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सत्यमेव जयते

Monday

27 March, 2017

6 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 27th March, 2017/6th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notification of the Ministry of Mines

II. Notification of the Ministry of Power

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. G.S.R. 169 (E), dated the 27th February, 2017, publishing the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6696/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. L-7/1/0844(159)-CERC, dated the 10th February, 2017, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appointment of Consultants) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6695/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the CEE, Ahmedabad 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 Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6663/16/17]

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कृपाल यादव): क्या आप हमें भूल रहे हैं, सर।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं। आपको कैसे भूल सकते हैं? इधर से उधर जाने पर इतना फर्क कैसे हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): I appreciate your sense of humour.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the NIRLPS, New Delhi and related papers

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NIRLPS), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (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. 6697/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

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

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. 1007 (E), dated the 15th April, 2015, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Saran, as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 182.000 to K.M. 183.000 on National Highway No. 19 for construction of High Level RCC Bridge including approaches over river Mahi in Saran District in the State of Bihar.
- (2) S.O. 1956 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the Sub. Divisional Magistrate (Revenue), Rahatgarh, Sagar District (Madhya Pradesh) as the

competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 133.880 to K.M. 134.360 on National Highway No. 86 Extn. Vidisha-Sagar Road for construction of a High Level Bridge over Dehra Nala in Sagar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (3) S.O. 1957 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the Sub. Divisional Magistrate (Revenue), Rahatgarh, Sagar District (Madhya Pradesh) as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 127.680 to K.M. 128.350 on National Highway No. 86 Extn. Vidisha -Sagar Road for construction of a High Level Bridge over River Bina, in Sagar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) S.O. 1958 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the Sub. Divisional Magistrate (Revenue), Rahatgarh, Sagar District (Madhya Pradesh) as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 114.760 to K.M. 115.120 on National Highway No. 86 Extn. Vidisha -Sagar Road for construction of a High Level Bridge over River Bawna in Sagar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) S.O. 1959 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Araria as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 100.000 on National Highway No. 327E in lieu of L.C. No. KJ/45 in Araria District in the State of Bihar.
- (6) S.O. 1960 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Kishanganj as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 11.000 on National Highway No. 327E in lieu of L.C. No. SK/257'C in Kishanganj District in the State of Bihar.
- (7) S.O. 1961(E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Katihar as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 48.000 on National Highway No. 81 in lieu of L.C. No. KK-12 in Katihar District in the State of Bihar.
- (8) S.O. 1962 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Katihar as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 49.000 on National Highway No. 131A in lieu of L.C. No. KB/1B in Katihar District in the State of Bihar.

- (9) S.O. 1963 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Katihar as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 31.000 on National Highway No. 81 in lieu of L.C. No. KK/4A (Maniyan) in Katihar District in the State of Bihar.
- (10) S.O. 1964 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Katihar as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 49.000 on National Highway No. 131A in lieu of L.C. No. KT-2 2/B class in Katihar District in the State of Bihar.
- (11) S.O. 1966 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu as the competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of four lane ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 17 at K.M. 563.200 (Railway K.M. 108.186) of Hubli-Krishnapatnam Road of Jammalamadugu-Proddatur Railway Section on National Highway No. 67 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (12) S.O. 2057(E), dated the 9th June, 2016, authorizing the Sub. Divisional Magistrate (Revenue), Rahatgarh, Sagar District (Madhya Pradesh) as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 145.550 to K.M. 146.170 on National Highway No. 86 Extn. Vidisha-Sagar Road for construction of a High Level Bridge over Dhasan River in Sagar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 2127 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Saran as the competent authority for acquisition of land in K.M. 182.000 & 183.000 on National Highway No. 19 for construction of HL Bridge Sumerpatti etc. in Saran Chapra District in the State of Bihar.
- (14) S.O. 2128 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Saran as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 131.000 to K.M. 133.000 (Chhapara - Manjhi Section) on National Highway No. 19 in Saran District in the State of Bihar.
- (15) S.O. 2129 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector, Chittoor as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of four lane ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 102 at K.M. 281.200 of Anantapuram-Chennai Road (Tirupati -Katpadi Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (16) S.O. 2130 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagaram as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. RV 324 from K.M. 514.725 to K.M. 515.708 on National Highway No. 43 (New NH-26) in Vizianagaram District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (17) S.O. 2383 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Revenue Division Officer, Palakonda as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 2.000 to K.M. 4.000 for construction of ROB on National Highway No. 326A at Pathapatnam village in Srikakulam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (18) S.O. 2384 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector, Chittoor and Sub-Collector, Madanapalli as the competent authorities for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 23 at K.M. 3.800, in lieu of level crossing No. 18 at K.M. 7.800, in lieu of level crossing No. 14 at K.M. 12.600 and in lieu of level crossing No. 120 at K.M. 56.800 on National Highway No. 18 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (19) S.O. 2385 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector, Krishna as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 93 E/spl-3 from K.M. 183.000 to K.M. 184.000 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH-165) in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (20) S.O. 2387 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (NHAI), Ganjam, Chatrapur as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 2.407 to K.M. 4.590 for construction of ROB on National Highway No. 217 in Ganjam District in the State of Odisha.
- (21) S.O. 2388 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Tahsildar cum LAO, Nuapada as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 434.090 to K.M. 435.800 on National Highway No. 217 in Nuapada District in the State of Odisha.
- (22) S.O. 2389 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Tahsildar, Kesinga as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 173.350 to K.M. 177.120 for construction of ROB on National Highway No. 201 in Kalahandi District in the State of Odisha.

- (23) S.O. 2390 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Additional District Magistrate (LA), North 24 Parganas as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in replacement of existing level crossings at K.M. 19.900 to K.M. 21.425, K.M. 22.157 to K.M. 24.609 and K.M. 52.048 to K.M. 53.363 on National Highway No. 35 in North 24 Parganas District in the State of West Bengal.
- (24) S.O. 2391 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Additional District Magistrate (LA), Burdwan as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in place of existing level crossing at K.M. 4.000 (near Talit) and in place of existing narrow RUB at K.M. 41.730 (near Bhedia) on National Highway No. 2B in Burdwan District in the State of West Bengal.
- (25) S.O. 2392 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Additional District Magistrate (LA), North 24 Parganas as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in replacement of existing level crossings at K.M. 23.700 (at Barasat) of National Highway No. 34 (from Ch. 21.800 K.M. to K.M. 25.700 and at K.M. 3.250 (at Kazipara) of National Highway No. 35 (from Ch. 2.400 K.M. to Ch. 4.150 K.M.) in North 24 Parganas District in the State of West Bengal.
- (26) S.O. 2393 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Jalpaiguri as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB/RUBs in place of existing level crossings at K.M. 615.500 (Odlabari), K.M. 624.400 (Mai Bazar), K.M. 652.500 (Lataguri) and K.M. 661.100 (Moulani Gate) on National Highway No. 31 in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.
- (27) S.O. 2645 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tekkali as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB from K.M. 36.800 to K.M. 38.800 on National Highway No. 326A in Srikakulam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (28) S.O. 2646 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB from K.M. 126.000 to K.M. 200.000 on National Highway No. 205 (New NH-42) and from K.M. 56.000 to K.M. 59.000

on National Highway No. 340 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (29) S.O. 2647 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the Additional District Magistrate (LA), Bankura as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossings No. 39/A/3E at K.M. 193.800, level crossing no. KA-61 at K.M. 194.850 and level crossing no. DVC/17/SPL at K.M. 258.600 on National Highway No. 60 in Bankura District in the State of West Bengal.
- (30) S.O. 2648 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector, Chittoor as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 271.000 to K.M. 276.000 for construction of ROB at K.M. 272.600 of Anantapuram-Chennai Road in lieu of L.C. No. 95 SPL/3E of Pakala -Tirupati Railway Station on National Highway No. 205 (New NH - 42) in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (31) S.O. 2649 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the Additional District Magistrate (LA), Burdwan as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing No. 6/B/T at K.M. 284.170 and unmanned level crossing at K.M. 303.900 on National Highway No. 60 in Burdwan District in the State of West Bengal.
- (32) S.O. 2650 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Vaishali as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 13.000 for construction of ROB and its approaches in replacement of existing level crossing at KM. 12.000 on National Highway No. 103 (Hajipur-Mushrigharari) in Vaishali District in the State of Bihar.
- (33) S.O. 2651 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector, Krishna as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROBs from K.M. 230.100 to K.M. 232.300 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH-165) in lieu of level crossing No. 52 at K.M. 230.600 and in lieu of level crossing No. 3 at K.M. 231.700 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH-165) in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (34) S.O. 2760 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (NHAI) Ganjam, Chatrapur as the competent

authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 2.072 for construction of ROB on National Highway No. 217 in Ganjam District in the State of Odisha.

- (35) S.O. 2761(E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 126.000 to K.M. 200.000 on National Highway No. 205 (New NH-42) and from KM. 56.000 to K.M. 59.000 on National Highway No. 340 for construction of ROB in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (36) S.O. 2762(E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector - I, Anantapuramu as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 100.000 on National Highway No. 205 (New NH- 42) for construction of ROB in Anantapuramu District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (37) S.O. 2763 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing the Joint Collector, Krishna as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 55 from K.M. 225.400 to K.M. 228.000 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH-165) in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (38) S.O. 2813 (E), dated the 30th August, 2016, authorizing the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Birbhum as the competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing No. 21/SPL/E at K.M. 338.000 on National Highway No. 60 in Birbhum District in the State of West Bengal.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (38) See No. L.T. 7033/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for

the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6786/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

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 Shipping, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

- (1) G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 21st February, 2017, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 10th March, 2017, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 6783/16/17]

- 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. 95 (E), dated the 11th January, 2017, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 94.145 to K.M. 158.000 (Rampur Thariwan - Kokhraj Section) on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7034/16/17]

- (2) S.O. 167 (E), dated the 17th January, 2017, amending the fee to be levied

and collected for use of BOT (Toll) Projects mentioned in Table-1 of the Notification wherein the fee shall be rounded off and levied in multiple of the nearest ₹ 5/- instead of nearest rupee.

- (3) S.O. 168 (E), dated the 17th January, 2017, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 254.800 to K.M. 328.900 (Bagundi - Barmer Section) on National Highway No. 112 (New NH-25) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (4) S.O. 169 (E), dated the 17th January, 2017, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 83.960 to K.M. 184.860 (Karauli - Dholpur Section) on National Highway No. 11B in the State of Rajasthan.
- (5) S.O. 478 (E), dated the 16th February, 2017, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 139.900 (Nimbijodha - Degna - Merta city Section) on National Highway No. 458 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (6) S.O. 479 (E), dated the 16th February, 2017, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 4.200 to K.M. 163.500 (Bikaner - Phalodi Section) on National Highway No. 15 in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) See No. L.T. 6784/16/17]

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

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-second Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Science and Technology/Research and Development in Mining Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women

on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Empowerment of Tribal Women'.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Dr. Karan Singh, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 27th March, to 12th April, 2017, during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 27th March to 12th April, 2017, during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point to make.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, what happened to my calling attention?

Non-filling up of backlog vacancies reserved for Backward Classes in Government Institutions and Public Sectors Undertakings

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ। देश को आज़ाद हुए 70 वर्ष हो गए हैं और 27 वर्षों से पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को यहां आरक्षण मिला हुआ है। यहां कोई सरकार रही हो, इस सरकार से भी प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर सब लोगों को पत्र लिखकर, मैंने कहा कि Educational Institutions में, आपके बैंकों में, Public Sector Undertakings में, सारे देश में जितनी भी सरकारी नौकरियां हैं, उनमें कहीं, allied services को छोड़कर, reservation का इतना backlog है कि उसके किस्से, उसकी कहानी नहीं कही जा सकती। एक देश America है जहां affirmative action हुआ है, वहां 0.5 प्रतिशत भी कम नहीं है। दूसरे हम लोग हैं कि सरकार की इस backlog को किसी तरह पूरा करने की जो सबसे बड़ी duty है, सबसे बड़ा

[श्री शरद यादव]

फर्ज है, अभी 150 नौजवान बच्चे allied services परीक्षा में पास हुए, उनका interview हुआ, exam हुआ। यहाँ बैठे हुए लोगों में एक आदमी भी वीकर सेक्शन का नहीं होता, चाहे शेड्यूल्ड कार्ट्स हो, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स या बैकवर्ड क्लास हो। वहाँ उनके बीच ये मुट्ठी भर लोग होते हैं। उन्होंने 150 बच्चों के बारे में आदेश दे दिया कि इन लोगों की आमदनी पता लगाओ। वे कोर्ट में गए, मैंने सरकार के मंत्री से कहा। यानी, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरह से जो कदमताल की जाती है, देश भर में ऐसा मैसेज दिया जाता है कि बहुत काम हो रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान में इनकी 80 फीसदी आबादी है, लेकिन 80 फीसदी आबादी का अभी जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में -- यूपीए की सरकार में अर्जुन सिंह जी के समय इनको एजुकेशन में 27 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन दिया। इसके लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से पैसा भी चला गया। सरकार ने वहाँ पर बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया कि 27 फीसदी पूरा करने के लिए आपको और पैसा दिया जाता है। सीटें कम की जा रही हैं, यानी 100 की जगह 5, 3 और 2 की जा रही है। पूरे देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में जो वीकर सेक्शंस के लोग आ जाते थे, आपको मालूम है कि पूरे देश में आज उनकी हालत बुरी है। उत्तर भारत में एजुकेशन का हाल बुरा है, लोग नकल कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सबसे पहले बैकलॉग पूरा करे, जहाँ भर्ती नहीं हुई है, वहाँ भर्ती करने का काम कराए, जहाँ इन वीकर सेक्शंस के लोगों के साथ भेदभाव होता है, वहाँ उस भेदभाव को खत्म करने का काम करे। सरकार को पहला काम यह करना चाहिए, उसके बाद दूसरी कदमताल करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये कदमताल करके क्या करना चाहते हैं? कौन-सा काम करना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री शरद यादव: महोदय, इस समस्या को ऐसे नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, सरकार इस पर जवाब दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार जवाब दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ramgopalji, everybody is supporting that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

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

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

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

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

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

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

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی اس وشنے کے ساتھ خود کو
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has said.

RE. ISSUE OF RESERVATION AND BACKLOG VACANCIES OF SCs, STs and OBCs

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यहाँ मौजूद हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, होता यह है कि इन क्लासेज के लोग जो आई.ए.एस. या अन्य बड़ी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसेज में सेलेक्ट हो जाते हैं, जब से यह लागू हुआ, तब से लेकर अब तक ऐसे 400 से ज्यादा अधिकारी हैं, जिनको इंटरव्यू में फाइनली सेलेक्ट कर लिया गया, उनको convey कर दिया गया, उसके बाद उनको ट्रेनिंग पर नहीं भेजा गया।

श्री उपसभापति: यह कैसे हो सकता है?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, सुनिए। बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज़ के जो लोग मेरिट में ऊपर जनरल में आ गए, उनको नीचे शिफ्ट किया गया और इस प्रकार जो सेलेक्ट हो गए थे, उनको बाहर कर दिया गया। उनकी मिठाइयाँ बँट गई थीं, उनकी शादियाँ तय हो गई थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह कैसे हो सकता है? How can it happen? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, यह हुआ है। It is on record. आप रिकॉर्ड मँगवा लें और मंत्री, जीओपीटी बताएँ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): जहाँ-जहाँ रिजर्वेशन है, वहाँ यही हो रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. RAM GOAL YADAV: More than four hundred such candidates have not been sent for training. यह रिकॉर्ड पर है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You mean to say that they were selected, but they were not sent for training. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ये बैकलॉग कहीं पर नहीं भर रहे हैं। एससीज़, एसटीज़ और ओबीसीज़, इन तीनों का बैकलॉग खाली पड़ा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: बैकलॉग की एक बात है लेकिन दूसरी बात यह है कि ये सेलेक्ट हुए लोगों को निकाल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस पर Short Duration Discussion करा लीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: हमने इस पर नोटिस दिया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस पर प्रोफेसर जी ने नोटिस दिया है। वह नोटिस राम गोपाल जी के नाम से है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If what you are saying is correct, then, it is a very serious matter. But I still doubt it. ...(Interruptions)... I doubt it even now. ...(Interruptions)... How is it possible that even after their selection ...(Interruptions)... He has given notice. हम नोटिस कंसीडर करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... All right, he has given notice. We will consider that notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the right to reservation of the SCs, STs and OBCs is being stolen through backdoor through privatization and ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is not the issue. ...(Interruptions)... That is not the subject. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. That is not the point. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't deviate from the subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Do not make such a noise. ...(Interruptions)... I have told you that notice has already been given and that notice will be considered. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... We will consider that notice. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, you are diverting the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir, I am not diverting the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If notice is given, we will consider that. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ये तीनों issues बहुत important हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मामला तो अभी प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरा, जो बैकलॉग है, उसको नहीं भर रहे हैं और प्राइवेटाइज़ करके आप सारी नौकरियों को खत्म कर रहे हैं। ये तीनों issues बहुत important हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Privatisation is a different issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: If you don't fill up the vacancies, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... ठीक है, ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, on the issue of reservation raised by Sharad Yadavji, I would like to bring to your notice the functioning of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, that they have admitted my substantive motion, but, no date has been given as yet. It is the right of a Member of this House, Sir, that once you have admitted a motion, it should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The date is to be discussed by the Leader of the House and the Chairman. Similarly, Sir, in the case of Aadhaar also, the issue raised by Shri Jairam Ramesh had also been listed, but, then, it was delisted. Similarly, on the issue raised by Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, a Calling Attention motion was admitted, but, then, it was delisted. Sir, what is happening in this House? Don't we have the right to raise these issues? Once the Chair has admitted them, it is the responsibility of the Chair, in consultation with, maybe, the Leader of the House, to fix up a date and time for this. Sir, it was on your recommendation and the acceptance of the MoS, Parliamentary Affairs, that I was asked to submit a Substantive motion. Now, I am being asked to change the Substantive motion to a Short Duration Discussion, where I can't raise the issues where illegalities have been committed. It is a denial of the right, Sir. I will not accept it. I would urge upon you to please request the Leader of the House to fix up a date for a discussion on the Substantive motion. I would like the Leader of the House to respond please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is an urgent matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, गरीब समाज को दासता की ओर धकेलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you that the Chair never asked you to change it to Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair never asked you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said, you have been asked to change the Substantive Motion to a Short Duration Discussion. The Chair never did that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I will give you the proceedings of the House. You had said that "We will consider this if you give a Substantive motion."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Similarly, the Minister also said the same thing. So, I did that. I followed your instructions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I am grateful that the Chair admitted that.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we accepted it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, what is happening to the Calling Attention of Dr. Ramachandra Rao? ...(Interruptions)... What is happening to the issue of... (Interruptions)... The issues are first listed, and, then, they are delisted. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, आपने खुद ही कहा था। ... (व्यवधान)... सर, आपने खुद ही कहा था कि substantive motion ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. ... (Interruptions)... Before taking up the discussion, there is a procedure. You yourself said that it has to be consulted with the Leader of the House and time has to be fixed. ... (Interruptions)... That has to be done. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, sometimes, the Minister is out of station.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can happen.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Leader of the House is here; the MoS, Parliamentary Affairs is here. Would he kindly respond to this, Sir?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let him respond, Sir. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he wants to respond, he can. I have no problem.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): The LoP had said that if you adjourn the House for 10 minutes, we will give the motion. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We had given it later, the same day. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, I would like to remind the Leader of the House that when he was in the Opposition, during the debate on the conduct of the Governor of Bihar, he had raised the issue, and the UPA Government, magnanimously, allowed the discussion to take place, and the Governor of Bihar had to resign. Then, why is he not accepting this? I would like to ask the Leader of the House. ... (Interruptions)... What is he hiding?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

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SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, I need an answer.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it on the same subject, Jairam Rameshji? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is the fate of my ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Let the Government respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not for me.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is the fate of my notice under Rule 176 for a Short Duration Discussion on Aadhaar, which was listed, and, which was, then, delisted on various considerations?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, I want to know what the fate of that is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are we going to have that discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is there. That is not rejected. We will have the discussion.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: When are we having that discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... When? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot tell you the time now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I cannot tell the time. You wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh has to wait. It is there. You have not read the Bulletin. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are informed that the Short Duration Discussion on the Aadhaar, its implementation and implications, which was scheduled for Wednesday, the 22nd March, will now be taken up on Wednesday, the 29th March, 2017. So, *Aadhaar* is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Thank you, Sir, but the notice... ...*(Interruptions)*... What about my substantive motion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me clarify the position. ...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijaya Singhji, let me clarify the position. One is

Calling Attention motion. It was listed, and you know that, but that day was inconvenient to the Minister. It is natural. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were also a Minister; you know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The House is being run on the convenience or inconvenience of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, don't get into such conclusions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't jump into conclusions which are not reasonable, बैढिए, बैढिए! Mr. Husain Dalwai, please sit down; I will call you. Shri Ramachandra Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a rule that when the Chair is on its legs, the Members should take their seats. Please obey that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen; let me explain. The first point is about Calling Attention motion. It is not that we have rejected it. It was listed in the List of Business, but that day was not convenient for the Minister. The Secretariat would contact the Minister again, seek his convenience and we would then take up that matter. Now regarding the issue of the substantive motion, it is true that when you raised the matter, I myself said that the conduct of a Governor can be discussed only under a substantive motion, and Mr. Naqvi also said that the Government had no objection for a discussion. You had given the motion. The hon. Chairman has admitted it, but there is a further procedure. The time and date of discussion has to be consulted with the Leader of the House and decided. That process is on. I would come back to you regarding the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, for how long would the discussion go on? You need to fix a time-line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is over. Now you cannot raise it. Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: How long will that take? The Leader of the House is here. Let it be done today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramachandra Rao ...*(Interruptions)*... I answered your point. Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please sit down. I replied to you. I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I have got only three years and one month left. ...*(Interruptions)*... My present term ends in just three years and one month. Can you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

20 *Re. Issue of Reservation of SCs, STs* [RAJYA SABHA] *and Backlog Vacancies and OBCs*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have much less than that. Don't worry.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Husain Dalwai, what is your point? Is it a point of order?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Yes, Sir. एयर इंडिया में एक ऑफिसर ने
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...
All right; I am going to take up the Zero Hour now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would not leave this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The hon. Leader of the House is here. He has to respond and give us a time and a date. ...(Interruptions)... This is not acceptable. This House cannot be run on the whims and fancies or the convenience of the hon. Minister. It has to be done according to the rules and procedures. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a small submission to make. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the procedure is a part of the rules.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up the Zero Hour now.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is that the time has to be discussed with the Leader of the House. Is it a part of the rules? It is not a part of the rules. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a part of the rules. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Under which rule, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the rules; I can tell you. I can assure you that it is in the rules that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, can I be educated about the rule? ...(Interruptions)...
I would like to be educated about the rule under which. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am not a Teacher. You may go through the rules.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, would you please educate... ..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not supposed to teach the Members what the rule is and how the rule is applied. That is up to you. But I said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. Please tell me under which rule; tell me the rule. Please give me a ruling. I have raised a point of order. Please give a ruling, Sir. Under which rule are you overruling my objection?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please see Rule 172. But I tell you, it is my great honour and privilege to teach the rule to a very senior leader, who was the Chief Minister twice, but since he wants me to quote, he wants to put me in trouble, that is why ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am seeking your indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule 172 States, "The Chairman may...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is vague. It is not clear. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. "The Chairman may...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: 'may'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. "The Chairman may after considering the state of business in the Council and in consultation with the Leader of the Council allot a day or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is not 'shall'; it is 'may'. It is the discretion of the Chair to fix a time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, you were a Chief Minister. When you used to write orders, you would write, "The Secretary may do it". At any time, did the Secretary disobey it? 'May' does not mean that you should not do it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is the discretion of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; 'may' does not mean that you should not do it. 'May' is the most polite and proper way to say it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, give us a time-limit to this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give us a time-limit to this whether this will be discussed ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me go to Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, kindly give a ruling as to how many more days it will take to take up this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. You are correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How long will we have to wait to bring a motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, the rule is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be done in consultation. Therefore, I am taking up the Zero Hour now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: There is a time limit to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Again a point of order!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how can it be vague? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, तमाम एयरलाइन्स ने तीन दिन पहले एक डिसिजन लिया था कि एक एम.पी. को किसी भी एयरलाइन्स में ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you have to fix a timeline whether it will be discussed in this session or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the Leader of the House is here. He can respond. Why is not responding? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot direct him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When he was in Opposition, he insisted and he got it on the issue of Governor of Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, tell me, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, इस सदन का मेम्बर होने के नाते हम सबका यह अधिकार है कि सदन की कार्यवाही की बैठक के लिए हम कसी भी चीज़ को लेकर आ सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, एक एम.पी. के साथ जो घटना घटी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is a Member of the other House. Don't raise it here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभी एयरलाइन्स ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप एम.पी. को बैन कर देंगे। सारी एयरलाइन्स ने एम.पी. को बैन कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब तक एम.पी. दोषी न पाया जाए, यह करना उचित नहीं है। अगर एम.पी. दोषी पाया जाएगा, तो उस पर IPC के तहत कार्यवाही हो जाएगी, लेकिन आप उसको अभी बैन कर देंगे, यह उचित नहीं है। यह एयरलाइन्स की दादागिरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. I cannot comment on that now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sharad Yadav has made his mention. Now, Shri Narendra Budania.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - *Contd.*

Working of the National Minority Commission

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*... तिवारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, हमारे देश में ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे देश में शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों के लिए संविधान के अनुसार कुछ आयोगों का गठन हुआ है, जिनको संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त है। मैं आपके सामने अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के बारे में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। इस अल्पसंख्यक आयोग को एक संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त है। हमारे जो अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे अपनी कठिनाइयों, परेशानियों और शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए इस आयोग के पास आते हैं। आयोग के सामने अपनी समस्याएं रखते हैं। पिछले सप्ताह एक डेलिगेशन मेरे पास आया

उनकी और अपनी समस्याओं को लेकर के मैं अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के ऑफिस गया। जब मैं आयोग के ऑफिस गया तो मुझे पता लगा कि वहां कोई चेयरमैन नहीं है, उसका पद खाली पड़ा है। फिर मैंने सोचा कि किसी वरिष्ठ सदस्य के पास चलते हैं। तो फिर मैं किसी सदस्य के कमरे के आगे गया। पता चला कि वे भी रिटायर हो गए हैं। फिर दूसरे सदस्य के पास गया, तो पता चला कि वे भी रिटायर हो गए हैं। अंत में मुझे किसी कर्मचारी से पता चला कि अल्पसंख्यक आयोग में एक भी सदस्य नहीं है। वहां न कोई सदस्य है और न चेयरमैन है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमारी इस प्रकार की संवैधानिक संस्थाओं को कमजोर किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी संस्थाओं को एक सोची-समझी रणनीति के तहत इस प्रकार के संदेश इस देश में देना, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय लीडर हमारे बीच में बैठे हैं, हमारे अल्पसंख्यक राज्य मंत्री जी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं। मैं अल्पसंख्यक मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमें पत्र लिखा। उन्होंने मिलने पर भी कहा कि आपके क्षेत्र के अल्पसंख्यक लोगों की कोई समस्याएं हों तो बताएं। मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ, लेकिन मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं और लीडर साहब भी यहाँ बैठे हैं। ऐसे आयोग में कोई नहीं होना, यह इस बात का संदेश देता है, जिससे एक शंका सामने आती है कि ये इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं को तहस-नहस करके तोड़ना चाहते हैं। ये बात करते हैं "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" की और इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करते हैं। मेरे दिल में है कि कहीं जो बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, कहीं वह देश में कोई ऐसा संदेश तो नहीं देना चाहती है? यदि देना चाहती है तो यह गलत है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो खाली पद हैं, उनको आप भरने का इरादा रखते हैं या नहीं रखते हैं, क्या अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के आयोग को रखना चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over; time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Minister wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister, do you want to react? ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी बोलना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी बोलना चाहते हैं, आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it and urge the Minister to kindly respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی اُس وشنے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

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

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

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

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री बुढानिया साहब ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको और देश को बतलाना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: जरा सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: देश में 6 नोटिफाइड माइनॉरिटीज़ हैं। उसमें मुस्लिम हैं, क्रिश्चियंस हैं, पारसी हैं, सिख हैं, बौद्ध हैं और जैन भी हैं। माइनॉरिटी कमीशन के मेंबर्स और उसके चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। इसी बीच में जैन कम्युनिटी के माननीय सदस्यों ने, उस कम्युनिटी के लोगों ने मांग की कि इस माइनॉरिटी कमीशन में जैन समाज के लोगों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए। इसलिए सरकार ने उस प्रक्रिया को बीच में शुरू किया। उनका यह भी कहना था कि जैन समाज के प्रतिनिधियों के बिना पूरे माइनॉरिटी कमीशन का गठन न हो और इसको लेकर के उनका प्रतिनिधिमंडल मिला। उस संबंध में अभी कैबिनेट ने डिसीजन लिया, जो हमें पार्लियामेंट में लाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि माइनॉरिटी कमीशन का गठन, उसके चेयरमैन और उसके मेंबर्स का गठन शीघ्र होगा, वह प्रक्रिया चल रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Khan sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): कमीशन का गठन एक साथ किया जाए। You can appoint the Chairman even. What is the problem in that? उसके लिए कैबिनेट के डिसीजन की क्या जरूरत है? Your answer is not satisfactory. ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...
मंत्री जी ने जवाब दे दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जैन समाज के लोगों को उसमें शामिल करना है, इस पर क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, it is very clear that Jain Community will also be included. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, they have to come to the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will do it fast. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister said that they will do it fast.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the Leader of the House is here. Before he leaves, please ask him to sit here and answer our questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government came into office promising Minimum Government, Maximum Governance. ...*(Interruptions)*... None of these four statutory Commissions are working. These have not been constituted. Neither the Minority Commission, nor the SC Commission nor the ST Commission ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He explained the rationale. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Where is the explanation? ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government has been in the office for two-and-a-half years. Is this Maximum Governance? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you allowed the Leader of the House to leave.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह तीन साल से vacant नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह अभी vacant हुआ था, इसकी प्रक्रिया चल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... All of you, please listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minority Commission issue was taken up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has given an assurance. There is no reason to disbelieve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has given an assurance that it would be done fast. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not today's subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... For that, you give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, but you allowed the Leader of the House to go away. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House has suddenly left. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot control the coming and going of Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमें जवाब चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जवाब हो चुका, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing will go on record ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**... What Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy says will only go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: *

