगी, तो बहुत मुश्किल सामने आ जाएगी। हमको चुनाव जीतते हुए 40 साल हो गए, आप पहली बार जीती हैं, अभी आपको राजनीति के बारे में ज्यादा पता नहीं है। हमको चुनाव जीतते हुए लगातार 40 साल हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब भी जीती गए, इस लहर में भी जीते। जब

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

आँधी थी, उस आँधी में भी जीते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम जानते हैं कि प्रैक्टिकल क्या चीज है? हमसे अच्छा कटाक्ष कोई नहीं करता है। आप महिला हैं, इसलिए मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं थोड़ा सीमाओं के अन्दर हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान:** मैंने पहले ही समझा दिया है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आपने अच्छा किया। गिरिराज भाई हमारे लिए ठीक हैं, क्योंकि ये भी free for all हैं और हम भी free for all हैं। हम और गिरिराज भाई, दोनों ठीक हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति):** खून एक ही है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम दोनों भाई हैं, खून तो एक ही होगा। लाल इनका भी है और लाल हमारा भी है, किसी का खून सफेद नहीं है। महोदय, सब्सिडी निरंतर कम हो रही है। आप खाद पर सब्सिडी कम कर रहे हैं, बीज पर कम कर रहे हैं और पानी का दाम बढ़ रहा है। किसान के इस्तेमाल की हर चीज का दाम बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन किसान को उसकी उपज का दाम नहीं मिल रहा। किसान से खरीद का मार्केट में आपने कोई सिस्टम नहीं रखा है। एफसीआई की हालत यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार वहां चरम सीमा पर है। स्टोरेज आपके पास है नहीं, हर साल यह बात कही जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का खाद्यान्न इसलिए सड़ता है कि हमारे पास उसको रखने की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं है, जिसके कारण अनाज और खाने की दूसरी चीजें सड़ जाती हैं। आखिर इन परिस्थितियों में हम किसान को कैसे जिंदा रखेंगे?

किसान के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या यह भी है कि उसकी जोत छोटी होती चली जा रही है। आजादी के बाद चार-पांच पीढ़ियां खड़ी हो गईं, भूमि का बंटवारा होता चला गया और आज किसान दो एकड़, अढ़ाई एकड़ और तीन एकड़ का रह गया है। नौजवानों की रुचि खेती में कम हो गई है, वे नौकरियों की तरफ और व्यापार की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। ऐसे में आखिर किसान कैसे जिंदा रहेगा? उसकी भूमि उपजाऊ कैसे बनी रहेगी? देश के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। यह समस्या खाली यूपी के सामने नहीं है, यह समस्या पूरे देश के सामने है। भूमि का इतनी बार बंटवारा हो गया है और जोत इतनी छोटी हो गई है कि अगर हम एक ट्रेक्टर लें और उस ट्रेक्टर पर अगर सामान लोड करने का काम न करें, ढुलाई का काम न करें, तो हम ट्रेक्टर की किश्त बैंक को नहीं दे सकते। यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इस तरह आखिर किसान का भला हम कैसे करेंगे? हम सब कहते हैं कि यह देश किसानों का है, हमारे देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है, हम गांवों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन सच यह है कि गांवों की आबादी शहरों की तरफ भाग रही है। पूरे विश्व में शहर का रहने वाला आदमी गांव की तरफ जा रहा है। लंदन, अमरीका इत्यादि देशों में कोई आदमी शहर में रहना नहीं चाहती, इसलिए वह गांव की तरफ जा रहा है। इन देशों में गांवों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपलब्ध है, लेकिन भारत में शहरों की आबादी इतनी अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि आज कोई भी ऐसा शहर नहीं है, जो किलोमीटर्स में न बढ़ गया हो, चाहे वह छोटा शहर हो या बड़ा शहर हो। हर आदमी यह सोचता है



कि थोड़ा सा पैसा हो और हम शहर में रहने चलें, क्योंकि शहर में नौकरी के संसाधन भी उपलब्ध होंगे, हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षा भी मिलेगी और बिजली भी मिलेगी। यह जो उल्टा चलन है, इस चलन को हमें रोकना पड़ेगा। किसानों की आत्महत्याओं को भी हमें रोकना पड़ेगा। अगर हमने इस पर अभी भी रोक नहीं लगाई, तो हमारा दुर्भाग्य होगा।

हमारा एक कहना यह भी है कि किसान की उपज का मूल्य तय करने के लिए आईएसएस लोगों की कमेटी बना दी जाती है। जब मूल्य तय होता है, तो वह कमेटी बड़ा अहसान करती है कि गेहूं का MSP 20 रुपए बढ़ा दिया गया, दाल का MSP 15 रुपए बढ़ा दिया गया।

श्रीमन्, अगर हम किसान को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। आज हमारे यहां दाल का कितना इम्पोर्ट है? बालियान जी, आप स्वयं किसान हैं। मैं जिन बातों को उठा रहा हूं, उनमें किसानों की असलियत को उठा रहा हूं। गेहूं की लागत कीमत 1950 रुपए है और उसका MSP 1650 रुपए है। जो लोग धान और गेहूं की बाली में फर्क न पहचानते हों, उन आईएसएस लोगों को इसके बारे में क्या मालूम? ऐसे लोगों से आप कहें कि आप किसान की उपज की कीमत तय कर दीजिए, तो किसान को कहां से न्याय मिलेगा? एक बार शरद जी जब मंत्री थे, तब हमने उनसे एक सवाल पूछा था, उसके जवाब में उन्होंने बताया था कि किसानों के लिए जो सलाहकार समिति बनी थी, उसमें टाटा और अम्बानी वगैरह सदस्य थे। प्रश्न के जवाब में यह लिखा था, वह जवाब मैं रिकॉर्ड से निकाल सकता हूं। अगर टाटा, अम्बानी और गोदरेज जैसे बड़े लोग किसान को एडवाइस देंगे, तो किसान का भविष्य क्या होगा?

महोदय, मेरा सरकार से एक अनुरोध है कि एमएसपी तय करने की कमेटी में कम से कम दो योग्य किसान, जिनको वे उचित समझें, जो सबसे प्रगतिशील किसान हों, उनको सदस्य बनाया जाए, जिससे वे किसानों का पक्ष भी रख सकें। उपसभापति महोदय, देश में import हो रहा है। आज सारी दालें म्यांमार, कनाडा और अन्य देशों से आयात की जा रही हैं। जब श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, वाणिज्य मंत्री थे, तब से ट्रेडिंग कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया कितना ज्यादा बिजनेस कर रहा है, उसमें कितना बड़ा घालमेल है, यह सभी को पता है। एक दिन यह विषय श्री शरदा यादव जी ने उठाया था। आज हम गेहूं और शूगर का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो किसानों को कहां से और कैसे उनकी उपज का मूल्य मिलेगा? अगर शूगर मिल और किसान, दोनों ही जिन्दा नहीं रहेंगे, तो भी ठीक नहीं होगा। हम दाल की MSP रु. 3,000/- रख रहे हैं और बाहर से दाल रु. 4,000/- प्रति क्विंटल आ रही है। ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है? हम किसान को क्यों नहीं प्रोत्साहित करते हैं? क्या हमारे देश का किसान कमजोर है या हमारे देश का किसान अनभिज्ञ है? वह खुद ही इतना अनाज पैदा कर देगा जिससे आयात करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहेगी। आज वह जमाना गया जब अमेरिका से लाल गेहूं हिन्दुस्तान आता था।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज विदेशों से गेहूं आयात किया जा रहा है। आज zero per cent import duty कर दी गई है। हमें बताया गया है कि देश में गेहूं का उत्पादन लगभग नौ लाख टन होने की संभावना है। यदि ऐसा है और विदेश से गेहूं आयात किया जाएगा, तो देश के किसान तो मारे जाएंगे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ज़ीरो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी कर दी गई है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने खाद्य पदार्थ पर जो import duty खत्म की है या उसे ज़ीरो परसेंट कर दिया गया है, उसे इतना बढ़ा दिया जाए जिससे खाद्य पदार्थों का आयात रुक जाए। यदि ऐसा होगा, तो देश का किसान अपने देश में ही बहुत खाद्यान्न पैदा करेगा, जिससे देश की जरूरत पूरी हो जाएगी, लेकिन उसे उसकी उपज का डेढ़ गुना दाम मिलना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा होगा, तो मैं सबसे अच्छा समझूंगा।

महोदय, हम सब गरीबी मिटाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज़ादी के इतने सालों के बाद हम अभी तक गरीबी की परिभाषा तय नहीं कर पाए हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन, जो अब नीति आयोग बन गया है, उसने तय किया था कि गांव में रु. 18.00 प्रतिदिन कमाने वाला गरीब नहीं रहेगा और शहर में जो रु.23.00 कमाता है, वह गरीब नहीं रहेगा। हम सब ने इसे चैलेंज किया था। हम सब ने इसका विरोध किया था। हमारा कहना था कि 18 रुपए में तो चाय भी नहीं मिलती है। अब 10 रुपए प्रति कुल्हड़ के हिसाब से स्टेशन पर चाय मिलने लगी है। रु. 18.00 प्रति दिन में आप कैसे गुजारा करेंगे? अब तक गरीबी की परिभाषा तय करने के लिए चार कमीशन बैठ चुके हैं। एन.सी. सक्सेना कमीशन, अर्जुन सेनगुप्ता कमीशन, तेंदुलकर कमीशन और रंगराजन कमीशन। हर कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। अब शायद आपने कोई पांचवां कमीशन भी बैठा दिया है, लेकिन आप कब तक कमीशन बैठाएंगे? आखिर आप कब तक बीपीएल की परिभाषा करेंगे और देश में गरीबी रेखा आप कहां पर मानेंगे? मुझे तो लगता है कि आप सिर्फ आंकड़ों में गरीबी खत्म कर देंगे, तो हो सकता है कि आंकड़ों में गरीबी खत्म हो जाए, लेकिन वस्तुतः तो गरीबी खत्म नहीं होगी। हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जिस देश में 30 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग गरीब हों, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you need a Commission to decide what poverty is?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, मैं कमीशन नहीं चाहता हूँ। कमीशन बनाना, तो समस्या को टालने वाली बात है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार अपनी विल पॉवर से घोषणा करे। देश में गरीबी कैसे खत्म होगी, आखिर गरीबी की कोई सीमा रेखा तो तय करे। हम टालते जाते हैं। जब हम विपक्ष में होते हैं, तो तमाम भाषण देते हैं।

महोदय, आज मैं व्हाट्सएप पर एक मैसेज देख रहा था, जिसमें आसाराम बापू जी से सभी बड़े-बड़े नेता आशीर्वाद ले रहे थे। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा कि उसमें कौन-कौन थे। आज ही मैं देख रहा था कि आसाराम बापू के सामने हमारे वे लोग, जिन्हें हम देश का कर्णधार मानते हैं और जिन्हें हम अपना आदर्श मानते हैं, वे सभी बापू जी के सामने झुके हुए थे और बापू जी उन्हें आशीर्वाद दे रहे थे और बापू जी अब जेल में हैं। किस इल्जाम में पड़े हैं, यह सब जानते हैं।

महोदय, हमें गरीबी की कहीं न कहीं एक सीमा तय करनी चाहिए और हमें गरीबी को समाप्त करना चाहिए। इसके लिए भले ही हमें बीपीएल की संख्या बढ़ानी पड़े, लेकिन एक संकल्प होना

चाहिए कि देश में कोई भूखा नहीं सोएगा, देश में कोई नंगा नहीं रहेगा, देश में कोई बिना मकान के नहीं रहेगा। और देश में एजुकेशन बढ़ेगी। अगर हम देश की इतने सालों की आजादी के बाद यह भी नहीं कर सके, तो आजादी का क्या फायदा? देश में इतना बजट खर्च हो रहा है, आखिर यह कहाँ जा रहा है? इन चीजों को देखिए। देश से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होना चाहिए, इस बात के हम भी पक्ष में हैं। देश से भ्रष्टाचार कैसे खत्म होगा, उसकी कोई रूप-रेखा बनेगी, कोई मानक तय होंगे, तभी भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होगा।

महोदय, आज देश में बेरोजगारी की क्या हालत है, इसे सब जानते हैं। आज विश्व में हम सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि विश्व की टोटल आबादी के 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हमारे देश में नौजवान हैं। चीन ने भी जब एक से ज्यादा बच्चे करने पर रोक लगाई, तो उसके सामने भी नौजवान आबादी का प्रश्न पैदा हो गया और उसने भी एक बच्चे की बजाय दो बच्चे पैदा करने का सिद्धान्त अपनाया। जापान में 80 प्रतिशत आबादी बुढ़ों की हो गई। जापान के पास सवाल है कि ओल्ड एज होम कहाँ बनें?

जापान को ऑस्ट्रेलिया में और न्यूजीलैंड में ओल्ड एज होम्स बनाने पड़े। हम सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि 60 परसेंट नौजवान हैं। तो आपने जो कहा था कि 2 करोड़ नौकरी प्रतिवर्ष देंगे, तब तो अब तक 6 करोड़ लोगों को नौकरी मिल गई होती। आपने पैरा मिलिट्री में नौकरी बंद कर दी, बैंकों में नौकरी बंद कर दी, सिविल एविएशन में सारी नौकरियाँ बंद कर दीं। तो आप अगर नौकरी बंद करते गए, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि देश के प्रतिभाशाली लोग, जो देश से पलायन कर रहे हैं, वह पलायन और न बढ़ जाए। यह हमारे देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सरकार ने यह अच्छा किया कि बुजुर्गों का एक मार्गदर्शक मंडल बना दिया, तय कर दिया कि इस उम्र वाले जितने बुजुर्ग होंगे, वे मार्गदर्शक मंडल में होंगे। यह एक नया रास्ता दे दिया। तो कम से कम हमारे देश में ओल्ड एज होम्स बनाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आपसे शिक्षा ली, तो कहीं न कहीं हम भी उसको लागू करेंगे या नहीं लागू करेंगे? कहीं न कहीं कोई तो गाइडलाइन हमें माननी पड़ेगी या नहीं माननी पड़ेगी?

श्रीमन्, अभी तो मेरा बहुत समय बचा है। अभी तो आधा टाइम हुआ है। शिक्षा - हम सब मानते हैं कि एजुकेशन फॉर ऑल होनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि कांग्रेस एक बार सत्र में एक विधेयक लाई थी। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के जमाने में आया था - 'राइट टू एजुकेशन', 'एजुकेशन टू ऑल'। उसके लिए 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' चला, 'प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अभियान' चला, 'अनौपचारिक शिक्षा' चली। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि देश में इतने प्रकार की शिक्षा हो गई कि समझ ही नहीं पा रहे हैं कि कौन सी शिक्षा कहाँ होगी। कहीं उर्दू शिक्षा, कहीं संस्कृत शिक्षा तो कहीं कॉन्वेंट शिक्षा, देश में इतने प्रकार की शिक्षा हो गई कि कौन सी शिक्षा का आदमी शिक्षित माना जाए, यह बात हम समझ नहीं पाए। राज्य सरकारों को प्रस्ताव भेजा गया। केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को प्रस्ताव भेजा कि 65 परसेंट आप खर्च कीजिए, 35 परसेंट केन्द्र सरकार उस पर खर्च करेगी। राज्य सरकारों ने उस पर आपत्ति की और राज्य सरकारों ने कहा कि 65 परसेंट आप खर्च कीजिए और 35 परसेंट हम करेंगे और 'एजुकेशन टू ऑल' हम करेंगे। वह प्रस्ताव रुक गया। वह आज पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है। आप उस पर कोई निर्णय लीजिए। आज केरल में 100 परसेंट एजुकेशन है, तो देश का सबसे विकसित प्रांत अगर कोई है, तो केरल है। आज साउथ में एजुकेशन का प्रतिशत ज्यादा है, तो सबसे ज्यादा डेवलपमेंट साउथ में है। सबसे ज्यादा पॉवर्टी अगर

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

3.00 P.M .

कहीं है, तो नॉर्थ इंडिया में है, यूपी, बिहार, बंगाल, राजस्थान आदि में। पॉपुलेशन की ग्रोथ भी उन्हीं राज्यों में ज्यादा है, जिन राज्यों में एजुकेशन कम है। हमारी पॉपुलेशन की ग्रोथ भी हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है। हमारी आबादी जिस तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है, 2050 में आबादी के मामले में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा देश हम बन जाएंगे। कहाँ से इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लाएँगे? आज वैसे भी हालत यह है कि ट्रेनों में जगह नहीं, बसों में जगह नहीं, प्लेन्स में जगह नहीं, सड़कों पर रोज जाम लग रहे हैं। आज चलना मुश्किल हो गया है। कहाँ कौन जाम में पड़ जाए, कहना मुश्किल है। एक दिन तो गडकरी जी डेढ़ घंटे जाम में फंस गए। वे एक शादी अटेंड करके गुरुग्राम से लौट रहे थे। तो अगर हमने एजुकेशन का सिस्टम ठीक नहीं किया -- मैं तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बधाई दूंगा कि कम से कम प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने एजुकेशन सिस्टम को -- यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने उसको कमाई का धंधा भी बनाया, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने कम से कम देश में एजुकेशन तो दी। आज हमारे देश की कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी विश्व के मानकों पर खरी नहीं उतर रही है। आज जब विश्व के 100 यूनिवर्सिटीज के नाम आते हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान की कोई यूनिवर्सिटी उसमें नहीं आती है। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? हमने यूजीसी पर कभी कमांड की? क्यों हम यूजीसी पर कमांड नहीं करते हैं, जबकि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का यह काम है कि वह यूनिवर्सिटीज का स्टैंडर्ड मेनटेन करे? 60 परसेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज में टीचर्स नहीं हैं, इंटर कॉलेज में टीचर्स नहीं हैं, डिग्री कॉलेज में टीचर्स नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की हालत बहुत खस्ता है। वहाँ टीचर्स नहीं हैं। हम जब टीचर्स नहीं रखेंगे, एजुकेशन की बात क्या करेंगे? आज एजुकेशन का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। प्राइमरी स्कूल में भी यही हालत है। हमारे यहाँ एक आठवीं पास लड़का आया। उसने बोर्ड से फर्स्ट क्लास पास किया था, 90 परसेंट नम्बर थे। उसने बोला कि नौवीं में मेरा एडमिशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने प्रिंसिपल को बुलाया और कहा कि यह फर्स्ट क्लास पास लड़का है, आप नौवीं में इसका एडमिशन क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं? तब उसने मुझे उसके टेस्ट की जब कॉपी दिखाई, तो चारों सब्जेक्ट्स में जीरो नम्बर पाया। तो अगर नकल से हमें कोई डिग्री मिलेगी, अगर नकल ही एजुकेशन का माध्यम होगा -- सिर्फ डिग्री?