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the Minister has given the explanation what is the rationale for fighting like this? ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... He says that Jain community has to be included. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is another subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**... Go and ask from there. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is the reason for this? There is no need for shouting. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister has replied. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no need for this shouting. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past eleven of the clock.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

RE. ISSUE OF APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMEN IN THE COMMISSIONS FOR SCs, STs AND OBCs AND MINORITIES

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot dispose of Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन, ओबीसी कमीशन, माइनोंरिटी कमीशन के चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति अभी तक नहीं की गई है। क्या यह सरकार इन जातियों के खिलाफ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I could take only two Zero Hour submissions. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, इन तीन-चार कमीशनों के चेयरमैन को यह सरकार क्यों नियुक्त नहीं करना चाहती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: इसके बारे में बहुत एमपीज़ बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. टी. सुब्बाराणी रेड्डी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशन है, माइनॉरिटीज़ कमीशन है, उनके चेयरमैन अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किए गए हैं, इसके क्या कारण हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, इस बारे में बहुत से एमपी बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बारे में मंत्री जी ने reply भी दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इधर नहीं थीं। बहुत से माननीय सांसद इस पर बोल चुके हैं। मंत्री जी ने reply भी दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर क्या जरूरत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सरकार को इस जवाब देने में क्या कठिनाई है? सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में सदन को बताया जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उस समय नहीं थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बारे में सरकार ने पहले बताया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार ने जवाब दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सरकार एससी एसटी कमीशन, ओबीसी कमीशन और माइनॉरिटी कमीशन के चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कब करेगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बारे में सरकार को बताना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: उसके लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने अभी तक नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, नोटिस की क्या जरूरत है? सरकार को सदन को बताना चाहिए कि इनकी नियुक्ति सरकार कब तक करेगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने अभी तक नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**... Zero Hour submissions. ...**(Interruptions)**... What will happen to those MPs who have given Zero Hour submissions? ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह देश हित का मामला है। इससे देश की एससी, एसटी, माइनॉरिटी तथा ओबीसी जातियों के व्यापक हित जुड़े हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता इससे सम्बद्ध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; this is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... शरद जी, आप इतने senior leader हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शरद जी और सुश्री मायावती जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sharadji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह सरकार जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... * इनके ऊपर चला हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... एससीएसटी को कुछ नहीं देंगे, ओबीसी को कुछ नहीं देंगे, माइनॉरिटी को कुछ नहीं देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके अधिकारों का हनन करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं बनती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... उसके लिए आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**... शरद जी, मायावती जी, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने Zero Hour का notice दिया है, क्या उन्हें नहीं सुनें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोगों की यह बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**... यहां मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, तो मैं क्या करूं? अगर आपको discussion चाहिए, तो आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी, हमें तो सरकार की ओर से जवाब चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, क्या सरकार का विचार एससी, एसटी कमीशन, माइनॉरिटी कमीशन और ओबीसी कमीशन को समाप्त करने का है? कम से कम इस बात का तो जवाब सरकार दे दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सरकार को कम से कम इस बात का तो जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार का ऐसा रवैया ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनकी नीयत ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यदि सरकार इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकती है, तो मंत्री जी इस्तीफा दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: क्या "सब का साथ, सब का विकास", में एससी और एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनॉरिटीज़ नहीं आती हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: यदि सरकार को इन कमीशनों को बन्द करना है, तो वैसा बता दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want discussion on this subject, you give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमें सरकार यह बता दे, ...(व्यवधान)... हमें तो जवाब चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without notice, how can I ask the Minister to reply?
...(Interruptions)... There is nothing to reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: All three Commissions are
...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, ये इतना बता दें कि ...(व्यवधान)... इस आयोग का गठन करना है या नहीं, इतना तो बता दें? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... एससी कमीशन बन्द हो रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)... 35,000 दरखास्तें वहाँ पर पड़ी हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now,
Dr. Subbarami Reddy. Now, you start. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: दलित समाज को कोई देखेगा या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)... ट्राइबल्स की दरखास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" या कुछ का साथ? ...(व्यवधान)... यह बता दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर ...(व्यवधान)... उनको आपने किनारे कर दिया और मंत्री जी चुप करके बैठ जाएँगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई जवाब है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वेंकैया जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप जो कहते हैं, हम नोटिस देने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनको बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया, इसलिए मैं नहीं बोल सकता।...(व्यवधान)... If the Minister wants, he can; but I cannot direct.
...(Interruptions)... I cannot direct because it is a subject without notice.
...(Interruptions)... It is a subject without notice so I cannot direct. ...(Interruptions)... I have no objection if the Minister says something. ...(Interruptions)... I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, look at the Minister, he is responding.
...(Interruptions)... He is responding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, उधर देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... दोनों मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर ...(व्यवधान)... पहले ये नोटिस दें। उसके बाद सभापति जी तय करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you are raising a subject *suo motu* without notice, so I cannot direct the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... If you give notice, I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... I will do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is noted as a Zero Hour submission. How can I direct. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he raised the issue. ...(Interruptions)... It is part of Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up like this, what do I do? ...(Interruptions)... Okay, now, all of you resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... All of you resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... मैंने कहा कि आप seats resume कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए, मैं बोलूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... You go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hrs.

The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, पूरा देश तबाह हो रहा है, यह नहीं चल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... राम गोपाल जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, पूरा देश तबाह हो रहा है, यह नहीं चल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, पूरा देश तबाह हो रहा है, यह नहीं चल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप सब लोग अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at seventeen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 256. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, this is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति जी, मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश नहीं बदल सकता, जब तक सरकार नहीं बदलती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am for Question Hour, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a solution ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if you want to find a solution, I will clarify what they are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको चाहिए तो मैं स्पष्टीकरण दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... They just want to politicize it. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have not given notice. If they give notice, we are ready to discuss it. Even now if the Chair allows it, we are ready to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready to give clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour. आप पहले Question Hour चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all these are constitutional bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*... All these are constitutional bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will all be ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप सब लोग वापस जाइए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are giving constitutional status. We have to find a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Parliament has to legislate on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want a solution, then, they should allow the House to function. If they want to politicize it, I will leave it to their wisdom. यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। इनको समाधान चाहिए या क्या चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Non-availability of gas in Gujarat for power generation**

*256. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that more than 3,000 MW gas based power generation capacity remains idle in Gujarat due to non-availability of gas at an affordable rate;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government to either allocate Adminstrated Pricing Mechanism gas or provide subsidy or allow such gas based capacity to run on available gas in the market so that power generated by the same may be purchased by Central Public Sector Units; and

(c) what is the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total of 14305 MW gas based power generation capacity is stranded in the country due to non-availability of domestic gas, which includes 3898 MW in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) has stated that domestic gas is being supplied to the power sector as per current production levels and domestic natural gas supply to power sector may improve in case production levels increase in future and as per prevailing MoPNG guidelines.

Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, has sanctioned a scheme for importing spot Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) during the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the stranded gas based power plants as well as for plants receiving domestic gas. The scheme provides for financial support from PSDF (Power System Development Fund). The scheme also envisages sacrifices to be made collectively by all stakeholders, including the Central and State Governments by way of exemptions from applicable taxes and levies/duties on the incremental RLNG being imported for the purposes.

All gas based power plants can generate power from gas and sell the same to any discom or any other consumer. Government has also provided Nil Custom duty on Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas (NG), when imported for generation of electrical energy by a generating company as defined in section 2(28) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid.

Power generation target *vis-a-vis* demand

†*257. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual targets for generation of electricity, for five years from the year 2014-15, source-wise and the actual achievements till date along with the definite measures for achieving the forthcoming targets; and

(b) the gap between demand and supply during the above period till date and the measures taken for fulfilling the forthcoming demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The generation targets are fixed on year to year basis. The source-wise details of targets fixed for power generation with actual quantity of power generated during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The generation target for the year 2017-18 has been fixed as 1229.400 Billion Units (BU).

(b) As reported by States, there is a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 1.6% in terms of peak in the country during the current financial year (upto February, 2017). The details of demand and supply of power during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

To meet the electricity demand in the coming years, the following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government of India (GoI):—

- (i) Generation capacity addition has been planned to meet the rising demand of electricity in the country. Generation capacity has increased from 2,71,722 MW in 2014-15 (as on 31.3.2015) to 3,15,426 MW in February 2017 and is projected to be around 5.2 lakh MW by the year 2021-22.
- (ii) Thrust is being given to electricity generation from renewable energy sources (RES). Government has set a target of 175,000 MW power from RES by the year 2022.
- (iii) The GoI has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of source-wise generation targets and actual generation during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) in Billion Units

(Figures in Billion Units)

Category	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
	Annual Target	Actual Generation	Annual Target	Actual Generation	Annual Target	Prorata Target (Upto Feb-2017)	Actual Generation (Upto Feb-2017) *
Thermal	858.603	878.320	966.700	943.788	999.000	910.225	903.694
Hydro	124.297	129.244	128.000	121.377	134.000	124.925	114.330
Nuclear	35.300	36.102	38.000	37.414	40.000	36.427	34.136
Bhutan Import	4.800	5.008	4.800	5.244	5.000	4.859	5.585
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1023.000	1048.673	1137.500	1107.822	1178.000	1076.436	1057.746

* Provisional figures

Statement-II

The details of demand and supply of power during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017)

	Energy				Peak			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU) (%)		(MW)	(MW)	(MW) (%)	
2014-15	10,68,923	10,30,785	-38,138 -3.6		1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006 -4.7	
2015-16	11,14,408	10,90,851	-23,557 -2.1		1,53,366	1,48,463	-4,903 -3.2	
2016-17 (upto February, 2017)	10,44,325	10,37,163	-7,162 -0.7		1,59,542	1,56,934	-2,608 -1.6	

Supply of piped drinking water to all villages

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

(a) the number of villages which have been provided with piped drinking water supply during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has fixed any target by which all the villages in India will be provided with safe drinking water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including detailed action plan and budgetary provisions?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) This Ministry maintains information regarding coverage of rural drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. The State-wise number of habitations which have been provided with piped drinking water supply during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As mentioned in the Strategic Plan of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas of the country, the interim goal by 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply. As per information entered by States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 22.03.2017, 53.79% of rural population have been covered with Piped Water Supply.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. To assist the States to improve the coverage of safe drinking water supply and to achieve the said goal, this Ministry assist them with technical and financial assistance. The funds allocated to National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for 2016-17 is ₹ 6000 crore (Revised Estimates) and for 2017-18 is ₹ 6,050 crore (Budget Estimates).

Statement

State-wise number of habitations which have been provided with piped drinking water supply during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Habitations	Nos. of Habitations covered with Piped Water Supply Status as on 22.03.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	37041
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	3308
4.	Assam	88099	31533

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	110234	5934
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	24572
7.	Goa	347	201
8.	Gujarat	36066	32463
9.	Haryana	7948	7582
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	51851
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	14923
12.	Jharkhand	120067	16572
13.	Karnataka	60248	47715
14.	Kerala	11883	11384
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	21410
16.	Maharashtra	100066	68073
17.	Manipur	2868	2700
18.	Meghalaya	10475	6044
19.	Mizoram	738	660
20.	Nagaland	1530	1418
21.	Odisha	156468	38790
22.	Puducherry	266	215
23.	Punjab	15384	11176
24.	Rajasthan	121648	35933
25.	Sikkim	2084	2078
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	98924
27.	Telangana	24582	20711
28.	Tripura	8723	4898
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	23833
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	37424
31.	West Bengal	105905	41236
TOTAL		17,14,438	7,00,862

(Source: format C-17 of IMIS).

Clearance for development works and road construction in Karnataka

*259. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects with names and dates of their receipt, from Karnataka for clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, for development works and road construction during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and project wise;

(b) the details of projects approved, out of the proposals submitted, under the Forest Conservation Act;

(c) the details of projects that are pending for clearance and the reasons for such pendency, project-wise; and

(d) by when pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The detailed latest Status of the project proposal received and processed during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement.

Statement**(A) Abstract list of Proposals received in the State of Karnataka during last three years (from 2014-2017)**

Sl. No.	Year of Proposals	Total No. of Proposals	Area (in ha.)	Rejected	Stage-I Approval accorded	Stage-II Approval accorded	Pending with State Government of Karnataka for want of additional information	Under Examination at HO	Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore
1.	2014	24	807.59	1	13	6	2	2	
2.	2015	22	240.66	2	10	8	2		
3.	2016	23	838.70		13		7	1	2
4.	2017	10	493.62		1		1	4	4
GRAND TOTAL		79	2380.58	3	37	14	12	7	6

(B) List of Proposals received in the State of Karnataka during last three years (from 2014-2017)

Sl. No.	Year of Receipt	Date of Receipt	File No.	Proposal Name	Category	Area Applied (in ha.)	New Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2014	21-Feb-14	4-KRB499/2008-BAN	Revised application submitted by M/s. Sri Maruthi Power Gen India Private Limited, Bangalore as per the Hon'ble High Court Order in the W.P. No.9333/2009 connected with W.P. 10980/2010 (GM-PIL) on the file of the High Court the Western Ghats Environment Forum (R) Vs. Union of India and others.	Hydel	10.6897	Stage-II Approval accorded
2.	2014	13-Mar-11	8-286/1988-FC Pt.	Diversion of forest land to an extent of 59.36 ha. for mining of Iron Ore and other allied activities (for renewal of Mining Lease No.2141) and 1.20 ha. for approach road, totaling 60.56 ha. of forest land in R. M. Block, Sandur Taluk, Bellary District	Mining	60.56	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	40
3.	2014	05-May-14	4-KRB1016/2014-BAN	Diversion of 1.514 ha. of forest land in Sy. No.314/1 of Neelagunda Village, Harapanahalli Taluk, Davanagere Division for construction of Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Main Balancing Tanks (MBT) & for Water Supply Scheme to Harakanahal, Telgi & Other 85 Villages in favour of the Executive Engineer, Panchayath Raj Engineering (PRE) Division, Harapanahalli.	Others	1.514	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	Written Answers to [RAIYA SABHA]
4.	2014	13-Jun-14	4-KRB 1017/2014-BAN	Diversion of 4.80 ha. of forest land in Sy.No. 108 & 109 of Naganahalli Village Sy.No.281 of Ippadi Village, Kunigal Taluk, Sy.No.41 of Varthihalli Village, Magadi Taluk,, Tumkur & Ramanagar Divisions in favour of the Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Tumkur for reconstruction of existing breached Mudduranganakere Tank.	Irrigation	4.8	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	
5.	2014	30-Jun-14	4-KRB 1020/2014-BAN	Diversion of 1.21 ha. of forest land in Fsy. No.14 of Kerwadi (Halmaddi) village to establish Sewage Treatment Plant in favour of the Commissioner, City Municipal Council Dandeli, Haliyal Taluk, Uttara Kannada District.	Others	1.21	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration	Starred Questions

6.	2014	17-Jul-14		Diversion of 0.446 ha. of additional forest land in Heggadde village, Kemphole RF for HRT (underground tunnel) in KMHS-2 project implemented by M/s. Nagarjuna Hydro Energy Private Limited – regarding.	Hydel	0.446	of stage-II approval Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka
7.	2014	17-Jul-14	4-KRB 1021/2014-BAN	Diversion of 2.62 ha. of forest land in Shivapura Kaval Forest for the purpose of construction of Branch Canal of Halebeedu-Madhihally Lift scheme in Belur Taluk of Hassan District in favour of the Executive Engineer, Yagachi Project Division, Belur, Hassan District.	Irrigation	2.62	Stage-II Approval accorded
8.	2014	28-Jul-14	8-73/2014-FC	Diversion of 115.08 ha. of forest land for renewal of Mining Lease No.2075/1799 to an extent of 114.84 ha. for Iron Ore mining and other allied activities and 0.24 ha. for approach road in Sy.No.192 of Kariganur Village, Hospet Reserve Forest, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District	Mining	115.08	Under Examination at HO

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	42
9.	2014	07-Aug-14	4-KRA 1035/2014-BAN	Diversion of 171.546 ha. forest land in Jankal RF, Devaragudda RF and Lakkihalli RF of Hosadurga Range, Chitradurga Forest Division for construction of Chitradurga Branch Canal under Upper Bhadra Project in favour of the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited, Upper Bhadra Project, Division-4, Hosadurga.	Others	171.546	Stage-1 Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	Written Answers to
10.	2014	07-Aug-14	4-KRB 1022/2014-BAN	Diversion of 0.01 ha. (0.0074) of forest land in Sy.No.122 of Chikkali (U) Village, Aurad Taluk, Bidar Division for construction of Bus Shelter in favour of the Divisional Controller, North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation NEKRTC Bidar.	Others	0.0074	Stage-1 Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	[RAJYA SABHA]
11.	2014	07-Aug-14	4-KRC 1025/2014-BAN	Diversion of 14.154 ha. of additional forest land in Dakshina Kannada District for already laid pipeline from Mangalore to Bangalore via Hassan (MHB) in favour of the Managing Director, M/s. Petronet MHB Ltd., Bangalore. (This includes 0.79 ha. of Neriya Pumping Station land - part land)	Others	14.154	Stage-1 Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	Starred Questions

12.	2014	27-Aug-14	4-KRC-1028/2014-BAN	Renewal of 37.00 ha. (17.577 ha. area utilized as per earlier approval + 19.42ha. additional area utilized) of forest land at Guheswaragudda State Forest, Jagalur Taluk Davanagere District for already established wind farm Project in favour of M/s. NSL Renewable Power Private Limited, (Formerly M/s. Nuziveedu Seeds Limited) Hyderabad.	Wind Power	37	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval
13.	2014	03-Sep-14	4-KRA 1037/2014	Diversion of 131.67 ha. (94.06ha.+9.08ha.+ 28.53ha.) in Muthinakoppa Minor Forest & Aramballi Reserved Forest in Koppa Division for execution and construction of Upper Bhadra Lift Irrigation Project Package-I in favour of the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited, Division-1, Gajanur, Shimoga.	Irrigation	131.67	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval
14.	2014	10-Sep-14	4-KRC317/2007-BAN	Diversion of 4.188 ha. of (Revised from 5.472 ha.) forestland in Anabur Forest of Jagalu Range, Davanagere Division for establishment of Wind Power Project in favour of M/s. Acciona Wind Energy Private Limited, Bangalore.	Wind Power	4.188	Stage-II Approval accorded

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	2014	11-Sep-14	4-KRB1030/2014-BAN	Diversion of 0.66 ha. of forest land in Narashettihalli Sy.No.19 and Benkikere Sy.No.51 of Channagiri taluk of for Water Supply Scheme to Channagiri town, Malladihalli and 70 enroute villages with Shanthi Sagar Lake in favour of Executive Engineer, KUWS & D Board Division, Chitradurga.	Drinking Water	0.66	Stage-II Approval accorded
16.	2014	22-Sep-14	4-KRB 1032/2014-BAN	Release of 0.12 ha. of forest land in Chamundi Reserve Forest, Mysore for construction of an approach road to the proposed high power T.V. Transmitter in favour of Doordarshan Authority, Mysore.	Others	0.12	Stage-II Approval accorded
17.	2014	23-Sep-14	4- KRA/ 1036/2014-BAN	Diversion of 186.42 ha. of forest land in Bhadravathi Division, for execution/construction of Upper Bhadra Project, Package-II (Lifting of water from Bhadra Reservoir to Ajjiampura delivery chamber) in favour of the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited, Upper Bhadra Project, Division-2, BR Project, Bhadravathi.	Irrigation	186.42	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval
18.	2014	23-Sep-14		Diversion of 3.669 ha. of forest land in F.Sy. No.164 of Kadgod village, F.sY.No.258 of	Transmission Line	3.669	Additional information is

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[RAJYA SABHA]

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				Ajjarni village, F.Sy.No.304 of Bashi village for proposed 110 KV SC line of DG Towers from existing 110/11KV S/S Banavasi for a distance of 17.32 Kms. in Sirsi Taluk, Uttar Kannada Dist. in favour of the Executive Engineer (Elec), Major Works Division, KPTCL, Hubli.			awaited from State Government of Karnataka
19.	2014	27-Oct-14	4-KRB 1039/2014-BAN	Diversion of 0.27 ha. of forest land in Sy. No.60 of Kundargi Village in Bilagi Taluk of Bagalkot District for construction of Raising main for Herkal (north) Lift Irrigation scheme in favour of the Executive Engineer, KBJNL, Dam Division, Almatti, Basavana Baagevaadi Taluk, Bijapur District - Regarding.	Irrigation	0.27	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval
20.	2014	27-Oct-14	4-KRB/1040/2014-BAN	Renewal of lease period of 1.20 ha. of forest land in Fsy.No. 13 of Gullapur village in Yellapur Division for Petrol Pump in favour of M/s. Ramnatha Tiles and Clay Factory, Yellapur.	Others	1.2	Rejected
21.	2014	28-Oct-14		Diversion of 1.43 ha (Applied 0.371 ha.) of forest land in Narasimha Devara Betta (NDB) RF, Chikkaballapura Division for up-gradation	Road	1.43	Stage-I Approval accorded and

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	46
				of NH-234 Madhugiri-Andra Pradesh Border in favour of the Superintending Engineer, PWP & IWT Department, Bangalore.			compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
22.	2014	06-Nov-14	4-KRB 1042/2014-BAN	Diversion of 0.8462 ha. of forest land in Sy.No.155 of Uttur village, Mudhol Taluk, Bagalkot District for formation of road and laying of pipe line for movement of farmers and for sugarcane movement for the cane plantation activities in favour of the Managing Director, M/s. Indian Cane Power Limited, Uttur, Mudhol Taluk, Bagalkot District- regarding.	Others	0.8462	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval	
23.	2014	17-Nov-14	4-KRB 955/2013-BAN	Diversion of 0.98 ha. of forest land in Chamundihills SF of Mysore taluk, Mysore District for proposed widening of existing road (from City Circle ch. 6.31 kms. to Mahishasura Statue ch. 7.71 kms.) in favour of Executive Engineer, PWD, Mysore.	Others	0.98	Stage-II Approval accorded	
24.	2014	31-Dec-14	8-11/2009-FC VOL.	Proposal for modification of approval granted earlier and post facto approval for 14.491 ha.	Wind Power	56.508	Under Examination	Starred Questions

				of additional forest land utilized, in the case of diversion of 56.508 ha. of forest land in Hyarada Reserve Forest, Davangere Division for already established 39.60 MW Wind Power Project in favour of M/s Chitradurga Wind Power Private Limited, Bangalore-regarding.				at HO	Written Answers to
25.	2015	10-Jan-15	FEE 139 FLL 2014	Diversion of 0.90 ha. of forest land in Sy.No. 163 of Bilekahalli Village, Bengaluru Urban Division, Bengaluru for construction of Office building and development of high tech nursery for the generation of protocol of Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RE&T) Medicinal Plants species in favour of the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Executive Officer, Karnataka State Medicinal Plants Authority (KaMPA), Bengaluru.	Others	0.9	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	[27 March, 2017]	
26.	2015	12-Jan-15	4-KRC-1044/2015-BAN	diversion of 10.30 ha. of forest land (10.00 ha. in F.Sy.No. 415 of Belakavadi village, Malavalli taluk, Mandya District and 0.30 ha. in Sy.No. 196 of Achalu village, Kanakapura taluk, Ramanagar District) for Widening of existing 2-lane of Tamil Nadu/Karnataka border to	Road	10.3	Stage-II Approval accorded	Starred Questions	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Bangalore section from Km. 266.53 to Km. 469.310 (Km. 306.600 to 438.475) (proposed Km. 307.810 to Km. 435.250) of Mandya and Ramanagara Dist. for widening of NH-209 in favour of the Project Director, NHAI, Bengaluru.			
27.	2015	21-Jan-15	4-KRB /1046/2015-BAN	Diversion of 2.26 ha. (Revised from 0.70 ha.) forest and in Somerahalli Village, Sy.No.42 of Section-4 notified forest area, Hiriya Taluk, Chitradurga District for construction of 220 double circuit line from existing 400/200 KV PGCIL (HYP) to 220 KV receiving station at Gowribidanuru in favour of the Executive Engineer (Ele), Major Works Division, Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL), Tumkur.	Transmission Line	2.26	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
28.	2015	28-Jan-15	4-KRC-1047/2015-BAN	Diversion of 8.615 ha. of forest land in Tuggaldoni RF (3.779 ha. in Koppala and 4.836 ha. in Bagalkot Divisions) for construction of approach road and OHT line for establishment of 18 MW Wind Power Project in favour of M/s BEML Limited, Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) - regarding.	Wind Power	8.615	Stage-II Approval accorded

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Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

29.	2015	31-Mar-15	4-KRB551/2008-BAN	Padma Crusher/enterprises.	Quarrying	1.78	Stage-II Approval accorded
30.	2015	01-Apr-15	4-KRB 1050/2015-BAN	Aniyur Mini Hydel Scheme (24 MW), Neriya Village, Belthangady Taluk, D. K. Dist.	Hydel	1.5383	Stage-II Approval accorded
31.	2015	10-Apr-15	4-KRB 1052/2015-BAN	Diversion of 1.98 ha. of forest land in Sy.No.23 of Choradi village in Sudur State forest and Sy.No.196 of Choradi village in Kempinakatte Minor forest of Shimoga Taluk and District for Construction of New Bridge across River Kumudvathi on NH-206, Tumkur-Honnavaara Section at KM 238.05 in favour of the Executive Engineer, National Highway Division, Chitradurga-regarding.	Others	1.98	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for Stage-II Approval
32.	2015	13-May-15	4-KRA 973/2013-BAN	Diversion of 3.483 ha. of forest land of Mangrove area in Karwar-Honnavaar-Kundapura division addition to 159.80 ha. of forest land (including 6.68 ha. of area re-diversion which falls in Sea Bird Naval Base Project area) for which GoI MoEF has already granted in-principle approval for 4/6 laning of Goa Karnataka Border-Kundapura section of	Road	3.483	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	50
				NH-66 (NH-17) (93.700 km. to 283.300 km.) in favour of the project director, NHAI, Project Implementation Unit, Mangalore.				Written Answers to [RAIYA SABHA]
33.	2015	09-Jun-15	8-19/2015-FC	Diversion of 75.00 ha. (Earlier 63.98 ha.) of forest land in Anabur RF, Jagalur Range, Davanagere Division for establishment of 41.60 MW Wind Power Project in favour of Diversion of 75.00 ha. (Earlier 63.98 ha.) of forest land in Anabur RF, Jagalur Range, Davanagere Division for establishment of 41.60 MW Wind Power Project in favour of M/s Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP., Mumbai.	Wind Power	75	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
34.	2015	16-Jun-15	4-KRC1059/2015-BAN	Diversion of 7.80 ha. forest land in Sy.No.1 of Irrigation Mallappanabetta SF and Sy. No. I68 of Baladare Village for the purpose of construction of Dindiganahally Branch Canal under Kachenahally Lift Irrigation Scheme in Channarayapatana Taluk, Hassan District in favour of the EE, Hemavathi Dam Division, Gorur Hassan.		7.8	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
35.	2015	29-Jun-15	4-KRB 291/2007-BAN	Diversion of 4.89 ha. of forest land in Sy. No.1,2,4,98,99,105 and 117 of in Kaiga Village, Karwar Taluk for improvement of Kaiga-Bare	Road	4.89	Stage-I Approval accorded and	Starred Questions

				Road in favour of M/s. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Project Kaiga.			compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
36.	2015	17-Aug-15	4-KRB 1061/2015	Multivillage water supply scheme to sarjapur and other 16 villages in ron taluka.	Drinking Water	0.7527	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
37.	2015	19-Aug-15	4-KRC1064/2015-BAN	Diversion of 13.93 (revised from 18.32 ha.) of forest land in various forest areas of Sakaleshpura Taluk in Hassan District for implementation of Yettinahole Project in favour of the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Niravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) Yettinahole Project Division No.1 Sakaleshpura, Hassan District for providing drinking water supply to the drought prone areas of Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagara, Bangalore Rural Districts, Devanahalli industrial area and part of Hassan District-regard.	Drinking Water	13.93	Stage-II Approval accorded

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	2015	20-Aug-15	4-KRB 1062/2015-BAN	Construction of 110 KV Transmission Line.	Transmission Line	2.884	Stage-II Approval accorded
39.	2015	27-Aug-15	4-KRC 1065/2015-BAN	Diversion of 26.71 ha. (66 Acre) of forest land in Fsy.No.9A1A, 15 and 16A of Binaga village. Karwar Taluk, for Industries in favour of M/s Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd. Binaga, U.K.District.	Others	26.71	Stage-II Approval accorded
40.	2015	03-Sep-15	4-KRB 1066/2015	Diversion of 0.405 ha. (1 Ac) of forest land in Sy.No.219Al of Heble village, Bhatkal Taluk, U.K. District for establishment Sawmill Allied Industries in favour of M/s Amar-Deep Allied Industries, Bhatkal.	Others	0.405	Rejected
41.	2015	05-Sep-15	4-KRB 1067/2015-BAN	Approach Road to (Stone Quarry in Maiki land).	Road	0.2808	Slage-II Approval accorded
42.	2015	24-Sep-15	4-KRB 1068/2015-BAN	For construction of 66KV SC link line from existing 66/33/11KV Madikeri Sub-station to 66/33/11KV Virajapete Sub-station in Kodagu District.	Transmission Line	2.3535	Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

43.	2015	29-Oct-15	4-KRC1074/2015-BAN	Diversion of 33.18 ha. <i>i.e.</i> , 32.69 ha. of forest land in Mangaluru Division for four (4) laning of Addahole (Near Gundya) (Existing km. 263.000) to Bantwal cross (Existing km. 328.000) section and 0.49 ha. forest land in Hassan Division from Hassan (Existing Km. 189.700) to Maranahally (Existing Km. 237.000) section of NH-75 in favour of the Project Director, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Bengaluru - regarding.	Road	33.18	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
44.	2015	30-Nov-15		Renewal of lease of 1.90 ha. of forest land in F.Sy.No.28 of Alur Village.(Block No. V 17) and Sy.No.6 of Kumbarakoppa (Block No.V-1) for installation of Jackwell and construction of treatment plant for water supply scheme of Haliyal Town.	Others	1.9	Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka
45.	2015	30-Nov-15	4-KRC 1078/2015-B AN	Diversion of 39.108 ha. of forest land in various Sy.No.of Hanamasagara Protected Forest, Kustagi Taluk, Koppala District for establishment of 52.50 MW Wind Power Project in favour of M/s Tata Power Company Limited, Mumbai.	Wind Power	39.108	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	54
46.	2015	09-Dec-15	4-KRB 1080/2015-BAN	Diversion of 0.61 ha. of forest land in F.Sy. No. 56A1 of Balagimane Village for school Building in favour of the Secretary, sharadamba Education Trust(R), Yellapur.	School	0.61	Rejected	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
47.	2016	07-Jan-16	4-KRB 1055/2015-BAN	Construction of Bridge across Kumaradhara river.	Road	0.16	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
48.	2016	21-Jan-16	FEE 116FLL 2015	Diversion of 0.60 ha. of forest land in Sy. No.76 and 77 of Belesinde village, Channarayapatna Taluk, Hassan District for construction of Master Balancing Reservoir (Storage reservoir) for providing drinking water supply in favour of the Executive Engineer, KUWS and DB, Division, Hassan-regarding.	Others	0.6	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	Starred Questions
49.	2016	28-Jan-16	4-KRC 1031/2014-BAN	Diversion of 11.84 ha. of forest land in Sy. No.170 of Jambunathanahalli of Hospet	Wind Power	11.84	Stage-I Approval	