कभी-कभी यह होता है, चुनाव में यह हो रहा था कि हम सिर्फ मार्कशीट के आधार पर नौकरी दे देंगे। ऐसा न हो कि मार्कशीट के आधार पर योग्य लोगों को नौकरी न मिले। जो पढ़ कर पास कर रहा है, उसके लिए 70 परसेंट..... हम लोग जब पढ़ते थे, तब अगर फर्स्ट डिवीजन आ जाती थी, तो ऐसा समझते थे कि आकाश से तारे तोड़ लाए हैं। उस समय 4 या 5 बच्चे ही फर्स्ट डिवीजन में पास होते थे। जो लड़का फर्स्ट डिवीजन पास होता था, उसके बारे में ऐसा समझा जाता था कि वह बहुत brilliant लड़का है। अब तो 80 परसेंट बच्चे फर्स्ट डिवीजन पास होते हैं। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? हम AICTE पर नकेल क्यों कर रहे हैं? AICTE ने एजुकेशन कमाई का जरिया क्यों बना रखा है? हमने कभी इस पर विचार किया, इस पर सोचा? क्या पार्लियामेंट सिर्फ इसलिए है कि हमने अपनी बात कह दी, आपने लिख लिया और औपचारिकता पूरी हो गई? अगर वास्तविक रूप में जमीन पर चीज़ें नहीं उतरतीं, तो हम देश का भला नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम इसलिए यहां नहीं बैठे हैं। हम यहां पर निर्णय लेने के लिए बैठे

हुए हैं। जनता ने हमें इसलिए यहां बैठाया है, क्योंकि यह पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट है और पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट में हमारे हित में तमाम निर्णय होंगे, लेकिन निर्णय नहीं हो रहे हैं। अगर निर्णय होते, तो हमें यह कहने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ती?

आज गर्ल्स एजुकेशन कितनी है? हमारे देश में आज एक वास्तविक रूप से 55 परसेंट भी गर्ल्स एजुकेशन नहीं है, लड़कों की जरूर 70-75 परसेंट तक पहुंच गई है। अगर ऐसा ही रहा और लड़कियों को एजुकेट नहीं किया गया, तो आप कन्या भ्रूण हत्या कैसे रोकेंगे? क्या आपने कभी इस पर विचार किया है? आप लड़कियों की एजुकेशन को compulsory क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं? अगर लड़कियों की एजुकेशन compulsory हो जाएगी, तो परिवार नियोजन आने आप लागू हो जाएगा, लेकिन हमने एजुकेशन नहीं दी। हम एजुकेशन की ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। हमको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और इस पर कोई कठोर निर्णय लेना चाहिए। अगर आप भी कठोर निर्णय न ले सकें, तो फिर मिलीजुली सरकारों से आप कैसे कठोर निर्णय की आशा करेंगे? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कोई कठोर निर्णय लें और विश्वविद्यालयों को राजनीति का अखाड़ा न बनाएं। जेएनयू में सब कूद पड़े। अब तो हम रोज पढ़ते हैं कि जेएनयू में आज यह हो गया, कल यह हो गया, एबीवीपी ने यह किया, एनएसयूआई ने यह किया, कम्युनिस्ट की ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने यह किया। छोड़िए, हम एजुकेशन के सेंटर्स को राजनीति का अखाड़ा न बनाएं, बल्कि एजुकेशन के सेंटर्स को एजुकेशन का अखाड़ा रहने दें। वहां पर शिक्षा पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि कैसे अच्छी शिक्षा हो। हम कैसे देश का भला करें, अगर इस पर चर्चा होगी, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। राजनीति करने के लिए तो अभी हम, आप, बहुत लोग हैं। अब तो यह है कि सभी लोगों को राजनीति में इंटरेस्ट हो गया। अब तो जो आईएस रिटायर होता है, जो अधिकारी रिटायर होता है, वह 60 साल फाइलों पर मास्टर होता है और रिटायर होते ही वह कोई दल ज्वाइन कर लेता है और हम, आप इतनी जल्दी उसको टिकट देते हैं, जैसे उसने कितना बड़ा sacrifice किया है। देश के पूर्व गृह सचिव फौरन मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बन गए। अब मैं बहुत चीजें नहीं कहूंगा, हमारे मित्र हैं, भाई हैं, लेकिन राजनीति का भी कोई न कोई एक विद्यालय बना देना चाहिए कि जब तक वहां की डिग्री नहीं लाओगे, तब तक राजनीति में नहीं आ सकते हो। यह राजनीति हर एक के लिए नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जिसे देखो, खाली हुआ, उससे पूछो कि क्या कर रहे हो, पहले जैसे था कि हम लैण्ड का काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज ऐसा हो गया है कि सब कहते हैं कि हम राजनीति कर रहे हैं। क्या कर रहे हैं? यह राजनीति करते-करते, वह राजनीति कम कर रहा होता है, दलाली ज्यादा कर रहा होता है। अब तो कहीं-कहीं ऐसा हो गया कि हर दूसरे घर पर दो लड़के राजनीति में आ गए और राजनीति का मतलब ठेकेदारी, पट्टेदारी। यही तो है, 50 लोग चले गए और डीएम मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगा दिए, डीएम ने कहा... चूंकि डीएम खुद ही इतना कमजोर है, क्योंकि उसकी कलम से इतने गलत काम होते हैं। अगर राजनीति की परिभाषा यह बना दी गई है, तो हमको गाली लगती है, क्योंकि जब हम ट्रेनों में चलते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि नेता जी जा रहे हैं। 'नेता' शब्द गाली हो गया। अगर हम यह नहीं बताएं कि हम एमपी हैं और सेकंड क्लास या थर्ड क्लास में बैठ जाएं.... मैं इसी से संबंधित एक किस्सा सुना देता हूं। जितेन्द्र प्रसाद, हम लोगों के बीच में नहीं रहे हैं, एक बार हम दोनों लखनऊ मेल से लखनऊ जा रहे थे और मुरादाबाद के पास ट्रेन डिरेल हो गई, तो हम लोगों को उतरना पड़ा। नई

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

ट्रेन आई, उससे हम सब लोग ले जाए जाने लगे, तो हम लोगों को मुरादाबाद से गजरौला तक पहुंचने तक में कितनी गालियां सुननी पड़ीं। हमने उनसे कहा कि भाई साहब, आप यह न बता देना कि आप एमपी हो या हम एमएलए हैं, इसको चुपचाप सुन लो। एक जमाने में 'नेता' शब्द आदर का शब्द था कि नेता जी आ रहे हैं। आज अगर 'नेता' शब्द गाली का शब्द हो गया है, तो हमें इसकी परिभाषा बदलनी पड़ेगी, अपना आचरण बदलना पड़ेगा। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि कल तक रिक्शे का किराया नहीं दे पाते थे, आज MLA बन गए तो गाड़ी भी आ गई, पक्का मकान भी बन गया और सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो गईं। अगर हमारा स्वरूप ऐसा रहेगा तो नेता के प्रति लोगों के मन में विचार दूसरा होगा। हमें खुद अपना आचरण ठीक करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम सब लोगों ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो धीरे-धीरे हमारा स्तर गिरता चला जाएगा और गिरता स्तर इस देश के प्रजातंत्र के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा पर आप विचार कर लें। मेरा ख्याल है कि मेरा बोलना सबको ठीक लग रहा होगा।

**सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):** आज लग ही नहीं रहा कि कौन बोल रहा है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं हरदम ऐसे ही बोलता हूं। जब मैं आपका भी स्टेटमेंट सुनता हूं तो अच्छा लगता है कि कम से कम बिहार में अभी भी कोई जयप्रकाश नारायण बाकी है, जो सही चीजों को बोल तो रहा है। अन्यथा आज राजनैतिक दलों में स्तर इतना गिरा हुआ दिखाई देता है कि प्रवचन सुनने को मिलते ही नहीं। लोगों को प्रवचन बोलने में दिक्कत आने लगी है।

अब मैं बैंकों पर आता हूं। इंदिरा जी ने 1971 में बैंकों का nationalization किया था। ...**(समय की घंटी)...**

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी 4 मिनट बाकी हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर House allow कर दे, तो मुझे थोड़ा-सा बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बोलिए, बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिए किया गया था, क्योंकि तब पूंजीपतियों के Banks थे और गरीबों को सुविधा नहीं थी। राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिए किया गया था कि गरीबी हटाएं, बैंक ऋण देंगे, सस्ते ब्याज पर लोगों को ऋण उपलब्ध होगा, उद्योग-धंधे बढ़ेंगे, कुटीर उद्योग बढ़ेगा, देश में बेरोजगारी दूर होगी लेकिन आज बैंकों का NPA 12 per cent हो गया है। विश्व के किसी भी देश में बैंकों का NPA 12 per cent नहीं होगा। हम 20,000 करोड़ रुपए अपने बजट से देते हैं। मैं उस दिन पढ़ रहा था कि शायद सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय लिया है कि अब हम अपनी तरफ से बैंकों को कुछ नहीं देंगे। विश्व में ब्याज का LIBOR rate एक से दो per cent से कहीं ऊपर नहीं है लेकिन हमारा कोई बैंक 14 per cent से कम ब्याज पर लोन नहीं देता है। आप किसानों के लिए एक-दो per cent पर लाएं, उसे क्यों नहीं आप LIBOR rate पर देते हैं? आप जितना भी कर्ज विश्व बैंक से ले रहे हैं, यूरोपियन बैंक से

ले रहे हैं, जापानी बैंक से ले रहे हैं, सारे बैंकों से आपको लोन एक या दो per cent ब्याज दर पर मिल रहा है, बल्कि एक per cent के आस-पास है, शायद 1.5 per cent है, लेकिन हम ले क्या रहे हैं? धीरे-धीरे जो Savings Bank खाते हैं, उनमें भी हम ब्याज दर कम करते जा रहे हैं। Old age लोगों का क्या हुआ, जो FD कराते थे और सोचते थे कि हमें 8-9 per cent ब्याज मिलेगा। उनकी ब्याज दर आज घटते-घटते 7 per cent तक आ गई। Savings Bank खातों में बैंक कहता है कि अब 3 निकासी से अधिक पर पैसे काटेंगे। उस दिन हमारे मित्र, सीताराम येचुरी जी कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने कोई निकासी भी नहीं की, फिर भी उनके 144 रुपए कट गए। एक नया ATM आ गया, अब तो App भी आ गया। क्या इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था लागू होगी कि हमें पैसा जमा करने पर भी ब्याज देना पड़ेगा? यदि ऐसा हुआ तो यह गरीब देश कैसे चलेगा? ठीक है कि आप Current Account वालों से लीजिए, उनसे कटौती कीजिए, Current Account से हम मना नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन Savings Bank and Fixed Deposits को तो इससे बचाइए। हर बैंक ने अपना Secret Act बना रखा है। Bank Secrecy Act कहता है कि बैंक के कौन बकायेदार हैं, इसे हम open नहीं करेंगे। Finance Committee में मैंने बहुत बार इसका विरोध किया कि गांव के एक गरीब पर अगर 10,000 रुपए भी कर्ज है तो आप तहसील के gate पर लाल अक्षरों से लिख देंगे, लेकिन अगर पूंजीपतियों पर लाखों करोड़ रुपए बकाया है तो आप क्यों उनकी list प्रकाशित नहीं करना चाहते? आज आप declare कर दीजिए कि इस एक्ट को हम समाप्त करते हैं, कल देश के सारे अखबारों में अगर 100 बड़े बकायादारों के नाम आ जाएं तो देश के सामने एक नई क्रांति पैदा हो जाएगी, देश जान जाएगा कि किसके पास देश का कितना रुपया बकाया है और बैंकों में किसने कितना रुपया दिया। नोटबंदी में कितने बड़े लोगों का रुपया बदला गया, किन-किन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई, आखिर कुछ तो पता लगे, कहीं तो जानकारी मिले। आप Students और किसानों के लिए 2 per cent या 3 per cent ब्याज पर ऋण देने की घोषणा कर दीजिए, क्योंकि बेरोजगारी है, लड़का पढ़कर निकलता है, मां-बाप अपनी पूरी जिंदगी लगा देते हैं लेकिन ब्याज नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। क्या हालत देश के सामने है? वे ब्याज नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, देश के सामने यह कैसी हालत है? अगर ऐसा किया जाए, तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह देश के साथ बहुत बड़ा न्याय होगा। आप कुछ स्टेप्स लीजिए। वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ होते, तो मैं उनसे बहुत-सी चीजें कहता। मैं उनसे कहता कि वित्त मंत्री जी, ये-ये सुधार कीजिए। बैंकों के सीएमडीजी को यह इंस्ट्रक्शन जानी चाहिए कि अगर कोई एमपी फोन करेगा, तो उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह उस एमपी को रिप्लाय दे। मुझे इतने साल यहाँ हो गए, यहाँ मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बैठे हैं और उधर दूसरे साथी भी बैठे हैं। आप किसी भी बैंक के सीएमडीजी को फोन कर लीजिए, वह कभी लाइन पर नहीं आएगा और वह कभी लौटकर आपसे बात भी नहीं करेगा। आखिर ऐसा क्यों है? हमारा प्रोटोकॉल है और अगर हम बैंक से कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं, कोई बात करना चाहते हैं, हमारे यहाँ कोई बेरोजगार आया और हम उस बेरोजगार के संबंध में बात करना चाहते हैं, तो बैंक का सीएमडीजी हमसे बात नहीं करेगा! यह कौन-सी बात हुई? संतोष गंगवार जी, आप उनको इंस्ट्रक्शन्स दे दीजिए। आप ज्यादा मृदुभाषी हैं, ज्यादा सीधे हैं। राजनीति में सीधा होना बहुत अच्छा नहीं होता है, राजनीति में थोड़ा-सा टेढ़ा भी होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसी मारे कह रहा हूँ, शरीफ तो हम भी बहुत हैं, लेकिन हमारा सर्टिफिकेट दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी से है, इनका

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

सर्टिफिकेट -- हर साल बैंक से करीब 6-7 हजार करोड़ रुपए माफ होते हैं, यह माफी क्यों हो रही है? माल्या भाग गए, ललित मोदी भी भाग गए, तमाम और लोग जिन्होंने कर्ज लिए, उनके मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार):** उनको हमारी सरकार ने नहीं भगाया है। हम उन सबसे वसूली की कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और बहुत मजबूत कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। अभी कल या परसों भी एक सवाल पूछा गया था, तो उसके उत्तर में बताया गया है कि ऐसा किया जा रहा है। इसके तथ्य हम आपको बाद में बता देंगे।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** इसलिए आप इन पर आरोप मत लगाइए, दुख होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम आप पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन हम भी मंत्री थे, तब कह देते थे कि आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है, जल्द ही कार्रवाई की जाएगी। यह आश्वासन भी नहीं बनता है और कार्रवाई का अंग भी नहीं बनता है। इन शब्दों को राजनीति की डिक्शनरी से निकाल दीजिए। आज आप यह घोषणा कर दीजिए कि जितने बड़े बकायेदार हैं, वे तीन महीने के अंदर या तो ओटीएस कराएँ या बैंकों का रुपया जमा करें। वह रुपया बैंक में जमा होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, नरेश जी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, अभी तो बहुत समय है। हमने सोचा था कि मुझे एक घंटे तक बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपको बोलते हुए 45 मिनट्स से ज्यादा हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, अब हम पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर आते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आप पाँच मिनट और ले लीजिए।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** अभी तो बजट पर बोलना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं तो बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। आप बड़े सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि आपके जमाने में कूड ऑयल का रेट नहीं बढ़ा। कितनी सेविंग हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने वही कहा कि एक जमाने में 120 रुपए तक पहुँच गया था, आज 50-51 रुपए में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** 120 डॉलर।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** वह 120 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था, लेकिन आज वह बहुत गिर गया और बहुत सेविंग हुई। आपकी उत्पादन लागत पेट्रोल की 23 रुपए है और डीजल की 19 रुपए है। आप लोगों ने खुद ही इस सदन में यह जानकारी दी है। फिर आज क्यों 70 रुपए में पेट्रोल बिक रहा है, क्यों 60 रुपये में डीजल बिक रहा है? आप नेपाल और बंगलादेश जैसे पड़ोसी देशों को देख लीजिए कि वहाँ यह



किस रेट पर मिल रहा है। हम क्यों इतना टैक्स लगा रहे हैं? राज्य सरकारें इतना टैक्स क्यों लगा रही हैं? हम कहते हैं कि आप बता दीजिए। आप यह नोट कर लीजिए कि आप बताएँगे कि कूड ऑयल से कितने रुपये में हमारा पेट्रोल और डीज़ल बन रहा है। आप कैरोसीन ऑयल की सब्सिडी घटा रहे हैं, कैरोसीन ऑयल का राज्यों का कोटा घटा रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम धीरे-धीरे कैरोसीन-फ्री कंट्री कर देंगे, लेकिन अभी गाँवों में सबको बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमारी यह बहन ज्यादा जानती होंगी कि जब यह सरकार बनी थी, तब गैस सिलेंडर लगभग 500 रुपये का था, जो आज 800 रुपये का हो गया है, लेकिन उसकी कोई चर्चा ही नहीं कर रहा है! "उज्ज्वला योजना" के नाम पर लोग यह भूल गए कि आज सिलेंडर की कॉस्ट कितनी हो गई है। आपने 500 रुपए के सिलेंडर को 800 रुपए का कर दिया।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** देखिए, अभी आप ऋषि-वाणी बोल रहे थे, फिर आप गड़बड़ा रहे हैं। आप ऋषि-वाणी बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम कतई नहीं गड़बड़ा रहे हैं। हम सत्य बोल रहे हैं, हम असत्य से दूर हैं। आज सिलेंडर की कीमत इतनी बढ़ गई, लेकिन कोई नहीं बोल रहा है। आखिर सरकार क्यों नहीं बताती कि हमने सिलेंडर की कीमत को इतना क्यों बढ़ा दिया? पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम इतने हाई क्यों हैं? अगर आप इस देश में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ सस्ते कर दें तो महंगाई अपने आप रुक जाएगी। आपको लगता है कि हमारा थोक सूचकांक गिरा, फुटकर सूचकांक गिरा, सरकार घोषणा कर देती है कि महंगाई घटी। महंगाई कहाँ पर घटी? आज 100 रुपये का नोट तो कोई जेब में रखना नहीं चाहता और अगर कहीं किसी भिखारी को एक रुपया या दो रुपये दिया जाए, तो शायद वह गाली देगा। दस रुपये से नीचे तो भिखारी भी नहीं ले रहा है आज इस देश में। तो हम आज कहां खड़े हैं, इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा या नहीं करना पड़ेगा? अगर कूड ऑयल की कीमत गिरती है, तो पेट्रोल की कीमत के बारे में आपने कहा कि हमने मार्केट पर छोड़ दिया है। पेट्रोलियम कम्पनियां मजे करने लगीं और कहते हैं कि हम सरकार के अधीन नहीं हैं, हम फ्री हो गए। ऐसा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनियां कह रही हैं।