				Taluk, Bellary District and Bellary Division for establishment of 6.4 MW Wind Power Project in favour of M/s Ramgad Minerals and Mining Private Limited, Hospite.			accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
50.	2016	05-Mar-16		Diversion of 1.00 ha. of forest land in Sy. No.12 of Ramteertha village in Jamakhandi Taluk, Bagalkot District for expansion of existing school premises in favour of the General Secretary, Krishna Teera Rayat Sangh, Jamakhandi-reg.	Others	1	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
51.	2016	02-Apr-16	FEE 01 FLL 2016	Diversion of 0.74 ha. (revised from 0.46 ha.) of forest land in Sy No.68 and 185 of Bhandarvi Village near B.Hanumapura Village, Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitradurga District Bhandarvi Reserve Forest for construction of Perculation Tank in favour of Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Chitradurga.	Others	0.74	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
52.	2016	06-Apr-16		Diversion of 2.327 ha. of forest land in Sy. No. 141/1 Neelagunda, Sy.No.141 of Kunchur,	Others	2.327	Additional information is	

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	56
				Sy.No.7/B of Duggavathi, Sy.No.3/A of Kanchikere and Sy.No.324/AP1 of Gundagatti Villages respectively for construction of GSLR and Zonal Balancing Tank, pipeline and approach road for water supply scheme to Harakanalu, Telgi and Other 85 Villages, Harapahalli Taluk, Davanagere District in favour of the Executive Engineer, PRE Division, Harapanahalli-reg.			awaited from State Government of Karnataka	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
53.	2016	05-May-16	NULL	Shiradighat, Hassan and Dakshina kannada District, Karnataka.	Mining	110	Under Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore	
54.	2016	15-Jul-16	NULL	Diversion of 0.6ha forest land for construction and widening roads to existing EMPRI building, demonstration of Non -conventional sources of energy, rain water structures, environmental friendly technologies, training center for skill up-gradation with respect to climate change and allied infrastructure for EMPRI.	Others	0.6	Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka	
55.	2016	16-Jul-16	NULL	Proposals for Diversion of 1.92 Ha. of Forest	Road	1.92	Additional	Starred Questions

				land for Approach road go to our mining lease area ML No. 2549 of Sri H.G.Rangan Goud at NEB Range Sandur, Bellary district Karnataka State.			information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka
56.	2016	19-Jul-16	4-KRB 1083/2016-B AN	Improvement to the road from Hengavalli Irgi to SH road.	Road	1.375	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
57.	2016	05-Aug-16		Renewal of lease of 5.812 ha. of forest land at Somanamaradi Village in Sy.No. 129 of Deodurga Taluk, Raichur District for installing 12 MW Mini Hydel Plant at Narayanapur Right Bank Canal in favour of the Managing Director, Narayanapur Power Company (Private) Limited, Bangalore-regarding.	Hydel	5.812	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
58.	2016	09-Aug-16		Diversion of 1.9832 ha. of forest land in Bukkambudi village of Tarikere Taluk	Road	1.9832	Additional information

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	58
				Machanayakanahalli, Honnebagi, Jammapura, Kalkere villages of Channagiri Taluk for improvement and up-gradation of road from Channagiri to Birur, Bhadravathi Division in favour of the Executive Engineer KSHIP Division, Shimoga.			is awaited from State Government of Karnataka	Written Answers to [RAIYA SABHA]
59.	2016	30-Aug-16	FEE 130 FLL 2014	Diversion of 0.098 ha. of forest land in Hunchur Village Sy.No.88 of Bettakote SF in Bangalore Rural Division for laying of OFC of 7 No's (40/33MM) HDPE Duct from Sadarahalli gate to KIADB area (ITBT Park Near Bangalore International Airport), in favour of M/s Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited (RJIL), Bengaluru.	Others	0.098	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	
60.	2016	31-Aug-16	4-KRB1091/2016-BAN	Minera Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd.,	Transmission Line	3.93	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	Starred Questions

61.	2016	01-Sep-16	F(C)A/16.1/99/KAR/MISC	Sogi Wind Power Project.	Wind Power	18	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
62.	2016	16-Sep-16	4-KRB 1093/2016-B AN	Diversion of 0.26 + 0.44=0.70 ha. of forest land in Sy.No.34 of Karadigudda village, Ramdurg Taluk, Belgaum District and Sy. No.145 of Bennakatti village and Sy.No.767 of Shirur village, Bagalkot Taluk and District for construction of 400 KV D/C Narendra-Kudgi Transmission Line in favour of the Deputy General Manager Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Bijapur.	Transmission Line	0.7	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
63.	2016	05-Oct-16	8-58/2016-FC	Land Diversion for RCU Belagavi.	School	72.177	Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	60
64.	2016	20-Oct-16	FEE 42 FLL 2016	Construction of Aqueduct for Dy-2 Under UTP Main Canal.	Irrigation	0.5404	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
65.	2016	25-Oct-16	NULL	Nadivi Maalaapura Rytra Aeta Neeravari Sangha.	Irrigation	0.22	Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka	
66.	2016	26-Oct-16	NULL	Existing Approach Road of 1.135 Ha. of M/s M. HANUMANTHA RAO, Bellary, ML No.2505.	Road	1.135	Under Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore	Starred Questions
67.	2016	05-Nov-16	NULL	New BG Railway Line between Hubli to Ankola.	Railway	595.64	Additional information is awaited	

							from State Government of Karnataka
68.	2016	26-Dec-16	4-KRB 1103/ 2017-BAN	For laying of double railway line between Oddarahalli & Makalidurga Railway Station, Doddaballapura Taluk Bangalore Rural District & Rural Division in favour of the Deputy Chief Engineer / HQ/Construction /South Western Railway /Bangalore Cantonment.	Railway	3.5062	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of stage-II approval
69.	2016	28-Dec-16	NULL	Diversion of 4.4 Hectares forest land for KIOM approach road	Road	4.4	Under Examination at HO
70.	2017	03-Jan-17	8-04/2017-FC	Yarekatte Iron and Manganese Ore Mine (Area 116.50 Ha.) AML No. 1063-2004, Block No.4	Mining	116.55	Under Examination at HO
71.	2017	03-Jan-17	8-09/2017-FC	Prema Channappa, Iron Ore and Manganese Mines, C N Halli Tq, Tumkur Dist.	Mining	60	Under Examination at HO
72.	2017	03-Jan-17	8-03/2017-FC	M Babanna Mines	Mining	155.2	Under Examination at HO

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73.	2017	09-Jan-17	8-16/2017-FC	Block No. 2 Hombalaghatta & Hosahalli Iron Ore Mine, C N Halli Taluk, Tumkur Dist.	Mining	112	Under Examination at HO
74.	2017	09-Jan-17	NULL	Upendra and Co. Mining Yarekatte	Mining	39.33	Under Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore
75.	2017	20-Jan-17	4-KRB 1105/2017-BAN	Road for Mahavinahunda wind power project	Wind Power	0.94	Stage-I Approval accorded and compliance is awaited for consideration of Stage-II Approval
76.	2017	24-Jan-17	NULL	Jambhunatha Iron Ore & Red Oxide Mine	Road	0.45	Under Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore

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Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

77.	2017	02-Feb-17	NULL	Raghavendra Stone crushing Works, Tattisar	Road	0.081	Additional information is awaited from State Government of Karnataka
78.	2017	27-Feb-17	NULL	Hover port for Air Cushion Vehicle	Defence	6.0728	Under Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore
79.	2017	08-Mar-17	NULL	District offices complex	Others	3	Under Examination at Regional Office, Bangalore

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Starred Questions

Polluted cities in the country

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

- (a) which are the top five most polluted cities in the country;
- (b) whether pollution has increased or decreased over the last five years in these cities;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any roadmap to counter environment pollution in major cities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there are any cities in Rajasthan among the top ten most polluted cities in the country and if so, what steps have been taken to tackle pollution in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Cities can be ranked on the basis of different criteria pollutants with different results. Five cities where higher values of Air Quality Index have been observed for the period between November, 2015 to October, 2016 are Delhi, Faridabad, Varanasi, Lucknow and Jaipur.

(b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) through its network comprising 680 operating monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 union territories across the country. Three air pollutants *viz.* Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Particulate Matter (PM) of size less than or equal to 10 micron (PM₁₀) are being monitored at all the locations. The ambient air quality monitoring data of last five year during 2011 to 2015 reveals that most of these cities show fluctuating trend. The analysis of the monitored parameters of SO₂, NO₂ and PM₁₀, in these cities during 2011 to 2015 indicates that SO₂ levels were very low in Delhi, Faridabad, Pune, Ghaziabad, Barrackpore etc. and ranged between 4 ±g/m₃ to 31 ±g/m₃ against the National Annual Average Standard of 50 ±g/m₃. The NO₂ levels were within the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in the cities except Delhi, Pune and Barrackpore during most of the years and fluctuating trends of NO₂ in the range of 13 ±g/m₃ to 74 ±g/m₃ was observed in the five years. The Particulate Matter (PM10) levels have shown fluctuating trend in all these cities. In general, monitored parameters do not show sharp increase or decrease over the last five years in these cities.

(c) The roadmap of the Government to counter environmental pollution in major cities include control and mitigation measures related to (i) vehicular emissions; (ii) road dust/re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emissions; (iii) bio-mass burning; (iv) industrial air pollution; (v) construction and demolition activities (vi) abatement of industrial pollution etc. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued a comprehensive set of directions under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42 measures to mitigate environmental pollution in major cities. The State Pollution Control Boards have initiated steps towards implementation of these directions. In order to improve compliance with the directions, regular review meetings have been held at the level of Minister and Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, apart from review meetings by CPCB.

(d) Based on ambient air quality monitored during 2015, no city from Rajasthan figures amongst top ten cities in the country. However, based on ambient air quality data during 2011 to 2015, five cities of Rajasthan namely Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur are identified as non-attainment cities. Appropriate directions have been issued in the matter by CPCB under Section 18(1) (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Increase in funding for MGNREGA

*261. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased funding under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the budget for 2017-18;

(b) the amount of funds which were sanctioned and utilized in Punjab under MGNREGA from 2015-16; and

(c) the details of utilization of funds in the State, city-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Budget Estimate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the year 2016-17 was ₹ 38,500 crore. The Budget Estimate for the year 2017-18 is ₹ 48,000 crore which reflects an increase of 24.68%.

(b) and (c) The Central funds are released to the States/UTs including Punjab on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance

and the pace of utilization of available funds. Details of Central release and expenditure in Punjab under MGNREGS during the last year and current financial year (as on 21.03.2017) is as under:

	(₹ in crore)	
Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17*
Central fund released	245.33	490.73
Expenditure	300.20	520.19

*As on 21/03/2017.

The fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. Based on the data entry made by State Government in the Programme Management Information System (MIS), district-wise expenditure in Punjab under MGNREGS during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 21.03.2017) is given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise expenditure in Punjab under MGNREGS

		(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	Districts	Expenditure	
		2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4
1.	Hoshiarpur	10.29	27.59
2.	Amritsar	4.89	13.91
3.	Jalandhar	5.72	9.39
4.	Nawanshahr	8.29	17.54
5.	Barnala	10.19	14.69
6.	Bhatinda	27.91	29.41
7.	Faridkot	15.25	25.75
8.	Fatehgarh Sahib	18.82	39.28
9.	Fazilka	22.34	43.69
10.	Ferozepur	11.40	18.30
11.	Gurdaspur	8.84	11.68

1	2	3	4
12.	Kapurthala	9.64	16.80
13.	Ludhiana	29.68	50.17
14.	Mansa	21.39	24.55
15.	Moga	23.38	27.73
16.	Mukatsar	28.78	44.08
17.	Pathankot	7.92	12.06
18.	Patiala	3.79	27.96
19.	Ropar	8.13	11.90
20.	Sangrur	12.90	27.61
21.	SAS Nagar Mohali	4.53	11.95
22.	Tarn Taran	6.12	14.17
TOTAL		300.20	520.19

*As on 21/03/2017.

Purchase of construction material for toilets under SBM

*262. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the guidelines for building toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the material for construction needs to be purchased from Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) which are a part of this scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the total number of RSMs in the country and those which are functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof, region-wise and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the details of items needed for building a toilet including their cost in open market and in RSMs?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines, beneficiaries are free to purchase material for construction of toilets from open market or Rural Sanitary Mart (RSM). However in places, where sanitary materials is not easily available

in open market, in such cases, beneficiary can decide to utilize the provision of the Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs).

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise details of Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) under SBM(G) as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) In construction of toilet, pan, brick, sand, cement, slab, steel GCI sheet, ceramic tiles, stones etc. are used. The cost of items vary from State-to-State.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) under SBM(G)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Rural Sanitary Mart (RSM)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	345
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
4.	Assam	61
5.	Bihar	410
6.	Chhattisgarh	66
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	377
10.	Haryana	97
11.	Himachal Pradesh	25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
13.	Jharkhand	235
14.	Karnataka	229
15.	Kerala	70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	366
17.	Maharashtra	783
18.	Manipur	17
19.	Meghalaya	12
20.	Mizoram	0

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Rural Sanitary Mart (RSM)
21.	Nagaland	11
22.	Odisha	294
23.	Puducherry	2
24.	Punjab	34
25.	Rajasthan	287
26.	Sikkim	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	222
28.	Telangana	109
29.	Tripura	143
30.	Uttar Pradesh	269
31.	Uttarakhand	24
32.	West Bengal	777
TOTAL		5287

Construction of National Highways in Telangana

*263. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has committed to construct 2,132 kms. of National Highways in Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals from the Telangana Government have been received by the Ministry recommending the projects to be taken up and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds sanctioned and released, so far?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Total length of National Highways in Telangana is 3335 km., out of which 922 km. length is of 4-lane and above, 1577 km. is of 2-lane and remaining 836 km. is less than 2-lane. Development works are in progress in a length of 281 km. under NH (O) and NHDP IV. One work covering length of 99 km. amounting to ₹ 1905 crore is under progress by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Telangana. Further, NHAI has also taken up development of 70 km. length in Telangana in Solapur-Sangareddy section of NH-9. Total cost of this work is ₹ 1544.18 crore. The development

of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in safe and traffic worthy conditions.

(b) 10 nos. of works amounting to ₹ 2023 crore under NH (O), one work amounting to ₹ 605 crore under NHDP Phase-IV have been sanctioned during 2016-17 for development of National Highways in Telangana.

(c) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development of NHs in the State of Telangana during 2016-17 are as under:-

Scheme	Allocation	Expenditure upto February, 2017
NH(O)	300	161.08
NHDP	250	118.16
LWE	27	16.55

Repair of NH connecting Chhattisgarh and UP

†*264. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the dilapidated condition of the National Highway connecting Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for repair of this National Highway and by when this work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh are connected to each other geographically in a small area falling in the districts of Balrampur and Sonbhadra in the respective States. There is no direct National Highway connectivity between these States. The shortest National Highway connectivity to these two States is presently through National Highway 343 (Chhattisgarh) and National Highway 75 (Uttar Pradesh). The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Both these National Highways connecting these States are traffic worthy.

Toll on Ahmedabad-Vodadara road

*265. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about investment and recovery in Ahmedabad-Kheda-Nadiad-Anand-Vadodara (from Narol) toll road;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the recovery of the investment is calculated in terms of vehicles or years; and

(c) under which rule the company started to charge the toll fee, as the road is not 100 per cent complete?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of toll road Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of NH-8 and Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway was awarded to the Concessionaire on Design Build Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT) basis. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 318.44 crore for only preconstruction activities. The Concessionaire has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 4467 crore for development of Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of NH-8 and Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway. In accordance with provisions of Concession Agreement, the Concessionaire is to pay premium to NHAI @ ₹ 309.60 crore per annum with annual increase of 5% as compared to the immediately preceding year. The concession period of the project is 25 years. The concessionaire has paid ₹ 717.39 crore as premium till date.

(c) The company started to charge the toll fee as per provision of Concession Agreement.

Capacity of solar power projects

*266. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the capacity of solar power projects, to achieve the target of 40,000 MW by the year 2020;

(b) whether the cost of generation of solar power is now not more than the coal based thermal power projects due to rapid improvement in the solar equipment technology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for setting up more solar plants with lower generation cost in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government has set a target of 1,00,000 MW

power by 2022, which comprises of 40,000 MW power through grid connected rooftop projects and 60,000 MW power through grid connected ground mounted large solar power projects. Government has launched several schemes to achieve this target. Details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In a recent bid of 750 MW Solar Power project at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh, a levelised tariff of ₹ 3.30 per unit has been achieved, which is close to National Average Power Purchase Cost (NAPPC). This is on account of various factors including improvement in solar technology.

The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional custom duty, exemption on excise duty, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc.

Details of schemes for promotion of solar energy

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
Solar Energy		
1.	Scheme for Setting up of 750 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-1 of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viability Gap Funding (VGF) provided, limited to 30% of the project cost or ₹ 2.5 crore per MW, whichever is lower. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) signs Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with project developers for 25 years at ₹ 5.45. per unit (₹ 4.75 per unit for projects availing accelerated depreciation).
2.	Grid Connected Rooftop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 30% of the benchmark cost for general and 70% for North Eastern (NE) and Special Category States for Government projects.
3.	Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support of ₹3 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Top SPV projects and ₹ 1.5 crore/MW or 30% of the

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy																
		project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Bank SPV projects.																
4.	Development of Solar Cities Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Financial support up to ₹ 50 lakhfor preparation of the Master Plan & Detailed Project Report (DPR) (up to ₹ 10 lakh)oversight of its implementation (up to ₹ 10 lakh)setting up and functioning of Solar City Cell in the city (up to ₹ 10 lakh)organizing promotional activities (up to ₹ 20 lakh).																
5.	Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">₹20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lowerCFA @ Rs 25.00 lakh per park for DPR preparation.																
6.	Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Batch-V of Phase II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VGF @ ₹ 1 cr/ MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 50 lakh/ MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.																
7.	Operationalization of 300 MW Solar PV Projects by defence establishment and para military forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VGF @ 1.1 crore/MW to supply solar power at ₹ 4.50/KWh for 25 years.																
8.	SPV Lighting systems	<table><tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Category</th><th>Capacity</th><th>Applicable CFA</th></tr><tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Solar power packs/SPV power plants (with battery bank @ 9.6 Vah/Wp)</td><td>Upto 300 Wp >300 Wp to 10 kWp >10 kWp to 100 kWp</td><td>₹75 ₹ 45 ₹ 39</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>SPV power</td><td>Upto 500</td><td>₹ 24</td></tr></table>	Sl. No.	Category	Capacity	Applicable CFA	1	2	3	4	1.	Solar power packs/SPV power plants (with battery bank @ 9.6 Vah/Wp)	Upto 300 Wp >300 Wp to 10 kWp >10 kWp to 100 kWp	₹75 ₹ 45 ₹ 39	2.	SPV power	Upto 500	₹ 24
Sl. No.	Category	Capacity	Applicable CFA															
1	2	3	4															
1.	Solar power packs/SPV power plants (with battery bank @ 9.6 Vah/Wp)	Upto 300 Wp >300 Wp to 10 kWp >10 kWp to 100 kWp	₹75 ₹ 45 ₹ 39															
2.	SPV power	Upto 500	₹ 24															

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy			
		1	2	3	4
			plants (without Battery)	kWp	
		3.	Street lights through SPV power plants	Upto 500 kWp	₹ 75
9.	Solar Water Pumping Programme for irrigation purpose	₹ 1.62 lakhs per AC Solar Water Pumping System and Rs 2.025 lakhs per DC Solar Water Pumping System as subsidy, up to 5 HP capacity.			

Rejuvenation of river Ganga

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

- (a) the progress made so far for rejuvenation of river Ganga under clean Ganga campaign and the details of works undertaken, so far, under this campaign;
- (b) the extent to which river Ganga has been cleaned under this campaign and the amount spent on its cleaning in the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Ganga water is getting dirtier instead of getting cleaned; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Conservation and cleaning of river Ganga is a continuous and collective effort of Central Govt. State Govts. Local bodies and general public. The Ganga cleanliness commenced in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP)-I. The GAP-I was completed in 2000. While GAP-I was under implementation, GAP-II was started in 1993, which was later merged with National River Conservation Programme (NRCP). In 2009, NGRBA programme was launched. In 2014, Namami Gange Programme, an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission was approved. Namami Gange Mission, envisaged as an umbrella programme, aims at integrating previous & currently ongoing initiatives (e.g. projects under NGRBA programme) by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

Under Namami Gange Programme a holistic approach has been adopted to clean the river Ganga. The various types of pollution abatement schemes taken up to clean Ganga may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core schemes include Interception and Diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the Ganga and creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage. Non-Core schemes include providing Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, River Surface Cleaning (Surface Skimmers), Afforestation, protecting biodiversity and creating public awareness and participation.

Under Core-Area Scheme:

The treatment capacities sanctioned/created so far for river Ganga are given below:—

- Under GAP-I and GAP-II 1098.31 Million liter per day (MLD) treatment capacity created.
- Under Namami Gange Programme till 20th March 2017, 145 projects are sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 10,730.71 crores. Out of these 72 projects are sanctioned for creation of 932.84 MLD new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), 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. 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.

Under Non-Core Area Scheme:

- **Low Cost Sanitation:** Ganga Gram initiative has been conceptualized to promote rural sanitation in the villages located on the banks of river Ganga with an aim to reduce the pollution load on the river Ganga from such villages. The major activities included in Ganga Gram are making villages open defecation free, management of village solid and liquid wastes entering in the river and increasing pollution load, promotion of organic farming to control pollution from use of pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture, plantation

of medicinal plants, rejuvenation of village ponds and ground water recharging, setting up crematoria etc. Till date, 1002456 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed and 3253 villages have been declared open defecation free.

- **Crematoria and Bathing Ghats:** Total 34 projects having 296 Bathing Ghats and Crematoria (180 Bathing Ghats + 116 Crematoria) have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 1132.90 crores and these projects are under various stage of implementation. River front development projects at Chandighat Haridwar, Assi Ghat Varanasi and Patna are also under implementation.
- **River Surface Cleaning:** Surface skimmers machines for 11 cities, *i.e.* Rishikesh, Haridwar, Garh mukteshwar, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Mathura-Vrindavan, Patna, Sahibganj, Nababdeep and Kolkata have been sanctioned, out of which machines at 3 locations *i.e.* Allahabad, Patna and Sahibganj are under operation.
- An amount of ₹ 1039.79 crore has been spent on cleaning of river Ganga during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Water quality monitoring of river Ganga in 5 States is carried out on a monthly basis by respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The water quality assessment indicates that water quality does not meet the bathing water quality criteria in the vicinity of Down Stream (D/s) Haridwar in Uttarakhand, Garmukhteswar, D/s Kannauj to D/s Allahabad and Beharapore to Diamond Harbour in West Bengal.

The annual variation does not indicate any sustained improvement or degradation in water quality and the long term trends only can show the 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 provided below:

Year	Temperature °C		D.O. (mg/l)		pH		Conductivity (±mhos/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

As can be seen from the table, there is a fluctuation in the water quality parameters over the years.

Survey to assess water crisis in Karnataka

*268. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of a severe drinking water problem in the ensuing summer months in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government, in consultation with the State Government, is conducting any comprehensive survey to assess the prospect of severe drinking water crisis in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As reported by the state government of Karnataka there is possibility of severe drinking water problem in the ensuing summer months in Karnataka.

(b) to (d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The mandate of the Ministry is to provide technical & financial assistance to States in their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural population in a continuous basis. Though this Ministry does not carry any comprehensive survey in consultation with the State Governments to assess the prospect of severe drinking water crisis in the State, a mechanism for assisting the States in the event of a drinking water crisis exists in the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines. 2% of the NRDWP allocation is set aside for any natural calamity including drought. On the declaration of drought, Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visits the affected States and gives its recommendations regarding the quantum of assistance to be given. Funds are thereafter released to State with the approval of a High level Committee constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition to this, the states can use Flexi funds to the extent of 25% of the total funds released to them under NRDWP for taking up works for mitigating the drinking water scarcity in an area as per the instructions issued by the Ministry in this regard.

Child mortality due to environmental pollution

*269. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of WHO report, stating that environmental pollution is a major contributor for child mortality and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to create awareness among people living in highly polluted areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Government is aware of reports of the World Health Organization (WHO) stating that environmental pollution is one of the contributors for child mortality. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive data/evidence available to establish direct correlation between diseases *vis-a-vis* child mortality and air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are generally synergistic manifestation of the individual's food habits, occupational hazard, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc.

(b) Government has taken various steps to create awareness among people regarding pollution control measures which *inter alia* include publicity in, print, electronic and web portal media; Online data on Air Quality Index - a tool for effective communication of air quality status to people; flagging off Science Express Climate Action Special Train; Eco-clubs in schools; organising exhibitions, etc.

Active volcanos in the country

*270. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a volcano in India has recently become active; and

(b) if so, the details of its activation and precautionary steps taken by Government to protect that area from any losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a team of scientists from National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) spotted/witnessed the eruption of Barren Island volcano in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 23rd and 26th January, 2017 and reported smoke and ejecta coming out from the volcano. The volcano erupted in small episodes of five to ten minutes. The eruption consisted of small ash emissions in both explosive and effusive manner along with small lava flows. It is the only active volcano of the Indian Sub-continent located in Andaman Sea at about 138 km. east of Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The oldest recorded historical eruption of Barren Island volcano was in the year 1787. Intermittent activity has been recorded in the Barren Island volcano from 1991 onwards after remaining dormant for about 150 years.

The Barren Island is uninhabited by human population and there are no civil structures. Thus, no losses are presumed to occur due to the eruption of Barren Island volcano.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**CSR activities of coal PSUs**

†2717. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of PSUs under the Ministry and their annual profit, during the last three years;
- (b) the percentage of profit of each of them allocated for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, during the last three years; and
- (c) the status of amount so accrued, spent and remaining balance for CSR activities?

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

(a) The annual profit, during last three years in respect of Coal India Limited and NLC India Limited is as under:

(₹ in crores)		
Year	Profit After Tax of CIL (consolidated)	Profit After Tax of NLCIL
2013-14	15111.67	1501.88
2014-15	13726.70	1579.68
2015-16	14274.33	1204.15

(b) The percentage of profit allocated for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, during the last three years in respect of NLC India Limited is as under:

Year	Budget provision for CSR as per DPE guidelines (% of Profit)/Companies Act	Amount allocated for CSR activities in crore	Actual percentage of profit allocated for CSR activities
2013-14	(1%-2% of PAT of previous year)	26.04	1.78%
2014-15	(2% of average PBT for last three years)	41.60	2.00%
2015-16	(2% of average PBT for last three years)	44.27	2.00%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The information in respect of CIL is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The status of amount so accrued spent and remaining balance for CSR activities in respect of NLCIL is given below:—

Year	Amount allocated for CSR activities in crore	Amount actually spent for CSR activities in crore	Remaining balance of CSR fund in crore
2013-14	26.04	26.30	Nil
2014-15	41.60	47.49	Nil
2015-16	44.27	81.93	Nil

The information in respect of CIL is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal production of CIL mines

2718. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production of coal from all the Mines under the Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) what is the total demand of Coal from CIL mines;

(c) whether the CIL is able to meet the total demand for supply of coal in the country;

(d) how much of Coal produced by CIL was exported during the last three financial years; and

(e) details of the storage facility available with the CIL to store coal?

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

(a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has produced 538.75 million tonne of coal during the year 2015-16 from its mines.

(b) and (c) Demand of coal is not estimated separately for CIL. However, all India demand of coal has been assessed to be 884.87 MT against which supply from

indigenous sources has been planned to be 724.71 MT (CIL: 598.61 MT; SCCL: 58 MT & Other sources including captive blocks: 68.10 MT) with demand supply gap of 160.16 MT to be met through imports by consuming sectors.

(d) Exports from CIL during the last three years has been only to Bhutan and was to the tune of Nil, 6 & 14 thousand tonnes respectively during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(e) Every mine of CIL has adequate facility to stock coal at pit head and railway siding.

Norms violation relating to coal mines development

2719. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has so far issued 12 notices to private companies to explain reasons for violation of norms related to development of coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received reply from these private companies with regard to the said notices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The coal mines allocated under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 are to be developed as per the terms and conditions as well as milestones listed in Schedule E of Coal Mines Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA)/ Allotment Agreement entered by the Successful Bidders/Allottees with the Nominated Authority. Any violation of the stipulated terms and conditions is to attract action as appropriate under the provisions of the agreement. So far as private companies are concerned, 19 Show Cause Notices have been issued till date to the Successful Bidders in cases where a deviation from milestones listed in Schedule E of CMDPA have been noticed. Out of these 19 cases, reply has been received in 12 cases. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Show Cause Notices issued to the successful Bidders in cases where a deviation from milestones listed in Schedule E of CMDPA have been noticed

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the Successful Bidder	Show Cause Notice Date	Reason for Show Cause Notice
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chotia (Chhattisgarh)	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	22/7/2016	For not applying for Land Mutation within due date. Due date was 01.05.2015
2.	Marki Mangli III (Maharashtra)	B.S. Ispat Limited	22/7/2016	For not applying for Ground water clearance and Explosives Permission within due date. Due date was. 17.05.2015
3.	Talabira-I (Odisha)	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	22/7/2016	Delay in application for Ground Water Clearance and for Power line from State Electricity Board. Due date was 01.05.2015 whereas the applications for the same were made on 11.06.2015 and 20.06.2015 respectively.
4.	Tokisud North (Jharkhand)	Essar Power MP Limited	22/7/2016	For not applying for Mine Opening Permission; Permission from DGMS within due date and delay in application for transfer of Power Line from State Electricity Board. The due date of above applications was 01.05.2015. The application for Power Line was made on 16.06.2015.
5.	Kathautia (Jharkhand)	Hindalco Industries Limited	22/7/2016	Delay in submission of application for Land Mutation and permission from DGMS. Due date was 01.05.2015 whereas the

1	2	3	4	5
				applications for the same were made on 22.05.2015 and 03.08.2015 respectively.
6.	Gare Palma IV-4 (Chhattisgarh)	Hindalco Industries Limited	22/7/2016	Delay in application for Land Mutation and Power Line. Due date was 01.05.2015 whereas the applications for same were made on 13.06.2015 and 06.05.2015 respectively.
7.	Gare Palma IV-5 (Chhattisgarh)	Hindalco Industries Limited	22/7/2016	Delay in application for Land Mutation and Power Line. Due date was 01.05.2015 whereas the applications for the same were submitted on 01.07.2015 and 21.05.2016 respectively.
8.	Sarisatolli (West Bengal)	CESC Limited	22/7/2016	For not applying for Land Mutation and Delay in application of Explosives licence. Due date of above application was 01.05.2015 whereas the application for Explosives Licence was made on 15.02.2016
9.	Bicharpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Ultra Tech Cement Limited	22/7/2016	For not applying for Consent to Operate within due date. The due date was 01.05.2015
10.	Sial Ghoghri (Madhya Pradesh)	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited	22/7/2016	Delay in application for permission from DGMS. Due date was 01.05.2015 whereas application was submitted on 24.08.2015
11.	Majra (Maharashtra)	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	26/2/2016	For not applying for Mining Lease within due date. Due date of same was 30.12.2015.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Ganeshpur (Jharkhand)	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	15/3/2016	For not applying for Mining Lease within due date. Due date of same was 22.07.2015.
13.	Dumri (Jharkhand)	Hindalco Industries Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Forest Clearance within due date. Due date was 22.01.2017.
14.	Moitra (Jharkhand)	JSW Steel Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Forest Clearance within due date. Due date was 22.01.2017.
15.	Brinda & Sasai (Jharkhand)	Usha Martin Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Forest Clearance within due date. Due date was 22.01.2017.
16.	Jitpur (Jharkhand)	Adani Power Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Forest Clearance within due date. Due date was 22.02.2017.
17.	Meral (Jharkhand)	Trimula Industries Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Previous Approval within due date. Due date was 22.05.2016.
18.	Lohari (Jharkhand)	Araanya Mines Private Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Forest Clearance within due date. Due date was 22.01.2017.
19.	Ganeshpur (Jharkhand)	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	21/03/2017	For not obtaining Forest Clearance within due date. Due date was 22.01.2017.

Coal mine accident at Godda, Jharkhand

2720. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mine accident has occurred recently at Godda in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of workers killed and injured in the said accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the accident and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure safety and security of coal miners in the country?

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

(a) and (b) A mine accident has occurred recently at Rajmahal OCP of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) at Godda District of Jharkhand On 29.12.2016 at about 7.30 pm. While operation of removal of loose overburden (OB) material was going on in the northern side of the mine by means of excavators and tippers, a large area measuring 600m x 110m slid down by 30m due to which 12 tippers and 5 excavator along with the operators got buried under the sliding OB material resulting into fatalities of 23 persons. Out of which till now, 18 bodies could be recovered.

(c) The Statutory Enquiry of the said accident has been completed by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). DGMS has issued Show cause to 18 Officials of the company including Director (Tech) Operation/ Nominated Owner, General Manager, Rajmahal/ Deemed Agent, Agent, Manager and others.

Further, departmental enquiry has been conducted by Internal Safety Organisation (ISO), ECL in which Manager, General Shift Incharge, Shift Incharge, Overman and Mining Sirdar were found responsible. Manager of Rajmahal OCP has been suspended and General Shift Incharge and Shift Incharge have been issued Memorandum. Further, Overman and Mining Sirdar have been charge-sheeted.

(d) DGMS under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India administers the Mines Act 1952 for ensuring safety in coal mines in the country.

Chief Inspector of Mines and Inspector of Mines make inspections and enquires whenever it is required to ascertain whether the provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws and of any orders made thereunder are observed in the case of any mine.

To prevent coal mine accidents the following steps have been taken:

- (i) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines are very helpful in suggesting measures required for safety of mine workers.

- (ii) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (iii) Safety Audit of the mines is being conducted from time to time to assess safety status.
- (iv) Safety training program are organized for Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (v) CIL has taken up a training program with "Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (SIMTARS)", Govt. of Queensland, Australia for training of trainers.
- (vi) DGMS facilitates introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (vii) DGMS facilitates introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (viii) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers with the motto: 'Safety is My Responsibility'.
- (ix) From time to time, DGMS issues guidelines for safer operations in identified thrust areas.
- (x) Risk based inspection system through Shram Suvidha Portal has been implemented for coal mines.
- (xi) Adoption of online safety monitoring systems, establishment of geo-technical cells, installation of gas chromatographs for monitoring and analysing underground mine gases, installation of proximity warning devices to avoid collision of heavy earth moving machinery, environmental tele-monitoring systems in all degree-III gassy mines, slope monitoring systems for overburden benches and OB dumps etc. are some of the other important steps taken by coal companies for improving safety of miners and mining operations in the coal mines.

Coal blocks in West Godavari and Krishna districts

2721. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry intends to bring in coal blocks found in West Godavari and Krishna districts under the purview of Singareni Collieries Company (SCCL);

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Ministry to cancel coal blocks in West Godavari and Krishna districts from the purview of SCCL and designated Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation as coal mining company; and

(c) if so, action taken by the Ministry in this regard and status of exploration of above coal blocks?

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

(a) The coal blocks found in West Godavari and Krishna districts is under the purview of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL);

(b) Ministry of Coal had received a proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh, regarding deletion of area of West Godavari and Krishna District which have coal resources, from M/s Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and designate the same in favour of Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation as the Coal Mining Company.

(c) After consulting all stake holders, the Ministry has not agreed to the proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh. However the State Government was informed that it can get coal linkages from Government of India as per New Coal Distribution Policy and Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation can apply for the coal blocks under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the rule's made thereunder. As informed by SCCL, the reserves in these blocks are indicated/ inferred category.

Report of Study Group on Coal Royalty Revision

2722. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted a study group to consider revision of rates on royalty on coal;

(b) if so, what are the details of action taken for the enhancement of rates of royalty on coal;

(c) the amount collected by the Central Government towards additional levy @ ₹ 295 per tonne from the prior allocates of schedule-II coal mines, State-wise;

(d) whether the amount has been transferred to the State Governments and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) if not, when is this amount expected to be transferred to the State Governments?

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

(a) and (b) A study group was constituted on 21.07.2014 to consider and recommend regarding revision of rate of royalty for coal and lignite. Final recommendation of study group is under consideration.

(c) The amount collected by the Government towards additional levy from the prior allottees of Schedule-II coal mines, State-wise is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount of Additional levy collected
1.	Chhattisgarh	4169.87
2.	Jharkhand	510.68
3.	Maharashtra	512.27
4.	Madhya Pradesh	44.47
5.	Odisha	600.06
6.	West Bengal	1129.03
TOTAL		6966.38

(d) The money collected through the additional levy has not been transferred to the States concerned.

(e) The issue is under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice.

Corruption free auction of coal mines

2723. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by the Ministry, after June, 2014 to ensure corruption free auction of coal mines and whether there has been an assessment regarding the success of these measures;

(b) the total financial loss to Government exchequer caused due to cases of corruption during 2004-2014 as per Government estimates; and

(c) whether the investigations into these corruption cases are incomplete, if so, the pendency stage and when they are likely to be completed?

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

(a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* judgement dated 25th August, 2014 and Order dated 24th September, 2014 had cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks. In order to manage and re-allocate 204 coal blocks cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as to ensure smooth transfer of right, title and interests in the mine along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allocatee to be selected through an auction or allotment to Government companies, as the case may be, the Government had promulgated the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 on 21.10.2014 (now substituted by an Act). The allocation of these 204 coal mines is being made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder.

To keep the process transparent, the first ever auction of coal mines were conducted through e-auction mode on an electronic platform. No physical bids were accepted or considered. Applications were required to be submitted online for allotment of coal mines to Government companies also. Further, to ensure the foolproof security of the E-platform of M/s MSTC, Security Audit had also been conducted prior to auction of coal mines. It was one of the most transparent auctions where bids were placed on an electronic platform accessible to everyone with an internet connection. In fact, everyone had the option of tracking the progress of the auction on their mobile phones. The Ministry had to augment the server capacity as lakhs of people were viewing the auctions live. The number and names of the companies which had applied were publicly disclosed in open forums where hundreds of bidders were present along with members of the media too. The entire proceedings were videotaped. There were also press releases and names were disclosed on the auction website. Technical and financial parameters for the qualification of bidders were clearly laid down in the tender document, which is even today available in the public domain on the website. Grounds for disqualification were also clearly mentioned in the tender document. Specific reasons were given to such bidders. The initial bid price (applicable floor price) and subsequent bids were also publically visible. The parameters for determining the floor price and subsequent bids were part of the methodology and on public display on the website. Thus, each and every data point was actually available in the public domain.

The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. (C) No. 1384/ 2015 titled M/s Sharda Energy and Minerals Ltd. Vs. Union of India observed that apart from the empirical data

of the auction process in respect of the 11 electronic auctions held so far, the process by itself does not appear to be arbitrary or irrational. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi also added that there is, of course, no allegation that the auction process is designed to favour any particular bidder.

(b) Government has not estimated any financial loss to Government exchequer caused due to allocation of coal blocks during 2004- 2014. However, in the Performance Audit Report No. 7 of 2012-13 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on «Allocation of Coal Blocks and Augmentation of Coal Production» it is mentioned that 'Audit has estimated financial gains to the tune of ₹ 1.86 lakh crore likely to accrue to private coal block allottees (bases on average cost of production and average sale price of Opencast mines of Coal India Ltd. in the year 2010-11).

(c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006 - 2009, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. In view of the various observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, it would not be possible for the Ministry of Coal to obtain any details from CBI in this regard.

Availability of coal

†2724. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the countries from where coal was imported after 2014 or agreement for import was signed by Government;
- (b) the details of availability of coal at present in the country; and
- (c) the details of the quantity of coal demand in other sectors, including electricity production in the country?

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

(a) As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. However, the details of country-wise and quantity-wise import of coal during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and current year 2016-17 (April-December, 2016) is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Country	Import of Coal (in Million tonnes)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
Indonesia	123.73	96.19	68.99
Australia	47.62	47.56	35.45
South Africa	30.73	36.08	25.99
USA	4.27	5.74	3.50
Russia	1.33	3.82	3.34
New Zealand	1.03	0.68	0.32
China PRP	0.02	0.48	0.02
Canada	1.98	1.55	1.79
Mozambique	1.98	2.67	2.75
Others	5.09	5.11	2.72
TOTAL	217.78	199.88	144.87

*Upto the month of December, 2016

(b) As per provisional statistics, production of coal during 2016-17 (up to February, 2017) was 582.261 Million Tonne and import of coal (upto December, 2016) was 144.868 Million Tonnes.

(c) Ministry of Coal, in consultation with Niti Ayog, assesses All India Coal Demand of various coal consumer sectors. For the current year (2016-17), all India demand of coal has been assessed at 884.87 Million Tonnes. The sector-wise demand of coal is given below:

Sector	Demand (MT)
Steel	56.62
Power Utilities	598.73
Power Captive	91.10
Cement	34.37
Sponge Iron (Steel DRI)	24.05
Others	80.00
TOTAL	884.87

Auctioning of coal blocks

2725. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal blocks which were auctioned/sold out to various firms during the last one year;
- (b) whether Government has achieved the targeted profit from the coal blocks; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has revamped the monitoring process of coal blocks and their functioning?

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

(a) No coal mine / block has been auctioned in the last one year under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. However, 6 coal mines have been allotted to State Government Undertakings for sale of coal in the last one year under the provisions of the said Act.

So far, 82 coal mines (which includes 6 coal mines allotted to State Government Undertakings for sale of coal) have been allocated by way of auction / allotment under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. Of these 82 coal mines, 31 have been allocated through e-auction and 51 by way of allotment.

(b) and (c) The Government has not fixed any revenue generation target from the auction/allotment of coal mines.

A monitoring mechanism for the development of the coal mines in accordance with the efficiency parameters specified in the agreement is in place. The Nominated Authority reviews the progress of coal mines allocated under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 on a regular basis. Failure by the allocatee companies in adhering to the terms and conditions / efficiency parameters for the development of the coal mines results in measures as stipulated in the agreement which includes appropriation of the performance bank guarantee and cancellation of the Allotment / Vesting Order.

An Online Coal Project Monitoring Portal has been established in the Ministry of Coal for resolving issues pending at the State level. Clarifications have been issued on various issues hampering mine development for expeditious operationalization of coal mines.

Funds spent on rural water quality monitoring and surveillance programme

2726. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all drinking water sources should be tested at least twice a year for bacteriological contamination and once a year for chemical contamination as per the National Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (NRWQMSP) which has lately been merged with NRDWP;

(b) whether the scheme is applicable in all the districts of the country, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) year-wise data of the funds spent on the scheme during the last five years; and

(d) what other steps is Government taking to improve Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance is an integral component of the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance comprises of two sub-components, namely (i) testing of water samples in Laboratories and (ii) testing of drinking water sources by grass-root workers in the Gram Panchayats using field test kits and bacteriological vials. In order to streamline the procedure of testing by water quality testing laboratories at various levels, the Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol was published and circulated in February 2013 wherein all drinking water sources are to be tested at least twice a year for bacteriological contamination and once a year for chemical contamination.

(b) The National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance is applicable to all rural districts throughout the country.

(c) Year-wise expenditure incurred on Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities as reported by the States into online integrated management information system (IMIS) of the Ministry during the last five years and the current year up to 22.03.2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Since bacteriological contamination is dynamic, the States have been requested to conduct sanitary surveys regularly under the provisions of Uniform

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol to improve monitoring and surveillance activities. In order to bring more credibility to the Water Quality Testing Laboratories, States have been advised to obtain accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), Government of India.

Statement

Year-wise expenditure incurred on Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry during the last five years and the current year up to 22rd, March 2017

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total expenditure reported (Central share) in ₹ Crore
1.	2011-12	54.80
2.	2012-2013	106.66
3.	2013-2014	155.31
4.	2014-2015	167.96
5.	2015-2016	141.04
6.	2016-2017 (up to 22/3/17)	84.37

Cleanliness and achievement of SBM

†2727. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been improvement in sanitation management in the rural areas in the country during the last two years under the sanitation mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special measures which are required are being taken by the village Panchayats to get the status of cleanliness and to achieve the targets of the Swachh Bharat Mission till 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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, 1,90,25,619 individual latrines (126%) have been constructed as on 23-03-2017. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.01% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 62.26% on 23-03-2017. A TOTAL of 1,77,023 Villages, 82,862 Gram Panchayats, 1,139 Blocks and 119 District have declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 23-03-2017. in addition, 3 States namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have also been declared ODF.

(c) and (d) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes some time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and bring about collective (*i.e.* village as a whole) behaviour change, promoting technological innovations, streamlining financial and programme management and converging other development schemes with sanitation to promote sustainability. These are some of the challenges faced.

In order to address the above challenges, a number of measures have been taken/ being taken. These include:—

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource

Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level-Collector-has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits. 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. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.
- 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. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhta on the Swachh App.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.
- Web portal of Swachh Sangrah has been developed for knowledge sharing.

Status of open defecation in rural areas

2728. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) increase in percentage of access to toilets since 2014;

(b) how does India compare with other countries in terms of rural open defecation and the details thereof;

(c) whether measures are being taken to improve toilet usage and behaviour towards sanitation of rural population;

(d) the percentage of increase in construction of toilets during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure adequate availability of water in toilets in rural areas and measures being taken to keep toilets in usable condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) households with access to toilets as on 1.1.2014 was 40.46% which has increased to 62.26% as on 23.3.2017. There is 21.80% increase in households in the country which has access to toilets since 1.1.2014.

(b) As per Joint Monitoring report 2015, published by Unicef and WHO, % rural open defecation in South Asian countries including India is as under:—

Sl. No.	Country	% rural open defecation
1.	Afghanistan	17
2.	Bangladesh	2
3.	Bhutan	4
4.	India	61
5.	Maldives	0
6.	Nepal	37
7.	Pakistan	21
8.	Shrilanka	0

However, as per Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), % rural open defecation as on 23.3.2017 is 38%

(c) The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and use toilet. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of TOTAL resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at

the Central level for the same purpose. Further for creating awareness about sanitation and generating demand for sanitation facilities, including toilets, a Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework has been adopted by the Ministry for activities under Information, Education and Communication (IEC). States are preparing and implementing State and district level IEC Plans based on this strategy framework. Massive media campaigns have been started at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio). States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Also cleanliness campaigns are held at regular intervals.

(d) State/UT-wise details of the percentage increase in the construction of toilets during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) To ensure adequate availability of water for toilets, under SBM-G, the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000, to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme guidelines also provide for a conjoint approach in the implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes.

The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and use toilet. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Up to 8% of TOTAL resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC). Many States are focusing on community approach, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using some triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of percentage of increase in construction of toilets during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	% Coverage as on 31.3.2014	% Coverage as on 31.3.2015	% Coverage as on 31.3.2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.77	53.77	53.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35.68	38.51	43.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.70	57.03	68.08

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	43.61	46.22	54.42
5.	Bihar	22.17	22.94	24.94
6.	Chhattisgarh	41.09	41.97	50.04
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	60.72	60.72	76.08
9.	Gujarat	54.96	59.74	72.87
10.	Haryana	78.89	82.41	86.73
11.	Himachal Pradesh	86.65	90.31	94.80
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.77	29.27	33.12
13.	Jharkhand	29.48	31.41	37.59
14.	Karnataka	41.35	50.65	56.91
15.	Kerala	95.44	96.09	96.32
16.	Madhya Pradesh	30.03	34.34	42.81
17.	Maharashtra	52.28	56.33	63.50
18.	Manipur	59.50	65.96	77.00
19.	Meghalaya	59.26	69.47	80.19
20.	Mizoram	77.68	78.15	83.41
21.	Nagaland	57.43	57.43	66.03
22.	Odisha	11.88	13.33	28.08
23.	Puducherry	50.01	50.01	50.01
24.	Punjab	75.28	75.60	77.86
25.	Rajasthan	29.55	35.24	54.08
26.	Sikkim	87.45	93.55	99.90
27.	Tamil Nadu	48.07	52.04	61.98
28.	Telangana	29.86	32.78	38.13
29.	Tripura	63.15	66.26	73.93
30.	Uttar Pradesh	37.99	39.79	42.20
31.	Uttarakhand	73.01	76.74	80.86
32.	West Bengal	59.32	64.91	74.35
		41.51	44.74	51.77

Proposals pending from Chhattisgarh

†2729. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works from the Chhattisgarh Government during the last three years and scheme-wise amount for them and details of the action taken thereon;
- (b) the reasons due to which the proposals received from State Government are pending so far;
- (c) whether any time-limit has been fixed to clear the proposals;
- (d) whether excess delay in clearance of the proposals hampers the development works and the manner in which the increased cost of the work is adjusted; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. 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 details of fund allocated and released under NRDWP to Chhattisgarh during last three years and current year is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocated	Released
2013-14	136.13	135.20
2014-15	159.08	150.74
2015-16	63.69	60.83
2016-17 (as on 23.03.2017)	70.65	84.48
	(including additional fund for ₹ 8.59 crore and ₹ 10.40 crore exclusively for installation of solar energy based dual pumps).	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 SBM(G), district sanitation projects are not sanctioned. Each year States / UTs prepare Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and project their targets. Ministry approves State AIPs. However, SBM(G) is under implementation in 27 districts of Chhattisgarh. No project is pending for approval. Funds released to Chhattisgarh under SBM(G) during last three years is as under:—

Year	Centre share released (₹ in crore)
2013-14	0
2014-15	28.12
2015-16	144.72

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of above.

Open defecation free villages

2730. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of villages declared open defecation free as on 10th March, 2017, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that in many districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh huge amount of the money allocated for construction of toilets have been defalcated and even public representatives are used to open defecation in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would inquire into the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State-wise, number of villages declared open defecation free as on 10th March, 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 were 41.64% and 31.82% in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh respectively which has increased to 77.58% and 56.71% respectively as on 23.3.2017.

60% and 31% villages of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Also 5 districts of Chhattisgarh and 2 districts of Madhya Pradesh have been declared ODF.

(d) to (f) 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 measure.

Statement

State/UT-wise, number of villages declared open defecation free as on 10th March, 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ODF declared villages
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3666
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1371
4.	Assam	528
5.	Bihar	1296
6.	Chhattisgarh	11459
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	14618
10.	Haryana	6396
11.	Himachal Pradesh	16144
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	116
13.	Jharkhand	2295
14.	Karnataka	7011
15.	Kerala	2035

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ODF declared villages
16.	Madhya Pradesh	15158
17.	Maharashtra	19151
18.	Manipur	167
19.	Meghalaya	3526
20.	Mizoram	215
21.	Nagaland	303
22.	Odisha	2911
23.	Puducherry	0
24.	Punjab	3677
25.	Rajasthan	18297
26.	Sikkim	446
27.	Tamil Nadu	3089
28.	Telangana	1880
29.	Tripura	5
30.	Uttar Pradesh	4892
31.	Uttarakhand	12530
32.	West Bengal	19236
TOTAL		172418

Declaration of ODF States

2731. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) the first States to be declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) were Sikkim (January, 2016) Himachal Pradesh (2016) and Kerala (November, 2016);

(b) whether as on January, 2017, there were about 1,42,800 ODF villages in the country which is more than double the number reported in financial year 2015-16; and

(c) whether a high degree of variation was seen in the progression of ODF status of Kerala, which jumped from zero per cent ODF villages, at the start of 2016-17 to being a fully ODF State within a financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31.1.2017, 1,51,451 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Out of which 49,543 and 1,01,908 villages were declared ODF in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(c) As on 1.4.2016, Sanitation Coverage in Kerala was 96.32%. Some household toilets were remaining to be constructed in Kerala. After constructing the balance toilets and due diligence the State of Kerala has declared the all 940 GPs Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2016-17.

Access to drinking water

2732. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of households in the country which do not have access to any source of drinking water, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the details of households in percentage which used tap water, hand pump/ bore well and open wells/step wells;

(c) the number of households which receive untreated water from any of the sources mentioned above; and

(d) the quantum of funds being spent during the last five years on rural drinking water supply through any of the means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry maintains coverage of rural drinking water supply in terms of habitation and not in terms of households. As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 23.03.2017, 77.02% rural habitations are Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting at least 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), 19.24% rural habitations are Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and 3.73% rural habitations are Quality Affected (*i.e.* containing at least one chemical contaminant).

(b) This Ministry does not maintain household-wise information regarding provision drinking water from different sources like hand pump / bore well and open wells / step wells. However, as per data entered by the States on Integrated Management

Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 23.03.2017, 15.42% of total rural households have tap connection. The State-wise details of tap connection (household connection) along with its percentage are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of population using various rural water supply schemes like Hand Pump and Open Wells are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per information entered by States on IMIS of this Ministry, as on 23.03.2017, State/UT-wise details of habitations and corresponding population which are not getting safe drinking water are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds spent during the last five years on rural drinking water supply out of central share of funds released under NRDWP (a centrally sponsored programme of this Ministry) are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise details of tap connection alongwith its percentage

Sl. No.	State	Total Household with Tap connections as on (23/03/2017)	% of total household with Tap connections as on (23/03/2017)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6604	10.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1957411	21.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9917	4.46
4.	Assam	109092	1.88
5.	Bihar	123295	0.69
6.	Chhattisgarh	295327	6.84
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	4737296	73.13
9.	Haryana	1365597	41.32
10.	Himachal Pradesh	729076	54.33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	459616	27.85
12.	Jharkhand	185136	3.72
13.	Karnataka	3154753	38.43
14.	Kerala	781502	13.6

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	953482	8.74
16.	Maharashtra	4781140	35.57
17.	Manipur	16968	3.88
18.	Meghalaya	3301	0.7
19.	Mizoram	11705	11.17
20.	Nagaland	16144	4.88
21.	Odisha	207841	2.56
22.	Puducherry	40358	49.06
23.	Punjab	1339054	39.86
24.	Rajasthan	1008702	10.85
25.	Sikkim	69004	77.81
26.	Tamil Nadu	2666309	27
27.	Telangana	1759215	31.93
28.	Tripura	12823	1.49
29.	Uttar Pradesh	41501	0.16
30.	Uttarakhand	205488	13.61
31.	West Bengal	94318	0.58
TOTAL		27141975	15.42

Source: Format C-36 of IMIS.

Statement-II

*Details of population using various rural water supply schemes like
Hand Pump and Open Wells*

Sl. No.	State	Open Well	Hand Pump
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3007	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1037850	30486850
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113684	17596
4.	Assam	8159155	4756820
5.	Bihar	1236280	97830826
6.	Chhattisgarh	535607	19522847

Sl. No.	State	Open Well	Hand Pump
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	660240	4504843
9.	Haryana	12506	273289
10.	Himachal Pradesh	91176	2059261
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27797	3606746
12.	Jharkhand	802394	25763411
13.	Karnataka	4240629	18772659
14.	Kerala	434807	10181
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3378312	52574447
16.	Maharashtra	7214405	21809681
17.	Manipur	19023	288180
18.	Meghalaya	569270	111820
19.	Mizoram	0	2364
20.	Nagaland	13142	668
21.	Odisha	1276333	34350481
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	82750	747493
24.	Rajasthan	3936184	24361825
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	185737	24143777
27.	Telangana	1018948	22265348
28.	Tripura	1105032	2738428
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11221385	167633522
30.	Uttarakhand	104	2172268
31.	West Bengal	2280079	59621170
TOTAL		49655836	620426801

Source: Format B-18 of IMIS.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of habitations and corresponding population which are not getting safe drinking water

Sl. No.	State	Total Quality Affected Habitations	Total Quality Affected Population (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	517	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	388	0.33
4.	Assam	9748	37.62
5.	Bihar	4361	52.39
6.	Chhattisgarh	853	2.54
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0
9.	Haryana	246	6.47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	0.07
12.	Jharkhand	3166	13.4
13.	Karnataka	1478	9.42
14.	Kerala	438	10.23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	125	0.42
16.	Maharashtra	364	7.63
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0.08
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	43	0.22
21.	Odisha	1814	5.23
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	3125	37.88
24.	Rajasthan	20350	81.18

1	2	3	4
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	255	1.22
27.	Telangana	1395	20
28.	Tripura	2509	11.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	546	7.35
30.	Uttarakhand	16	0.79
31.	West Bengal	12211	137.58
TOTAL		63968	447.75

Source: format C-17 of IMIS.

Statement-IV

State-wise fund spent under NRDWP during last five years

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.64	0.43	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	446.37	672.82	662.4	427.08	190.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	215.78	220.65	230.97	119.5	66.23
4.	Assam	468.61	594.02	635.18	586.88	216.2
5.	Bihar	367.3	293.09	307.43	381.9	295.38
6.	Chhattisgarh	141.12	162.85	172.38	173.08	64.64
7.	Goa	1.16	0	2.22	0	0
8.	Gujarat	467.7	797.93	627.95	491.44	274.78
9.	Haryana	344.71	275.54	301.15	228.82	150.74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	145.97	124.06	153.33	120.18	69.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	507.07	488.09	499.79	458.03	222.16
12.	Jharkhand	169.84	204.87	277.96	206.88	133.7
13.	Karnataka	782.85	874.78	928.81	622.37	366.68
14.	Kerala	126.98	193.62	265.1	131.86	64.45
15.	Madhya Pradesh	383.09	430.27	483.98	399.94	387.62
16.	Maharashtra	642.2	612.61	657.46	901.96	584
17.	Manipur	50.32	55.54	57.17	92.25	43.44

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
18.	Meghalaya	85.44	101.44	114.81	81.02	30.92
19.	Mizoram	53.59	33.88	33.37	39.81	23.16
20.	Nagaland	81.82	108.56	52.38	86.45	61.9
21.	Odisha	239.6	249.39	288.08	257.29	150.64
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	122.32	121.22	159.05	90.23	36.57
24.	Rajasthan	1353.73	1417.01	1572.96	1386.79	480.21
25.	Sikkim	24.49	38.89	71.25	32.03	12.49
26.	Tamil Nadu	287.6	625	527.57	432.39	164.85
27.	Telangana	189.25	106.42			
28.	Tripura	108.37	99.36	94.19	64.81	39.97
29.	Uttar Pradesh	754.2	600.77	858.5	1146.18	690.46
30.	Uttarakhand	67.29	147.99	138.59	152.94	98.91
31.	West Bengal	474.46	536.43	757.11	480.72	288.75
TOTAL		8913.98	10080.68	10931.78	9782.51	5315.75

Source: format D-I of IMIS.

Release of funds for rural drinking water supply in Andhra Pradesh

2733. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government seeking allocation and sanction of ₹ 3,150 crores for drinking water supply in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any decision on such a request, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes Sir, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a project proposal amounting to ₹ 4500 crore with an external assistance component of ₹ 3150 crore from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

(b) The details of the project proposal are as under:—

Project name	Funding Agency	Project cost	External Assistance sought	Project duration	Districts covered
Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project	AIIB	₹4500 crore	₹ 3150 crore	5 years	Chittoor, Ananthpur, Kadapa, Kurnool, East Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore

(c) The technical examination of the above mentioned project proposal has been done in this Ministry and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) along with clear recommendation as per the general directions / check list issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for consideration of such proposals.

Amount spent on advertisements, publicity and awareness under SBM

†2734. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the advertisements, publicity and awareness under the Swachh Bharat Mission during the last three years;

(b) whether any percentage of the total expenditure has been earmarked for the publicity and awareness of this scheme;

(c) whether spending unlimited amount on publicity in an arbitrary manner for any scheme can be treated as public interest; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Total of ₹ 266.07 crore, ₹254.76 crore and ₹307.57 crore have been spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) by Centre and State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication(IEC) for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at the Central level for the same purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Open defecation free villages for providing piped water supply

2735. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aims to give top priority to the open defecation free villages for providing piped water supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such villages which have been identified, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide piped water supply in these villages, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Although the focus of this Ministry is currently on completion of ongoing schemes only, States have been asked to priorities and allowed to take up new schemes in Open defecation Free (ODF) verified villages.