हमने एक दिन दवा का मामला उठाया था कि जेनेरिक और नॉन-जेनेरिक दो दवाइयां जो आपने बनानी शुरू कीं, बस, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि और लोग भी बोलेंगे। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने अभी स्वास्थ्य नीति की घोषणा की है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी पिछले दिनों सदन में स्वास्थ्य नीति की घोषणा कर रहे थे। अखबारों में बड़ा मोटा-मोटा विज्ञापन छपा कि यह सरकार जिम्मेदारी लेती है कि हरेक के स्वास्थ्य की जिम्मेदारी सरकार लेगी कि कोई गरीब दवाई से वंचित नहीं होगा, कोई गरीब इलाज से वंचित नहीं होगा। आपने कैसे ले ली जिम्मेदारी? अस्पतालों में डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, सी.एच.सीज., पी.एच.सीज. खाली हैं। प्राइवेट डॉक्टर के पास चले जाओ तो वह इतनी जांचें लिख देगा, जिसमें उसका इतना कमीशन हो जाएगा। ब्रांडेड कम्पी की दवा और जेनेरिक दवा के नाम में सौ गुना अंतर है। आप जेनेरिक खरीदेंगे तो 10 पैसे की मिलेगी। आज विश्व में कहीं भी डॉक्टर एंटीबायोटिक दवा लिखते नहीं हैं। यहां खांसी आ जाए, जुकाम आ जाए, छींक आ जाए, आप डॉक्टर के पास चले जाओ तो वह पहले 7 दिन के लिए एंटीबायोटिक लिख देगा। कोई एंटीबायोटिक की गोली 70 रुपए से कम नहीं है।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कैसे आप दवा मुफ्त दे देंगे? आप हेल्थ पॉलिसी को डिक्लेयर करेंगे, जैसे पूरे वर्ल्ड में इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी है, जो गरीब जिस अस्पताल में इलाज कराएगा बीमा कम्पनी उसकी जिम्मेदार होंगी पैसे के लेन-देन के लिए। तब तो हम समझें कि पॉलिसी बहुत अच्छी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका डॉक्टर्स पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, अस्पतालों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। एम्स में तीन-तीन साल के लिए मरीजों को तारीखें मिल रही हैं। एम्स में आप किडनी बदलवाने चले जाइए, हार्ट की दवा कराने चले जाइए तो छः महीने या एक साल से पहले आपको तारीख नहीं मिलेगी। सफदरजंग अस्पताल चले जाइए, जहां भीड़ लगी हुई है। ऐसे ही मैक्स वगैरह चले जाइए, प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल तो बड़े-बड़े लोग जा सकते हैं, गरीब तो उसके अंदर घुस ही नहीं सकता। वहां दरबान नहीं घुसने देगा। कहां लाठी लेकर गरीब घुसेगा? तो आप कैसे स्वास्थ्य देंगे, आप यह तो बता दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, अब कंकलूड कीजिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अब मैं खत्म किए देता हूं, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का आदेश है। आप जो करिए सही करिए। जैसे पिछली बार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने किया था कि किसी भी किडनी या किसी के हार्ट का इलाज होगा तो उसका बिल राज्य सरकार बियर करेगी। अब केन्द्र सरकार से घोषणा करा दीजिए, यदि कोई भी गरीब इलाज कराएगा तो उसका रिएम्बर्समेंट केन्द्र सरकार देगी। हम समझेंगे कि गरीबों का इलाज हो रहा है।

आप चुनाव-सुधार की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी परसों डिस्कशन के लिए यह आया। उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ? सर्वे में आया है कि 5,500 करोड़ रुपया पूरे देश में इस बार चुनाव में खर्च हुआ। आपने कह दिया कि अब कोई नकद दो हजार से ऊपर नहीं लेगा। तो यह रुपया कहां से आया? उत्तर प्रदेश में बी.जे.पी. के प्रत्याशी को एक-एक करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। इतना रुपया कहां से आया? कहां हुई चुनाव-सुधार की बात, कौन सा चुनाव-सुधार, वह एक-एक करोड़ रुपया कहां से आया? आखिर चुनाव-सुधार पर तो हम सब राजी हैं। इस पर परसों हम लोग डिस्कशन कर लेंगे।

महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि कम से कम विदेश नीति भी ठीक कर लीजिए। विश्व में हमारे देश के जो नागरिक मर रहे हैं, मारे जा रहे हैं, अमेरिका ने H1B वीजा खत्म कर दिया। तमाम हिन्दुस्तानी अमेरिका से वापस आ रहे हैं। कम से कम इन चीजों को फिर से रिव्यू कर लीजिए। जहां देश का प्रश्न आएगा, हम सब आपके साथ खड़े होंगे। हम राजनीति छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं, जब देश का प्रश्न आएगा, लेकिन जहां राजनीति का प्रश्न आएगा, हम जरूर अपने विचार देंगे, अपनी बातों को कहेंगे, हम सुधार भी करेंगे, आलोचना भी करेंगे। हमारी आलोचना को व्यक्तिगत मत लीजिएगा, हमारी आलोचना को यह समझ लीजिएगा कि विपक्ष ने हमको आईना दिखाया है, हम किस आईने को देखना चाहते हैं, यह हमारे ऊपर है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इन विचारों को लेकर हम सब राजनीति करेंगे, इस सोच के साथ हम आगे बढ़ेंगे तो इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कहीं न कहीं हमारा योगदान होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बजट स्पीच समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with the grace and blessings of hon. Amma, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I stand here in the Upper House of Parliament to make my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take a maximum of 20 minutes.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I heartily thank hon. Amma for this great gesture in making me a Member of this august House in 2016 and making me stand here before all of you to make this first-ever speech in this House. On this occasion, I would like to pay my rich tribute to hon. Amma.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair.*]

Even though she is not in our midst today, she lives on in everybody's hearts. Moreover, she had been a Member of this House. The able leadership of Amma is seen as an appreciation of the many welfare measures that hon. Amma has unleashed for the people of Tamil Nadu and her success is being lauded not only by the people of this country but also the entire Tamil population all over the world. They also recognize that hon. Amma has scored a hatrick having won the 2011 Assembly Elections, the 2014 General Elections and the 2016 Assembly Elections. As far as I am concerned, before making me an MP in this august House, she had made me an MLA three times, from 2001 to 2016. In those 15 years, she had made me a Minister in the Tamil Nadu Cabinet twice. I pay my respects to her for this.

Sir, coming to the Budget, to begin with, I once again pay my obeisance to hon. Amma for having given me this opportunity to stand here and participate in the discussion on the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

There are many pending issues with the Centre pertaining to Tamil Nadu, especially those regarding funds. They have been presented in the form of a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 27th February 2017.

Following the failure of the monsoon, Tamil Nadu is presently reeling under severe drought. A Central Team also visited Tamil Nadu to make an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation from 21st to 24th January 2017. In this connection, I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly accord sanction for the immediate release of ₹ 2,500 crores from the National Response Fund to the Government of Tamil Nadu for mitigating the drought situation.

[Shri R. Vaithilingam]

The House may also recall that Tamil Nadu experienced heavy floods in 2015, and also a severe cyclone, 'Vardah', in December 2016. This also has caused tremendous damage of life and property in Tamil Nadu. The State Government had assessed the requirement of funds with regard to cyclone 'Vardah' alone as ₹ 22,573 crores. I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly allocate sufficient funds immediately.

Coming to GST, as a manufacturing State, Tamil Nadu is going to incur a huge financial loss. As a part of the road-map for implementation of GST, the Central Sales Tax rate was reduced from 4 percent to 3 per cent from 1.4.2007, and further brought down to 2 percent from 1.6.2008. The Centre assured that the States would be adequately compensated. So, the Tamil Nadu Government made a claim of ₹ 13,227.46 crores, but there is still a balance of ₹ 5,571.87 crores to be reimbursed by the Centre. I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this and release the balance amount immediately. Sir, late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had continuously urged the Government of India to implement the "interlinking of the Mahanadhi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai rivers" and further, with the Gundar river, and to divert the surplus water of the West-flowing Pamba and Achankovil rivers to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu.

Though the Special Committee, constituted for this purpose, had held 11 meetings so far, nothing concrete seems to have been done. Moreover, hon. Amma had urged the Government of India to nationalize all the Inter-State rivers. I request the Government to ponder over this point, and allocate sufficient funds for intra-linking of rivers so that the country is rid of the water problems, for all times to come.

Due to the untiring efforts of our leader, late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was notified by the Government of India in 2013. She had been urging the Centre for the early formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee for the effective implementation of the final order of the Tribunal. Though the Centre had promised to constitute them, in a sudden turn of events, now it said that it has to come before Parliament. I would like to point out that so far, in no case, it has been done like this. So, it is neither appropriate nor fair to take a different stand now.

The farmers of the delta areas of Tamil Nadu - I am also one of the members belonging to this region- are dependent on the Cauvery waters for irrigation, and are

agitated over long delay in forming them. I request the Finance Minister to constitute them early so that the order of the Tribunal can be effectively implemented, and Tamil Nadu gets its due share of water.

Coming to the fishermen issue, as late as on 6th March, an innocent fisherman from Rameswaram was shot dead by the Sri Lankan Navy, when he along with a group of fishermen, were fishing in the Indian traditional water between Dhanushkodi and Kachchatheevu. The attack and harassment of fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy is continuing unabated; their fishing gears and other equipments are being taken away, affecting their livelihood. Unconstitutionally, Kachchatheevu had been ceded to Sri Lanka. The two Agreements of 1972 and 1974 are not ratified by the Parliament, and so, they become invalid and unconstitutional. So, the Government of India should take steps to abrogate the Agreements and retrieve Kachchatheevu, so that traditional fishing rights of the Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu can be restored.

Diversification of fisheries sector and comprehensive special package for this purpose were very dear to our hon. leader, late CM of Tamil Nadu. Without elaborating further on this, I request the hon. Finance Minister to sanction adequate funds for this purpose, and release them early, so that fisheries sector of Tamil Nadu can be developed, as imagined by the late CM of Tamil Nadu. As regards National Eligibility-Cum-Entrance Test, NEET, our leader, late Chief Minister hon. Amma had emphasized that introduction of NEET is a direct infringement on the rights of the State and would cause grave injustice to the students of Tamil Nadu, who are already covered by a fair and transparent admission policy, which is working very well. In this regard, Tamil Nadu also passed Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions Act, 2006, which has been upheld by the Madras High Court and approved by the Supreme Court. That being so, forcing the students of Tamil Nadu to take up NEET would adversely affect the socially and economically backward students. In this regard, the Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously passed two Bills for protecting the existing admission policy for admissions in Medical and Dental Colleges. They have been approved by the Governor of Tamil Nadu and were sent to the Central Government for obtaining the assent of the hon. President of India.

Hence, I request the Centre to kindly urge the hon. President of India, to accord sanction for these two Bills, which would go a long way in protecting the interests of the rural students of Tamil Nadu.

[Shri R. Vaithilingam]

In the Union Budget for 2015-16, the Government proposed to establish one AIIMS-like institution in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, five sites were proposed by the State Government, including one in my place, that is, Sengipatti in Thanjavur District. It is learnt that, luckily, Sengipatti in Thanjavur District has been identified as the best-suited location for setting up this AIIMS by the Central Team.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who met hon. Prime Minister, on 27th February, 2017, also insisted on establishing AIIMS in Sengipatti of Thanjavur District. I request the Government to take immediate necessary action.

There is another long-pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu. That is to make the ancient language of Tamil as the official language of the Government of India. Moreover, we strongly urge the Centre to declare all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as Official Languages of the Government of India.

Secondly, there has been a long-standing demand of the people of Tamil Nadu to use the Tamil language in the Madras High Court. I once again, request the Centre to kindly reconsider the proposal for the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras.

With these words, I request the hon. Finance Minister once again to allocate sufficient funds, as was demanded, immediately to tide over the finances of the State. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. The Budget, presented by the Finance Minister starts with an assumption of 11.75 per cent growth in GDP for 2017-18, calculated over the revised figures of 2016-17. An analysis of the allocations under the SC/ST Sub-Plan reveals a recurring trend of under-allocation in 2017-18, wherein the SCSP comprises only 2.5 per cent and the TSP only 1.53 per cent of total allocations, which is not even the half of the mandated amount. Food, including the allocations under the National Food Security Act, kerosene and LPG subsidies have a direct impact on women. The share of these in the Budget has come down from 9.5 per cent in 2015-16 to 7.9 per cent in 2017-18. Moreover, there is no gender budget component in any of these except the LPG subsidy which is ₹ 3,200 crore. The Finance Minister also stated that the allied sector of dairy development and fisheries, which provides livelihood to a lot of women, would receive a major boost through an increased allocation of ₹ 8,000 crore. However, there is no women specific allocation in

either dairy or fisheries. The only agricultural scheme that has allocations for women in the agricultural sector is the National Food Security Mission where a nominal increase of ₹ 60 crore has been made in the gender budget, which actually accounts for less than 30 per cent of the entire allocation. Sir, ICDS Budget 2017-18, like the previous budgets, has criminally neglected India's eight crore malnourished children under six and two crore pregnant women and lactating mothers by not increasing the allocations for the Integrated Child Development Scheme. The Budget Estimates for the ICDS for 2017-18 is only ₹ 15,245.19 crore. It is even less than the budget allocation for ICDS in 2015-16, which was ₹ 15,433.09 crore and ₹ 18,108 crore in 2014-15. It is only half of the Twelfth Plan allocation for ICDS for the year 2017-18 which is ₹ 30,025 crore. The Budget boasts about the much promoted Prime Minister's announcement of the maternity benefit of ₹ 6,000 to pregnant women. This is nothing new and it has been included in the Right to Food Act. But ironically the amount earmarked for the Maternity Benefit Programme is a mere ₹ 2,700 crore which will cover only 17 per cent of the 2.6 crore live child births per year in India. These maternity benefits come as a cash transfer scheme on the condition of institutional deliveries. Sir, a dangerous move made in the Budget is the announcement by the Finance Minister to set up 'Mahila Shakti Kendra' in the Anganwadi Centres. This is nothing but putting the Anganwadi Centres at the disposal of the corporates. In the present situation half of the Anganwadi Centres are not even having basic facilities such as drinking water or their own buildings. Though there are no proposals for direct cash transfer in place of schemes like ICDS, the Economic Survey sets the direction for direct cash transfer in the name of the Universal Basic Income Scheme. The increased allocation of ₹ 2700 crore for maternity benefits comes as a cash transfer scheme on the condition of institutional deliveries. The Government has completely failed to respond on the issue of rising violence against women and the need to ensure budgetary support for survivors of violent crimes. This can be seen in the atrocious cut in the allocation of resources for the Nirbhaya fund. The revised estimate for the Nirbhaya fund in 2016-17 was ₹ 585 crores and this has been now cut to ₹ 400 crores. The total schemes for Scheduled Castes has been reduced from ₹ 294 crores to ₹ 256 crores only and the total schemes for Scheduled Tribes is brought down to only Rs. 261 crores from ₹ 307 crores in 2016-17. Only eleven new schemes for SCs and eight new schemes for STs have been introduced in 2017-18. Sir, in the Union Budget of 2017-18, the total allocation for the development of the North-East region has been increased from ₹ 32,180.08 crores to ₹ 43,244.64 crores, which is exclusive of TSP and SCSP allocations. In addition to this, a total of ₹ 716 crore

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

from the TSP and ₹ 53 crore from the SCSP has also been allocated for the Ministry of Development for North Eastern Region. But still, other than one single scheme for skill development, there has been no other new scheme introduced for the development of the North-Eastern Region. It shows that there have been major budgetary cuts for the programme related to food and public distribution, electronics and information technology, environment, forest and climate change and urban development. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... One minute, Sir. Sir, the surrender of goals like the alleviation of poverty, focusing on the special needs of women, Dalits, tribals and other deprived sections of society, through the allocation of budgetary resources for them, in favour of tax cuts for the corporate and the elite classes, exposes the real anti-people agenda of the Government. Sir, to sum up, this Budget not only ignores, but also imposes further burden on the people in the wake of demonetisation and widespread deflationary conditions. This Budget clearly upholds the interests of the market. It has no place for women. It is once again a blatant attack on the poor and the oppressed. This is a budget to appease the rich accentuating the problems of unemployment and rising inequality. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri C.M. Ramesh. Not present. Shri K. T. S. Tulsi. Not present. Shri Swapan Dasgupta. Not present. Shri Abdul Wahab. Not present. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

Sir, 'Incredible India', sometimes, becomes 'indelible India.' Demonetisation, which was proudly announced by the hon. Prime Minister, has not achieved its intended purpose, but its unintended consequences have devastated the lives of poor and crippled our economy.

Sir, in 2004, Dr. Manmohan Singh, demonetized some higher denomination currency. But, it gave no pains to the people. Now, the days seem to be over, but the scar is still there. Our people are used to live with miseries. The demonetization was done with some purpose—to curb black-money, to stop corruption as well as to unearth black-money. But, what happened, actually, was not that. The suffered were only the common man.

There is nothing mentioned even in the Budget speech. The hon. Finance Minister boasted so much and is proud of demonetization. But, Sir, there is no mention about



the ways, methods or means to unearth black money from other sources *i.e.*, by way of benami real estate investments, off-shore accounts and gold and precious metals. It is said, very clearly — even the hon. Finance Minister has accepted it on the floor of the House during the Question Hour — that out of total black money, only 6 per cent is in the form of cash and this 6 per cent is not with the common man. But, the person who underwent all miseries is only the common and poor.

Sir, shadow economy is prevalent in all developing economics; no country is an exception to it. For example, in the USA, 8.6 per cent of its GDP is shadow money. In China, it is 12.7 per cent. In Japan, it is 11 per cent and in India, it is 22.2 per cent. The ratio may be different; but, it is quite common and prevalent everywhere. But, no country has taken the severest step. My simple doubt is: If you say that it curtails black money and stop counterfeit currency, it is a myth. Yesterday there was a news item that the entire Chennai port was cordoned off because there was information that about ₹ 400 crores have come as counterfeit from Pakistan and they are all in ₹ 2000 denomination! How is it possible? So, when one person can print something, another person can imitate it sometime or later. Our basic doubt or query or apprehension is, when you feel black money could be stored in ₹ 500 or ₹ 1000 denomination, it would be easier with ₹ 2,000 notes. What they had stored earlier in ₹ 500 or ₹ 1,000 notes can now store double the money with ₹ 2,000 notes. But, if one says that the flow of money is not so easy is not correct. During demonetization period, people were not able to solemnize marriages in their own families. Many families could not perform marriages. It is because, Sir, only ₹ 2 lakhs was permitted to be spent on a marriage. And, looking at our culture and tradition, no marriage can be performed with ₹ 2 lakhs. So, people suffered a lot. But, at the same time, there were some marriages which celebrated pompously. And it was told that money spent was accounted. But, the point is, how they got it? When there was restriction with regard to withdrawal, when no one can withdraw more than a fixed amount in a week, how crores of rupees were spent in white money? It is a very big question. So, we expected that, at least, the hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget, would come out with a fact as to how much black money has been unearthed through demonetization. Sir, 85 per cent of currency is of higher denomination. When higher denomination was demonetized in 1978, it was around 1-2 per cent. Sir, ₹ 1,000 note was unreachable for the common man. But, today, 85 per cent of currency is in the form of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 notes. Even a coolie or labourer or farm worker has got ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 note. And you say that black money

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is with him! For example, a tea stall owner who opens his shop early in the morning and closes it at night saves some money every day. He preserves that money for his daughter's marriage. He cannot go to a bank and deposit it. He keeps that money in his box or keeps it at his house. Over the years, it gets multiplied up to ₹ 2 lakhs or ₹ 3 lakhs or ₹ 5 lakhs. Then, he is ready for marriage. And, all of a sudden you demonetize money and when he carries that money to bank, they ask, 'what is the source?' Every person can deposit only up to ₹ 2.5 lakh', that is what they said, and even that will be probed into. This person saved five rupees, ten rupees, or, hundred rupees everyday and it got multiplied over years together. He saved it like anything. He did not sleep at all. He kept it under his head. He was keeping it at home. All of a sudden, demonetisation came. When he took it to the bank, it was considered as black money. But, actually, the black money holders are very safe. They had already shifted their money to the safest place. Everyone knows that. That is what I said. What are the methods and means you have in hand to unearth the black money which is in offshore accounts, which is in the form of real estates, which is in the form of gold and precious metals, mining and everything. It is a very simple thing. For example, if you go to a town or a place, find a house unoccupied, not renovated and it has been lying there for quite a long time in a posh area, it is black money. If you find hundreds of acres on a highway unutilised, or, nothing has been constructed on it, it is black money. What is the proposal the Government is having to deal with all these things? We have seen how people were waiting for their money! There were long queues outside the ATMs; no one cared about that. So many people, more than 100, died. The people who get pension every month, who have been deserted by their children and who live their life by way of that pension, were getting the pension but they were not able to withdraw that money. They were forced to stand in the long queues. They fainted, they starved out of hunger and some people even died. % No one cared about them. My basic doubt is this, Sir. When you switch over to a new currency, of a higher denomination, shouldn't you apply your mind that the currency should fit into the already existing ATM machines? The existing ATMs were not in a position to operate with the new currency because the size was different. So, everything was amiss. Sir, the intention may be good, but the implementation process was very, very bad. Now, the people have become used to that. That is what I said in the beginning itself. If the bus fare is hiked, the people will be shouting at it, but they will be paying for it. If the petrol price is hiked, they will be feeling for it, but they will be paying for it. Like that, for the past three months, they have been

accustomed to demonetisation and they are now used to new 2,000 rupee notes. You know what the value of ₹ 100 in those days was. We were not able to shell out to anyone. My another very basic doubt is this. An ordinary vendor on a roadside does selling of at least ₹ 2,000 - ₹ 3,000 per day. Suppose his transaction is of ₹ 3,000/-. His profit will be ₹ 500/-. He eats with that and he spends with that. But, now, when you bring in the cashless society, just imagine if that comes into operation, these ₹ 3,000/- will be transacted by way of card or something like that. It will be accounted. Per month, what will be his income? It will come to about ₹ 1,00,000, and per year, it will be ₹ 12,00,000/-. What will be his tax slab? It will be the uppermost slab. So, a person who earns only ₹ 500/- per day, and living on it, his income will be shown as ₹ 3,000/- per day, as a result, his income per month will be ₹ 1,00,000/-; for a year, it will be ₹ 12,00,000/-, and he will come under the uppermost slab. He will be required to pay 30 per cent tax, means he will have to pay ₹ 4,00,000/- as income tax and he would have nothing at all with him. What he earned, he has already spent. These are all very basic things which anybody should have speculated. You are worried about black money as every one other is, but what is the way out of it. That is what we are again and again asking. I ask it in another way. As I said, when ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1,000/- could increase black money, why not ₹ 2,000/-? For example, the US, which is considered to be the richest country in the world, its highest denomination is only 100 dollars. The Britain whose finances or wealth are equivalent to half of the world, they say, the highest denomination is 50 pounds. In other European countries, it is 50 Euros. So, they have 100 Dollars, 50 Pounds and 50 Euros whereas you are shifting from ₹ 500, or ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 2,000/-. I think these are not the ways and means. So, the country has gone through a very bad thing and, therefore, at least, in the Budget Speech, we expected the Finance Minister to say how much money has been unearthed. But nothing has come out. If at all so much money was in floating, people were using it, how much was deposited? All that money that has not been deposited, that is black money. So, those people who were not able to deposit it would have done it in some other manner. How much money has been deposited, how much was in use, how much money is black money, no, Sir, no such information from the Finance Minister was given even in his Budget Speech. Everyone has spoken about demonetization and I have to also say something about it because everyone suffered. Even we went to the Bank in the Parliament House. They said, you will be getting only four thousand rupees and that four thousand rupees was for one week. The next week, I had to go there again to get four thousand rupees. It is highly ridiculous. We cannot just live on four thousand rupees a week, and they expected the people of this country to get along. They said, 'It is a short-term pain

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and long-term gain.' No, Sir. There is no short-term pain. It is a long-term pain and not even short-term gain. The Government can be proud of it. Of course, your measures are good, your intention is good, but the implementation part spoiled everything else. So, in that way, the country has gone through a very, very bad period and the people went through very miserable days and now they are getting out of it. I am afraid, again, even the last man would be suffering in the coming days; and everyone will be accountable.

Sir, the Internet connectivity is only 16.1 per cent in this country. Only 47 per cent of the people are having bank accounts but you want them to enter into cashless society. They don't know what is Internet. They don't know how to operate a mobile phone like that. So many people are still left out with it. I may have two phones, another one may have three but many people do not have mobile phones. They do not ABC, they do not know alphabets, they do not know numbers, but you expect them to transact cash by way of cashless society! Sir, we are living in India. We have to legislate laws and we have to bring out schemes suited to our people, not to Netherlands, not to other countries which have succeeded. We cannot compare them. There are some countries where there are hundred per cent taxpayers. But, here, in our country, it is not so. People are uneducated. People are not updated with Internet literacy. They do not know what is mobile, what is bank account and all that, but you expect them to come into cashless society! Sir, it is too hasty a decision. It has to go step-by-step. All of a sudden, one fine night, it was declared that these currencies would not be valuable and it was demonetized and the whole country went into very bad days. My only observation is that even after that if you have achieved by way of getting some black money through this, you should have told that in the Budget which is not there.

Sir, along with that, I have two-three very, very important points. Another is about public sector undertakings. The Government is very keen in disinvesting the public sector. Sir, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while inaugurating the Bhakra Nangal Dam had said, 'The Public Sector Undertakings are the temples of our economy.' Sir, it is not only an organization which generates employment, it also helps our economy. You know very well, Sir. We have been in various Committees and we have also been studying the functioning of the Public Sector Undertakings. If the private sector is earning something, it is the wealth of one person but if the public sector is earning something, it is the wealth of the country. If, at all, the public sectors are failing somewhere, we have to go into its reasons and plug the loopholes, whereas, we are trying to wind it up. For example, take

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the Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu which had been installed there after a lot of pains and strains in those days when the DMK was in power and Mrs. Gandhi was in power. But now it is about to be disinvested or closed. Sir, it has been spread out in four thousand acres of land and it has got so much of worthy minerals. If you are selling it out, any private person will take it off. The Government money will go to the private person. That money will also be spent by the Government for various schemes. So, I urge, Sir, just kindly look into the restructuring and revival of Public Sector Units, and resilience of the Public Sector Units alone will save the economy of the country. Kindly don't go into disinvestment.

Secondly, the scholarship being given by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to students of the *Adi Dravidar*, the Scheduled Castes is very meagre. The arrears to be paid to those students have already piled up too much. It has accumulated and they are not being paid. Even in this Budget, we claim that we are for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and yet, the scholarship amount extended to them by the Government is very meagre. It won't meet their needs. That also needs to be looked into.

Sir, third and most important, the hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech in February, said, "Steps will be taken to promote contract farming in the country. A model law on contract farming would be prepared and circulated among States for adoption for better price realization and reduction of post harvest losses." The system of contract farming has historical references, such as the infamous contract system enforced upon the indigo plantation farmers in East India during the British Rule. A recent example is the United States of America where corporate penetration in agriculture is highly advanced. The practice of contract farming reduces farm income, increases the prices for consumers and, at the same time, increases the margin for procurement firms. So, individuals would be benefited while farmers would be victimized. Also, the consumers would be penalized. This is a system that has grossly reduced the independence of farmers. It has put them under immense pressure and under the total control of the corporations, which not only decide the quantum of production but also the price of the product that is being procured. All these things show that it has gone from the hands of the farmers to those of the private concerns. They would decide which crop is to be produced and they would advise more mechanization. More mechanization would mean more loss of employment because it would need only lesser people for working in the farms. Increased mechanization,

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increased use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and more and more GM seeds would ultimately spoil agriculture in our country.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Ultimately, the farmers would become landless.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would conclude with this.

India is basically an agrarian country. We should not forget that. I have said repeatedly in this House that during the period of recession, in 2008, which emerged from the US and the impact of which was felt across European and other countries, India withstood the effects only because of two reasons — one, the agricultural sector, that was selfsufficient and two, public sector undertakings. But you are trying to kill both.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Also nationalization of banks.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. Why are you trying to break all those things that form the backbone of the economy of our country? The farmers should not be made to suffer. What I would suggest is, instead of going in for contract farming and encouraging corporates in agriculture, you may find other ways. Even the other day our esteemed senior colleague, Shri Oscar Fernandes, said that there is a shortfall in production. Find out some means to encourage the traditional agricultural methods and to save our farmers. Instead of thinking on those lines, you are thinking the other way; you are planning to make our agriculturists slaves to some foreign country. This should not happen. It would be the worst day for this country if that happens. Kindly reconsider contract farming. All those things that you have done to the public sector undertakings and the agricultural sector are not encouraging at all. Demonetization has affected us a lot. I have also said that the scholarship amount allocated to the Scheduled Castes students should be further increased. Only then the country would move in the right direction. These are only my suggestions and observations on this Budget. We are equally concerned as you are. You are in the Government. We are not in the Government, but we are all concerned about the welfare of the people.

Sir, farmers from Tamil Nadu have been on strike at the *Jantar Mantar* for the past seven days. They are half naked. They are starving. They are trying to commit suicide.

Since 2014, 5,000 farmers have committed suicide in this country. Contract farming would lead to, as the hon. Member here said, farmers becoming landless and everyone would be forced to commit suicide. They do not know any other job. So, our farmers would be let down and the country would fall into — sorry to say — doom. That should not happen. Kindly take care of the agriculturists, the public sector undertakings and the Scheduled Caste students.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Kapil Sibal; not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in this year's Budget Speech, the Finance Minister made a departure from the usual practice. He did not focus only on money-related issues and schemes of various sorts, he laid emphasis also on electoral reforms. Now, all of us who are interested in improving the political system applaud the intent of the Finance Minister in bringing up the electoral reforms' agenda. My focus is going to be on the electoral reforms' agenda which is very close to my heart.

Let me first begin by addressing two of the key initiatives that Mr. Jaitley brought forward in his Budget Speech. The first one focused on this innovation called 'Electoral Bonds'. The logic of Electoral Bonds was that he wants to infuse white money contributions into the political system. And he said, 'Through Electoral Bonds which can only be purchased in banks, you will have to use cheques or other white money in order to purchase these Electoral Bonds.' Sir, in the recent example of demonetization and its aftermath, we saw a lot of black money being converted to white in the banking system. Sir, it is not at all clear to me how Mr. Jaitley's hope that black money will not enter through the Electoral Bonds' system will actually be fulfilled. Needless to say, that is a measure that aims to address one aspect of the problem, that of black money entering the political system.

But there is another part of the Electoral Bonds' proposal that has a flaw in it, and that is the anonymity that Mr. Jaitley wants to ensure for Electoral Bonds. His explanation has been that people as well as corporates have the opportunity to contribute through cheques but nobody is really doing that in any significant way. Well, that is really because corporate and individuals do not want to be identified as contributors because they fear retaliation from various other political parties if some other party comes to power. Sir, that is all very well. But fundamentally there is a phrase that we need to pay attention to. That phrase is called 'follow the money'. Any time there is a political contribution, it is

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hard to believe that it is only for the public good and for the country; especially corporate contributions often have some agenda or some policy goal attached to that particular contribution. If you make these contributions anonymous, then our ability to find out who contributed to what, who influenced what policy outcome, that will not be available to us. That transparency that currently exists will be replaced by opacity and that is not a progressive measure; it is a regressive measure.

Let this data which will be available with the banks also be available maybe with the Election Commission of India. Maybe, it is not appropriate to release it to every political party, but there has to be some way of tracking who contributed to whom and who influenced what political outcome.

Another point that Mr. Jaitley made was that he would lower the amount that can be contributed by individuals anonymously without having to declare who the contributor is from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 2,000. Now, the reality what every one accepts, is that when the contribution is below ₹ 20,000, that quite often provides a loophole for people to convert black money again into white basically by declaring contributions of less than ₹ 20,000. Now, if you look at political parties across the spectrum, 65 per cent to 70 per cent of political parties' funds are raised in the small donations in cash and the contributors are not declared. Now, the limit comes down to ₹ 2,000. Will this have any different impact? All it means is that the same political parties will have to fill out more and more names, put in a little more effort and the end result is the same. Black money will continue to enter the system and we will not be improving things in any significant manner.

So, if you look at these two major initiatives that are mentioned in this Budget, they are intended well, but they don't deliver the results that are required. Sir, if you want electoral reforms, if you want to reform the political system, you have to go back and look at the initiatives that had been introduced at various times. For example, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi introduced the anti-defection law, which aimed at cleaning up the political system and some of the flaws that had emerged. Now, much later, decades later, each rule and regulation may have its own counter-productive effects and it is time for us to re-examine these laws and bring about change.

Sir, let us look at a couple of these kinds of counter-productive laws. There is a law which says that no political candidate can spend more than ₹ 70 lakh for a Lok Sabha election. Political parties can spend how much they want – that is a big loophole – but



individual candidates cannot spend more than ₹ 70 lakhs. What is the effect of this law? We have this cap because we want to ensure some kind of a level-playing field, but the truth of the matter is that legitimate election expenses go much beyond that. So, what this cap on expenditure has done is that it has driven expenses underground. When you drive expenses underground, what is the result? Only those, who are able to spend black money, who have the networks to go out there and use black money in the electoral process, will benefit. Clean and honest politicians do not stand a chance. And, this has become the equilibrium today where political parties select candidates by seeing how fat their wallets are, how much cash they have, how much black money they are capable of spending. So, this is a kind of a counter-productive rule that needs to be thrown out.

Former Prime Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, mentioned that point. He said, "Every MP begins his career with an untrue statement by filing incorrect accounts of the election expenditure." Sir, any law, which forces us to do something wrong, should not be on the books. Get rid of that. Let expenditure come out in the open, let sunlight be the best disinfectant in terms of cleaning the political system.

Sir, along with this, I want to dwell, in much more detail, on a subject that should have been there in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. The Budget is about taxing and spending, about allocating resources to initiatives that will make a difference, and there is one initiative that has not been seized by the Finance Minister in the context of electoral reforms. That is State funding or public funding of elections. Sir, when you think about that, this is something that we have been talking about for quite a while. This was an opportunity for the Finance Minister to provide resources for something like that.

Why do we need State funding? If you think about electoral reform, we have many goals. We want to encourage competition. For a healthy democracy, there needs to be competitive elections, there needs to be political parties who have the resources to compete in the elections and to run and flourish and agitate in between the elections. You need political candidates who are not beholden to corporate interests or to anybody else, who are able to raise funds from various people.

And, if you ask the people of India, "Do you want to improve the electoral outcomes, or, do you want to clean up the political system?", everyone will say, "Yes". If you ask them, "Are you willing to contribute money for that purpose?", they will demur, they will say, "Well, let somebody else contribute who is richer than us." Sir, when everybody wants something but nobody is willing to contribute, we use the taxation system to

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provide those goods because that is what people want, but we do not know how to collect those resources. So, when we take taxes and allocate them to State funding, then we should actually call it public funding, so that the people realize that it is their money which is going in to clean up the political system and to ensure a competitive electoral marketplace. Why do you need a certain amount of spending? People will say that this is going to only add more money to run the election expenses, but the fact of the matter is that people can spend crores and crores, but to win an election, all the amount of money that you spend is not enough. You win on the basis of a variety of factors. But the most important thing is that to be competitive, you need a threshold level of expenditure. You need to spend a certain amount of money in order to be seen as a serious candidate, and that amount of money should be contributed by the public exchequer through public or State funding of elections.

Now, how would you go about doing this? Why is this justified? We want a level-playing field. Typically, the ruling parties are the ones that are able to raise more resources. So, what happens to the opposition afterwards? This is something that today, we are in the opposition, and by the next election, I am confident that the other side will be in the opposition. Basically, the point is that for the system to improve, we all need to come together and ensure that we raise resources for the political parties across the board. The philosopher, John Rawls talks about a system which is not just about a level-playing field. He says you also need to provide disadvantaged people in a particular system with additional opportunities. Today the person who is disadvantaged in the political system is the honest politician. They are the ones who do not have a chance when every party is looking for winnability measured by the size of the wallet. So, we need to ensure that candidates and parties raise the resources in a clean and legal manner.

How would you do this? There are a variety of proposals that have emerged in recent times. The former Election Commissioner, Mr. Qureshi; the activist and politician, Mr. Yogendra Yadav, and, many others have come up with their proposals. Let me give you mine, prepared along with Mr. Varun Santosh, which is focused on two aspects. For every vote the political party has got in the last elections, you allocate hundred rupees. This will go to the political party – half of it to the Central Party and half of it to the constituency-level bank account – so that this can be used over the next five years for

political activities. Thus, good social workers, who have done a great job but are not rich and who can still be chosen as candidates. That is one half of this money. The other half should be used to incentivize parties and candidates, individuals as well, including independents, to be able to raise money from the public and get some kind of a matching grant. This way, you are incentivizing people to go out there and demonstrate the kind of support that needs to be there to make candidates and parties viable.

Let me go back to the time of Mahatma Gandhi, who used to collect huge amounts of resources from the 4-anna membership of the Congress and also from the contributions by the public. He was a master fund-raiser because people believed in him, his leadership, his cause and the Congress Party. That is the kind of measures that we need to take. We need to give individual candidates and political parties an opportunity to raise funds through open and clean contributions which are tagged with Aadhaar number, PAN card number or something like that, so that there is an incentive to go out there and raise clean money. Even individuals and independents should be given this opportunity. You can allot certain amount of resources per constituency, and let that be divided according to how much has been raised.

When you do all this, many of the other objections, which the activists have against the political parties that we do not come under the Right to Information Act (RTI), we do not allow ourselves to be audited properly, etc., can go because once you receive State funding in some significant manner, then, political parties will have to allow for audits, allow for RTIs, at least, when it comes to the financial side of how they go about their business.

There is one more issue, which I want to mention. The media needs to be audited. So, all advertisements on television, on social media and in print media need to be disclosed and audited by an independent source, because there is a lot of paid news and other kinds of media malpractices which are also affecting the political system.