(c) As per data entered by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 24.03.2017, there are 70,362 ODF verified village in the country with 2,02,016 habitations. Out of this, 150197 habitations are covered with Piped Water Supply (PWS). The details of piped drinking water supply in ODF verified villages State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Keeping the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission(Gramin) in mind, this Ministry during Annual Action Plan Meeting conducted with the States to review the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) have stressed the importance of Piped Water Supply in ODF verified villages and have specifically asked the States to take this on top priority. Recently in order to incentivize the ODF declared States, this Ministry has released an additional funds of ₹18 crores to Kerala, ₹ 20 crore to Himachal Pradesh and ₹ 5 crore to Sikkim.

Statement*State-wise details of piped drinking water supply in ODF verified villages*

Sl. No.	State	Number of ODF Verified Villages	Number of Habitations in ODF Verified Villages	Number of Habitations covered with Piped Water Supply
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	631	1056	925
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	141	661	304
5.	Bihar	17	69	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	7725	25896	6100
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	13457	24167	22183
9.	Haryana	2934	3429	3371
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15934	49957	48435
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	423	1990	463
13.	Karnataka	613	4185	3344
14.	Kerala	1364	10286	10228
15.	Madhya Pradesh	558	876	251
16.	Maharashtra	5587	18906	14700
17.	Manipur	55	55	52
18.	Meghalaya	2362	3969	2826
19.	Mizoram	161	163	158
20.	Nagaland	218	218	217
21.	Odisha	208	712	219
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	3986	9049	5742
25.	Sikkim	389	2033	2024
26.	Tamil Nadu	847	5101	5078
27.	Telangana	673	1130	1053
28.	Tripura	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	533	933	91
30.	Uttarakhand	3380	7998	7535
31.	West Bengal	8166	29177	14896
TOTAL		70362	202016	150197

Sanitation scheme for villages

2736. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for sanitation for villages situated in remote hilly areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether Nandla in Chairgaon district of Himachal Pradesh, which has more than 100 residents and still lacks proper drainage system, has been included under the scheme and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral component of 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 upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. Depending upon the amount of waste generated, the State can choose the type of drainage facility they wish to create.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is under implementation in 675 districts. All areas in a district including hilly areas are supposed to be covered under the programme. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Village-Nandla of GP-Jangla(BP), Block- Chauhar, district-Shimla have 196 households and all households have toilets as per Integrated Management Information System (MIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). ₹ 12 lakh is available for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities for Gram Panchayat.

Statement

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	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	33
10.	Haryana	21
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
13.	Jharkhand	24
14.	Karnataka	30
15.	Kerala	14

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

Status of open defecation in children

2737. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 40 per cent mothers dispose their children's faeces in open and India accounts for 60 per cent of global and 50 per cent of its own population open defecation; and

(b) the details of present status of total number of people who defecate in open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In rural area, 6.84 crore (37.74%) households and around 34.2 crore people defecate in open as on 23.3.2017 as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Drinking water scarcity in the country

2738. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) number of districts having drinking water scarcity across the country, with details including those from Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether Government has made any assessment of its advisory to State Governments for water conservation;
- (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with number of districts provided with the facility during each of the last three years;
- (d) number of proposals received by Government for setting up of desalination plants during the said period, State-wise along with present status of such proposals; and
- (e) steps taken/being taken to improve drinking water availability in the country, including Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu particularly, Chennai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to the States for providing drinking water supply to the rural areas in the country. This Ministry maintains the data of water availability in terms of habitations and not in terms of districts. Availability of drinking water has been categorised as Fully Covered(FC), Partially Covered (PC) and Quality Affected(QA) as per norms of National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP). Fully Covered habitations are those habitations where drinking water availability is at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), Partially Covered are those habitations where drinking water availability is less than 40 lpcd and Quality Affected habitations are those habitations where drinking water is contaminated with chemical contaminant.

As on 23.03.2017, the State-wise status of these habitations including Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, under NRDWP, States have been allowed to utilize up to 10% of NRDWP funds for taking water conservations measures like roof top harvesting, rain water

harvesting, creation on ponds/ wells etc. The details of creation of such structures during last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Besides, this Ministry has also directed 13 States which were reeling the drought like conditions during 2016-17 to take immediate steps as preventive measures. The steps taken by the States have been reported by them on the online monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. Details of these actions are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) One proposal for installation of 6 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plants in Lakshadweep Islands (one each in Androth, Amini, Kadamat, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Chetlat) received from UT of Lakshadweep through Ministry of Home Affairs is scheduled to be discussed in the Standing Finance Committee meeting of the Ministry on 27th March, 2017.

(e) 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 responsibility of the implementation of the Programme lies with the State. The role of Government of India is to provide technical and financial support to the States only. The funds provided to the State of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu under NRDWP during last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crores)		
Financial Year	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu
2013-14	1332.49	387.11
2014-15	1304.64	382.46
2015-16	526.75	182.35

As far as the matter of Chennai is concerned, the mandate of this Ministry is to provide financial and technical assistance to the State for only rural areas of the country. The administration of Chennai comes under the purview of Municipality which is not dealt with by this Ministry.

Statement-I*State-wise status of habitations in terms of availability of drinking water*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	33050	14775	517
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2782	4407	388
4.	Assam	88099	53758	24593	9748
5.	Bihar	110234	64726	41147	4361
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	70565	3229	853
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	36066	0	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7473	229	246
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	41737	11867	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8790	7159	9
12.	Jharkhand	120067	113075	3826	3166
13.	Karnataka	60248	29207	29563	1478
14.	Kerala	11883	3620	7825	438
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	127868	74	125
16.	Maharashtra	100066	88571	11131	364
17.	Manipur	2868	2263	605	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	1677	8787	11
19.	Mizoram	738	447	291	0
20.	Nagaland	1530	731	756	43
21.	Odisha	156468	128355	26299	1814

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15384	9798	2461	3125
24.	Rajasthan	121648	55646	45652	20350
25.	Sikkim	2084	731	1353	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	92956	6993	255
27.	Telangana	24582	13388	9799	1395
28.	Tripura	8723	4393	1821	2509
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	259181	1074	546
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	21728	17465	16
31.	West Bengal	105905	47141	46553	12211
TOTAL		1714438	1320545	329925	63968
PERCENTAGE			77.02	19.24	3.73

Source: Format C-17 of IMIS.

Statement-II

Details of creation of ponds/wells etc. during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1140	152	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	12	1
4.	Assam	788	19	6
5.	Bihar	949	512	10
6.	Chhattisgarh	1714	1717	1306
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	267	821	247
9.	Haryana	3	7	52
10.	Himachal Pradesh	47	71	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	249	100	26

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
12.	Jharkhand	1965	549	23
13.	Karnataka	611	236	624
14.	Kerala	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3507	2424	3678
16.	Maharashtra	6022	3619	3030
17.	Manipur	31	88	89
18.	Meghalaya	90	26	34
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0
20.	Nagaland	26	78	90
21.	Odisha	1754	1809	1584
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	45	95	54
24.	Rajasthan	350	119	67
25.	Sikkim	164	131	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	1041	515	166
27.	Telangana	0	54	0
28.	Tripura	14	111	23
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
30.	Uttarakhand	105	81	19
31.	West Bengal	0	159	11
TOTAL		20980	13505	11152

Source: Format 7 of IMIS.

Statement-III

Details of action taken by States reeling under drought like Condition

Sl. No.	State	Reporting Date	Number of districts affected	Number of Villages affected	Number of Habitations affected	Number of Handpumps repaired/ Restored including Hydrofracturing, flushing etc.	Number of Pvt. Borwells hired	Riser pipes used in running meters (Increased/ Replenished) in Handpumps	Number of New borewells commissioned	Number of Temporary PWS from water bodies	Number of Tankers Trips used	Number of Habitations covered by the tankers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04/07/2016	10	1402	1545	24562	141	33387	637	22	5463	1011
2.	Bihar	18/11/2016	19	160	350	81071	5	7402	33254	0	571	82
3.	Chhattisgarh	27/07/2016	25	16134	60332	156674	4	231707	6181	0	2	1
4.	Gujarat	12/08/2016	9	0	1551	412598	40	536616	19386	7	312853	1838
5.	Haryana	19/07/2016	12	132	137	26	30	304	147	0	15737	123
6.	Jharkhand	09/08/2016	24	29577	119667	146107	0	931320	11575	0	543	19
7.	Karnataka	06/05/2016	27	7567	15012	1229	45	0	5098	0	3818	1109
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10/06/2016	46	47402	112810	269115	307	443207	6388	0	0	217
9.	Maharashtra	28/04/2016	33	18627	20004	15042	7104	35485	2048	189	14300	9221
10.	Odisha	25/06/2016	27	29077	96826	139765	2	178196	5322	2	164536	2416
11.	Rajasthan	28/06/2016	32	6346	11335	66934	44	1133020	420	0	408875	11335
12.	Telangana	28/06/2016	9	7228	14850	15707	8981	36134	2068	1215	14037	3000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	26/04/2016	50	0	0	168718	0	0	58	0	96	90
TOTAL			323	163652	454419	1497548	16703	3566778	92582	1435	940831	30462

Source: Format C-28 of IMIS.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Availability of drinking water in drought prone area

2739. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified drought prone districts throughout the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has taken or considering to take any measures to ensure drinking water availability in drought prone areas throughout the year, especially in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The mandate of this Ministry is to provide financial and technical assistance to the States for strengthening rural drinking water supply in the country. In the event of drought, the Ministry on the basis of the report of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) issues advisory to the States for taking corrective measures to mitigate the drinking water scarcity in the event of drought. During the current financial year 2016-17 also, this Ministry has taken note of report of IMD for the period 01.06.2016 to 30.09.2016 regarding shortfall in rainfall in 156 districts across the country and issued advisory to all States for taking immediate measures to ensure uninterrupted drinking water supply. The State-wise list of these districts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), there is a provision for assisting the States in the event of Natural Calamity which *inter-alia* includes drought. 2% of the NRDWP allocation is set aside for any natural calamity including drought. On the declaration of drought, Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visits the affected States and gives its recommendations regarding the quantum of assistance to be given. Funds are thereafter released to State with the approval of a High level Committee (HLC) constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition to this, the states can use Flexi funds to the extent of 25% of the total funds released to them under NRDWP for taking up works for mitigating the drinking water scarcity in an area as per the instructions issued by the Ministry in this regard. However, during the current financial year, as on 23.03.2017, no recommendation of HLC has been received, and accordingly, no funds have been released to the States under this component.

Statement

State-wise list of districts received less than 75% of the long period average rainfall during the period 01.06.2016 to 30.09.2016

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	% departure from normal rainfall
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	-30%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	-57%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	-53%
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	- 40%
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	-64%
6.	Assam	Baksa	-52%
7.	Assam	Barpeta	-27%
8.	Assam	Dhemaji	-38%
9.	Assam	Dibrugarh	-27%
10.	Assam	Kamrup Metro	-27%
11.	Assam	Kokrajhar	-37%
12.	Assam	N.C. Hills	- 47%
13.	Assam	Nagaon	-33%
14.	Assam	Sonitpur	- 42%
15.	Assam	Udalguri	-34%
16.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	-80%
17.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	- 45%
18.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	-91%
19.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	-28%
20.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	-73%
21.	Odisha	Balangir	-27%
22.	Odisha	Deogarh	-38%
23.	Bihar	Gopalganj	-27%
24.	Bihar	Khagaria	- 42%

1	2	3	4
25.	Bihar	Purba Champaran	-30%
26.	Bihar	Saharsa	-36%
27.	Bihar	Saran	-30%
28.	Bihar	Sheohar	- 46%
29.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	-36%
30.	Bihar	Vaishali	-30%
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	-29%
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	-37%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	-31%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	- 42%
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	-63%
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	-34%
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	-35%
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	-60%
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	-46%
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	-61%
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	-39%
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	-69%
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajgani	-33%
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	- 43%
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	-36%
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	-36%
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	-29%
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	- 41%
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Auriya	- 43%
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Beghpat	-31%
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	-32%
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	-26%
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautambudhnagar	- 45%

1	2	3	4
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	-63%
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	-30%
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	-56%
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	-39%
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzafarnagar	-36%
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	-47%
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	-31%
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Sharanpur	-33%
62.	Haryana	Ambala	-53%
63.	Haryana	Fatehabad	-39%
64.	Haryana	Hisar	-265
65.	Haryana	Jind	-31%
66.	Haryana	Kaithal	- 40%
67.	Haryana	Karnal	-36%
68.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	-68%
69.	Haryana	Panchukala	-58%
70.	Haryana	Panipat	-53%
71.	Haryana	Rohtak	-51%
72.	Haryana	Sirsa	- 41%
73.	Haryana	Sonipat	-59%
74.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	-54%
75.	Punjab	Firozpur	-70%
76.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	- 47%
77.	Punjab	Jalandhar	- 46%
78.	Punjab	Ludhiana	- 45%
79.	Punjab	Mansa	- 48%
80.	Punjab	Nawashahr	-34%
81.	Punjab	Patiala	-61%
82.	Punjab	Sangrur	-33%

1	2	3	4
83.	Punjab	Sas Nagar	-30%
84.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	-54%
85.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	-56%
86.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	-78%
87.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	-34%
88.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	-45%
89.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	-49%
90.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	-50%
91.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh & Ladakh	-65%
92.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	-29%
93.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	-31%
94.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	-36%
95.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	-42%
96.	Gujarat	Anand	-45%
97.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	-31%
98.	Gujarat	Bharuch	-47%
99.	Gujarat	Khera	-41%
100.	Gujarat	Mahesana	-35%
101.	Gujarat	Narmada	-41%
102.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	-29%
103.	Gujarat	Tapi	-40%
104.	Gujarat	Vadodara	-51%
105.	Gujarat	Kachchh	-30%
106.	Gujarat	Morbi	-42%
107.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	-37%
108.	Kerala	Alappuzha	-35%
109.	Kerala	Idukki	-31%
110.	Kerala	Kollam	-29%
111.	Kerala	Kottayam	-30%

1	2	3	4
112.	Kerala	Kozikod	-27%
113.	Kerala	Malappuram	-39%
114.	Kerala	Palakkad	-34%
115.	Kerala	Pattanamittia	-36%
116.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	-34%
117.	Kerala	Trishur	- 44%
118.	Kerala	Wayanad	-59%
119.	Nagaland	Kohima	- 40%
120.	Nagaland	Phek	-30%
121.	Manipur	Imphal East	-39%
122.	Mizoram	Lunglei	-27%
123.	Tripura	West Tripura	- 41%
124.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	- 42%
125.	Jharkhand	Khunti	-28%
126.	Jharkhand	Pakur	-34%
127.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	-29%
128.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-34%
129.	Uttarakhand	Tehari Garwal	-27%
130.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	- 49%
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	-32%
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	-33%
133.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	-28%
134.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	-26%
135.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	- 47%
136.	Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri	-32%
137.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	44%
138.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	-36%
139.	Tamil Nadu	Karup	- 41%
140.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	-37%

1	2	3	4
141.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	-29%
142.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri	-32%
143.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	-33%
144.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	-33%
145.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvavarur	-30%
146.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	-28%
147.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	-28%
148.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	-48%
149.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	-75%
150.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	-40%
151.	Karnataka	Bellary	-28%
152.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	-51%
153.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	-36%
154.	Karnataka	Hassan	-29%
155.	Karnataka	Kodagu	-28%
156.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore District	-31%

Sanitation standards stipulated under SBM-G

†2740. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sanitation standards stipulated under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) in rural areas of the country, including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether following commencement of SBM-G, an important change has come in awareness about sanitation in rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the challenges in the implementation of SBM-G in rural areas of Chhattisgarh and the measures taken or being taken to meet those challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) entails freedom from open defecation and management of solid and liquid waste. Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been defined as:—

"ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by:

- (1) *no visible faeces found in the environment/village; and*
- (2) *every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces*

(Tip: Safe technology option means no contamination of surface soil, ground water or surface water; excreta inaccessible to flies and animals; and freedom from odour and unsightly condition)"

The SBM-G guidelines also provide setting up systems for scientific disposal of waste. Technological options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) have been provided to the States. The States may identify socially acceptable and environmentally safe technologies as suitable to them. An Index of Village Swachhta has also been developed. This includes factors like access to safe toilets and also whether there is visible cleanliness around households and public places. This is measured by determining the percentage of households having access to safe toilets, percentage of households having no litter around them, percentage of houses having no stagnant waste water around them and percentage of public places having no litter around them. The public places include schools, anganwadis, hospitals, etc. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM (G) enables villages to determine their own Village Swachhta Index in a Gram Sabha and take steps to improve their cleanliness level.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has taken the form of people's movement. The focus of the programme has been on behaviour change and community engagement. Because of this, women, children, youth, civil society organizations and all sections of the society are joining the sanitation movement and making their villages clean and free from open defecation. The progress in rural sanitation has seen a spurt since the launch of SBM(G). The sanitation coverage has increased from 42.01% in 2.10.2014 to 62.26% as on 23.03.2017. 119 Districts, 1139 Blocks, 82862 GPs and 177023 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 23.03.2017. In addition, the States of Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have also been declared ODF.

(d) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes some time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and bring about collective (*i.e.* village as a whole) behaviour change, promoting technological innovations, streamlining financial and programme management and converging other development schemes with sanitation to promote sustainability. These are some of the challenges faced.

In order to address the above challenges, a number of measures have been taken/ being taken. These include:—

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level-Collector-has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits. 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. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.
- 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. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhta on the Swachh App.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.
- Web portal of Swachh Sangrah has been developed for knowledge sharing.

Emission of greenhouse gases

2741. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that India is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases after the United States of America and China;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has deferred the implementation of the stringent emission norms for particulate matter (PM), sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury and reduced water usage by coal-fuelled thermal power plants, which was fixed as December, 2017 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to devise strict emission standards for thermal power plants and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the Biennial Update Report submitted by India, the quantum of India's total green house gas (GHG) emissions (excluding LULUCF) in 2010 was 2.136 billion tonnes Carbon dioxide equivalent

(CO₂eq). In 2010, the year for which comparable figures are available, India's emissions are lower than GHG emissions of China (11.183 billion tonnes CO₂eq), USA (6.713 billion tonnes CO₂eq), European Union (4.834 billion tonnes CO₂eq) and Brazil (2.902 billion tonnes CO₂eq).

(b) and (c) The Ministry has notified the revised standards for thermal power plants (TPPs) *vide* S. O. 3305 (E) dated 07/12/2015 for parameters such as Particulate Matter (PM), SO_x, NO_x, mercury, etc. and no amendment of the notified norms has been made.

Penalties for maltreatment of animals

2742. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that penalties for maltreatment of animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, are as low as ₹ 25;

(b) whether Government proposes to amend the Act to suitably increase the quantum of penalty and if so, the details and timelines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the low penalties under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960. In order to enhance the fine for infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and to make it more deterrent, Government of India has undertaken steps to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 in consultation with other Ministries.

2743. [Question was cancelled.]

DMH-II mustard hybrid crops for wide farming

2744. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite low yield research results, Government proposes DMH-II mustard hybrid crops for wide farming;

(b) if so, whether Government has received the clearance from the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) thereof; and

(c) if so, farming proposal of the variety of the GM-mustard edible oil therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has not approved any application related to DMH-II mustard hybrid crops for wide farming.

(c) Not Applicable.

Extreme changes in climate

2745. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about extreme changes in climate in the country;
- (b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to know the reasons;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action plan to minimise/overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) As per the fifth Assessment report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2014, globally averaged combined land and ocean surface temperature has risen by 0.85 °C [0.65 to 1.06] over the period 1880 to 2012. Many extreme weather and climate events like heat waves, heavy precipitation and tropical cyclones have been observed since about 1950.

According to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), in line with rising temperatures across the globe, all India mean temperatures have risen nearly 0.6° C over the last 110 years. Further IMD studies have highlighted that extreme events like heat waves have risen in the last 30 years. Similarly, trends in extreme rainfall events in last century showed significant positive trend over the west coast and north western parts of peninsula.

(d) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 to deal with the climate change and related issues. NAPCC comprises of eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, which addresses the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change on

environment, forests, habitat, water resources and agriculture. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC highlighting state specific issues relating to climate change. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC.

India ratified the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2.10.2016 which involves implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to the UNFCCC. India has committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. Other quantified goals are (a) to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF), (b) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. To better adapt to climate change by enhancing investment in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, Health and disaster management.

Mining in forest areas

2746. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan throughout the country for not allowing mining or leasing out of mines in forest areas; and

(b) if so, the details of those areas and forest?

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

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

Compliance of rules pertaining to effluent treatment

2747. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has been registered against any factory or chemical industry for not complying with the rules pertaining to effluent treatment;

- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether complaints have been received regarding the activities of industries, factories and Hospitals dumping solid waste and industrial effluents into surface water sources and if so, the details thereof, category-wise;
- (d) the action taken by Government against the said factories/industries; and
- (e) the steps/measures taken by Government to ensure the compliance of the said rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (e) Various complaints are received regarding the activities of industries, factories and hospitals dumping solid waste and industrial effluents into surface water sources from time to time. Non-compliance with standards related to discharge of effluent is addressed by issuance of appropriate directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(l)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by CPCB or other authorities designated for the purpose. Sector-wise and State-wise summary status of the number of directions issued by CPCB during 2010-2015 are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively. Besides, directions have also been issued by CPCB to 56 agencies for proper treatment and disposal of biomedical wastes from time to time between 2008 to 2017.

Statement-I*Sector-wise Number of industries inspected under ESS to whom Directions under Section 5 & Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2010-2015*

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Sub-Total		
		No. of	Sec	Sec18	No. of	Sec	Sec18	No. of	Sec	Sec18	No. of	Sec	Sec18	No. of	Sec	Sec18	No. of	Sec	Sec18
		Industries inspected	5 (b)	(1) (b)	Industries inspected	5 (b)	(1) (b)	Industries inspected	5 (b)	(1) (b)	Industries inspected	5 (b)	(1) (b)	Industries inspected	5 (b)	(1) (b)	Industries inspected	5 (b)	(1) (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Aluminum	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	2	0
2.	Cement	33	0	4	32	5	1	36	4	3	24	2	2	10	1	0	135	12	10
3.	Chloralkali	4	1	1	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	14	3	1
4.	Copper	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
5.	Distillery	29	9	1	21	8	2	33	4	1	19	1	0	25	6	0	127	28	4
6.	Dye & Dye Intermediates	8	1	2	12	3	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	36	4	2
7.	Fertilizer	17	2	1	16	1	0	20	2	1	10	0	0	2	1	0	65	6	2
8.	Iron & Steel	13	2	1	23	4	4	13	4	0	25	2	1	12	1	1	86	13	7
9.	Pesticide	10	3	1	12	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	35	4	1
10.	Petrochemical	11	4	1	7	0	0	8	0	0	10	1	0	4	2	0	40	7	1
11.	Pharmaceuticals	32	6	5	26	6	5	28	1	0	29	6	0	9	2	0	124	21	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Pulp & Paper	19	2	2	23	10	3	20	5	0	24	5	1	7	1	0	93	23	6
13.	Refinery	4	3	0	4	2	0	6	1	p	2	0	0	2	0	0	18	6	0
14.	Sugar	29	1	7	33	2	12	27	3	2	19	0	0	16	1	0	124	7	21
15.	Tannery	20	0	8	8	1	2	7	0	1	5	0	0	4	1	0	44	2	11
16.	Thermal Power Plant	23	8	1	37	6	2	33	2	3	15	1	1	6	0	0	114	17	7
17.	Zinc	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
	TOTAL	258	42	35	260	50	31	251	26	11	201	20	5	106	17	1	1076	155	83

Statement-II

State-wise Number of industries inspected under ESS to whom Directions under Section 5 & Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2010-2015

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Sub-Total		
		No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1) (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	3	19	3	3	12	0	1	12	1	1	6	0	0	61	5	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0				2	0	0				0	0	0	2	0	0
3.	Assam	16	3	2	15	1	0	16	4	0	8	1	1	5	1	0	60	10	3

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

4.	Bihar	4	0	0	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	16	3	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	7	0	12	5	1	4	1	1	12	2	0	4	0	0	40	15	2
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	4	0	0							0	0	0	4	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0				0	0	0	8	0	0
8.	Gujarat	13	1	2	13	3	2	16	1	1	16	3	0	12	0	0	70	8	5
9.	Haryana	16	0	2	4	1	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	2	0	0	38	2	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0				4	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	13	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	2	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	22	6	0
12.	Karnataka	8	1	1	4	1	2	8	1	0	4	2	0	7	1	0	31	6	3
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	12	1	1	8	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	27	3	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	3	2	19	2	3	8	0	0	6	1	0	6	2	0	51	8	5
15.	Maharashtra	35	8	6	35	6	6	32	4	1	22	2	1 1	9	3	0	133	23	14
16.	Manipur	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0				1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
20.	Odisha	10	1	2	8	4	1	12	3	1	7	0	0	4	1	0	41	9	4

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0							4	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	0
22.	Punjab	8	0	0	4	1	0	9	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	27	2	0
23.	Rajasthan	28	2	1	16	2	1	36	1	2	20	0	1	7	0	0	107	5	5
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	28	4	8	8	1	2	16	3	1	8	2	0	6	2	0	66	12	11
26.	Tripura	6	1	0							4	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17	4	2	28	7	4	15	2	1	21	0	1	10	4	0	91	17	8
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	8	2	1	6	0	1				3	0	0	17	2	2
29.	West Bengal	29	2	4	28	3	3	27	2	0	25	1	0	13	3	1	122	11	8
TOTAL		258	42	35	260	50	31	251	26	11	201	20	5	106	17	1	1076	155	83

Assessment of EAC on river valley and hydro electric projects

2748. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) tasked with assessing river valley and hydro electric projects has ignored the activists, who revised objectives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the EAC has rejected many representations from civil action groups stating that these representations had an anti-development attitude;
- (d) whether Government is considering to review the representations received from civil action groups; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for environmental appraisal for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects is constituted in terms of provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. It appraises the project thoroughly by examining environment impact assessment report, environmental management plan, public hearing proceedings, presentation made during the meeting etc.

The EIA Notification mandates 4 steps for considering environmental clearance namely Screening, Scoping, Public Consultation and Appraisal. The Step-3, "Public Consultations" has two components (i) A public hearing is held at the project site for ascertaining concerns of the project affected persons; and (ii) obtaining responses in writing from public at large. A set procedure has been prescribed in the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendment thereof, for conducting public consultations.

- (d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) to (c) above.

Keeping aviation out of climate deal

2749. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to keep aviation out of climate deal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal is currently debated to cut the carbon footprints of airlines across the globes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The emissions from international civil aviation are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. Under the Paris Agreement for post-2020 period, countries are obliged to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which are country driven. The aviation emissions are not included in India's NDCs.

(b) and (c) In the 39th General Assembly meeting of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) held during 27th September - 7th October, 2016, it was agreed to adopt the Carbon Offsetting & Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to reduce the emissions from international aviation. The CORSIA is for post 2020 period and is to be implemented in phases. The participation in the first phase is voluntary.

National Wildlife Action Plan

2750. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a final National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-31 soon, a draft of which is ready;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to an upper limit of animal population to avoid risk to farmers and human settlements; and

(c) whether Government is considering to allow selective and supervised culling and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Group constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for formulation of the National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) has submitted its report.

(b) There is no specific proposal for fixing upper limit of animal population with a view to avoid risk to farmers and human settlements. However, the population management for identified wild animals, where other mitigation measures are found to be inadequate, is one of the identified priority project in the Action Plan.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal in the Ministry for selective and supervised culling of wild animals.

Ratification of Kyoto Protocol

2751. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has decided to ratify amended version of Kyoto Protocol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Kyoto Protocol incentivized several firms in the country to retrofit the polluting plants with newer technology in the hope of earning carbon credits; 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) The Government of India has decided to ratify the Second Commitment Period (2013- 2020) of the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries like India have no mandatory mitigation obligations or targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

(c) and (d) The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol enables developed countries to invest in "Clean" projects in developing countries to gain emissions credits (Certified Emission Reduction-CER). Indian Industry has benefited from trading in CERs in the international market. Of late, due to lack of demand internationally, prices of CERs have been very low leading to low activities under this mechanism.

Permissible PM₁₀ concentration

2752. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the permissible PM₁₀ concentration range of air in per square millimetre range as per WHO standards; and

(b) the PM₁₀ concentration of Delhi in January, 2016 and that in September, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) World Health Organization (WHO) has published 'WHO Air Quality Guidelines for particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen

dioxide and sulphur dioxide' during the year 2005. The guidelines are intended for reference by countries to provide appropriate targets for a broad range of policy options for air quality management in different parts of the world. The WHO air quality guidelines and interim targets for particulate matter on the basis of 24-hour are given in the Statement-I (See below). The guideline prescribes range of interim target (IT) concentrations/*viz.* IT-1, IT-2, IT-3 for PM_{10} on the basis of risk coefficient as $150 \pm g/m^3$, $100 \pm g/m^3$, $75 \pm g/m^3$, respectively and Air Quality Guideline (AQG) as $50 \pm g/m^3$ on the basis of relationship between 24-hour and annual PM levels. The prescribed PM_{10} concentration as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards are $100 \pm g/m^3$ as 24-hour average and $60 \pm g/m^3$ as Annual average which is very much similar to the concentration prescribed in the guidelines.

(b) The monthly average of PM_{10} concentration at four locations of Delhi during January, 2016 and during September, 2016 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*WHO Air Quality Guidelines and interim targets for Particulate Matter:
24-Hour concentrations*

	PM_{10} ($\pm g/m^3$)	$PM_{2.5}$ ($\pm g/m^3$)	Basis for the selected level
Interim target-1 (IT-1)	150	75	Based on published risk coefficients from multi-centre studies and meta-analyses (about 5% increase of short-term mortality over the AQG value).
Interim target-2 (IT-2)	100	50	Based on published risk coefficients from multi-centre studies and meta-analyses (about 2.5% increase of short-term mortality over the AQG value).
Interim target-3 (IT-3)*	75	37.5	Based on published risk coefficients from multi-centre studies and meta-analyses (about 1.2% increase in short-term mortality over the AQG value).
Air Quality Guideline (AQG)	50	25	Based on relationship between 24-hour and annual PM levels.

N.B. 99th percentile (3 days/year).

* For management purposes. Based on annual average guideline values; precise number to be determined on basis of local frequency distribution of daily means. The frequency distribution of daily $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} values usually approximates to a log-normal distribution.

Statement-II

Monthly average of PM_{10} concentration in Delhi during January, 2016 and September, 2016

Locations	PM ₁₀ Concentration (\pm g/m ³)	
	January, 2016	September, 2016
Anand Vihar	359.18	580.79
Punjabi Bagh	137.45	466.88
Mandir Marg	165.59	388.18
R.K. Puram	138.44	439.68

Environmental clearance before issuance of mining license

2753. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had promised environment clearance even before granting mining license to certain projects, if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(b) the details of environmental and forest clearances awarded for infrastructure mining and non-mining projects annually during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of pending clearances for projects lying with the Ministry, as on February, 2017; and

(d) the details of number of clearances rejected over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information received from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Madhya Pradesh, no Environment Clearance (EC) is granted before the grant of mining license. According to the Government of Rajasthan, Letter of Intent (LoI) is issued to prospective lessees for submission of approved mine plan and EC, based on which mining lease is sanctioned.

(b) The details of Environmental Clearances (EC) and Forest Clearances (FC) awarded by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 174 and 203 proposals have been received for Environmental Clearances (EC) and Forest Clearances (FC) respectively.

(d) 1 case for EC and 37 cases for FC have been rejected in the last three years rejected in the last three years from 2014-15 to 2016-17.

Statement

State-wise details of proposals granted Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance in the past three years

State	Environmental Clearances			
	Mining	Non-Mining (Industry/Thermal Power Plants/ River Valley)	Infrastructure	Forest Clearances
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	1	5	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	39	44	24	21
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	7	Nil	15
Assam	4	8	Nil	Nil
Bihar	3	8	3	43
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	1	3
Chhattisgarh	24	12	Nil	30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Daman and Diu	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	16	1
Goa	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Gujarat	16	204	32	84
Haryana	33	11	9	502
Himachal Pradesh	25	2	3	26
Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	2	Nil
Jharkhand	34	13	Nil	15
Karnataka	5	42	9	43
Kerala	Nil	6	14	3
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	19	25	Nil	78
Maharashtra	22	78	106	30
Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	9

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	5	Nil	Nil	2
Mizoram	Nil	Nil	2	2
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odisha	23	29	1	52
Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	29	22	1	281
Rajasthan	48	37	8	40
Sikkim	Nil	2	3	10
Tamil Nadu	7	39	22	9
Telangana	7	25	5	13
Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Uttar Pradesh	17	23	5	5
Uttarakhand	29	8	7	58
West Bengal	18	40	7	5
TOTAL	409	690	288	1387

Poaching of tigers in Sunderbans

2754. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poaching of tigers have increased in the Sunderbans and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating any joint action against poaching along with the Government of Bangladesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As reported by the State Government of West Bengal, there is no record of poaching of tigers in Sunderbans during the last five years.

(b) A "Protocol on Conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban" between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed on 6.11.2011, details of which are given in the Statement.

*Statement**Details of joint action against poaching of tigers***PROTOCOL****ON CONSERVATION OF THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER OF THE SUNDERBAN****BETWEEN****THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA****(THE "INDIA")****AND****GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH****(THE "BANGLADESH")****ARTICLE I**

1. Both countries —
 - (a) will undertake bilateral scientific and research projects to promote their understanding and knowledge of the Sunderban's Royal Bengal Tiger and including habitat will develop information systems, share research data and conduct joint research;
 - (b) will exchange personnel for training and promotion of education;
 - (c) will undertake patrolling of the Sunderban waterways on their respective sides to prevent poaching or smuggling of derivatives from wildlife;
 - (d) agree that either party will not undertake any activity, which will have adverse effect on the biodiversity and the unique ecosystem of Sunderban. However, no restriction on border domination activities be imposed;
 - (e) will include the safety of Royal Bengal Tiger as an agenda in all border meetings involving the habitat of the tiger.

Article II

2. For the purpose of training and promotion of education referred to in clause (b) of Article I of this Protocol, the Government of India, at the request of the Government of Bangladesh, will reserve at least four seats for personnel from Bangladesh in the nine months Diploma Course in the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

Article III

3. A special committee will be constituted in each country to examine human casualties that take place in the Sunderban by tiger attacks with a view to sharing experiences from either side, and to act in consultation with the other side, if necessary.

Article IV

4. Forest Officers or Park Directors from both the countries will hold periodic meetings on either side of the Sunderban alternately, with a view to sharing management strategies and creating innovative and common management approaches.

Article V

5. High level Ministerial level meetings will be held to follow up all the recommended actions between the two countries.

Article VI

6. The Protocol can be amended by mutual consent.

Article VII

7. The Protocol shall remain valid for 5 (five) years and shall be automatically renewed at the expiry of each period, unless terminated by mutual consent for which the Party desiring to terminate shall serve on the other Party a notice 90 (ninety) days prior to the date from which termination becomes effective. The termination of this Protocol shall not affect completion of any project which has made substantial progress.

8. Signed at Dhaka on the Sixth day of September, 2011 in two originals in English language, each of which is equally authentic.

Decrease in population of Indian rhinos

2755. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Indian rhinos have decreased in Kaziranga during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are adopted to increase the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The population of Indian rhinos has increased from 2290 in 2012 to 2401 in 2015 in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. The next round of estimation is due in 2018.

(c) Several measures are taken, *inter alia*, including protection and habitat development for increasing the rhino population at the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. An amount of ₹ 708.906 Lakhs, 1136.656 Lakhs and 1025.131 Lakhs has been provided by

the Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to implement protection and habitat development activities, during last three financial years.

In-house waste treatment facilities

2756. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are individual factories in the country which do not have in-house waste treatment facilities;
- (b) if so, the number of those factories;
- (c) whether Government has directed that those factories be set up within a fixed period; and
- (d) if the direction is violated whether any action has been taken against them and if so, against how many plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) In-house treatment facilities are applicable to all industries generating wastewater, air emissions and other wastes; these are required to ensure environmentally safe handling, treatment or disposal in compliance to the various waste management Rules and standards notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Prior consent to operate is mandatory for operation of industries under the Section 25 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 from State Pollution Control Boards/Committees (SPCBs). In addition, Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No. 375/2012 in the matter of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another Vs. Union of India and others, in order dated 22.2.2017 has directed that the industry requiring consent to operate can be permitted to run only if its primary Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) is functional and meet the prescribed norms. Further, SPCBs have issued notices to all industrial units, which require consent to operate by way of common advertisement, requiring them to make their primary ETPs fully operational, within 3 months from 22.2.2017.

- (d) The details of inspection carried out during the period 2010-15 and action taken against the defaulting industries are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2747 (Part (a) to (e))].

Poaching of wild animals

2757. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether poaching of wild animals are on the increase in recent years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether some of them were killed for their skin, horn, etc.;
- (c) whether there is a commercial interest in poaching;
- (d) what steps are being taken to prevent such killings;
- (e) whether there is an increasing trend of man-wild animal conflict due to increase in population of both; and
- (f) how Government intend to prevent them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As informed by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, the data provided by the State enforcement agencies to Bureau does not indicate such trend.

(b) and (c) Based on the data provided by the State enforcement agencies, wild animals were killed for their skin, horn etc. for commercial use.

- (d) The following steps were taken by the Government to prevent such killings:
- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
 - ii. Endangered species of animals including Tiger, Elephants, Lion, Rhino, etc. are listed under Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection in the said Act.
 - iii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides for stringent, punishments for wildlife offences. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
 - iv. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products, by coordinating with the States, Railways, Airport Authority of India and also with border and trans border authorities.

- v. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- vi. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of its habitat.
- vii. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(e) Some States have reported increase in man-wild animal conflict due to increase in the population of the wild animals.

(f) Central Government provides financial assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments. The activities supported under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats. 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for the management of wildlife and its habitats in the country *inter alia* include construction/ erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields; improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the entry of animals from forests to habitations and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals.

National Air Quality Index

2758. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the National Air Quality Index (AQI) launched in the country;
- (b) the date compiled on the basis of the AQI in respect of metro cities indicating the category and likely health impacts;
- (c) the efforts made by Government to reduce the rising air pollution in metro cities of the country; and
- (d) the outcome of the said efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The National Air Quality Index (AQI) transforms complex air quality data of various pollutants into single number, nomenclature and colour; for effective communication of air quality status to people in terms, which are easy to understand. There are six AQI categories namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor and Severe. Each of these categories is based on ambient concentration of air pollutants and their likely health impacts. AQI takes into account values of eight pollutants viz. PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Lead, Ozone, Carbon Monoxide and Ammonia for which short term (upto 24 hrs) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed. Based on the measured ambient concentrations of pollutants, AQI is calculated.

(b) In general, AQI values observed for the period of November, 2015 to October, 2016 indicate poor air quality in Delhi, Faridabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna and Muzzaffarpur; moderately polluted air in Agra, Jodhpur, Gurgaon, Gaya, Pune, Solapur, Chandrapur and Chennai and satisfactory air quality in Aurangabad, Navi Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Panchkula, Nagpur, Thane, Haldia, Tirupati, Rohtak, Howrah and Nashik. The associated health impacts of AQI are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc. The steps taken by Government to address air pollution help to reduce the level of pollution in relative terms, however, observed data is significantly affected by a number of other factors such as wind speed, mixing height, temperature etc.

Statement*Associated health impact of AQI*

AQI	Associated Health Impacts
Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact
Satisfactory (51-100)	May cause minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
Moderate (101-200)	May cause breathing discomfort to the people with lung disease such as asthma and discomfort to people with heart, disease, children and older adults
Poor (201-300)	May cause breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure and discomfort to people with heart disease with short exposure
Very Poor (301-400)	May cause respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure. Effect may be more pronounced in people with lung and heart diseases
Severe (401-500)	May cause respiratory effects even on healthy people and serious health impacts on people with lung/heart diseases. The health impacts may be experienced even during light physical activity

Foot-bridge constructed on Mathred river in Himachal Pradesh

†2759. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a wooden foot bridge was constructed/maintained by Forest Department on Mathred river which connects Nandla and other villages in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, due to shortage of fund, the construction of bridge has not started yet;

(c) whether DFO Rohru has submitted a fresh estimate to the Principal Chief Conservator of forest for construction of this bridge; and

(d) whether Government would ask the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Himachal Pradesh to take up this project on priority basis and complete it before rainy season?

†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) Yes, Sir. A wooden foot bridge over Mathred river linking Nandla and other villages in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District was constructed by Himachal Pradesh.

(b) During the current financial year a sum of ₹ 5,00,000/- has been provided for repair of this foot bridge.

(c) Further, a fresh demand of funds ₹ 4,60,000/- has been submitted to the Forest Department for the year 2017-18 for repair of this foot bridge.

(d) As per the report received from Government of Himachal Pradesh, repair work has been taken up on priority basis.

Ratification of Paris Agreement

2760. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced the ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate change even though assurance not to do so was given by Government in Parliament;

(b) if so, whether the national laws relating to environment, forest and energy have already been examined and the reports thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that European Union and many other developed countries who are a much bigger source of Carbon emission have not yet ratified the agreement; and

(d) if so, why Government has decided to violate the 'red lines' drawn up by Parliament during the detailed discussion following the Copenhagen Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Paris Agreement is under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). India ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd October, 2016 as per the approval of the competent authority. While ratifying the Paris Agreement, India has declared that as per its national laws; keeping in view its development agenda, particularly the eradication of poverty and provision of basic needs for all its citizens, coupled with its commitment to following the low carbon path to progress, and on the assumption of unencumbered availability of cleaner sources of energy and technologies and financial resources from

around the world; and based on a fair and ambitious assessment of global commitment to combating climate change, it is ratifying the Paris Agreement. 136 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement which includes the European Union and many other developed and developing countries.

The Paris Agreement reflects international consensus on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for addressing global climate change and such actions are to be taken in the context of the sustainable development. NDCs have been arrived at through multi-stakeholder consultations and the developments in this regard have been apprised to the Parliament.

Rise in electronic waste

2761. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Electronic waste is rising sharply and causing great risk to human health and the environment in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof indicating the quantum of e-waste generated annually in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the number of e-waste recyclers/dismantlers in the country is inadequate, particularly in Maharashtra, a major e-waste generating State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for the safe disposal of e-waste including recycling of such wastes and the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipment to increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. Toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent. Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices. Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment including soil and ground water. No comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done. However, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), had projected 8.0 lakh tons of e-waste generation in the year 2010.

(c) In the country there are 178 dismantling/recycling units with a capacity of 441085.6 metric tonnes per annum. In Maharashtra there are 32 dismantling/recycling units with a capacity of 47810 metric tonnes per annum. The State-wise detail of installed recycling/dismantling facilities operating in the country is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The Government has comprehensively revised e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011, and notified e-Waste (Management) Rules 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.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of authorized dismantlers/recyclers

Sl. No.	State	Number of registered Dismantler and Recycler	Registered Capacity in tonne per Annum
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	2	1650.0
2.	Gujarat	12	37262.12
3.	Haryana	16	49981.0
4.	Karnataka	57	44620.5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	8985.0
6.	Maharashtra	32	47810.0
7.	Odisha	1	3000.0
8.	Punjab	1	150.0

1	2	3	4
9.	Rajasthan	10	68670.0
10.	Tamil Nadu	14	52427.0
11.	Telangana	4	11800.0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22	86130.0
13.	Uttarakhand	3	28000.0
14.	West Bengal	1	600.0
TOTAL		178	441085.6

Easing of rules for clearance of non-polluting industrial projects

2762. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has eased rules for clearance of nonpolluting industrial projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board has reclassified the industries into "red", "orange", "green" and "white" Category as part of policies and objective of Government to promote 'Ease of Doing Responsible Business. Projects under the new category of "white", which is practically non-polluting, will not require either Environmental Clearance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or Consent under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. A list of white category of industries is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of White Category Industries

Sl. No.	Industry Sector
1.	Air coolers /conditioners
2.	Bicycles, baby carriages
3.	Bailing of waste papers
4.	Bio fertilizer /bio-pesticides

Sl. No.	Industry Sector
5.	Biscuits trays
6.	Blending/packing of tea
7.	Block making of printing
8.	Chalk making
9.	Compressed oxygen gas
10.	Cotton and woolen hosiers
11.	Diesel pump repairing
12.	Electric lamp (bulb) and CFL
13.	Electrical and electronic item
14.	Engineering and fabrication units
15.	Flavoured betel nuts
16.	Fly ash bricks/ block
17.	Fountain pen
18.	Glass ampules
19.	Glass putty and sealant
20.	Ground nut decorticating
21.	Handloom/ carpet weaving
22.	Leather cutting and stitching
23.	Coir items from coconut husks
24.	Metal caps containers etc
25.	Shoe brush and wire brush
26.	Medical oxygen
27.	Organic and inorganic nutrients
28.	Organic manure
29.	Packing of powdered milk
30.	Paper pins and U clips

Sl. No.	Industry Sector
31.	Repairing of electric motors /generators
32.	Rope (plastic and cotton)
33.	Scientific and mathematical instrument
34.	Solar module non-conventional energy apparatus
35.	Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)
36.	Surgical and medical products assembling

Diversion of forest land in urban areas

2763. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diversion of forest land in urban areas for development requires prior approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such proposals received by Government from Odisha during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Ministry would intimate the number of proposals approved, rejected or pending along with the reasons for the same, at the Central Government Level in respect of Odisha and by when all the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Detail of proposals received for diversion of forest land from Government of Odisha in last three years along with its latest status is given in the Statement.

Statement*List of Proposals received in the State of Odisha during last three years (from 2014-2017)*

Sl. No.	Year of Receipt	File No.	Proposal Name	Category	Area Applied (in ha.)	New Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2014	8-07/2014-FC	Diversion of proposal for 91.929 ha. of forest land under Chhendipada Tehsil in Angul Forest Division of Angul District, Odisha by M/s Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Mining	91.929	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
2.	2014	5-ORB190/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 0.827 Ha. of Forest land in village-Basantpur Rev. Forest, Basantpur Reserve Forests, Kuajharan Rev. Forest, Pitapiti Rev. Forest, Nayagarh Rev. Forest, Aharposi Rev. forest and Tangrani Reserve Forest for laying of Slurry Pipeline for Beneficiation plant at Dubuna under Barbil Tehsil in Keonjhar District to Pellet Plant at Paradeep, Odisha	Industry	0.827	Stage-II Approval accorded
3.	2014	8-89/1998-FC Vol.	Proposal for diversion of 4.16 ha. (including safety zone- 0.11) of forest land in Talabira-1 Coal Mine within the mining lease area of 170.305 ha. by Hindalco Industry Ltd. under Sambalpur (S) Forest Division	Mining	4.16	Stage-II Approval accorded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	2014	8-19/2014-FC	Proposal for diversion for 230.0899ha of (Revenue Forest Land) for Radhikapur (East) including Utkal F Block Coal Mine of Angul District	Mining	230.0899	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
5.	2014	8-21/2014-FC	Revised proposal for diversion of 174.1595 ha. of forest land for Four/Six laning, widening and strengthening of existing two lane of National Highways-215 from Km. 163.000 to 269.000 Km (Rimuli-Rajamunda section) in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts, Odisha	Road	174.1595	Stage-I Approval accorded
6.	2014	8-47/2005-FC pt	Diversion of Forest Land over 360.90 ha. (including 8.65 ha. of safety zone) of Sulaipat Iron Ore Mines of Mayurbhanj District, Odisha	Mining	360.9	Stage-I Approval accorded
7.	2014	5-ORC191/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 24.014 ha. of Forest land for construction of Talcher- Bimalagarh new BG Rail link project over KM. 0.0 to 25.0Km. by East Coast Railway under Angul Forest Division	Railway	24.014	Stage-II Approval accorded
8.	2014	8-28/2014-FC	Proposal for diversion of 159.18 ha of forest land including 2.51 ha. towards Safety Zone for non-forestry purpose for expansion of Lajkura OCP (2.50 MTY, 3.0 MTY) of MCL, Ib Valley Area, Brajarajnagar in Jharsuguda District, Odisha State (State Serial No.426/2010, dated 17.10.2010)	Mining	159.18	Stage-II Approval accorded

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Unstarred Questions

9.	2014	5-ORC201/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion for 12.63 ha. of forest land (Revenue Forest Land) for establishment of slurry pipe line for disposal ash from Capative Power Plant (CPP) of Nalco to Bhartpur South Coal Block of MCL in Angul District	Others	12.63	Stage-II Approval accorded
10.	2014	8-30/2014-FC	Proposal for diversion of 41.011 ha. of forest land in village Kundaposi of Barbil Tahasil in Keonjhar district for mining of Iron Ore in grant lease area over 45.131 ha. by M/s OCL Iron & Steel Ltd.	Mining	41.011	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
11.	2014	5-ORC200/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 22.081 ha. of forest land for already constructed infrastructure inside Baishnabragadi Reserve Forest at Talcher by Mahanadi Coalfield Limited of Angul District	School	22.081	Stage-I Approval accorded
12.	2014	5-ORC202/2014-BHU	Diversion of 9.037 HA of Forest Land for construction of Railway Line from Jakhapura Railway Station to Steel Plant site of M/s. TATA Steel Ltd. at Kalinga Nagar in Jajpur district, Odisha	Railway	9.037	Stage-I Approval accorded
13.	2014	8-82/2014-FC	Proposal for diversion of 1038.187 ha of forest land for coal mining project of Talabira-II & III OCP including 4.051 ha. Safety Zone by M/S MNH Shakti Ltd (JVC) Talabira of Jharsuguda and Sambalpur district (State Sl. No.393/10, dt.26.05.2010)	Mining	1038.187	Closed
14.	2014	8-78/1996-FC Pt-I	Sukinda Chromite Mines of M/S. TATA Steel Ltd.	Mining	73.697	Stage-I Approval accorded

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	2014	5-ORB207/2014-BHU	Construction of integrated steel plant in village Jharabandha, Tarakabeda in Hindol Tahsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha by M/s Rungta Mines Ltd.	Industry	3.156	Stage-II Approval accorded
16.	2014	5-ORC209/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 13.904 ha. of forest land for mining and allied activities including 1.214 ha. of forest land for safety zone during 1st RML in Murgabeda Iron Ore Mines	Mining	13.904	Stage-I Approval accorded
17.	2014	5-ORC213/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 17.473 ha. (including 1.222 ha. for Safety Zone) of Revenue Forest land in village Raikela in Sundargarh district, Odisha for Iron Ore Mining by Sri Prabodh Mohanty, Legal heir of Late S.N. Mohanty, Barbil in Bonai Forest Division (14.618 ha. during 1st RML and 0.21 ha. of fresh diversion) within the ML area of 18.315 ha.	Mining	17.473	Stage-II Approval accorded
18.	2014	5-ORB214/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 4.2411 ha. of forest land including 0.441 ha. for safety zone for manganese ore mining in village Katasahi and Kolharudukela under Barbil Tahasil of Keonjhar District of Odisha by Sri Satya Narayan Paul during 1st RML	Mining	4.2411	Stage-I Approval accorded
19.	2014	FP/OR/BHP/4929/2012	Proposal for exploration of 43 No of bore holes in Jamkani RF under Hemgir Tahsil of Sundargarh District for captive Coal Mining project M/S Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd. falling under Bijahan Coal block of Sundargarh Forest Division	Borehole Prospecting	0.774	Pending at RO

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

20.	2014	8-74/1995-FC Pt	Kathpal Chromite Mines, M/s. FACOR Ltd.	Mining	113.312	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
21.	2014	5-ORB216/2014-BHU	Diversion proposal of 3.278 ha forest land for Bandhamandi Graphite Mine under Kashipur Tahasil of Rayagada District	Mining	3.278	Stage-I Approval accorded
22.	2014	8-62/2014-FC	Proposal for diversion of 63.217 ha. of DLC forest land (including 12.704 ha. of Safety Zone) in respect of Jajang Iron & Manganese Mines over an area of 100.137 ha. in Champua Sub-Division of Keonjhar District by M/s. Hargovinda Pandya and Others	Mining	63.217	Stage-I Approval accorded
23.	2014	5-ORB217/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 3.8332 Ha. of Forest Land for Iron Ore Mining Village Sirkagutu in Keonjhar District	Mining	3.8332	Stage-I Approval accorded
24.	2014	8-67/2014-FC	Proposal for diversion of 68.157 ha of additional DLC forest land including 3.825 ha of safety zone over an area of 106.1127 ha in Unchabali Iron & Mn Ore Mines of Smt. Indrani Patnaik in Keonjhar district, Odisha	Mining	68.157	Stage-II Approval accorded
25.	2014	8-69/2014-FC	Hingula open cast (Expansion) Phase-III Forest diversion proposal 440.53 ha.	Mining	440.53	Stage-I Approval accorded

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	166
26.	2014	5-ORB223/2014-BHU	Construction of 400KVD/C Transmission line from Malibrahmani to PGCIL pooling station at Phulpada of Angul District	Transmission Line	5.689	Stage-I Approval accorded	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
27.	2014	5-ORB211/2014-BHU	Diversion of 2.262 Ha of Revenue Forest Land for construction of Haridaspur-Paradeep New BG Rail Link Project over 82.35 (Kms in Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur District of Cuttack Forest Division	Railway	2.262	Stage-I Approval accorded	
28.	2014	8-15/2000-FC Vol.	South Kaliapani Chromite Mines of M/S. OMC Ltd. Over 279.351 Ha.	Mining	279.351	Stage-II Approval accorded	
29.	2014	5-ORB212/2014-BHU	Software Technology parks of India	Others	0.2931	Stage-II Approval accorded	Unstarred Questions
30.	2014	5-ORB226/2014-BHU	Dunguri Limestone quarry	Mining	19.5	Pending With SG	
31.	2014	FO/OR/RAIL/6482/2014	Jharsuguda-Rengali doubling railway line	Railway	3.3161	Pending With SG	
32.	2014	5-ORB227/2014-BHU	Construction of Pipe line & Railway Siding by M/s Nava Bharat Ventures Ltd.	Others	0.789	Stage-II Approval accorded	

33.	2014	5-ORB230/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 3.5936 ha. of forest land including 0.586 ha. of safety zone for Pyrophyllite Mines of Kanan Bihari Pahi in Rebana RF near village Rempakote under Keonjhar (Wildlife) Division, Anandapur	Mining	3.5936	Stage-I Approval accorded
34.	2014	5-ORB228/2014-BHU	Proposal for change of land use of 0.797 ha. of forest land already diverted for construction of approach road and transmission line by inclusion of laying of pipeline to M/s Vishal Metallics Pvt. Ltd. in Bonai Forest Division of Sundargarh District	Others	0.797	Stage-II Approval accorded
35.	2014	5-ORB231/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 4.719 ha. of forest land (Other area-4.043 ha. + Safety Zone-0.676 ha.), out of Total forest land of 7.086 ha. (2.367 ha. forest land has got Stage-II approval) within the mining lease area over 52.176 ha. in village Kusumdihi, Sundargarh District of Odisha during 2nd RML by M/s Bonai Industrial Co. Ltd.	Mining	4.719	Stage-II Approval accorded
36.	2015	8-32/1993-FC VOL-III	Proposal for diversion of additional 41.819 ha of forest land <i>i.e.</i> (32.425 ha. of DLC forest land for mining and allied activities, safety zone area of 8.568 ha. and greenery of 0.826 ha) in addition to already diverted 567.087 ha. of forest land in Joda East Iron & Manmora Manganese Mines in favour of M/s Tata Steel Ltd. in Keonjhar Forest Division of Odisha during 3rd RML period	Mining	41.819	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	168
37.	2015	5-ORC229/2014-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 9.8136 ha. of Reserve Forest land including safety zone area of 1.266 ha for Iron & Mn Mines by M/s Kushaleswar Minerals in Thakurani RF under Keonjhar Forest Division in Keonjhar District	Mining	9.8136	Stage-I Approval accorded	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
38.	2015	8-04/2015-FC	Chandrabila, Talcher Coalfields	Mining	249	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
39.	2015	8-05/2015-FC	Proposal for seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Section 2(iii) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for assignment of Mining Lease over 199.1720ha of Forest land existing within the Katamati mining lease of M/s. Tata Steel Ltd. in Keonjhar District of Odisha	Mining	199.172	Stage-I Approval accorded	
40.	2015	5-ORC233/2015-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 32.759 ha. of K.F./V.F. and Deemed Forest Land (D.L.C.) in Orahuri Manganese Mines of M/s Odisha Manganese and Minerals (P) Ltd. under Bonai Forest Division in 3rd RML	Mining	32.759	Stage-I Approval accorded	Unstarred Questions
41.	2015	5-ORB232/2015-BHU	Diversion of 0.081 ha. of forest land for expansion of existing regional Passport Office at Bhubaneswar of Khordha District under City Forest Division by Regional Passport Officer, Bhubaneswar	Others	0.081	Stage-II Approval accorded	

42.	2015	FP/OR/THE/4785/2010	Proposal for diversion of 35.985 ha of forest land for establishment of 2 X 350 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant as Sahajbahal in Jharsuguda District by Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Ltd.	Thermal	35.985	Pending With SG
43.	2015	8-113/2000-FC VOL-II	Kurmitar Iron & Manganese Ore Mines	Mining	517.888	Stage-I Approval accorded
44.	2015	8-81/2005-FC VOL.	Proposal for diversion of 177.2110 ha. of additional forest land in Revenue villages of Upper Jagar, Urumunda, Upar Kainsari, Nitigotha, Ichinda, Ambadahara Salarapentha and Daonla and Gandhamardan Proposed Reserved Forest under Banspal Tahasil & Keonjhar Forest Division for Gandhamardan (Block-B) Iron Ore mining by M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. during 1st RML	Mining	1177.211	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
45.	2015	5-ORB239/2015-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 3.885 ha. of forest land in village Talmal for development of Jharsuguda Airport	Others	3.885	Stage-II Approval accorded
46.	2015	FP/OR/MIN/8365/2013	Proposal for diversion (Renewal) of 34.365 ha. of forest land in Thakurani RF under Champua Sub-Division for Deojhar Iron Ore mining by M/s Tarini Minerals (P) Ltd. during 1st RML	Mining	34.365	Pending With SG

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	170
47.	2015	8-10/2015-FC	Diversion of 54.399 ha. of forest land (Other area-47.558 ha. (+) Safety Zone- 6.841 ha.) in San-Indupur Iron & Manganese Mines of M/s National Enterprises	Mining	54.399	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
48.	2015	5-ORC240/2015-BHU	Forest Diversion Proposal over an area of 19.70 ha./ of forest land in Sundargarh forest division for Establishment of Railway corridor of Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project of M/s NTPC Ltd.	Railway	19.7	Stage-II Approval accorded	
49.	2015	8-11/2015-FC	Application for diversion of 88.89 ha. of forest land for non forestry purpose for Garjanbahal Open Cast Project, Basundhara Garjanbahal Area, Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited.	Mining	88.89	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
50.	2015	8-17/2015-FC	Proposal for according permission for use of 6.5495 hectares of forest land within total Mining lease area of 185.81 ha. (entirely within Mahagiri DPF) in Balipada - Mahagiri Chromite Mining Lease located in Sukinda Forest Range of Cuttack Forest Division in Jajpur district, Odisha for undertaking exploratory drilling of 82 no. of boreholes of 4" dia (1.64 ha. for construction of road) by M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. (Sukinda)	Mining	185.81	Stage-I Approval accorded	
51.	2015	5-ORC237/2015-BHU	Proposal for rediversion of 5.8390 ha. forest land in the	Others	5.839	Stage-I	Unstarred Questions

			existing RoW of Paradip - Haldia Crude Pipeline for laying of Paradip - Haldia -Durgapur LPG Pipeline			Approval accorded
52.	2015	8-16/2015-FC	Proposal for according permission for use of 14.642 hectares of forest land within total Mining lease area of 936.22 ha. (Forest Jand 700.12 ha + non-forest land 236.10 ha.) in Kalarangi Chromite Mining Lease located in villages like Kalarangiatta, Baragaji, Ransol and Mahulkhal in Sukinda Forest Range of Cuttack Forest Division in Jajpur district, Odisha for undertaking exploratory drilling of 214 no. of boreholes of 4" dia (134 boreholes over 2.68 ha. forest land and 80 no. of boreholes in non-forest land) and 11.962 ha. for construction of road by M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., (Sukinda)	Mining	700.12	Stage-I Approval accorded
53.	2015	5-ORC248/2015-BHU	Proposal for diversion for 6.682 ha. of forest land for Coal transportation to Coal Washery by M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. in Angul District.	Railway	6.682	Stage-II Approval accorded
54.	2015	FP/OR/TRANS/12509/2013	Proposal for diversion of 4.98 HA of revenue forest land for proposed 220 KV transmission line in villages, Sarbahal, Laikera, under Hemgir tahasil & Raidihi under Lefripada tehsil of Sundargarh district of Odisha.	Transmission Line	4.98	Pending With SG
55.	2015	5-ORC197/2014-BHU	ONG Irrigation Extension Project	Irrigation	30.226	Stage-I Approval accorded