Sir, how much will this all cost? It will cost much less than the MPLAD amount which has been allocated and which we all use in our constituencies. And, if you say that this is a lot of money, how can we afford it, I would say, please think of the larger goal. Why Mr. Jaitley is talking about electoral reforms is because we want to clean up the political system, we want a democracy that we can be proud of. But, for that, we need to be able to invest in the legal and legitimate cost of democracy, the cost of campaigning, the cost of running a political party, and the cost of even being a political activist. Sir, these are the things, which are very, very important.

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We need transparency, we need the ability to go out there and do whatever it takes to ensure that our democracy flourishes. Remember, this is an economy — thanks to the seventy years of build-up by Congress and other Governments — which is now the third-largest economy in the world in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). We are a multi-trillion dollar economy. If a multi-trillion dollar economy, one of the top economies in the world, cannot afford to put aside some resources for public funding, to cleanse the system, then, that would be a shame on us. Let us hope that the Finance Minister will respond to what I have offered, and, will also undertake the electoral reforms proposals that he has made, and ensure that we are all together in this huge and very, very crucial effort to clean up our political system so that the people of India can be proud of all of us here in Parliament, in every other House and in every other political party, as we take the nation forward in the 21st century. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री महेश पोदार** (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए यह दोहराना चाहूँगा कि बजट के पीछे की मूल भावना है- "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", जो सिर्फ नारा ही नहीं है, बल्कि एक आंदोलन है। भविष्य के लिए बदलाव की जो भी जरूरत थी, वह बदलाव बजट प्रस्ताव में किया गया। पिछले दिनों चुनाव के परिणामों में मिले अपार जनसमर्थन के बाद तो यह समर्थन हमारा एक औपचारिकता मात्र है, लेकिन यदि यह महसूस किया गया है कि बजट में बदलाव, प्रक्रिया में बदलाव आवश्यक है, तो वह किया गया, क्योंकि जो समय से बदलाव करे, वही सिकंदर।

आजादी के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी की अन्न-त्याग की बात हमें याद आती है और उसके बाद स्वेच्छा से गैस सिलेंडर की सब्सिडी give up करने की बात याद आती है, जब इस देश के एक करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने देश के लिए, अपने देश के गरीबों के लिए कुछ त्याग किया। जनसाधारण का स्वेच्छा से ऐसा समर्थन और जनभावना की शक्ति का प्रतिलक्षण यह दिखाता है कि इस जनशक्ति ने सामूहिक रूप से बड़े नोटों की बंदी के निर्णय को अभूतपूर्व समर्थन अनुशासन के रूप में भी दिया।

महोदय, बजट प्रस्ताव मात्र आमद-खर्च का हिसाब नहीं, बल्कि पारदर्शिता के साथ राज्यों को भी साथ लेकर दृढ़ता से अपने लक्ष्य की ओर आगे बढ़ने की एक प्रक्रिया है। हमारे साथी, माननीय हरिवंश जी, जिन्हें मैं 20-25 वर्षों से पढ़ता आया हूँ, सुनता आया हूँ, उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि यह बात राष्ट्रीय हित में है कि किसी मुद्दे पर मात्र विरोध के लिए हम विरोध न करें। अच्छा हुआ कि उन्होंने सरकार को भी यह याद दिलाया कि वादा तो आपने किया है, इसे निभाना पड़ेगा। हम भी मानते हैं कि हम जो वादा करते हैं, उसी दिशा में हम काम करते हैं और हमारा यह वादा मात्र वादा नहीं, बल्कि हमारा एक लक्ष्य है।

महोदय, उन्होंने तथा अन्य कई वक्ताओं ने कई समस्याएँ बताईं। सरकार के सामने आजादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक की बहुत सारी समस्याएँ और बहुत सारी बातें बताई गईं। मैंने एक नये सदस्य के तौर पर यह महसूस किया कि क्या हमारी सरकार ही इन सारी चीजों के लिए जिम्मेवार है? बंगला में एक कहावत है- "जोतो दोष, नन्दू घोष।" यानी, जितना दोष है, वह सारा नन्दू घोष का है। तो क्या सारा दोष मोदी घोष का है? मोदी घोष तो पिछले दो-ढाई साल से ही सरकार चला रहे हैं। यदि वर्ष 2011 के सर्वे की बात आई कि देश में 26 लाख सूखे शौचालय चल रहे हैं, तो क्या इसके लिए भी यही मोदी घोष जिम्मेवार हैं? क्या हम इस चीज़ को नहीं देख सकते कि उसके बाद में इनके कार्यक्रम में क्या सुधार आए-गए, आज के दिन में क्या स्थिति है, इसकी चर्चा हम क्यों नहीं करते? इस सरकार के regime में बातें बिगड़ीं या सुधरीं, इसके बारे में हम चर्चा क्यों नहीं करते?

महोदय, छोटी-छोटी बातें बड़े परिणाम देंगी। छूट गई छोटी-छोटी बातों की भी शुरुआत कहीं न कहीं करनी पड़ेगी। तीन राज्यों ने ODF की घोषणा की है और अन्य राज्य करने वाले हैं। आज जब हम सफाई की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हम आर्थिक जगत की सफाई की बात क्यों नहीं करें, उसकी चर्चा क्यों नहीं करें, उसकी कमी को क्यों नहीं महसूस करें? पंडित दीनदयाल जी की जन्म-शताब्दी पर सबका साथ, जो बहुत पीछे छूट गए, उनको भी आगे लाने के लिए, "गरीब कल्याण वर्ष", एक इंसान को घर, बिजली, पीने के लिए सेफ वॉटर, आधुनिक ईंधन, रोजगार, सस्ती दवाई और अन्य योजनाएँ सीधी पहुंच रही हैं। इस सीधी पहुँचने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है, कमी नहीं हो रही है और उसका लाभ भी दिख रहा है। एक तरफ जहाँ सरकार को कुछ पैसे बच रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ beneficiaries को भी पैसे बच रहे हैं, क्योंकि बीच में कटौती हो जाती थी, जो हम सब जानते हैं, उसमें भी कटौती हो रही है, तो उससे beneficiaries को भी फायदा हो रहा है और सरकार को भी फायदा हो रहा है।

महोदय, किसानों की आत्महत्या की चर्चा तो हम बहुत समय से सुनते आए हैं, लेकिन उसके निराकरण के लिए कई प्रयास किए गए, फिर भी वे पूरे नहीं पड़ रहे थे। इस सरकार ने इस बजट प्रस्ताव में प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की एक नए रूप में लिया गया है, जिसमें प्वाइंट टू प्वाइंट शुरू से लेकर अंत तक, जब तक वह माल बिक न जाए, अंत तक की एक कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव समुचित सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की बात की गई है। हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि जो-जो कमियाँ थीं, उनको धीरे-धीरे एड्रेस किया गया है। मुझे ऐसा विश्वास है कि आने वाले समय में जैसे-जैसे यह योजना सफल होगी, लागू होगी, पॉपुलर होगी, वैसे-वैसे सुइसाइड के केस कम होते जाएंगे। यह एक जो दुखद शर्मनाक सामाजिक, आर्थिक विफलता थी, उससे हम मुक्ति पाएंगे।

महोदय, इस सरकार ने "एक्ट ईस्ट" का उल्लेख किया है। हम सब जानते हैं कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में थोड़ी आर्थिक समानताओं की कमी महसूस हो रही है। मेरा झारखंड देश की ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की जरूरत को पूरा करता है। पर ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता के मामले में हम देश के अन्य राज्यों से बहुत पीछे हैं। "प्रधान मंत्री ऊर्जा गंगा योजना" द्वारा नेचुरल गैस हमारे राज्य में लाया जाएगा। मैंने पढ़ा कि ओडिशा में काम शुरू भी हो गया है और बहुत जल्दी यह झारखंड तक पहुंचेगा और इसके बाद हमारे फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स भी चालू होंगे। ऊर्जा की जरूरत भी कम होगी। तो यह इसलिए भी सराहनीय है कि

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

यह संघीय ढांचे को मजबूत करता है, सारे देश का हर भाग समान रूप से विकसित हो, यह इसकी आवश्यकता है। झारखंड तो पिछड़ा ही है, लेकिन महोदय, झारखंड का एक अत्यंत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, संथाल परगना। संथाल परगना में साहबगंज में बंदरगाह बनने की बात की गई है। महोदय, लोगों की बुझी आंखों में चमक दिखनी शुरू हो गई है। संथाल परगना के लोगों ने कल्पना नहीं की थी कि यहां ऐसा कुछ चमत्कार होने वाला है। लेकिन इस बजट के प्रस्ताव के बाद में वहां के लोगों की आंखों में चमक दिखनी शुरू हुई थी। उसी संथाल परगना क्षेत्र में हमने प्रस्ताव किया है और वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि एम्स बनाया जाएगा। यह सब कुछ अभूतपूर्व हो रहा है। महोदय, उससे बड़ी बात है कि लोगों के मन की बजट की घोषणाओं को मात्र घोषणा नहीं माना जा रहा है, बल्कि इन्हें एक समयबद्ध कमिटमेंट माना जा रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है कि जनता का विश्वास है, ये जो घोषणाएं हो रही हैं, वे पूरी होंगी।

महोदय, रेल के मामले में हमने देखा कि बजट प्रस्ताव में घोषणाएं नहीं हुईं। लेकिन कहीं पर भी इस पर बहुत जोर से क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि उनको विश्वास है कि जो घोषणाएं की गई हैं, जैसे अभी कुछ दिन पहले रांची से टोरी तक बहुत दुर्गम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार हुआ और वह चालू हुई। जो योजनाएं वर्षों से, दशकों से पेंडिंग चल रही थीं, वे अभी कम्लीट हुईं और वहां यात्रियों के आवागमन की सुविधा चालू हुई है।

महोदय, चित्रकार कल्पना करता है, उसे उकारता है, यदा-कदा सुधारता है और फिर कूची में अनेकों रंग भरता है और तब अपेक्षित चित्र को पूरा करता है। एक चित्र को पूरा करने के बाद में वह फिर दूसरे चित्र में लग जाता है। लम्बे अंतराल के बाद देश ने भाजपा और उनके सहयोगियों को नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार बनाकर मां भारती के उज्ज्वल चित्र को पूरा करने का दायित्व सौंपा है और वे बखूबी उसको पूरा कर रहे हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट कई मायनों में अलग रंग का है। करीब महीने भर पूर्व रेल बजट का समायोजन, आउटकम बजट की अवधारणा जैसे रंग अलग से दीखते हैं, उम्मीद बंधाते हैं। इकोनॉमी के मामले में विश्व के प्रसिद्ध अखबार "वॉल स्ट्रीट जनरल" ने यह कहा कि इस बजट की सराहना इसलिए की जानी चाहिए कि उन्होंने वह कुछ नहीं किया जिसकी अपेक्षा की जाती थी। फिर उसने आगे कहा कि 5 राज्यों के चुनाव सिर पर थे, उसके बाद भी इस बजट में रेवड़ियां नहीं बांटी गईं और चुनाव में मतदाताओं को लुभाने के लिए लोकप्रिय और सस्ते उपाय नहीं किए गए। बल्कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने रोड, रेल इत्यादि में पूंजीगत निवेश करना उचित समझा - 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक पूंजीगत निवेश, जिसके दीर्घकालीन परिणाम होंगे, जिससे रोजगार के अवसर निर्मित होंगे। इसलिए बजट की तारीफ की जानी चाहिए। अगर कोई इसे रंगीन चश्मे से ही देखेगा तो बात अलग है, उसका नज़रिया अलग होता ही, लेकिन इसी क्रम में हम देख रहे हैं कि बजट वाले दिन सेंसेक्स स्टॉक इंडेक्स 1.76 परसेंट बढ़ा, जो सन् 2005 के बाद अधिकतम है। इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व की सबसे तेज़ बढ़ने वाली व्यवस्था है और वह बरकरार है। महोदय, इस बजट में चुनाव के बावजूद सरकार द्वारा तत्कालीन

लोकप्रियता के लोभ से बचते हुए लोक लुभावने वायदे नहीं किए गए। सरकार द्वारा नोटबंदी के बावजूद बजट घाटा 3.5 प्रतिशत की जगह जीडीपी का 3.2 परसेंट होने की संभावना व्यक्त की गयी है। वर्तमान स्थिति में जो देश के लिए अप्रत्याशित है, लेकिन देश हित में है, उसके संबंध में सरकार द्वारा दृढ़ता से निर्णय लिए गए। सरकार ने digital economy को बढ़ाने की बात कही है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ Cyber Security की दिशा में Computer Emergency Resesponse Team की व्यवस्था का भी प्रस्ताव है। Information Technology, जो एक नयी economy है, रोजगार उन्मुख है, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को सीधे रोजगार देने में सक्षम है, उसमें भी उदारता दिखायी गयी है।

महोदय, बजट में भारत की ताकत, उसकी युवा शक्ति को सक्षम बनाने हेतु 100 Information Skill Centres के माध्यम से, Innovation Fund के माध्यम से, Startup Projects के माध्यम से और अन्य माध्यमों से शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार में लगाया जाएगा। सरकार ने disinvestment के लिए भी प्रस्ताव दिए हैं, लेकिन ये प्रस्ताव स्वामित्व को निजी हाथों में देने के लिए नहीं, मात्र निजी निवेश के लिए दिए गए हैं - स्वामित्व सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ही रहेगा। हम सब जानते हैं कि कई कारणों से निजी पूंजी निवेश में दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, लेकिन निजी पूंजी निवेश में कठिनाई के बावजूद विकास दर को बनाए रखना हमारी आर्थिक ताकत का प्रदर्शन करता है।

महोदय, रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान सरकार के लिए चुनावी वायदा नहीं, बल्कि साध्य है, लक्ष्य है, वायदा है। रोजगार, स्वरोजगार, मनरेगा में 48,000 करोड़ का आबंटन तथा अन्य बहुत से अभूतपूर्व प्रावधान इस बजट में किए गए हैं। घरों के मामले में National Housing द्वारा 20,000 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि, हर तबके के लिए घर के लिए अनुदान की योजना और यदि हम आंकड़े देखें तो अनुमोदित घरों की संख्या जहां 2013-14 में 3,931 थी, अब 2016-17 में 20,268 हो गयी है। अब केन्द्रीय सहायता 97 करोड़ से बढ़कर 491 करोड़ हो गयी है। यह दिखाता है कि हमारी प्राथमिकता किस तरह से बढ़ रही हैं।

महोदय, यह जानकर और पढ़कर खुशी भी होती है और दुख भी होता है कि आज़ादी के 70 वर्ष बाद भी हम अखबार में पढ़ते हैं कि फलां गांव में बिजली आयी। पता नहीं, इसके लिए हम किसे जिम्मेदार ठहराएं या किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराने की आवश्यकता है अथवा नहीं या जिनका दायित्व था, वे अपने दायित्व को समझते हैं या नहीं, अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि आज भी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण चालू है और बहुत तेजी से चालू है और सरकार का लक्ष्य है कि सन् 2019 तक हर गांव का विद्युतीकरण हो जाए। वर्षों से शिथिल मशीनरी अब तेजी से लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ रही है, गांव के गांव एलईडी बल्ब से रोशन हो रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" है। किसी ने कल्पना भी नहीं की थी कि गरीबों के घरों में भी गैस के सिलेंडर आएंगे। हमारे झारखंड जैसे राज्य, जहां लोग ईंधन के लिए जंगल के पेड़ों की कटाई करते थे, वहां पर यह योजना प्रकृति को, environment को बचाने में मदद कर रही है।

महोदय, अगर हम आयकर की बात करें तो इतना तो तय है कि हर करदाता को साढ़े बारह

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

हजार रुपए वार्षिक लाभ तो होगा ही, लेकिन यह सरकार अपने टैक्स के आधार को बढ़ाने के लिए और tax compliance को बढ़ाने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। उपसभापति महोदय, यह भी एक तथ्य है कि समाज का एक वर्ग काले धन में लेन-देन करता है। इसकी ओर सबका ध्यान है, लेकिन यह भी एक तथ्य है कि इसी समाज का एक वर्ग काले धन से सिर्फ लेन-लेन करता है, लेन-देन नहीं करता है। वह लेना जानता है, वह देना नहीं जानता है। ऐसे लोगों तक पहुंचना और उन्हें टैक्स के दायरे में लाना ज्यादा मुश्किल है और सरकार के लिए यह एक चुनौती होगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सरकार उन्हें भी नकेल पहनाएगी। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे नरेश भाई ने कहा कि हवा का जोर एक-सा रहता नहीं, यह बात सही है कि हवा के जोर से पेड़ उखड़ते हैं, हवा के जोर से उगते नहीं, यह बात सही है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि यह हवा जो सुधार की है, tax compliance के सुधार की है, वह अब रुकने वाली नहीं और हो सकता है कि यह "हुदहुद" में भी बदल जाए, तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब हवा चलती है, तो पत्ते उड़ जाते हैं और जमीन दिख जाती है। जब यह हवा चल रही है, तो पत्ते उड़ रहे हैं, जमीन दिख रही है, बहुत लोग जो छुपे हुए थे, उनकी हकीकत, जमीनी हकीकत अब दिखनी शुरू हुई है। स्वाभाविक है कि एक वग में इस कारण से कुछ बेचैनी होगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार के लिए गए और कई निर्णयों को देखें, तो संभावित आर्थिक विकास, संतुलित बाजार, उत्पादक युवा शक्ति, जागरूक नागरिक, नये अवसर, नये आयाम इत्यादि के प्रति आत्म विश्वास से लबरेज है, विश्वस्त है। किसानों की आमदनी, गरीबों की आधारभूत जरूरतें, दुनिया के साथ आधुनिकता की कदम ताल, संस्थागत मजबूती, राज्यों की सहयोगिता, कर नीतियों में बदलाव इत्यादि बड़े कदम हैं, पर राज्यों के बीच की आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने की भी बड़ी चुनौती है, जिसकी ओर स्पष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, कोई राज्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन के बावजूद पिछड़ा है, तो यह समस्या सिर्फ उस राज्य की नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि सारे देश की समस्या होनी चाहिए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इन राज्यों को अब कैम्पा फंड, खदानों की नीलामी से होने वाली आय का एक हिस्सा, मिनरल फंड इत्यादि द्वारा कुछ धन मिलना शुरू हुआ है। सदन को यह भी जानकारी होनी चाहिए और अधिकांश लोगों को मालूम है कि इस देश का सबसे गंदा शहर सर्वे में धनबाद को घोषित किया गया। वह धनबाद शहर, जहां पर काला पत्थर, गैंग्स ऑफ वासेपुर फिल्मों की शूटिंग हुई, जिसे देश में "कोयले की राजधानी" के नाम से जाना जाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह सिर्फ धनबाद की बात नहीं है, यह हमारी चिंता की बात है कि जिस जगह ने अपनी छाती से सब कुछ निकाल कर दिया, हमने उसको देश का सबसे गंदा शहर बना कर छोड़ा। यह मैं एक उदाहरण के रूप में दे रहा हूँ कि प्राकृतिक संसाधन होने के बावजूद वह उनके लिए वरदान नहीं, बल्कि अभिशाप बन गया है। इसकी चिंता इस सदन को करनी चाहिए। अब इन विसंगतियों को दूर करने का समय आ गया है। झारखंड में मिनरल्स हैं, खदानें हैं, किसी ने अभी कहा कि "यहाँ खुदा है, वहाँ खुदा है, जो आज नहीं खुदा, वह कल खुदेगा।"