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	2015	5-ORB249/2015-BHU	Diversion of 4.352 Ha for reconstruction & widening of existing RD Road from Bhagatpur to Kanpur	Road	4.352	Stage-I Approval accorded
57.	2015	8-18/2015-FC	Proposal for according permission for use of 9.696 hectare of forest land within total Mining lease area of 971.245 ha. in Kaliapani Chromite Mining lease located in Sukinda Forest Range of Cuttack Forest Division for undertaking exploratory drilling of 96 no. of boreholes of 4" dia (96 boreholes @ 0.02 ha each totalling 1.92 ha. and 7.776 ha. for construction of road) by M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., (Sukinda)	Mining	751.34	Stage-I Approval accorded
58.	2015	5-ORB228/2015-BHU	Surendra Mining Industries (P) Ltd., Barhamusa.	Industry	0.797	Stage-I Approval accorded
59.	2015	5-ORA253/2015-BHU	Proposal for Diversion of 98.632 ha of forest land for construction of 765 kV double circuit transmission line from Angul Pooling Station to Srikakulam Pooling Station	Transmission Line	98.632	Stage-I Approval accorded
60.	2015	5-ORB254/2015-BHU	400KV D/C Kharagpur Chaibasa Transmission Line	Transmission Line	2.696	Stage-I Approval accorded
61.	2015	8-20/2015-FC	Proposal for according permission for use of 2.000 ha. of forest land within Total forest land of 400 ha. (Out of Total	Mining	400	Stage-I Approval

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			prospecting lease area of 816 ha.) in Meenakshi B coal Block and Dip-side of Meenakshi coal block located in Hemgir Tahasil in Sundargarh Forest Division of Sundargarh District of Odisha for undertaking exploratory drilling of 50 no. of boreholes of 6" dia and 50 no. of sumps of 20MtX20mtX0.5 Mt diamantine (50 boreholes @ 0.0000018232 ha. each Totalling 0.0001 ha. and digging of 50 sumps @ 0.04 ha. each totalling 2.00 ha.) by M/s Odisha Integrated Power Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, A Government of India Undertaking), (Meenakshi B & Dip Side of Meenakshi)			accorded
62.	2015	FP/OR/MIN/9074/2013	Proposal for diversion of 15.074 ha. of forest land in village Adaghat (Other area-13.674 ha. + Safety Zone-1.40 ha.) under Bonai Sub-Division of Sundargarh District for Mining of Iron Ore by M/s National Enterprises	Mining	15.074	Pending at RO
63.	2015	5-ORA255/2015-BHU	Land over 141.872 ha. for construction of Angul-Duburi-Sukinda New BG Rail link Project by East Coast Railway, under Cuttack Forest Division	Railway	141.872	Stage-I Approval accorded
64.	2015	5-ORB260/2015-BHU	Proposal for Diversion of 1.65 Ha of Forest land for construction of 15 MW SHEP in Kolab river near Tentuliguma village, Koraput-Dist by Pallavi Power & Mines Ltd.	Hydel	1.65	Stage-I Approval accorded

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	174
65.	2015	5-ORC259/2015-BHU	Bankibahal to kanika Railway siding Road	Road	39.98	Stage-I Approval accorded	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
66.	2015	5-ORC258/2015-BHTJ	Proposal for diversion of 29.5480 ha. of forest land for up-gradation of the 2-lane/ 2- lane with paved shoulders configuration of Bhojapur to Chhatabar Section of NH-200 (Km.- 131.000 to Km. 192.000) 61 Km. in Bamara Wildlife Division of Sambalpur District and Deogarh Forest Division of Deogarh District	Road	29.548	Stage-I Approval accorded	
67.	2015	8-31/2015-FC	Dalpahar Iron and Manganese Mine, Baitarani Reserve Forest, Champua Range, Keonjhar	Mining	101.171	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
68.	2015	8-29/2015-FC	Proposal for diversion of balance forest land over 79.252 ha. during 1st RML of Panchapatmali South Block Mining lease over 528.262 ha. in Koraput Dist. of Odisha by M/S National Aluminium Company Ltd.	Mining	79.252	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	Unstarred Questions
69.	2015	5-ORC264/2015-BHU	Proposal for diversion of revenue forest land over 26.123 ha. (Gramya Jungle Jogya) village-Bundel, Kinari, Borbhata, Kothdwar, Bandhaguda and Sindhabahal in Lanjigarh Tehsil of Kalahandi distt. for development as Green Belt within the limits of Refinery Plant of Vedanta Aluminium Ltd.	Others	26.244	Stage-I Approval accorded	

70.	2015	8-15/2000-FC VOL. I	South Kaliapani overburden dump site	Mining	222	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
71.	2015	5-ORC267/2015-BHU	765 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Sundargarh Pooling Station Todalipali TPS (NTPC)	Transmission Line	18.91	Stage-I Approval accorded
72.	2015	5-ORA270/2015-BHU	765 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Jharsuguda Pooling Station to Dharamjaygarh Pooling Station	Transmission Line	60.058	Stage-I Approval accorded
73.	2015	5-ORC271/2015-BHU	Diversion of 38.9 ha. of forest land for expansion of Sambalpur-Sundargarh -Rourkela Road (SH-10) from 2 lanning to 4 lanning (4/900 Km. to 167/400 Km.) State Serial No.559/2012 dt.1 1.09.2012.	Road	38.9805	Stage-I Approval accorded
74.	2015	8-37/2015-FC	Proposal for diversion for 240.672 ha. of forest land for Ananta Extension (Phase-III) OCP of Jagannath Area, Mahanadi Coal Field Ltd. in Angul District.	Mining	240.672	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
75.	2016	FP/OR/MIN/3936/2009	Forest Diversion Proposal for Talabira-I Opencast Coal Project	Mining	4.16	Pending at RO
76.	2016	5-ORB273/2016-BHU	Widening and strengthening of existing SL/IL to double lane Lane with paved shoulder from 140/900 to 162/01 km of NH-57 in Boudh District	Road	3.544	Stage-I Approval accorded

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	176
77.	2016	5-ORC274/2016-BHU	Proposal for diversion of 11.377 ha of forest land in Reserve Transmission Forest, Jungle Block & Patra Jungle for 220 KV S/C Transmission Line on D/C Tower front existing 220/33 K/V Sub-Station at Laxmipur to premises of Nalco at Damanjodi in Koraput District of Odisha	Line	11.377	Stage-I Approval accorded	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
78.	2016	8-27/2016-FC	Gandhamardan Block A	Mining	401.7824	Pending at RO for SIR	
79.	2016	5-ORC278/2016-BHU	Odisha Integrated Power Limited	Thermal	17.02	Stage-I Approval accorded	
80.	2016	5-ORC279/2016-BHU	NTPC LTD., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project	Industry	25.76	Stage-I Approval accorded	Unstarred Questions
81.	2016	8-15/2016-FC	Sukinda Chromite Mine	Mining	330.972	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
82.	2016	8-14/2016-FC	Kaliapani Chromite Mines, Village: Kaliapani, Tehsil: Sukinda, Dist. Jajpur, Odisha.	Mining	64.119	Stage-I Approval accorded	

83.	2016	8-116/2002-FC Vol-I	Mahagiri Mines (Chromite) of M/s. IMFA Ltd.	Mining	7.397	Stage-I Approval accorded
84.	2016	8-17/2016-FC	5.10 Sq. Miles ML of Bolani Ores Mines	Mining	87.09	Pending with User Agency due to EDS raised by HO
85.	2016	8-16/2016-FC	Sukinda Mines (Chromite) of M/S. IMFA Ltd.	Mining	115.05	Stage-I Approval accorded
86.	2016	8-18/2016-FC	Baphlimali Bauxite Mining Project of M/s Utkal Alumina International Limited (UAIL)	Mining	233.34	Pending with SG
87.	2016	5-orc281/2016-BHU	Proposal for diversion 22.937 ha. & 2.0242 ha. (24.9612) ha. of forest land in Keonjhar & Jajpur District	Transmission Line	24.9612	Stage-I Approval accorded
88.	2016	5-ORA285/2016-BHU	765 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Angul Pooling Station to Jharsuguda Pooling Station	Transmission Line	461.1496	Stage-I Approval accorded
89.	2016	NULL	Kankadahada	Mining	504.3	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	178
90.	2016	NULL	Kalarangiatta Chromite Mines of M/s Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.	Mining	23.8	Pending with SG	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
91.	2016	8-99/2005-FC Vol.	Jururi Iron Ore Mines, Kalinga Mining Corporation, Jalahari	Mining	6.679	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
92	2016	8-22/2016-FC	Sukurangi Chromite Mines	Mining	162.42	Pending with SG	
93.	2016	8-13/2007-FC Vol	Malangtoli Iron Ore Mines of Odisha Sponge Iron & Steel Limited (Formerly known as Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd) (OSIL).	Mining	135.4988	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
94.	2016	8-39/2016-FC	Balda Block Iron Mines of M/s Serajuddin & Co.	Mining	34.39	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
95.	2016	8-17/2001-FC Vol	Nuagaon Iron Ore Mine of Kamaljeet Singh Ahluwalia, Guali	Mining	63.3	Pending with SG	Unstarred Questions
96.	2016	8-87/1996-FC Vol.	Bolani Ores Mines (6.90 sq. mile ML) of SAIL, Dist: Keonjhar Odisha	Mining	238.093	Pending with SG	

97.	2016	8-176/1997-FC Vol.	Basundhara Coal Washery (10MTY)	Industry	29.41	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
98.	2016	5-ORC292/2016-BHU	Sandul Irrigation Project	Irrigation	7.535	Stage-I Approval accorded
99.	2016	5-ORA293/2016-BHU	Cuttack-Angul Section of NH 42(New 55)	Road	66.783	Stage-I Approval accorded
100.	2016	5-ORB295/2016-BHU	Tata Steel Special Economic Zone at Gopalpur in Ganjam District, Odisha	Industry	3.792	Stage-I Approval accorded
101.	2016	8-46/2016-FC	Kodingamali Bauxite Mines	Mining	434.935	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
102.	2016	8-45/2016-FC	Kamakhya Nagar	Mining	176.69	Pending With SG
103.	2016	5-ORB290/2016-BHU	Bulk Water Supply to IIT, NISER, INFOCITY-II & other adjoining areas	Drinking Water	4.31	Stage-I Approval accorded

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	180
104.	2016	8-100/1997-FC (Vol.)	Saruabil Chromite Mines, M/s Misrilall Mines (P) Ltd.	Mining	17.14	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
105.	2016	8-65/2016-FC	Turi-Guntat Irrigation Project	Irrigation	51.783	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
106.	2016	8-62/2016-FC	Kodingamali Bauxite	Mining	428.075	Stage-I Approval accorded	
107.	2016	8-50/2016-FC	Diversion of forest land in Sidhamath Reserve Forest in favour of Dr. Sarojini Pradhan for Iron and Manganese Ore mining	Mining	94.259	Pending With SG	Unstarred Questions
108.	2016	8-35/2016-FC	Mining lease in F/O Shri Rudrasen Sindhu M/s Rohtak Engineering Company (Maganese)	Mining	44.954	Stage-I Approval accorded	
109.	2016	8-36/2016-FC	Sagasahi Iron & Manganese Mines	Mining	363.436	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	

110.	2016	8-60/2016-FC	Bainibasa Graphite Mine	Mining	44.038	Stage-I Approval accorded
111.	2016	8-51/2016-FC	Lanjigarh Bauxite Mines	Mining	672.018	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval
112.	2016	8-59/2016-FC	Proposal for diversion of 806.153 ha of forest land in Bonai and Koenhar Forest Division in Odisha for Iron ore mining by Nilachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mining	806.153	Stage-I Approval accorded
113.	2016	8-63/2016-FC	Diversion of forest land over 152.591 Ha. in Talangi-B Chromite Mining Lease of IDCOL	Mining	152.591	Pending at RO for SIR
114.	2016	Null	Khandabandh Iron ore Mines of Sree Metaliks	Mining	35.774	Pending at RO
115.	2016	8-56/2016-FC	Kaiaparnat Iron & Manganese ML area of Dr. Sarojini Pradhan	Mining	146.545	Pending With SG
116.	2016	8-31/2016-FC	Khandbandh Iron Ore Mine	Mining	176.01	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117.	2016	Null	Proposal for diversion of 35.60 ha Under section - 2(iii) of FC Act, 1980 in respect of Ispat Sukinda Chromite Mine(ML area 35.60 ha) of M/s Balasore Alloys Ltd in Village Kaliapani, Tehsil Sukinda, and Dist: Jajpur, Odisha in Forest block No.27 under Mahagiri DPF to be obtained before execution of mining lease	Mining	35.6	Pending at RO
118.	2016	8-73/2016-FC	Kundaposi Iron Ore Mines of M/s OCL Iron Steel Ltd.	Mining	45.029	Stage-I Approval accorded
119.	2016	Null	M. Aikath Gurujang Chromite Mine	Mining	36.179	Pending at RO
120.	2016	Null	Aherajore Irrigation Project	Irrigation	14.53	Pending with SG
121.	2016	Null	Jeera Irrigation Project	Irrigation	5.391	Pending with SG
122.	2016	Null	Adaghat Iron Ore Mines	Mining	15.074	Pending at RO
123.	2016	Null	Iron Ore Mining by SH, J.N. Patnaik in village Bhanjapalli and Koira	Mining	4.22	Pending at RO
124.	2016	8-29/2016-FC	Sagasahi Iron Ore Mines	Mining	41.144	Pending at

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

						HO for Stage-I Approval	
125.	2017	5-ORC306/2017-BHU	400 KV D/C transmission line from LILO point to PGCIL Sundargarh Pooling Station by M/s Vedanta Ltd.	Transmission Line	6	Stage-I Approval accorded	
126.	2017	Null	Sono Barrage Project	Irrigation	14.928	Pending with SG	
127.	2017	Null	Ranjore Irrigation Project	Irrigation	7.054	Pending With SG	
128.	2017	8-27/2017-FC	Daitari Conveyor Corridor (2.5 MTPA)	Mining	106.016	Pending at HO for Stage-I Approval	
129.	2017	Null	4-laning of Teleibani Sambalpur Section of NH-6 (Km. 493.300 to Km. 518.800 and Km. 545.176 to Km. 567.400)	Road	54.169	Pending at RO	
130.	2017	Null	Proposal for diversion of 13.630 ha of Sabik Kissam Revenue forest in Sundargarh and Jharsuguda Forest Division for MGR project of OPGC	Railway	13.63	Pending at RO	
131.	2017	Null	Shri Jagannath Steel and Power Ltd. - Water Pipe line Project	Others	0.197	Pending at RO	

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Death of people due to pollution

†2764. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that people are dying in the country due to pollution;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take steps to stop pollution; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with time-frame and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) A few reports have appeared in the media recently regarding the impact of air pollution on human health 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/death 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 to address the air pollution, *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 and municipal solid waste; promotion of metro network in select cities and strengthening of public transport, e-rickshaws, stringent Pollution Under Control Certificate system for in-use vehicles; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) emission monitoring devices by major industries, etc.

Exceeding level of PM_{2.5}

†2765. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the cities in the country including Delhi where the presence of PM_{2.5} exceeds the limit in the air;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the impact of the measures taken in the direction of reducing this high level of air pollution;
- (c) the details of deaths due to air pollution during the last three years;
- (d) whether making public the study reports on air pollution of cities like Delhi, Patna, Mumbai by institutions like World Health Organization, has adversely impacted industries like tourism; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Out of the 56 cities monitored for PM_{2.5} by Central Pollution Control Board, the data for the year 2015 indicates that PM_{2.5} levels have exceeded permissible limits in Delhi, Bangalore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Singrauli, Angul, Balasore, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Talcher, Kalinga Nagar, Tuticorin, Barrackpore, Durgapur, Howrah and Kolkata.

(b) The measures taken for addressing air pollution reduce the levels in relative terms; however the observed data is significantly affected by meteorological factors like wind directions, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity, mixing heights, terrain etc.

(c) No credible and scientifically rigorous methodology has been established to quantify number of deaths directly as a result of air pollution.

(d) and (e) Adverse impacts of study reports on industries such as tourism due to air pollution in cities like Delhi, Patna, Mumbai etc. have not been specifically assessed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Report of CSE on automobile pollution

2766. 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 titled 'Automobiles Choking India' released by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check vehicular pollution; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Ministry has not come across any such report and the CSE has confirmed that report of this nature has not been published by them.

(b) and (c) Specific steps taken by the Government with respect to vehicular pollution *inter-alia* include introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; promotion of public transport network; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR and 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 which comprises of specific directions on control of vehicular emissions such as steps for retrofitting of diesel vehicles with particulate filters, installation of vapour recovery system in fuelling stations, installation of remote sensor based PUC system, promotion of battery operated vehicles, action plan to check fuel adulteration, improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of roads etc.

Uncontrolled discharge of sewage

2767. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether manifold increase in population and uncontrolled discharge of sewage into the major rivers are the major causes for pollution in our rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of assistance received for cleaning the rivers; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check uncontrolled discharge of sewage into the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Pollution load in rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Discharge of untreated and partially treated industrial & municipal wastewater from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution in rivers. As per a report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 million litres per day

(mld), against which a sewage treatment capacity of 23,277 mld, equivalent to 37% of the sewage generation is available.

(c) and (d) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage as well as proper disposal of dead bodies for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which is handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01/08/2014 onwards) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore. So far, sewage treatment capacity of 2445.71 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP programme (excluding Ganga and its tributaries).

Under the NRCP programme (which commenced in the year 1995), financial assistance has also been received from various foreign agencies, as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Project	Donor Agency	Type of assistance	Sanctioned cost of project (₹ crore)
1.	Pollution abatement of river Gomti at Lucknow (implemented from 1995-1999)	Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom	Grant	7.04
2.	Pollution abatement of river Ganga at Kanpur (implemented from 1997-2004)	Government of Netherlands	Grant	82.26
3.	Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I & II (implemented from 1993-2012)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Loan	1366.45
4.	Pollution abatement of Mula Mutha River at Pune (commenced in 2016)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Loan	990.26

In addition, loan assistance is also being received by MoWR, RD & GR from World Bank & JICA for the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)/Namami Gange programme.

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

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees in the country, for setting up of sewage treatment plants in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals, under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices.

Protection of dwindling tiger population

2768. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Project CAT "Conserving Acres for Tigers" has been launched by Discovery Communications and WWF to increase and protect the dwindling tiger population, if so, the details thereof along with the Government role in the same;

(b) the details of existing population of tigers, State-wise;

(c) the schemes of Government which seeks to protect the tiger population along with State/UT-wise details of the funds allocated and utilized for the same during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to discourage pervasive poaching and habitat losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Project CAT is an entirely non-governmental effort wherein support is provided by Discovery Communications through symbolic animal adoptions and donations to WWF to carryout conservation activities. There is no specific role of the Government of India in the said project.

(b) As per the assessment of the Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey, 2014 using the refined methodology, the State-wise tiger population under different landscapes, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Funding assistance has been provided to tiger range States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, and the details of the funds allocated/ released and utilized for the same during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Government of India, through Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, has taken a number of initiatives towards tiger conservation, which has resulted in substantial growth in tiger number. These, *inter alia*, include creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), All India Tiger, Co-Predators and Prey Estimation and Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves done once in every four years, implementation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with tiger deaths, straying of tigers, active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level and other aspects, e-surveillance project in some of the identified tiger reserves and intensification of international co-operation to control trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife etc.

Statement-I

Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the year 2014

State	Tiger Population
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex	
Uttarakhand	340
Uttar Pradesh	117
Bihar	28

State	Tiger Population
Shivalik Gangetic	485 (427-543)
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex	
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	68
Chhattisgarh	46
Madhya Pradesh	308
Maharashtra	190
Odisha	28
Rajasthan	45
Jharkhand	3+
Central India	688 (596-780)
Western Ghats Landscape Complex	
Karnataka	406
Kerala	136
Tamil Nadu	229
Goa	5
Western Ghats	776 (685-861)
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains	
Assam	167
Arunachal Pradesh	28*
Mizoram	3+
North West Bengal	3
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	201 (174-212)
Sunderbans	76 (92-96)
TOTAL	2226 (1945-2491)

+ From scat DNA

* From camera trap data and scat DNA

Statement-II

Funds allocated/released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to tiger range States and utilized by the States during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocated/ Released	Utilised	Allocated/ Released	Utilised	Allocated/ Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.7804	289.832*	184.141	0.00	0.00	129.21*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	757.1705	736.6723	658.426	527.2207	429.53900	480.139*
3.	Assam	808.9665	1248.956*	1509.389	1008.604	1425.4130	925.9075
4.	Bihar	285.0898	285.1302	317.096	316.50051	223.55051	200.51544
5.	Chhattisgarh	583.056	550.953	609.827	622.343*	398.94500	404.714*
6.	Jharkhand	251.168	194.8475	199.080	83.796	47.98470	196.671*
7.	Karnataka	2016.0318	1851.0818	1565.773	1190.783	1378.19440	1282.7155
8.	Kerala	489.296	495.056*	517.5351	517.535	396.60100	393.391
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4815.734	2052.847	4335.118	2116.425	1421.00700	1365.8688
10.	Maharashtra	3453.3483	1378.21395	3425.524	1409.2654	3923.07890	4041.8488*
11.	Mizoram	233.68	233.68	232.189	232.1896	187.98450	153.9584
12.	Odisha	786.90	804.55374*	707.391	689.82478	544.80052	533.03619
13.	Rajasthan	512.848	916.97*	627.192	1037.375*	1257.80800	672.076
14.	Tamil Nadu	763.255	723.31	864.316	815.23	1950.17128	588.88
15.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.81920	188.333
16.	Uttarakhand	384.045	355.29	391.1941	372.95	683.98538	626.693
17.	Uttar Pradesh	525.876	496.249	760.928	777.691*	624.54630	570.431
18.	West Bengal	348.516	438.00091*	596.882	567.92381	376.50781	362.0542
19.	Goa	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		17228.8113	13051.6434	17502.0012	12285.6568	15484.9365	13116.44283

* Excess amount utilised owing to revalidation of funds of the previous years.

Plantation of trees

2769. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of new trees planted during the last one year and the places where they were planted;

(b) the details of agencies and organizations involved therein and the average price for plantation of each tree during the last year; and

(c) the details of criteria, if any, for the agencies or organisations during the above period for care/maintenance after plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Afforestation/Tree plantation achievements in the country under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) are compiled in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). As reported by MoSPI, 9738.43 lakhs seedlings have been planted during the year 2015-16. The details of State/UT-wise achievements are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Data relating to places of plantation are not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Afforestation activities are taken up cross sectorally by various departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporates etc. under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also under different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and Green India Mission (GIM) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining landscapes. These Schemes are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. The proposals under these afforestation schemes are sanctioned as per guidelines considering the cost norms of plantations and wage rates prevailing in the States. The State-wise details of funds released under NAP and GIM during last year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of the Afforestation/Tree Plantation Achievement under
Point 51 (b) (number of seedling planted in lakhs) of Twenty
Point Programme for the year 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Seedlings Planted under Point 51 (b) (Number in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1839.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	269.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.70
6.	Goa	0.33

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	1689.92
8.	Haryana	238.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	121.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.60
11.	Jharkhand	NR
12.	Karnataka	435.38
13.	Kerala	17.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.94
15.	Maharashtra	557.50
16.	Manipur	62.06
17.	Meghalaya	33.65
18.	Mizoram	NR
19.	Nagaland	NR
20.	Odisha	960.03
21.	Punjab	19.07
22.	Rajasthan	461.14
23.	Sikkim	16.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.34
25.	Telangana	1378.31
26.	Tripura	15.38
27.	Uttarakhand	157.76
28.	Uttar Pradesh	587.03
29.	West Bengal	324.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.13
31.	Chandigarh	1.33
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.03
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00
34.	Delhi	9.74
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.33
TOTAL		9738.43

NR ⇝ Not Reported.

Statement-II

*Details of funds released during last year under National Afforestation
Programme (NAP), National Mission for Green India (GIM)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released during 2015-16	
		NAP	GIM
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.87	-
2.	Bihar	5.01	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.20	23.39
4.	Goa	0.00	-
5.	Gujarat	8.54	-
6.	Haryana	0.72	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	-
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	-
10.	Karnataka	1.05	1.05
11.	Kerala	1.02	9.15*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.45	-
13.	Maharashtra	14.90	-
14.	Odisha	9.49	1.83
15.	Punjab	0.00	6.11*
16.	Rajasthan	0.75	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.42	-
18.	Telangana	0.00	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2.68	-
20.	Uttarakhand	3.05	20.21*
21.	West Bengal	0.00	-
	TOTAL (Other States)	69.15	61.74
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	-

1	2	3	4
23.	Assam	2.56	-
24.	Manipur	3.67	8.35
25.	Meghalaya	1.35	-
26.	Mizoram	10.17	-
27.	Nagaland	0.00	-
28.	Sikkim	1.52	-
29.	Tripura	5.73	-
TOTAL (NE STATES)		25.00	8.35
GRAND TOTAL		94.16	70.09

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

Polluted cities of the country

2770. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- whether according to a study, Delhi is the most polluted city of the world;
- whether it is also a fact that many cities of the country are in the list of most polluted cities of the world;
- whether it is also a fact that, as per an estimate, lakhs of Indians die every year due to air pollution; and
- if so, what action have been taken, so far to clean air and making it worth living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Various studies are published from time to time regarding the polluted cities in the world. Cities can be ranked on the basis of different pollutant criteria with different results. As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) reports, though Delhi shows high concentration of particulate matter (PM), values of Sulphur Oxide (SO_x) Carbon Monoxide are generally within permissible limits. Values of NO_x exceed permissible limits during some periods. High values of Particulate Matter are also observed in some other cities in the country.

- There is no well established methodology to quantify number of deaths directly due to air pollution in scientific rigorous manner.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

Implementation of Green India Mission

2771. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of forest areas in the country where Green India Mission is being implemented at present;
- (b) the criteria/guidelines laid down for the selection of topographical areas under the said Mission;
- (c) the funds allocated and utilised under the said Mission during the last one year and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the proposals/schemes received from various States by Government in the current year and the status of such proposals along with the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon, State-wise; and
- (e) the physical achievements, in terms of targets fixed and works under taken under the Green India Mission, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Green India Mission (GIM) is being implemented in 13 States at present namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab and Uttarakhand.

(b) GIM has landscape based approach for implementation of activities on forest and non-forest land. The criteria for identification of the landscapes include vulnerability of forests to climate change, status of forest cover, bio-diversity, critical habitats, corridors, potential of area for carbon sink and socio economic criteria like poverty and ethnicity (tribal/non-tribal) etc.

(c) During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 70.25 crore was allocated as Grants-in-aid under GIM while for the FY 2016-17 the Grants-in-aid allocation is ₹ 41.25 crore. The fund disbursed during last year and the current year is given below:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	F.Y 2015-16		F.Y 2016-17	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	40.57	105.53	8.70
2.	Chhattisgarh	2338.55	164.45	1739.38	1739.38
3.	Karnataka	105.53	129.33	86.853	-
4.	Kerala	914.82	-	-	-
5.	Manipur	834.84	834.84	788.23	-
6.	Mizoram	-	-	988.35	988.35
7.	Odisha	182.92	186.14	138.96	132.32
8.	Punjab	611.53	-	-	307.76
9.	Uttarakhand	2020.90	-	-	-
	TOTAL	7009.09	1432.77	3847.31	3176.51

* The activities are under progress in various States.

(d) During the current financial year, the Government has received Perspective Plans from the States namely: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh. Fresh Proposals are taken up for funding approvals subject to availability of resources and progress of previous works.

(e) The physical achievements so far under GIM are given below:—

Sl. No.	States	2015-16						2016-17							
		Physical (ha.)				Financial (in ₹ lakh)		Physical (ha.)						Financial (in ₹ lakh)	
		Target		Achievement		Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Target Released			Achievement Utilized			Fund	Fund
		Advance Work	No. of households to be supplied with alternative energy	Advance Work	No. of households supplied with alternative energy			Advance Work	No. of households to be supplied with alternative energy	Creation Work	Advance Work	No. of households supplied with alternative energy	Creation Work		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1246	-	150	-	-	105.53	8.7
2.	Chhattisgarh	20716	5908	20716	5908	2338.55	2338.55	228	-	20716	-	17322	1739.38	1739.38	-
3.	Karnataka	760	1002	760	1002	105.53	105.53	-	-	760	-	-	760	86.853	-
4.	Kerala*	4978	12129	-	-	914.8	-	4978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Manipur#	9906	6653	8798	-	834.8	834.8	-	-	8798	-	-	8789	788.23	-
6.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	19643	5100	-	19643	-	-	988.35	988.35
7.	Odisha	2177.72	2500	2177.72	2500	182.92	182.92	-	-	2094	-	-	2094	138.96	132.32
8.	Punjab*	3000	2703	-	-	611.53	-	3000	-	-	1107	1107	-	307.76	-
9.	Uttarakhand*	7483	6534	-	-	2021	-	7483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		49020.72	37429	32451.72	9410	7009.09	3461.84	35985	6346	32368	20900	-	30072	3847.31	3176.51

* Funds were revalidated for the F.Y. 2016-17

Manipur has reported that creation works have been completed in anticipation of funds from Center Government.

Relaxation of regulatory regimes for bamboos

2772. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had issued an Advisory to State Governments in 2013 to relax regulatory regimes in respect of bamboo grown on private lands;

(b) if so, why was such an advisory not issued for bamboo grown in State owned and controlled forests;

(c) whether it is a fact that many States follow a Transit Pass regime for bamboos because of which its cultivation is restricted to certain pockets only; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of such regime being followed in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had issued an Advisory dated 14.5.2013 regarding relaxation of regulatory regimes in respect of bamboo grown on private lands.

(b) The Advisory was issued on the basis of suggestions from various quarters for considering exemptions of bamboo grown on private lands from the requirement of felling and transit permission in order to encourage farmers and other interested land owner for taking up bamboo plantation in a big way. The bamboo resources growing on forest land are managed as per the prescription of Working Plan.

(c) and (d) The available information on the regulatory regime in respect of transit of bamboo in different States of the country are given in the Statement (*See below*). The cultivation of bamboo depends on various factors including soil type and climatic conditions, etc.

Statement***Information on the regulatory regime in respect of transit of bamboo in different States of the country***

Sl. No.	State	Regulatory regimes for bamboo grown in private lands
1.	Bihar	The bamboo spp. (except lathi bamboo) is exempted from transit permit rules in the State of Bihar.
2.	Delhi	No Timber Transit Rules.