उपसभापति महोदय, देश के लिए खोदना है, तो खोदो, पर उनके आस-पास रहने वाले लोगों की चिंता भी करो, केवल खोदो मत। खुदा भी देख रहा होगा कि कहां-कहां खोदूं और कहां-कहां नहीं खोदूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे जन-नायक प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने एक बड़ी बात कह दी है कि देश के गरीबों का सपना और मध्यम वर्ग की क्षमता, अगर ये दोनों मिल जाएं, तो इस देश को बदलने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता। इस क्रम में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि मध्यम वर्ग को टैक्स का कुछ अधिक बोझ पड़ेगा, इस को भी उन्होंने स्वीकार किया और हम भी इस चीज़ को स्वीकार करते हैं। मध्यम वर्ग के जो टैक्स देने वाले लोग हैं, जो अधिक लोड ले रहे हैं, उनकी भी मैं सरकार के सामने एक बात रखना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मैं भी उसी वर्ग से आता हूँ। मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की अपेक्षा है कि सरकार यदि उन्हें जमाकर्ता tax collection system का एक अंग समझे... तो उनके लिए भी सरकार अपनी ओर से एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करे, तो इस वर्ग को बहुत अच्छा लगेगा कि सरकार ने हमें भी अपना अंग समझा। हमारे योगदान को भी सरकार स्वीकार कर रही है और इस से उनका सम्मान और उत्साह बढ़ेगा।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने राज्य झारखंड की ओर ले जाना चाहूंगा, जिसे 16 वर्ष पूर्व वाजपेयी जी व आडवाणी जी ने बनाया था। हम जानते हैं कि यह एक छोटा राज्य है, लेकिन चाहे रेलवे के मामले में कहें या टैक्स रेवेन्यू के मामले में कहें, अभी तक हमारी अलग पहचान नहीं हुई है। हमारा छोटा सा राज्य तीन रेलवे जॉंस की टेरिटरी में आता है और ये तीनों उसे थोड़ा किनारे कर के रखते हैं यानी वह किसी priority में नहीं आता है। महोदय, आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज 16 वर्ष के बाद भी हमारे यहां जमा हुए आयकर का एक अच्छा-खासा हिस्सा बिहार के खाते में जमा होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन मुद्दों पर केन्द्र सरकार तुरंत कार्यवाही करे। महोदय, अभी माननीय विवेक गुप्ता जी ने राज्यों के रेवेन्यू की बात कही थी। आप जब उन राज्यों के रेवेन्यू की बात करते हैं, तो उन राज्यों की भी चिंता कीजिए जहां उद्योग, कल-कारखाने इन छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में हैं, लेकिन उनके हैड ऑफिस बड़े-बड़े शहरों में हैं। इस तरह इन की गतिविधि का सारा कर, बड़े शहरों में हैड ऑफिस होने के कारण उनके राज्यों में जुड़ता है। महोदय, अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई विवेचना नहीं हुई कि इनका कुछ हिस्सा, जिन राज्यों में वे व्यापार करते हैं, उन्हें भी मिले। इस बारे में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय अभी जी.एस.टी. व और भी कई प्रस्ताव आने वाले हैं। इसलिए हमें एक चीज़ जरूर ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि सरकार यदि एक चतुर्थ वर्ग कर्मचारी भी रखती है, तो उसकी कॉस्ट सरकार को 5-6 लाख रुपए जरूर आती है। जो एक छोटा व्यापारी जो दुकान खोलकर अपनी पूंजी लगाकर व्यापार करता है, तो उसे भी कम-से-कम इतनी छूट मिलनी चाहिए कि 5-7 लाख रुपया सालाना वह कमा सके और उससे जो भी उसका मैचिंग टर्न-ओवर हो, उसके करों के दायरे से उसे

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

मुक्त रखा जाए ताकि अधिक-से-अधिक लोग स्वरोजगार की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाएं। महोदय, tax compliance के कारण व सरकारी अड़चनों के कारण बहुत लोग स्वरोजगार के लिए कदम बढ़ाने में हिचकते हैं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि उन्हें उन अड़चनों से मुक्त करें ताकि अधिक-से-अधिक लोग स्वरोजगार की दिशा में जाएं।

महोदय, बजट के कुछ आंकड़ों को हम नज़र अंदाज नहीं कर सकते। राज्यों को वर्ष 2016-17 के अनुमानित 3.6 लाख करोड़ की जगह 4.11 लाख करोड़ दिया जा रहा है। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में पूंजीगत व्यय करीब 25 प्रतिशत अधिक हो रहा है। वहीं बाज़ार से नेट उधार पहले के 4.25 लाख करोड़ की तुलना में 3.48 लाख करोड़ लेने का प्रस्ताव है। वहीं विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार 361 बिलियन तक पहुंच गया है। महोदय, 2012-17 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में, उसके प्रथम दो वर्षों के आर्थिक प्रबंधन की तस्वीर तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री जी ने 2013-14 के बजट में दी थी और कहा था कि 2013-14 में current account deficit को finish करने के लिए 75 बिलियन डॉलर्स और अगले साल भी इतनी ही रकम की आवश्यकता होगी। उसमें उन्होंने घाटे का एक कारण कोयले का आयात बताया था। आज स्थिति यह है कि कोयले के निर्यात के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। महोदय, यह एक ऐसा उदाहरण है जिससे हम बहुत कुछ समझ सकते हैं कि कैसे देश आर्थिक प्रगति कर रहा है। महोदय, 2016-17 में वित्तीय राजस्व में पुनरीक्षित बजट घाटा, 3.5 प्रतिशत की जगह जी.डी.पी. का मात्र 3.2 प्रतिशत ही रह गया है। सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि पिछले ढाई वर्षों में राजस्व प्रशासन system-oriented और अधिक पारदर्शी हो गया है।

महोदय, इस बजट प्रस्ताव में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक खर्च के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। सब्सिडियों की खुली बिक्री, दूध की डेयरी की तरफ ध्यान और पंचायतों का सशक्तिकरण इत्यादि अनेक कदम गांवों के जीवन-स्तर को बढ़ाने का हर संभव निश्चय दिखता है।

महोदय, अंत में देश की गहरी जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था ने कई जन-नायक दिए। उनके हर बड़े और कड़े निर्णय को देश ने स्वीकार किया, उनको जन-समर्थन मिला, क्योंकि उनके निर्णय जनहित में थे और स्वार्थ व संदेह से परे थे। आज भी अपने जन-नायक के, हर भारतीय के जीवन को बेहतर करने के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने की दिशा में माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने जो प्रस्ताव दिए हैं, उनमें शायद ही उन्होंने कोई क्षेत्र छोड़ा हो, जिसमें उन्होंने सुधार की बात न की हो या परहेज किया हो। उन्होंने एक बहुत ही अच्छा बजट प्रस्ताव रखा है। महोदय, मैं इसका पुनः समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. I thank hon. Amma, though she is not with us but she is in the hearts of all the people. Success is modern God. In other words, modern God is success. Now, the modern God is our hon. Prime Minister. Everybody is appreciating nationally and internationally for the success he has obtained in the Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand polls. Because of his efforts, management skills, providing LPG cylinders without cost, are some of the causes for his resounding success. Newspapers are quoting Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi as successful Prime Ministers. Everybody is

appreciating his management skills. One of the Harvard Psychologists, namely, Howard Gardner has quoted our hon. Prime Minister as a visionary leader. So, in a book written by him....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There is a change going on.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please listen to me. Sir, we must admit modern God's success. It is a ground reality. He has won the elections in Uttar Pradesh even without fielding a minority candidate. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State. You have to appreciate it. That is a good point. It shows his boldness. ...*(Interruptions)*... About 19 per cent of the population consists of Muslims. But the BJP has not fielded any Muslim candidate in the recent polls. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling the truth.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that our young, dynamic and able Deputy General Secretary, Shri T.T.V. Dinakaran was a two time M.P., one term in Lok Sabha and another term in Rajya Sabha, nominated by Amma. He is now the Deputy General Secretary of the AIADMK. He has already congratulated our hon. Prime Minister. I am merely reiterating the statement issued by our hon. Deputy General Secretary. So, our party, the AIADMK has appreciated and congratulated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please wait. It is already your slogan. AIADMK has congratulated Shri Narendra Modi for his resounding success. Our hon. Amma was also a visionary leader. Even our hon. Amma was a visionary leader. She introduced many welfare measures. It is only because of her welfare measures that she is still alive, in our hearts. She implemented many welfare measures and she has been a pioneer in this sector. She introduced many welfare measures for the upliftment of the poor, for women and all sections of the society. She single-handedly raised the standard of living of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Members to article 38 of our Constitution which says, "(i) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life; (ii) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations." Also, there is article 39 which says, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment." But, Sir,

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

according to one of the surveys, in India, 50 per cent of the wealth is concentrated in the hands of 48 wealthy individuals while the remaining 50 per cent of the wealth is with the poor. This means that just 48 individuals own 50 per cent of the wealth of the nation. Fifty per cent of the wealth is under the control, management and ownership of 48 individuals. I believe, these statistics have never been disputed by anybody. So, though Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in a court of law, they are fundamental to the very governance of the nation. It is my humble view that there is a very strong conspiracy by a group of people who have their vested interests in making the poor poorer and keep enriching themselves unjustly. So, in our governance, irrespective of whichever party is in power or in the Opposition, we must take appropriate steps to remove the inequalities in income, inequalities in social status. We are perpetuating the inequalities in income. That is why 48 individuals are controlling almost 50 per cent of the wealth of our nation. The remaining 50 per cent wealth is with the poor. In such a situation, what is to be done?

Now, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the speech delivered by our hon. Prime Minister after his resounding success in the elections. His idea of a new India is laudable. We welcome it. He said, and I quote, "I am seeing the election results in the five States as foundation for a New India — a New India of the dreams of 65 per cent population of under-35 youths and of uniquely aware women groups;" "... a new India in which the poor are looking for an opportunity to do something, instead of seeking something." So, his endeavour is, a new India, in which the poor are looking for an opportunity to do something, instead of seeking something. It is a good principle; good speech, good stanza. But, how can the Government do it? I would like to know whether the Government is able to provide an opportunity to 35 year old youth. Our country is facing, according to me, subject to correction and approval by this hon. House, major problems. Water scarcity, population explosion, election expenditures, unemployment, indebtedness and 'S' India problem, not Yes, but, alphabet 'S' problem. I will elaborate it. Then, you will understand what I want to say. So, for agricultural economy of our nation, we need water. But, for agriculture, there is no water. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu again requesting the Central Government to nationalise the rivers, and also to link the rivers. But, no steps have been taken by the Central Government, and I would humbly submit that no fund has been allotted for linking of rivers. Again, I repeat it that no fund has been allotted to link rivers in India in the Budget. So, I think, it is not an incorrect statement. So, I think, it is a major flaw on the part of the Central Government.

To run the agricultural economy successfully, water is needed. Even for the people, there will be a water war. So, definitely, now, we are having the war between the two States, namely, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Mullaperiyar, Cauvery Tribunal. It is not implemented by the Central Government. Though a direction has been given, the Cauvery Management Board has not been constituted. Even before the Supreme Court, the Central Government is taking a contrary stand, through the learned Attorney General. So, now, the Central Government did not take appropriate steps to improve the agricultural economy. That is why, I humbly request the Central Government to take appropriate steps, at least, in respect of small rivers. Small rivers may be linked, and in that area, the people will flourish.

I am hailing from Cauvery Delta. We people in those days, we were ourselves surprised that we were the zamindars, landlords, owning vast tracts of land. But, the reality is, now, all the landlords are workers in the textiles mills in Coimbatore and Tirupur. This is the ground reality. And also, for the kind information of this House, we are employing the cheap labourers from north India in Tamil Nadu because many labourers from there are available at cheap cost. In our areas, the labourers are demanding more money. So, we are getting the labourers from north India, and they are all employed in Tamil Nadu. Our Delta region people migrated to KONGU NADU. We call it KONGU NADU, Coimbatore and Tirupur. They are serving as labourers in the textiles mills. That is the position now, that is the ground reality. Now, the inequality in income is not removed. Now, the Government did not take appropriate steps to improve the economic conditions of the people. Because of the water scarcity, our agricultural economy is also ruined. So, my humble submission would be, the rural India is neglected. Because of the gross negligence on the part of the Central Government, the entire rural India has been ruined.

So, it can't be rehabilitated in the near future. Every village is suffering for want of better health facilities, nutritious food and better employment opportunities. So, they are all migrating to cities like Coimbatore, Chennai, Mumbai and even to foreign countries. But, they are not able to find out good jobs. They are not able to earn decent incomes. I humbly submit to you to have a look at Article 13 and 38 and see the concentration of wealth and means of production, which is now to the detriment of the common good. The detrimental effect has not been prevented by taking preventive steps. No steps have been taken.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Our hon. Prime Minister has allocated a huge amount for the credit in the agricultural sector. We welcome it. But, now, the Indian banking system is ridiculed world-wide because of Non-Performing Assets. No loan is recoverable. Loans are becoming sticky. I would like to draw your kind attention to a fact, but you may consider me as deviating. The Income Tax Department has published a list of persons who have not paid their Income Tax. But, the persons or companies are not traceable. The defaulters of the Income Tax are not traceable. This is our governance! I draw your kind attention to the fact that the Income Tax which is to be paid to the Government, which the Government is entitled to recover, is not paid and not recovered by the Government in spite of publications made in newspapers and all that. But, the persons required to pay the tax are not traceable. They are invisible. This shows our weakness in administration.

Sir, the money allocated to agricultural credit is huge; there is no doubt about that. But, what could be the problem? The more the credit, the more would be the indebtedness of the farmers. Day-in and day-out, all reports—regional, national and international—indicate that the farmers are committing suicide because of their inability to repay the loans. The interest rate is also usurious. One of the surveys says that the private moneylenders are not causing more harm to the agriculturists. It is only the institutional lending mechanism, namely, the nationalized public sector banks, the private banks whose loans alone are causing the death of farmers. The reason is that the rate of interest is usurious. The rate of interest of private moneylenders is not usurious. The survey says that—if I remember correctly; it is subject to correction—once the agricultural credit is increased, the indication is higher the number of farmers' suicides in the near future. That is why I said that. Sir, 'SIndia' denotes what? I may be permitted to explain what stands for the letter 'S'. We are having 'Make in India' and 'Skill India'. Our India is going to be the 'Suicide India'! So, please concentrate on agricultural activities. The rural India is already ruined. So, after 'Skill India' and 'Make in India', it would be 'Suicide India'! ...*(Interruptions)*... So, my humble question would be: Are you providing the opportunities to the youth who are aged around 35 years to be something? If so, what are the means? You all might have read about start up problems of Startup companies. A wide publicity has been given about them. Recently, a co-founder of a Startup company, having office at Bengaluru, visited Chennai and advertised a lot and then was not able to pay up the charges. He was then arrested and detained. So, the Startup entities, though there could be much advertisements, there is no proper regulation. There is no proper

funding to the Startup entities. The youth are employed in Startup entities. The latest attraction is Startup companies. The myth also has been exploded. Now our Indian youths cannot be employed in America thanks to newly elected President. By H 1B Visa and all that, he is making very drastic efforts to see that Indian people are evicted from America. My humble submission would be how the Central Government is going to solve the water scarcity problem. Regarding the election expenditure, though the hon. Finance Minister has given some blueprint, but it was criticized by Prof. Rajeev Gowda. My humble submission would be that the Government must educate the voters and all the political parties should also educate the voters. As rightly pointed out by senior leader, hon. Vajpayee, every Member of Parliament is starting his career by filing a false affidavit regarding the election expenditure. We know the ground reality. ₹ 55,000 crores have been spent in the five States. It has been reported in a newspaper. Nobody can be blamed as to why the voters are ready to receive money for casting votes. It is because of their poverty that they are forced to receive money. They are not willingly receiving the money. Even in those days when I was very young, I was seeing a particular party car would come and ask the Secretary of that unit, 'how much money you need?' 'Don't insult me', the secretary would give the reply. 'How much money you need — ₹ 500, ₹ 1000, ₹ 2000 for your expenses?' 'Don't provide money for electoral expenses in our branch.' That is the attitude of each and every political party. Now, it has totally changed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to divulge everything. So, the problem is that running a political party is a very costly affair. ...*(Interruptions)*... We must educate our party cadres. ...*(Interruptions)*... You understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we must speak the truth. As a parliamentarian, though without revealing the identity, we must speak the truth. There is nothing wrong in it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, everybody knows the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... The newspaper is writing it and putting the cost as ₹ 55,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't know, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The problem is that you are giving it to your candidates. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan is a non-practicing doctor. That is good. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a non-practicing doctor. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, my humble submission would be that we must educate the electors, voters properly. My understanding is that indebtedness and 'S' India problem, suicide India problem is the problem of all the problems. I am of the humble view that regarding the agricultural indebtedness, the principle of non-performing assets should not be applicable. You must have a slab of interest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much more time you want?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, my party is having 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): : There are two more speakers from your party.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Within five minutes, I will conclude. (\*) I understand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): : I said how much more time you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't dispute the Chair like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't cast aspersions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just asking how much more time you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't cast aspersion on the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got two more speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... No intrusion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him tell. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking him how much more time he wants. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very, very simple, don't complicate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked him how much time he wanted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Chair can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: If I am beheaded, I don't bother.\* ...*(Interruptions)*... \* ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): What does he say? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is totally unbecoming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN : \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): This is on record.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Now, my humble submission would be, regarding agricultural credit, subject to correction and approval, I suggest the concept of NPA shall not be made applicable and the slab of interest rate may be fixed. For one year

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



there should not be any interest absolutely. For another year it can be one per cent or three per cent depending upon the quantum of loan available to the farmer. Another suggestion would be regarding the quality of education with affordable cost and educational loan must be provided to the students and also NPA concept shall not be made applicable to educational loans. In Tirunelveli, a poor student committed suicide; he availed loan from SBI. It was assigned to the Asset Reconstruction Company, namely Reliance. Only 50 per cent of the outstanding was remitted by the Company and 50 per cent of the loan amount is yet to be remitted to the bank, but the right to recovery was given to Asset Reconstruction Company. These fellows threatened the young boy that he will not get any employment and they will arrest him. The next day he committed suicide. As per Article 12 of our Constitution, SBI loan cannot be assigned to the Asset Reconstruction Company. This is my humble suggestion. Even on earlier occasions I had made it clear. ...(*Time bell rings*)... So, for agricultural loans and educational loans the concept of NPA shall not be made applicable. So, my humble submission would be that the Central Government miserably failed to protect the poor people. And I request the hon. Finance Minister, — this year is the hundredth birth year of our Puratchi Thalaivar M. G. Ramachandran — the Centenary Year of MGR may be celebrated as a Government function and sufficient funds may be allotted for holding functions by the Central Government as well as by the State Government. Also, I would like to make a humble request to our hon. Finance Minister that *Amma Unavagam* is a good concept to feed poor people. ...(*Interruptions*)... You may call it Amma Restaurant or Amma canteen. By whatever name you may call it, it is very successfully run by our State Government. I request our Finance Minister and our hon. Minister of HRD to see that sufficient funds are allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu and support the schemes because every other State is copying the scheme introduced by our hon. Amma and even in Karnataka they have introduced it. Even in Andhra Pradesh also they have introduced it because for ₹ 2 we can have a full meal. So, please come and visit Amma Canteen.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): I have visited it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, I am thankful to our very brilliant and very large-hearted HRD Minister. He will do the needful. So, I thank the Chair also for being patient and for giving me the opportunity. Thank you.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak in this House. I would have congratulated the NDA Government for their resounding victory in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, but for the undemocratic action in Manipur and Goa. BJP has done a disservice to democracy by using the Governors of Manipur and Goa and there are allegations of horse trading. I have to say that this has reduced the glitter of your victory. It has reduced the glitter of your victory in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. It is better that some soul-searching is there on the part of BJP. Sir, hon. President, in his Address, has termed this Session of Parliament as historic on two counts – one is advancement of the Budget cycle and the second one is the merger of Railway Budget with General Budget. Regarding advancement of Budget cycle, I would say that it is of no consequence. But, regarding merger of Railway Budget with General Budget, it is the most unfortunate decision. Sir, railways is the most important public sector undertaking in the country. It is the most important public utility service. People expect, at the time of Railway Budget, announcements regarding new trains, new railway lines, electrification, doubling of tracks, new surveys, etc. But, unfortunately, the merger of Railway Budget with General Budget, everything has gone into oblivion. But, I welcome one thing and that is the importance given to safety and security in railways. This is the only consolation. Sir, railway safety is most important, because, now-a-days, we hear about rail accidents every day. Anyway, there is a separate discussion on the working of the Ministry of Railways. So, I leave the matter for now.

Hon. President, in his Address, has given a rosy picture about favourable monsoon, good Kharif crop and better Rabi season. But, unfortunately, there is no mention about drought situation in South India. Sir, we heard hon. Members in the morning from Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh making submissions about drought situation. I regret that there is not even a mention in the Budget about drought situation. Sir, all Southern States, including Kerala, should be given special package to deal with drought situation. That is my submission.

Sir, Kerala leads in the production of cash crops, namely rubber, coffee, tea and spices. But the commodity boards — Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board and Spices Board — are given a raw deal in this Budget. The Budget Estimates are cut down this year also. There was a drastic cut last year in allocation to all these commodity boards. This has seriously affected the working of the commodity boards. This is most unfortunate. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to enhance this year's allocation which will help commodity boards to discharge their responsibilities in an effective manner.

Sir, take the case of the Rubber Board. The actual expenditure during 2015-16 was ₹ 201.74 crores. The Budget allocation for 2016-17 was only ₹ 132.75 crores, but the Revised Estimates was ₹ 148.75 crores. But, unfortunately, the Budget allocation during 2017-18 is only ₹ 140.10 crores. This is against the Department projected allocation of ₹ 250/- crores, but only ₹ 140/- crores have been given. This allocation is inadequate, as there were already pending replanting subsidy liabilities due to the less Budgetary allotment last year.

Now, take the Coffee Board. During 2016-17, the Budget allocation was ₹ 121.54 crores, which is less than 15 per cent of the previous year's allotment. The revised allocation during 2016-17 comes to ₹ 141.54 crores. But, unfortunately, the allocation for this year is ₹ 140.10 crores only. Their Department's projected allocation was ₹ 290/- crores. This is too bad and painful. The Research and Development activities of the Board have been hit badly. I seek an enhancement in the Budget allocation of the Coffee Board.

Then, again, I come to Tea Board. The Budget allotment for 2015-16 was ₹ 179.46 crores. The Budget allotment for 2016-17 was only ₹ 129.98 crores. The revised allotment for 2016-17 was ₹ 152.15 crores. The Budget Estimates for 2017-18 is ₹ 160/- crores only. Their Department's projection was ₹ 207/- crores. This inadequate outlay for tea development and promotion schemes has adversely affected the rejuvenation and the replantation activities of the Tea Board. I also seek an enhancement in Budget allocations of Tea Board.

Then, comes the Spices Board. The Budget allotment for the Spices Board in 2016-17 was ₹ 70.35 crores. The Revised Estimate was ₹ 80.35 crores. The Budget allocation for 2017-18, unfortunately, is ₹ 82.10 crores. The present allocation will be insufficient to execute the approved schemes as well as for taking up of various programmes for the development of the spices sector. Sir, I, again, urge the Ministry of Finance to provide necessary funds to all these Commodity Boards in Supplementary Grants for meeting their committed expenditure.

Sir, one word regarding Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops. There was one Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme started in 2003, which was officially ended in 2013. All these 10 years, these crops got only ₹ 1.53 crores as assistance from the Price Stabilisation Fund. Actually, ₹ 1,011/- crores was there in the Price Stabilisation Fund. Where has the money gone? I had asked a question here and got the answer. I quote: "The Department of Commerce has recently approved the Rubber Insurance Scheme

[Shri Joy Abraham]

for Plantation Crops for protecting growers of plantation crops from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, etc. etc., and income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices. The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme, 2003, was closed on 30.9.2013, and the new scheme is an improved form of the PSF Scheme." So, this new Insurance Scheme is claimed to be an improvement of the old Scheme. There was an outstanding amount of ₹ 1,011/- crores in that Fund. Where is that money? I did not get any answer. This Insurance Scheme was intended to benefit rubber, coffee, tea, spices and tobacco sectors/growers. Unfortunately, though I have asked for the date of commencement of the Scheme, there was no answer. Sir, the most unfortunate thing is that there is a Budget allocation of only ten lakh rupees each for these commodities — for Rubber, ₹ 10 lakh; for Coffee, ₹ 10 lakh; for Spices, ₹ 10 lakh; and for Tea, ₹ 10 lakh. This has been done while ₹ 1,011 crore is idling in the old Price Stabilization Fund. This is most unfortunate.

Then regarding this Scheme, Kerala is the most important producer of natural rubber. The Government says that this is a pilot project, and they have selected Palakkad district. The major rubber growing-areas of Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, etc., are avoided. All these districts are avoided and only a small district Palakkad is included. So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister and also to the hon. Commerce Minister is that major rubber-growing areas including Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Ernakulam districts should be included in this Project. Regarding the commencement of this Project, the Government should take a decision. There was a proposal for a New Rubber Policy. That was pending for the last two-and-a-half years. The Government says that there was a draft. A draft is there, but there is no final word.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Then, Sir, this Government has to regulate the imports of natural rubber. I admit that it has taken a small step. Formally, the import duty was 20 per cent or thirty rupees whichever is less. When the NDA Government came, they have raised the import duty to 25 per cent or thirty rupees, whichever is less. The 'price cap' is the villain. Even though the import duty was raised from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, there is no benefit for the cultivators. Last year, more than five lakh tonnes of rubber was imported, and the import of rubber is going on unabated. The bound rate fixed by WTO for natural rubber is 25 per cent. We should remove that price cap of thirty rupees and fix import duty at 25%.

We may go for the safeguard duty also. There is a provision in the WTO that we can impose safeguard duty. The Government should take the initiative. We have to submit the statistics to convince the WTO partners that to save natural rubber, this safeguard duty should be imposed. That is very important.

Then, regarding the lending rates of Banks, I had asked a question here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have to stop in one minute.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, only one minute will do.

My question was, 'Whether the Ministry has directed the RBI to give instructions to the banks to slash their rates of interest on home and vehicle loans dispersed by them.' Sir, I got the answer. The answer was,

'The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks.' So, the commercial banks are free to charge any rate of interest for the loans advanced by them. And the reason given is, the rate of interest charged by banks to the borrower varies from bank to bank and depends on various factors such as cost of funds, operating costs, tenor premium, business strategy premium, credit risk premium, etc. Banks have the freedom to offer all categories of advances on fixed and floating interest rates. I have put this question in the context of the SBI. The SBI has declared some cuts in their home and vehicle loans, but Government has said that the RBI has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by scheduled and commercial banks. I request the Finance Minister to look into the matter.

Sir, I would like to repeat my submission that the commodity boards, that is, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board and Spices Board, may be given additional allocations for their survival.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, would make a statement on the attack on Indian diaspora in the United States. This is a Statement being made on our demand, on their request, and not a *suo motu* statement. Yet, if some of you wish to seek clarifications, I would allow that, but only up to 6.00 p.m. I would allow only four or five clarifications. We will have to adjourn at 6.00 p.m.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I may be allowed to seek clarifications because I was the one who had raised this issue first. I have the right to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you too, but the clarifications must be brief. Now, the hon. Minister.

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### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### **Hate crimes against citizens of Indian origin and Indian nationals settled in the United States of America**

**विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, 16 मार्च को माननीय सांसद, डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी ने अमेरिका में रह रहे भारतीय और भारतीय मूल के लोगों पर हाल ही में हुए हमलों के बारे में एक विषय उठाया था, जिसमें माननीय सांसद श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य, श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू, श्री विवेक के. तन्खा, श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव, श्री अली अनवर अंसारी, श्री पी.एल. पुनिया और श्री मोहम्मद अली खान खाहब ने स्वयं को संबद्ध किया था। मैं आपकी अनुमति से इसी विषय पर एक वक्तव्य सदन में रख रही हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, पिछले कुछ सप्ताह के दौरान संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में भारतीय नागरिकों तथा भारतीय मूल के लोगों पर हमले की घटनाएँ सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं।

22 फरवरी को जीपीएस उपकरण निर्माता गार्मीन में कार्यरत 32 वर्षीय भारतीय इंजीनियर श्रीनिवास कुचीभोत्ला को कैन्सस सिटी के उपनगर ओलेथ में स्थित एक भीड़-भाड़ वाले बार में एडम पुरींटोन नामक एक अमेरिकी नागरिक ने गोली मार दी। एक और भारतीय नागरिक, श्री आलोक मदासानी, जो घटनास्थल पर मौजूद थे, भी इस गोलीबारी में घायल हुए। एक अमेरिकी नागरिक, इयन ग्रीलॉट ने हमलावर को रोकने की कोशिश की, तो उस पर भी गोली चलाई गई और वे भी इस घटना में गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए। दोनों घायलों का उपचार किया गया और अब वे अस्पताल से घर आ गए हैं। 16 मार्च की चर्चा में डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी ने कहा था कि अमेरिकी अधिकारी हत्या करने वाले हमलावार की पहचान नहीं कर पाए हैं और न ही यह पता कर पाए हैं कि यह हमला किस कारण से किया गया। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को सूचित करना चाहूँगी कि आरोपी की पहचान तुरंत कर ली गई थी। उसका नाम एडम पुरींटोन है और इस घटना के अगले ही दिन पुलिस द्वारा उसे हिरासत में भी ले लिया गया था। इस मामले को फेडरल ब्यूरो ऑफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन (एफ.बी.आई.) ने अपने हाथ में लिया है और वे इसे घृणाजनित अपराध, hate crime मानकर इसकी जाँच कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, 2 मार्च को दूसरी घटना हुई, जब भारतीय मूल के अमेरिकी नागरिक और एक सुविधा स्टोर के मालिक, श्री हर्निश पटेल को कुछ अज्ञात लोगों ने उनके घर के निकट लकास्टर, साउथ कैरोलीना में गोली मार दी। शैरीफ तथा प्रभावित परिवार वालों के अनुसार यह संभवतः डकैती की घटना थी, जिसने गलत मोड़ ले लिया। स्थानीय पुलिस के अनुसार यह हमला नस्लभेद से प्रेरित नहीं लगता है, फिर भी हमलावारों की पहचान करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जाँच-पड़ताल की जा रही है कि कहीं यह भी नस्लभेद से प्रेरित अपराध तो नहीं है।

4 मार्च को भारतीय मूल के एक अमेरिकी नागरिक, श्री दीप राय पर वाशिंगटन स्टेट में सिएटल के निकट केंट में कुछ अज्ञात लोगों ने गोली चलाई। कहा जाता है कि मारने के पहले उसे देश छोड़कर जाने को कहा गया। श्री दीप राय का उपचार किया गया है और उन्हें अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल गई है। अपराधी को अभी गिरफ्तार किया जाना है। केंट पुलिस विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की जाँच-पड़ताल की जा रही है, जिसमें एफबीआई उसका सहयोग कर रही है। जाँच एजेंसियों को अब यह तय करना है कि क्या यह घृणाजनित अपराध है? पुलिस ने संदिग्ध व्यक्ति का स्केच जारी किया है और उसके बारे में जानकारी देने वालों को नकद इनाम देने की घोषणा की है। उपसभापति जी, इन सभी मामलों में सरकार ने अपने राजदूतावासों तथा कोंसुलावासों के माध्यम से प्रभावित लोगों तथा उनके परिजनों को हर संभव सहायता देने के लिए उनसे तत्काल सम्पर्क किया। मैंने स्वयं श्रीनिवास कुचीभोत्ला और श्री दीप राय के परिजनों से बात की। मैंने श्रीनिवास के पिता से और उनके बड़े भाई के.बी. शास्त्री से बात की। श्री दीप राय के पिता सरदास हरपाल सिंह से बात की और श्रीनिवास की पत्नी सुनयना से भी बात करने के लिए Kansas फोन लगाया, लेकिन वे सोयी हुई थीं। यह बात उनके देवर ने मुझे बताई तो हमने कहा कि आप उन्हें सोने दीजिए, लेकिन बता दीजिए कि मैं उनसे बात करना चाहती हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, सरकार ने इस मुद्दे को अमेरिकी सरकार के साथ काफी उच्च स्तर पर उठाया है और उन्हें अपनी गहरी चिंताओं से अवगत कराया है। हमने यहां रहने वाले प्रवासी भारतीयों की संरक्षा और सुरक्षा और इन घटनाओं की शीघ्रताशीघ्र जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनसे आवश्यक उपाय करने के लिए कहा है। विदेश सचिव ने अपनी हाल की अमेरिका यात्रा जो 28 फरवरी से 3 मार्च, 2017 के बीच हुई थी, के दौरान केबिनेट मंत्रियों और अमेरिकी प्रशासन के वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों तथा कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व के साथ अपनी बैठकों में इस मसले पर चर्चा की है। अमेरिकी प्राधिकारियों ने अत्यंत सकारात्मक रूप में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दी है और हमें आश्चस्त किया है कि शीघ्र न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वे सभी संबंधित एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, अमेरिकी नेतृत्व द्वारा प्रशासन और कांग्रेस में इन घटनाओं की व्यापक निंदा की गई है। राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने 28 फरवरी को कांग्रेस के संयुक्त सत्र को संबोधित करते हुए कैन्सस गोलाबारी की घटना का उल्लेख किया और कहा कि अमेरिका एक स्वर में "घृणा एवं दुष्टता की सभी रूपों में निंदा करता है।"

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

उपसभापति जी, विदेश सचिव के साथ अपनी बैठक के उपरांत प्रतिनिधि सदन के अध्यक्ष श्री पॉल रियान ने श्रीनिवास कुचीभोत्ता की हत्या के संबंध में सदन द्वारा व्यक्त संवेदना पर एक वक्तव्य जारी किया। सदन ने इस घटना पर कुछ देर मौन भी रखा।

उपसभापति जी, कैन्सस के गवर्नर सैम ब्राउनबैक ने अपनी संवेदनाएं व्यक्त की हैं और घटना की पूर्ण जांच कराने का आश्वासन दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र में गवर्नर ब्राउनबैक ने वहां रहने वाले भारतीयों की "सरलता, परिश्रम और संकल्प शक्ति" और कैन्सस राज्य के लिए उनके योगदान की प्रशंसा की है। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि कैन्सस भारतीयों के लिए स्वागत और सत्कार करने वाला राज्य बना रहेगा। मैं एक और घटना इसमें बताती हूँ कि गवर्नर ब्राउनबैक ने 16 मार्च को जिस दिन यह विषय यहां उठा उसी दिन, श्रीनिवास कुचीभोत्ता के जीवन पर आधारित एक यादगार समारोह आयोजित किया था, जिसमें उन्होंने कैन्सस को अपना घर बनाने वाले हजारों अमेरिकी भारतीयों के सम्मान में 16 मार्च, 2017 को "भारत-अमेरिका प्रशंसा दिवस" यानी "Indian-American Appreciation Day" के रूप में उसको घोषित किया।

बहुत से सीनेटर्स और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने भी इन दुखद् घटनाओं पर अपनी संवेदनाएं और खेद व्यक्त किया है। वे सभी अमेरिका में भारतीय समुदाय के योगदान और भूमिका के हृदय से प्रशंसक रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, अभी हाल ही में 9 मार्च को अमेरिका के होमलैंड सिक्योरिटी के सेक्रेटरी जॉन केली ने एक वक्तव्य जारी करके इन घटनाओं की जोरदार निंदा की। अपने वक्तव्य में उन्होंने कहा- "मैं सिर्फ व्यक्तियों के ही नहीं, बल्कि सभी समुदायों में भय और अभित्रास बनाए रखने वाले किसी भी हिंसक कृत्य की पुरजोर निंदा करता हूँ। मैं इन घटनाओं की स्थानीय, राज्य और संघीय जांचों में सहायता के लिए होमलैंड सिक्योरिटी विभाग के पूर्ण सहयोग का वचन देता हूँ।" सेक्रेटरी केली ने आगे कहा- "अमेरिका का यह इतिहास रहा है कि उसने हमेशा लोगों का सत्कार किया है और उन्हें अपनाया है, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म, नस्ल, जाति अथवा राष्ट्रीय मूल के हों।" उन्होंने वचन दिया कि उनका विभाग उन विदेशी सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम करेगा, जिनके नागरिक इन हिंसक कृत्यों से प्रभावित हुए हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, लोगों के बीच आपसी संपर्क ही वह आधार है जिस पर भारत-अमेरिका रणनीतिक भागीदारी बनी है। यह तथ्य कि अमेरिकी समाज के सभी तबकों ने इन घटनाओं पर गहरा शोक और खेद व्यक्त किया है, हमें इस बात के प्रति पुनः आश्वस्त करता है कि इन अलग-अलग घटनाओं के बावजूद अमेरिकी समाज दोनों देशों के लोगों के बीच परस्पर संपर्क को महत्व देता है। यह तथ्य इस बात से भी पुष्ट होता है कि अमेरिकी नागरिक इयन ग्रीलॉट दो भारतीयों की मदद करते हुए गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए। मैं उनकी बहादुरी को सलाम करती हूँ और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह सदन मेरे साथ उनके शीघ्र स्वास्थ्य लाभ की कामना करेगा।



महोदय, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगी कि विदेशों में बसे भारतीय डायस्पोरा की सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षा हमारी सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। हम अमेरिकी सरकार के साथ लगातार बातचीत कर रहे हैं। किसी भी आपातकालीन मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए हमारे दूतावास तथा कोंसुलावास स्थानीय भारतीय समुदाय के दलों के साथ निकट संपर्क बनाए हुए हैं। हम विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के जीवन को प्रभावित करने वाली किसी भी गतिविधि के प्रति जागरूक रहेंगे और उनके हितों की रक्षा और कल्याण के लिए हर संभव कार्य करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, बहुत अच्छा लगा कि सुषमा जी यहां पर आईं और अच्छे स्वास्थ्य में हमारे लिए स्टेटमेंट दी, स्पष्टीकरण दिया, इसके लिए उन्हें बहुत-बहुत बधाई। हम यही कामना करते हैं कि आप good health में ऐसे ही अपनी जिम्मेदारियां निभाती रहें।

Sir, from the statement — I have heard the hon. Minister — I also feel assured that the Government of India is taking up all these measures with the United States Government, but there is one question which, I think, needs to be answered. I want to know from the Minister and the Government whether we are treating these incidents as mere law and order incidents and aberrations, or, whether these are part of a growing hate atmosphere that is being built up in the USA. I would think that it is the latter. Whatever be the domestic reasons, that is something you or we don't enter into. That is their domestic business and their politics. But whatever be that, the result is clear that there is a certain degree of xenophobia that is being developed. That has grown and that is reflecting in this sort of hate against what they call 'outsiders'. It is strange because the USA is a country where all of them are outsiders. Originally, they all came from outside. For them to say that a person is insider or outsider is actually a little strange. But if the assessment is that these are not only law and order incidents, but these are part of a growing trend, then what are the steps that the Government of India is planning? I am asking this because the Minister has mentioned that this is only as an incident, and she correctly mentioned all the facts about it, but if it is a growing trend, then that would reflect also on our Foreign Policy. If this is the trend in the USA, then how are we going to adapt to it as a country with our Foreign Policy positions? What will be our response? I think that is a more important question. Unless the Government answers that, we cannot save the lives of our own youngsters over there.

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सुषमा जी के वक्तव्य पर तहेदिल से उन्हें बधाई देता हूं और उनके प्रयासों की सराहना भी करता हूं। मैं यह जानता हूं, यकीन रखता हूं और

[श्री शरद यादव]

मानता भी हूँ कि हमारी विदेश मंत्री सुष्मा स्वराज जी मानवीय संवेदना से पूरी तरह से सक्रिय हैं, सक्षम हैं - उन पर मेरा पूरा विश्वास है। आज ही, प्रमिला जयपाल जी, जो वहां की एमपी हैं, वे मुझसे मिली थीं, तो बहुत विस्तार से उन्होंने चर्चा की है, इन सारे सवालोंने पर अमरीकन समाज ने बड़े पैमाने पर, उस देश की जो संस्कृति और तहजीब है, उस पर उन्होंने जिस तरह से इन घटनाओं की बाबत घेरने का काम किया है, मैं उस समाज की सराहना करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बड़ी समस्या वहां पर है कि जो नया नियम आया है - मेरा आरोप नहीं है - वहां के चुनाव में जिस तरह की बहस हुई है, उसमें बहुत तरह के लोग होते हैं, हमारे देश में भी बहुत तरह के लोग होते हैं, जिन पर बहुत जल्दी असर होता है, उन्हें कई बार हम लोग विक्षिप्त भी कहते हैं। मेरी प्रमिला जयपाल जी से बात हो रही थी, तो उन्होंने एक बड़ी मार्के की बात मुझे कही कि सरकार को, सारे इलाकों में, पूरे अमेरिका में इस तरह का प्रभाव जो पड़ा है, उस प्रभाव को घेरने का और उनको खोजने का काम करना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से आप पूरी तरह से सक्षम हैं। मुझे आपके ऊपर पूरा यकीन और विश्वास है और केवल यही मामला नहीं, हर मामले में, जिस तरह से तत्परता से आप सवालोंने को हल करती हैं, उस पर मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुष्मा जी का जीवन दीर्घायु हो। वे स्वस्थ होने के बाद दो दिन से यहां हैं, इससे सदन में भी एक माहौल है और आपके सहित हम सब लोगों को उन्हें स्वस्थ देखकर बहुत खुशी होती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are all happy that she is back. I also said it on that day. And, yes, it is correct that she is attending to every issue. Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very happy that Sushma ji has taken personal efforts in this regard. In fact, even though she was not well, she spoke all the way to the family of Mr. Srinivas. She spoke to his wife and his family. She made a lot of efforts.

Sir, America is a country where people from different parts of the world have settled. They have been settled there for hundreds of years now and they are having very cordial relations. Indians also, for the last more than hundred years, have been living there with affection with each other. Now, surprisingly, a dangerous game came out in that nation when on 3rd March, Mr. Deep Roy was shot at. The slogan that was uttered at that time is very dangerous and it cannot be taken easily. It can spread like a cancer and a wildfire in the future as it is really dangerous.

Sir, I have a submission or request to make to the Government. It is a serious challenge before all of us. We are simply catching the culprit but nobody knows the reason which

motivated him to do so, who is behind the incident, and, why is this type of motivation has come now. For hundreds of years, we have never witnessed such incidents. How has it come up suddenly? I do not wish to blame the new Government. It is a different issue. But why such things have come up now is a serious matter. You have to investigate into these things. We have to take it up very seriously at the level of our Prime Minister and their President. We have to think as to how it can be prevented in future. It should not spread like a wildfire or anything like that because it would be very dangerous.

Therefore, I want you to please look into it and also assure the House as to what efforts the Government is proposing to take at the top level. We have to think as to who is behind such slogans, who is behind such incidents, what is the motivation, and how did it happen. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

In two months, continuously, two people died, two people were shot at. Though the culprits were caught and put behind the bars, we do not know the reasons behind these incidents. America being such a sophisticated and modern country,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: How did they fail to know the reasons behind it? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, this is a serious issue.

Sir, what I want to know is that how did the American Government fail to know the reasons behind it. It is actually very surprising. Every Indian is very much shocked and astonished as to what will happen to the future of Indians living there. Sir, twenty five lakh people are living in America. What will happen to them? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore, Sir, my request to Sushma ji is to please take it up at her level and also at the level of the Prime Minister. I want the hon. Minister to assure the House and the people of India in this regard. Please also tell as to what action is being taken by the Government to stop all this. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. Please put question only; don't make lengthy...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have asked clarification only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was a 'long' clarification; a 'long' clarification.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I join the entire House to wish Sushma ji good health, once again. Sushma ji has given a very detailed statement. Sir, ever since the change of Government that took place in the United States of America, the people of Indian origin, the people of India living there, are living with a great sense of fear and insecurity. It is a reality.

I want to know something from the Government. We have a strategic partnership with the United States of America but that should not prevent us to raise our independent voice over the issues faced by our own people, people of Indian origin, living in America. Sir, the entire hate is emerging out of racial approach of the present establishment there. The Government of India should speak out independently, questioning certain policies of the United States keeping in view the security of our own citizens, and, sharing the Government's thinking on these matters.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीया सुषमा स्वराज जी को इस बात के लिए तो धन्यवाद दूंगा कि वे अस्पताल में रहते हुए भी अपनी जवाबदारी और जिम्मेदारी निभाती रहें और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से हर ऐसे मानवीय पहलू पर उन्होंने प्रयास किया।

महोदय, जो प्रश्न माननीय सीताराम येचुरी जी ने उठाया कि ये तीन घटनाएं जो एक महीने में घटीं, उनको एक incident के रूप में देखा जाए या सोची-समझी मानसिकता में परिवर्तन के रूप में देखा जाए? महोदय, जिस प्रकार से अमेरिका में माहौल बन रहा है और चुनाव के दौरान वहां जो भाषण हुए, जिस प्रकार से दो-दो, तीन-तीन पीढ़ियों से रह रहे लोगों को भी बाहरी समझ कर और रंगभेद के इश्यू पर भी जिस प्रकार से मानसिकता में परिवर्तन वहां आया है, यह एक अत्यधिक गंभीर और चिंताजनक विषय है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या भारत सरकार इस पर कोई गंभीर चिंतन कर रही है और कदम उठाने जा रही है?

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): मैडम, मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आपने अच्छी तरह से इलाज करवाया है, लेकिन इस देश के हर नागरिक ने आपको दुआ भी दी है और मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आपने अपना कार्यभार फिर अच्छी तरह से संभाल लिया है।

मैडम, मैं आप से एक request करना चाहूंगा कि अमेरिका में हमारे यहां के लोगों के साथ जो अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहा है, इस बारे में आप बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। सर, अमेरिका migrated लोगों का देश है। वहां अमेरिकंस के पास दुनिया की सब से ज्यादा जमीन है, जिसे उन्होंने रेड इंडियंस को मारकर तैयार की है। फिर वहां सारे migrated लोग हैं, दुनिया के हर देश के लोग हैं। अब अगर वहां उनके साथ अन्याय होता है, तो भारत को आवाज उठानी चाहिए और भारत की यह सोच रही है कि वह सारे दुनिया के लोगों को अपना मानता है। यहां के लोगों के साथ जब अन्याय हुआ, तो न्यूज पेपर्स में आए आर्टिकल्स में यह बताया गया है कि वे इंडियन समझकर नहीं मारते, वे नॉन-

अमेरिकंस कर के मारते हैं। इसलिए हमारी आवाज इस बारे में जरूर उठनी चाहिए। हमारे प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू साहब यह हमेशा बोलते थे। वे पूरी दुनिया में पिछड़े और अत्याचार से पीड़ित लोगों के बारे में आवाज उठाते थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** मेरे ख्याल से आपको भी ऐसे सोचकर आवाज उठानी चाहिए कि विश्व के किसी भी वर्ग के साथ अन्याय होता है, तो वह हमारे ऊपर अन्याय है। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यहां उठाए गए सभी प्रश्नों का एक-एक कर के उत्तर देना चाहूंगी। माननीय सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा कि हम इसे कानून-व्यवस्था का मामला मानते हैं या hate crime मानते हैं? मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हम इसे कानून-व्यवस्था का मामला बिल्कुल नहीं मानते। It is not as simple as that. और जहां तक hate crime का सवाल है, मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि श्रीनिवास के मामले की जांच hate crime के मामले की तरह ही हो रही है। हर्निश पटेल के मामले में स्थानीय पुलिस ने कहा कि यह नस्ल भेद का मामला नहीं लगता, तो भी हमने कहा कि आप जांच करवाओ कि क्या यह भी नस्ल भेद से प्रेरित अपराध तो नहीं है? यह मैंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है और तीसरे दीप राय के मामले में भी, क्योंकि उसमें वहां अभी अभियुक्त पकड़ा नहीं गया है, हम यही कह रहे हैं कि इस मामले की जांच hate crime के तौर पर की जाए। इस तरह हमारी ओर से हंड्रेड परसेंट यह बात कही जा रही है कि ये hate crime की घटनाएं हैं और हम इसे एक साधारण कानून-व्यवस्था का मामला नहीं मान रहे हैं।

महोदय, जहां तक शरद जी ने प्रमिला जयपाल के बारे में कहा। महोदय, जिस दिन यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अंत में बताऊंगी कि क्या करेंगे क्योंकि सब का operative part यह है कि भारत सरकार क्या करेगी? इसलिए अभी जो आपके प्रश्न का पहला खंड था कि हम इसे क्या मानते हैं, मैंने अभी उसका उत्तर दिया है। शरद जी ने प्रमिला जयपाल जी के बारे में बात कही। महोदय, जिस दिन यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ था, उसी दिन उसकी कॉपी मेरे पास आ गयी थी और जैसा आपने कहा कि चर्चा के दौरान जिस तरह से अमेरिकी सांसद बोले हैं, उन्होंने भी इस बात की सराहना की है कि भारतीयों का वहां बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और उन्होंने प्रमिला जयपाल जी के resolution पर भी इस सब की निंदा की है। केवल बड़े लोगों ने ही नहीं, आम अमेरिकी लोग व congress men ने भी, उन के राष्ट्रपति से लेकर एक साधारण congress men ने भी जिस तरह से इन कृत्यों की निंदा की है, मैंने उसका उल्लेख अपने स्टेटमेंट में किया है। तीसरी बात, जो सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी ने कही कि क्या यह ट्रेंड है? महोदय, अभी तक अमेरिकी नेतृत्व द्वारा यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह individual act of hate crime है। Hate crime शब्द का वे भी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे यह कह रहे हैं कि ये individual acts of hate crime हैं, इसको कोई trend मानकर मत चलिए। हम उस पर पूरी तरह से निगाह रखे हुए हैं कि वाकई क्या अल्टीमेटली वह एक ट्रेंड को दिखाएगा? हम लोग उच्च स्तर पर इसके बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। हम भी इस पर नज़र बनाए हुए हैं कि कहीं ये कोई ट्रेंड तो

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

सेट नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि जैसा दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि एक महीने में तीन घटनाएं हुई हैं। मैं बार-बार यह कह रही हूँ, जिसको मैंने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में भी कहा है कि आम अमरीकी अपने आपको इसके साथ सम्बद्ध नहीं कर रहा है, अमरीकी प्रशासन स्वयं को इसके साथ सम्बद्ध नहीं कर रहा है, Congress नेतृत्व इसके साथ सम्बद्ध नहीं कर रहा है। डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प के बयान का मैंने जिक्र किया, जिसमें उन्होंने श्रीनिवास कुचीभोत्ता की हत्या का जिक्र करते हुए अपने प्रेसिडेंशियल एड्रेस को खत्म किया। उसके साथ-साथ प्रतिनिधि सदन के अध्यक्ष ने सदन में मौन रखा और प्रतिनिधि सदन के अध्यक्ष ने एक वक्तव्य जारी किया। Kansas Governor Brownback ने, जैसा मैंने बताया, 16 मार्च को Indian-American Appreciation Day घोषित किया और कहा कि मैं आश्वस्त हूँ कि इस केस की बहुत ही निष्पक्ष जांच होगी। इन तमाम चीजों का जिक्र यह बताता है कि इसको अमरीकी प्रशासन trend नहीं बनने देगा। अगर कुछ लोग इसको trend बनाना भी चाह रहे हैं, तो भी trend नहीं बनने देगा, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि हम इस पर निगाह बनाए हुए हैं।

राजा जी ने एक आशंका व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि हमारी strategic partnership है। राजा जी, strategic partnership अलग है। उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अपने भारतीयों के हितों की अनदेखी करेंगे। हमें strategic partnership रोकती नहीं है। हमारे लिए strategic partnership secondary है। हमारे भारतीयों और भारतीय मूल के लोगों की संरक्षा और सुरक्षा पहले है। इसलिए किसी भी कीमत पर कभी भी अपने मन में यह बात मत लाइए कि strategic partnership के कारण हम चुप कर जाएंगे, चुप्पी साध लेंगे या भारतीयों के हितों की बात नहीं करेंगे। मैं यही बात दिग्विजय भाई से भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जो उन्होंने बात कही कि एक महीने में ये तीन घटनाएं हो गई हैं, लेकिन हम यह मानकर चल रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से अमरीकी प्रशासन और नेतृत्व रिस्पांड कर रहा है, वह इसको ट्रेंड नहीं बनने देगा। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि हम बहुत सतर्कता बरत रहे हैं और हर गतिविधि पर हम लोग ध्यान रख रहे हैं।

हुसैन दलवाई जी ने यह कहा कि हम लोग इस तरह की चीजें उठाते हैं, मगर हम करेंगे क्या? तो मैं सीताराम येचुरी जी के साथ सबको यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां Ambassador से लेकर सारे काउंसिल जनरल से लेकर फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी और मैं स्वयं विदेश मंत्री के तौर पर और प्रधान मंत्री जी.. मैंने दूसरे सदन में यह बात कही थी कि उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव प्रचार में लगे थे, लेकिन जब ये घटनाएं हो रही थी, हर दिन वे पुछवाते थे, हर दिन का मतलब हर दिन, daily means daily, कि MEA क्या कर रहा है और आगे क्या करने की योजना है? जैसे ही घटना की जानकारी उनके पास पहुंचती थी, वैसे ही वे पुछवाते थे और फिर हम उनको बताते थे कि हमने यह-यह कर लिया। इसलिए मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि strategic partnership हो, अच्छे रिश्ते हों, ये सारी चीजें होने के बावजूद भी अगर हमारी सबसे बड़ी और सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता कोई है, तो वह है वहां रहने वाले भारतीय और भारतीय मूल के लोगों की संरक्षा और सुरक्षा और हम कभी भी उसकी अनदेखी नहीं करेंगे। हम हर वह संभव कार्य करेंगे, जो इसके लिए अपेक्षित है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** मैं यही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह चिंतन पूरी सरकार में आ जाए और सिर्फ वहां तक सीमित न रहे।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** यह भारत सरकार का चिंतन है।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to ask one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What is the punishment prescribed under the law for hate crimes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has replied to every question. What do you want to know? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What is the punishment prescribed under the law for hate crimes? ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appreciate the good efforts made by our Foreign Affairs Minister. I would like to know about the punishment prescribed for hate crimes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is in America. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I would like to know about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** जब जांच पूरी हो जाएगी और offence पता चल जाएगा तब punishment आएगी। उससे पहले punishment के बारे में कोई कैसे बता सकता है?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What is the punishment under the law? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. You are a lawyer. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Special Mentions. Shri Majeed Memon is not here. Shri P.L. Punia is also not here. Dr. V. Maitreya.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS – *Contd.*

##### **Demand for instituting inquiry into alleged irregularities in recruitment for posts of postman and mail guard in Tamil Nadu**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Postal Department of the Union Government conducted examination for direct recruitment of postman and mail guard on December 11, 2016. For 300 vacancies in Tamil Nadu, several thousand candidates,

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

mostly postgraduates and even engineering graduates, had appeared in the examination. The result of the exam was published on March 14, 2017 and it came as a shocker. Students from Hisar in Haryana and Maharashtra had topped in all the 47 postal divisions in Tamil Nadu in which one of the papers was Tamil language. What was more surprising was that those candidates from other States had scored top marks in Tamil language paper. Some such candidates had even 24 out of 25 marks in Tamil language paper. As candidates from Tamil Nadu became suspicious about the results, they obtained mobile phone numbers of qualified candidates from other States through exam roll numbers and tried to speak to them. But the candidates from Haryana could not utter a word in Tamil. When the candidates from Tamil Nadu tried to communicate to the Postal Department through the website where the results were published, the website was shut down immediately. There seems to be some foul play in conducting of the examination. The future of meritorious candidates from Tamil Nadu who had burnt midnight oil preparing for the exam has been jeopardized. Further, appointing non-Tamils as postman and mail guard in Tamil Nadu will result in disservice, particularly in rural areas. I appeal to the Government of India to institute an inquiry into the matter and do justice to the candidates from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Tuesday, the 21st March, 2017.*