Sl. No.	State	Regulatory regimes for bamboo grown in private lands
3.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Government has exempted Bamboo from the transit permit and felling regulation <i>vide</i> notification dated 10/09/2015.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	No transit pass is required for transport of bamboo in Himachal Pradesh as per latest amendment in Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit (Land Routes), 2013. Bamboo Species such as <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Bambusa nutans</i> , B. bamboos are exempted from the requirement of transit pass.
5.	Karnataka	Transit pass is required only for <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> and those of genus <i>Ochlandra</i> . Other than these, all other bamboos are outside the transit pass regime.
6.	Kerala	In Kerala State Transit Pass regime for Bamboo exists in respect of areas falling in 51 villages which are having reserved forests or lying adjacent to reserved forests. There are more than 1500 villages in the State. So the above restriction is not affecting cultivation.
7.	Maharashtra	All bamboos except <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , and <i>Bambusa</i> bamboo are exempted.
8.	Mizoram	In Mizoram Transit Pass Regime for Bamboo is followed and relaxing such regime is not favored as most of Bamboo are of forests and natural origin. However, as per Guidelines for felling of trees from non-forest areas dated 9.8.2004, no felling permission from Forest Department are needed for all species of Bamboo.
9.	Odisha	10 species of bamboos are exempted from Timber Transit Rules.
10.	Punjab	No transit permit required for any species.
11.	Telangana	The working of Bamboo is done as per silvicultural principles prescribed in the Working plans. There is regulatory mechanism for extraction, sale and transport of Bamboo from Government forests. The State Government has their own law on forests and they have rules for regulating transport of forest produce. The cultivation for Bamboo in private lands is limited and the

Sl. No.	State	Regulatory regimes for bamboo grown in private lands
		growing of Bamboo plantation in private lands is being encouraged through Social Forestry Programmes. The regulatory regime is not a hindrance for growing private plantations.
		The cultivation of bamboo is not restricted by regulatory regimes, and the plantations are being encouraged in suitable lands under Social Forestry Programmes.
		Telangana Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1970 is applicable and for transporting the Bamboo only transit permits need to be taken from the concerned officers of Forest Department where the Bamboo plantation is raised.
12.	Tamil Nadu	All species of bamboo are exempted from Tamil Nadu Timber Transit Rules, 1968.

Illegal sand extraction in Goa

2773. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the illegal activities of the sand extraction have been detected in Goa;
- (b) the names of the places where sand extraction is going on;
- (c) the action taken by authorities under Environment Protection Act and/or authorities under Goa Coastal Management Regulations;
- (d) the cases filed with respect to such offences; and
- (e) the punishment awarded so far?

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

(a) and (b) Sand is a minor mineral, as defined under section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act). Section 15 of the MMDR Act empowers the State Governments for making rules for regulation of the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Further, as per Section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have complete powers to make rules for prevention of illegal mining and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, the administration of mining of minor minerals is a subject that is completely within the domain of the respective State Governments.

However, based on the information received from the Government of Goa, illegal sand extraction has been detected at Camullim, Chicali and Colvale along river Chapora, Savoi Verem, Betki, Khandola, Amona and Viridi along river Mandovi, Kiranpani along river Terekhol and Curtorim along river Zuari.

(c) As per information received from Government of Goa, the Department of Mining and Geology, Goa does not act under the Environment Protection Act and Goa Coastal Management Regulations. However, action has been initiated under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1985.

(d) and (e) For the year 2016-17, six offences of illegal mining of sand has been filed; and out of these six cases, five offences have been compounded after payment of fine.

Hill-cutting at Chapora Fort in Goa

2774. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints filed by locals regarding hill-cutting at Chapora Fort in Goa;

(b) whether the authorities under Coastal Zone Management have taken cognizance of the complaint;

(c) the steps taken by the authorities to address the complaint; and

(d) the details of the complaints and acts of violations committed with respect to the said hill-cutting and the provisions of the Goa Coastal Management Regulations and Environment Protection Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information received from the Government of Goa, complaints have been received by them regarding hill-cutting at Chapora Fort in Goa.

(b) and (c) Taking cognizance of these complaints, the Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) has issued a Show Cause Notice-cum-Stop Work Order on 25.01.2017 and have also conducted a site inspection.

(d) The complaint pertains to alleged illegal hill cutting and development of road in the property bearing Survey No. 356/9 carried out by the Department of Archives and Archaeology near Chapora Fort, Bardez-Goa in the Coastal Regulatory Zone.

Alarming level of water pollution

2775. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of alarming water pollution in various parts of the country;

- (b) if so, the details and reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to take any corrective action in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The water quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for Union Territories across the country at 2500 stations, including 1693 stations for surface water under National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP). As per available data for 2016, 55% observations conform to criteria related to Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), 44% to total coliform and 60% to faecal coliform.

Government has taken a number of steps, which include directions issued by CPCB to various SPCBs requiring local/urban bodies to set up systems for sewage collection, treatment and disposal, the directions enjoins upon sewage treatment plants to meet the standards laid down for treated sewage to be used for non-potable purpose, to mitigate industrial pollution, directions have been issued for installation of online (24x7) monitoring devices, adoption of water conservation practices, etc.

This Ministry also supplements the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which is handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore. So far, sewage treatment capacity of 2445.50 million liters per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP Programme (excluding Ganga and its tributaries).

Setting up of District Mineral Foundations

2776. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether District Mineral Foundations were set up in districts affected with mining-related operations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that District Mineral Foundation Levy is being collected from the districts where DMFs are constituted; and

(d) if so, the amount of money collected so far and the details of expenditure, made for the benefit of people affected due to mining in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) to (d) The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. One of the amendment provisions relates to introduction of Section 9B which provides for the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in any district affected by mining related operations. DMF will be funded by the statutory contributions received from holders of mining leases. The object of the DMF is to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. Central Government has framed the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY), which will be implemented through the funds collected under DMF. Directions in this regard have been issued under Section 20A of MMDR Act on 16.09.2015 to all the State Governments/UTs to incorporate the PMKKKY into the rules framed by them for the DMF.

As per sub-section (3) of Section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the DMF and rules in this regard is to be prescribed by the State Governments. In view of this, the power related to sanctioning of fund; preparation of annual action plan and utilization of fund under DMF for the development of the areas affected by mining related operations is under the DMF trust established by State Government. Details regarding expenditure made under DMF for the benefits of people and areas are not maintained centrally.

However, based on the information received from 11 mineral rich States with regard to implementation of DMF and PMKKKY, it is informed that Goa, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have framed DMF rules and DMF has been set up in 287 districts. The details in this regard are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of districts in which DMF has been set up	Whether rules for DMF notified	Date of setting up of DMF for Major Minerals	Total Amount Collected (figures are in ₹ crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Goa	2	Yes	15.01.2016	63.24
2.	Karnataka	30	Yes	11.01.2016	209.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	Yes	02.01.2016	940.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Odisha	30	Yes	18.08.2015	1781.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	51	Yes	15.05.2015	859.77
6.	Jharkhand	24	Yes	22.03.2016	983.37
7.	Rajasthan	33	Yes	31.05.2016	527.12
8.	Telangana	10	Yes	21.06.2016	91.62
9.	Andhra Pradesh	13	Yes	14.03.2016	127.60
10.	Gujarat	32	Yes	01.04.2016	116.96
11.	Maharashtra	35	Yes	01.09.2016	116.31
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	No		0.00
TOTAL		287			5817.43

Source: State Governments
Figures as on 31.12.2016

Land under extensive and small scale mining

†2777. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total land in the country under extensive and small scale mining and the portion of land thereof, disfigured due to mining activities; and

(b) whether Government intends to take appropriate action to make use of land disfigured by mining for agriculture, industry, forest and environment etc., if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information available with the Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), as on 31.03.2015 there are 3868 mining lease granted for minerals (other than coal, atomic and minor minerals) covering an area of 339971.53 hectare in the country. However as minor minerals are administered by the State Governments, area details of such mining leases are not available with the Ministry of Mines.

Mining operations alter landscape of the area for which remedial measures have been provided for in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 (MCDR, 2017). As per rule 22 of MCDR, 2017, every mine shall have a mine plan closure plans

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which shall be of two types namely: (i) a progressive mine closure plan for the purpose of providing protective, reclamation and rehabilitation measures in a mine during the course of conducting the mining operations; and a (ii) final mine closure plan for the purpose of decommissioning, reclamation and rehabilitation of a mine after cessation of mining and mineral processing operations. As per rule 26 of MCDR, 2017, the holder of a mining lease shall have the responsibility to ensure that the protective measures including reclamation and rehabilitation works have been carried out in accordance with the approved mine closure plan. Further, as per rule 27 of the said rules a financial assurance shall be furnished by the holder of the mining lease for due and proper implementation of the progressive mine closure plan, which is released on confirmation of compliance that the protective, reclamation and rehabilitation measures as envisaged in the progressive mine closure plan is carried out failing which the financial assurance is forfeited. Indian Bureau of Mines conducts regular inspections of mines and monitors the implementation and compliance of the above statutory provisions.

Revival of gold mines

2778. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to revive gold mines which were shut down for 15 years but with an estimated US \$ 2.1 billion worth of deposits still left;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Mineral Exploration Corporation has started exploring the reserves at Kolar Gold fields to get better estimate of deposit;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Government to renew Bharat Gold mining lease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Government in this regard?

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 through Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) The revival of Kolar Gold Mines will depend on techno-economic feasibility.

(c) and (d) Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) has requested Government of Karnataka to renew the mining lease in August, 2012. However, MMDR Act, 1957 was amended in 2015 which provides for deemed extension of Mining Lease of Government

Companies. Consequently the Mineral (Mining by Government Company) Rules, 2015 was also notified for the purpose. Accordingly, the matter was taken up with Government of Karnataka for confirmation of extension in October 2016. No response has been received from Government of Karnataka.

Exclusion of Manganese ore from MMDR Act

2779. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request from some mining States to exclude Manganese ore from the purview of Section-5(1) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act on practical grounds; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard?

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

(a) No Sir.

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

Safe disposal of solar power batteries

2780. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that solar power is stored in DC form in batteries;

(b) whether a large number of batteries are connected into waste every year;

(c) whether Government has any plan for safe disposal of such batteries because they can be harmful to human health; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The normal life of battery, as per specifications, is five years. Therefore, large number of batteries are supposed to be replaced every year, on completion of its cycle life.

(c) and (d) As per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 are in place. According to these rules, it is mandatory for

every manufacturer, importer, re-conditioner, assembler, dealer, recycler, auctioneer, consumer and bulk consumer involved in manufacture, processing, sale, purchase and use of batteries or components thereof, to recycle used batteries and dispose of hazardous waste generated.

Target for solar energy

†2781. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been set for solar energy generation during 2015-16 and 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the achievements made till date State/Union Territory-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Central and State Government organisations have displayed a lackadaisical approach towards achieving those targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to achieve these targets, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) State-wise targets are not fixed. The national targets and achievement for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	Cumulative Achievement (MW)
2015-16	2000	3019	6762.853
2016-17	10500	3366	10129
			(As on 08.03.2017)

(b) State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of solar power generation capacity installed in the country, including Chhattisgarh, as on 08.03.2017, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir. State and Central Government organisations are working in tandem and making concerted efforts/to achieve the targets.

(d) Government has launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country to achieve the target. The Government is promoting solar energy through

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of solar energy generation capacity installed
As on 08.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cumulative capacity till 31-03-16 (MW)	Capacity commissioned in 2016-17 till 08-03-17 (MW)	Total cumulative capacity till 08-03-17 (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.10	0.30	5.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	572.97	594.10	1167.07
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	0.00	0.27
4.	Assam	0.00	11.18	11.18
5.	Bihar	5.10	100.81	105.91
6.	Chandigarh	6.81	9.40	16.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	93.58	41.61	135.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.60	0.60
9.	Daman and Diu	4.00	6.00	10.00
10.	Delhi	14.28	24.50	38.78
11.	Goa	0.00	0.05	0.05
12.	Gujarat	1119.17	47.65	1166.82
13.	Haryana	15.39	126.87	142.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.13	0.33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	16.19	1.33	17.51
17.	Karnataka	145.46	424.23	569.69
18.	Kerala	13.05	2.81	15.86
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0.00	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	776.37	73.98	850.35
21.	Maharashtra	385.76	44.70	430.46
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.01	0.01
24.	Mizoram	0.10	0.00	0.10
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.50	0.50
26.	Odisha	66.92	10.72	77.64
27.	Puducherry	0.03	0.00	0.03
28.	Punjab	405.06	363.43	768.49
29.	Rajasthan	1269.93	188.25	1458.18
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.01	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1061.82	529.15	1590.97
32.	Telangana	527.84	585.57	1113.41
33.	Tripura	5.00	0.02	5.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	143.50	155.76	299.26
35.	Uttarakhand	41.15	3.95	45.10
36.	West Bengal	7.77	15.30	23.07
37.	Other/MoR/PSU	58.31	3.39	61.70
TOTAL		6762.85	3366.31	10129.16

Generation based incentive scheme for wind turbines

2782. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would extend 'generation-based incentive scheme' for wind turbines for electricity generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of wind power installation in various States, State-wise during the last three years and the future projection for the year 2017-18;

(d) whether Government would incentivize wind power generators to generate more electricity during the peak summer of 2017, especially in view of severe summer predicted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) State-wise wind power installed capacity during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below). Target for wind power capacity addition for the year 2017-18 is 4000 MW.

(d) and (e) Wind being natural resource, generation of power from wind projects can only be controlled to the extent of availability of wind resource at that point of time.

Statement

State-wise wind power installed capacity during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Wind power Installed capacity (MW)		
		as on 31.03.2014	as on 31.03.2015	as on 31.03.2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	746.10	1031.30	1431.40
2.	Gujarat	3454.39	3645.11	3948.61
3.	Karnataka	2318.10	2638.20	2869.10
4.	Kerala	35.10	35.10	43.50
5.	Madhya Pradesh	423.39	879.69	2141.09
6.	Maharashtra	4095.8	4446.25	4653.78
7.	Rajasthan	2785.02	3308.52	3994.02
8.	Tamil Nadu	7269.58	7455.08	7613.88
9.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	77.70
10.	Others	4.30	4.30	4.30
TOTAL		21131.78	23443.56	26777.39

Promotion of tidal energy projects

2783. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government supports the promotion of research, design, development and demonstration of tidal energy projects in the county;
- (b) if so. the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has supported any project in Tamil Nadu for development of those projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government supports the promotion of Research, Design, Development and Demonstration of Tidal Energy projects through financial incentives.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Generation of Power from Tidal Energy projects has not taken off on account of higher capital cost and unsustainable Project Specific Tariff.

Wind power projects

2784. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the wind power projects being undertaken in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of those wind power projects that are likely to be completed in 2017, 2018 and 2019; and
- (c) the details of total installed wind power capacity at the end of years 2017, 2018 and 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) 4000 MW wind power capacity addition is targeted for the year 2016-17, against which 2374 MW projects are reported commissioned up to 28.02.2017 in the country, including Tamil Nadu.

Government has set a target of 6 GW annual capacity addition to reach 60 GW of wind power installed capacity by 2022.

Solar and wind energy programmes

2785. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of solar and wind energy programmes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether any sites have been identified to set up wind and solar energy farms, either by Government or as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) venture in both the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per information provided by New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP), and Telangana New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (TNREDCL), the status of Solar and Wind power Projects commissioned in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given below:—

State	Solar Power projects commissioned	Wind Power projects commissioned
Andhra Pradesh	1167.37 MW	2142.72 MW
Telangana	1273 MW	100.80 MW

(b) and (c) Solar and Wind projects may be set up by private sector at any site, where, there is potential of Solar and Wind energy. In addition, under the Solar Park Scheme of the Government of India, Solar parks have been sanctioned at Kadapa, Kurnool and Ananthapuramu Districts in Andhra Pradesh and Mehboobnagar District in Telangana, for setting up of solar power projects.

Financial and technical assistance for generation of wind power

2786. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is granting financial and technical assistance to State Governments to generate more wind energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided to various States during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) For production of wind energy in the country, the Central Government provides various fiscal and financial incentives directly to the wind power developers. No financial and technical assistance is routed through State Governments.

Scheme for power generation from solar energy

†2787. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government for generation of electricity through solar energy for production of electricity, other than through traditional sources;

(b) the details of schemes of Government for involving companies operating in other sectors, in this project, other than through Public Private Partnership model in the above projects; and

(c) the details of the States where the scheme to generate electricity from solar energy is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched several schemes for generation of electricity with solar energy. Details of these schemes and Central Financial Assistance (CFA) available for the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Most of the investment in renewable energy sector including solar sector come from private sector. Thus, Private Sector is availing benefits in accordance with the guidelines under the schemes.

(c) All States are eligible for seeking CFA in accordance with respective scheme guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Schemes for promotion of Solar Energy*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
Solar Energy		
1.	Scheme for Setting up of 750 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-1 of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding Support from NCEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viability Gap Funding (VGF) provided, limited to 30% of the project cost or 2.5 crore per MW, whichever is lower. • Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) signs Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with project developers for 25 years at ₹ 5.45 per unit (₹ 4.75. per unit for projects availing accelerated depreciation).
2.	Grid Connected Rooftop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFA @ 30% of the benchmark cost for general and 70% for NE and Special Category States for Govt., projects.
3.	Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support of ₹3 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Top SPV projects and ₹ 1.5 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Bank SPV projects.
4.	Development of Solar Cities Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support up to of ₹ 50 lakh • for preparation of the Master Plan and Detailed Project Report (DPR) (up to ₹ 10 lakh) • oversight of its implementation (up to ₹ 10 lakh) • setting up and functioning of Solar City Cell in the city (up to ₹ 10 lakh) • organizing promotional activities (up to ₹ 20 lakh).
5.	Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFA @ ₹ 25.00 lakh per park for DPR preparation. 			
6.	Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Batch- V of Phase II of JNNSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VGF @ ₹ 1 cr./ MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 50 lakh/ MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used. 			
7.	Operationalization of 300 MW Solar PV Projects by defence establishment and para-military forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VGF @ 1.1 crore /MW to supply solar power at ₹ 4.50/KWh for 25 years. 			
8.	SPV Lighting systems	Sl. No.	Category	Capacity	Applicable CFA
		1.	Solar power packs/SPV power plants (with battery bank @ 9.6 Vah/Wp	Upto 300 Wp >300 Wp to 10 kWp >10 kWp to 100 kWp	₹75 ₹ 45 ₹ 39
		2.	SPV power plants (without Battery)	Upto 500 kWp	₹ 24
		3.	Street lights through SPV power plants	Upto 500 kWp	₹ 75
9.	Solar Water Pumping Programme for irrigation purpose	₹ 1.62 lakhs per AC Solar Water Pumping System and ₹ 2.025 lakhs per DC Solar Water Pumping System as subsidy, up to 5 HP capacity.			

Note: CFA stands for Central Financial Assistance.

Welfare funds for rural and urban local bodies

†2788. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided adequate funds for welfare and development of rural and urban local bodies in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of rural and urban local bodies in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the funds released to various States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) the effective steps taken by Central Government to bring awareness at panchayat level about the schemes and welfare measures implemented by Central Government so that they may have access to each household?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) 'Local Bodies' being a State subject, the primary responsibility of welfare and development of these bodies rests with the State Governments. The Government of India devolves funds to supplement the financial resources of Panchayats and Municipalities. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, grants to the tune of ₹2,87,436 crore are being devolved during the period 2015-20 for delivering basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue of the local bodies. Of this grant, the share of Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution is ₹2,00,292.20 crore and that of Municipalities is ₹87,143.80 crore. Besides, an amount of ₹ 1000 crore has been devolved in the year 2015-16 as one time special assistance to areas covered under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Funds were also being provided to rural and urban local bodies under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) in the identified backward districts for bridging the critical developmental gaps till FY 2015-16. Further, support for capacity building and infrastructure of Panchayats have been provided under the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) during the current year. Financial support is also provided to States/UTs for improvements in sanitation, rejuvenation of urban facilities and development of urban infrastructure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) State-wise details of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State-wise details on funds released to various States during the last three years are given in the Statement-II to V respectively (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the scheme of 'Media and Publicity', which aims at better and effective communication for advocacy and creating awareness about the various welfare programmes of the Government. Further, funds provided under Information, Education, Communication (IEC) component of RGPSA/ RGSA schemes aim to raise the awareness level of Panchayat in audio and visual media *e.g.* Television, radio programmes including community radio, newsletter, print material etc. The various other Ministries of the Central Government also provide publicity under the respective welfare schemes so that, the benefits of the opportunities available reach the eligible households in the rural areas. Moreover, the Government in collaboration with the State Governments and the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) launched the '*Gramoday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan*' during April 14-24, 2016 under which various events and activities were organized to strengthen the PRIs to disseminate information about schemes and programmes of the Government for the development of the rural areas, encouraging the rural masses to participate actively in the development process of Gram Panchayat and also to address the socio-economic issues, increase social harmony across villages, promote rural development and foster farmers' welfare and livelihoods of the poor.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

Sl. No.	State	Rural Local Bodies			Urban Local Bodies
		District Panchayats	Block/ Intermediate Panchayats	Gram Panchayats	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2	7	70	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	660	12920	80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	177	1779	26
4.	Assam	21	185	2200	88
5.	Bihar	38	534	8391	139

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	12	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	146	10971	168
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NA	20	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	NA	15	2
10.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	3
11.	Goa	2	NA	191	14
12.	Gujarat	33	247	14023	195
13.	Haryana	21	126	6205	80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	78	3226	56
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	Not Notified	4198	86
16.	Jharkhand	24	259	4398	40
17.	Karnataka	30	176	6024	220
18.	Kerala	14	152	941	59
19.	Lakshadweep	1	NA	10	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	313	22816	364
21.	Maharashtra	34	351	28009	256
22.	Manipur	4	NA	161	28
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	10
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	23
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	19
26.	Odisha	30	314	6211	107
27.	Puducherry	NA	10	98	6
28.	Punjab	22	146	13028	143
29.	Rajasthan	33	295	9894	185
30.	Sikkim	4	NA	176	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	31	385	12524	721
32.	Telangana	9	438	8684	45
33.	Tripura	8	35	591	16
34.	Uttar Pradesh	75	821	59074	648

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Uttarakhand	13	95	7958	74
36.	West Bengal	19	333	3342	129
GRAND TOTAL		595	6284	248160	4041

Statement-II

*Release of Local Bodies Grants for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) and
Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) during 2013-14 to 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 20.03.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1585.56	2377.55	1259.88	2065.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.24	38.50	55.97	60.34
3.	Assam	304.13	418.37	338.97	0.00
4.	Bihar	1639.95	1392.71	2524.19	3598.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	654.50	493.05	718.57	1160.11
6.	Goa	1.66	1.81	17.77	2.62
7.	Gujarat	790.25	773.82	1536.31	2562.92
8.	Haryana	457.11	359.44	505.99	957.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	193.65	179.37	214.75	340.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	157.81	203.66	367.72	66.79
11.	Jharkhand	496.93	555.71	822.44	1092.15
12.	Karnataka	2052.98	1536.21	1534.44	2555.66
13.	Kerala	941.65	766.71	392.71	1080.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1513.97	989.85	1960.40	3183.37
15.	Maharashtra	1510.03	2752.49	2814.56	4678.92
16.	Manipur	37.66	148.91	38.23	37.01
17.	Meghalaya	37.73	22.54	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	50.92	50.27	11.54	7.99
19.	Nagaland	7.53	24.20	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	552.49	548.82	1117.96	1796.16
21.	Punjab	334.79	688.62	454.82	928.92
22.	Rajasthan	1550.41	1205.41	1905.07	3082.25
23.	Sikkim	30.81	38.58	18.44	32.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	892.48	1118.12	1737.69	2901.13
25.	Telangana	0.00	1443.85	872.30	1447.68
26.	Tripura	51.45	75.52	57.65	86.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4920.35	2943.79	4344.40	7600.58
28.	Uttarakhand	153.36	146.74	240.97	385.26
29.	West Bengal	4601.78	1104.49	1054.03	1945.57
TOTAL		25543.19	22399.13	26917.78	43657.19

Note: Fourteenth Finance Commission has not recommended Rural Local Body grants to Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. However, ULB grants have been recommended which could not be released to Meghalaya and Nagaland due to non-constitution of duly elected local bodies

Statement-III

One Time Special Assistance released to areas covered under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in 2015-16

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	Amount	
1.	Assam	539.79	
2.	Meghalaya	267.40	
3.	Mizoram	16.86	
4.	Tripura	175.95	
TOTAL		1000.00	

Statement-IV

RGPSA/RGSA: State-wise releases during the last three years and current year

						(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	2013-14 Fund Released	2014-15 Funds Released	2015-16 Funds Released	2016-17 Funds Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.60	24.19	12.50	91.61	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.71	7.72	0	0.59	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	16.65	26.04	17.08	49.08
4.	Bihar	8.61	63.67	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.73	11.40	14.64	42.62
6.	Gujarat	31.65	1.06	0	33.38
7.	Haryana	2.93	18.78	0	11.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.84	15.26	2.48	1.40
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.45	8.58	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	16.45	16.20	9.49	20.90
11.	Karnataka	25.56	46.80	32.71	15.08
12.	Kerala	16.58	14.49	0	8.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42.83	37.46	10.80	55.45
14.	Maharashtra	83.17	34.76	4.50	21.17
15.	Manipur	1.60	5.42	5.40	9.82
16.	Mizoram	0	2.48	0	9.22
17.	Odisha	28.73	32.92	0	24.54
18.	Punjab	7.97	0	2.69	11.00
19.	Rajasthan	15.45	11.56	4.48	22.27
20.	Sikkim	3.15	6.85	1.26	2.33
21.	Tamil Nadu	58.14	20.16	8.96	27.32
22.	Tripura	9.09	2.36	1.35	8.30
23.	Telangana	34.64	29.94	13.13	43.38
24.	Uttarakhand	5.47	13.04	3.09	13.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	42.37	0	11.00	39.87
26.	West Bengal	8.23	27.71	9.91	21.86
27.	Dadar	0	1.09	0	0
28.	Daman	0	1.51	0	0
29.	Goa	0	0	1.06	1.38
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.29	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1.65	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0.17
TOTAL		560.60	481.45	168.47	585.88

Statement-V*BRGF: State-wise releases during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325.62	43.80	BRGF Programme delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. 2015-16.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.35	
3.	Assam	76.40	139.41	
4.	Bihar	485.80	206.52	
5.	Chhattisgarh	192.56	218.26	
6.	Gujarat	42.87	65.07	
7.	Haryana	26.41	12.98	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.79	11.92	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.40	45.67	
10.	Jharkhand	40.85	281.75	
11.	Karnataka	71.22	46.53	
12.	Kerala	0.00	29.20	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	279.21	221.22	
14.	Maharashtra	246.82	236.14	
15.	Manipur	39.83	36.76	
16.	Meghalaya	32.41	2.56	
17.	Mizoram	25.36	24.39	
18.	Nagaland	9.12	60.87	
19.	Odisha	283.63	179.46	
20.	Punjab	0.00	14.87	
21.	Rajasthan	62.30	211.45	
22.	Sikkim	8.68	12.32	
23.	Tamil Nadu	94.42	42.42	

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
24.	*Telangana	0.00	89.42	
25.	Tripura	13.04	12.63	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	273.35	346.86	
27.	Uttarakhand	22.79	2.53	
28.	West Bengal	99.12	226.64	
TOTAL		2800.00	2837.00	

* Telangana was carved out from Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15.

Computerization of Gram Panchayats

2789. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all Gram Panchayats which have been computerized/yet to be computerized till date in the region of Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the estimated budget provided for this initiative in the current financial year;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made to review the implementation and effectiveness of this measure particularly in the District of Barabanki; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and any proposal for increasing the outlay for this measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the State Government, 21 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been provided desktop computers in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh. 160 laptops with datacards have also been provided to panchayat secretaries for e-Governance work of all the Gram Panchayats in the district. Under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project, PlanPlus, ActionSoft and PRIASoft applications have been implemented in all the GPs of the district for planning, monitoring and accounting respectively. Furthermore, online birth and death certificates are provided to the citizens of the district.

- (b) No budget has been earmarked specifically for this purpose. However, the GPs may use upto 10% of the funds available with them under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for purchase of computers, internet connectivity, data entry, etc. as per the guidelines of FFC.

(c) and (d) An assessment has been undertaken in the District for providing broadband connectivity at GP level under BharatNet project. The assessment has also highlighted that many of the GPs do not have electricity connection for enabling the internet connectivity.

Grants under BRGF

†2790. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has stopped the grants provided to the States under the BRGF;

(b) if not, the district-wise details of the amounts of funds given to the States under this scheme in Financial Years 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(c) the names of those districts in respect of which a decision, not to release funds under the BRGF has been taken and the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(d) whether the coverage of the BRGF is expected to be enhanced in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme has been delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from financial year 2015-16 on account of higher devolution of funds to the States from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts under the Fourteenth Finance Commission award.

(b) District-wise details of the funds released to the States under the BRGF Programme (Development Grant component) during the financial year 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Funds under the BRGF Programme were released subject to fulfillment of the conditions prescribed under the Programme and availability of annual budget. To avail funds under the BRGF Programme, the State Governments were required to furnish to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj duly approved annual action plans and physical and financial progress report, audit report, utilization certificate etc. of the funds released earlier. State-wise list of districts for which no fund was released under the BRGF Programme (Development Grant component) during the financial year 2014-15 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Does not arise in view of reply (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

District-wise details of the amount of funds given to the States under the BRGF Programme (Development Grant component) during 2014-15

(Amount in ₹ crores)

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantpur	17.74
	2.	Chittoor	26.06
	TOTAL		43.80
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Upper Subansari	15.35
	TOTAL		15.35
Assam	1.	Baksa	11.61
	2.	Barpeta	13.20
	3.	Bongaigaon	11.73
	4.	Cachar	13.99
	5.	Chirang	9.04
	6.	Dhemaji	13.37
	7.	Hailakandi	11.59
	8.	Karbi Anglong	15.37
	9.	Kokrajhar	12.23
	10.	Moregaon	13.11
	11.	North Lakhimpur	14.17
TOTAL			139.41
Bihar	1.	Begusarai	14.60
	2.	Bhojpur	13.00
	3.	Gopalganj	14.95
	4.	Katihar	11.89
	5.	Lakhisarai	12.61
	6.	Madhepura	14.45
	7.	Madhubani	18.61
	8.	Nawada	14.49

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
	9.	Paschim Champaran	21.04
	10.	Purbi Champaran	20.40
	11.	Purnia	16.53
	12.	Saharsa	11.45
	13.	Sheikhpura	6.78
	14.	Vaishali	15.72
	TOTAL		206.52
Chhattisgarh	1.	Bastar	15.21
	2.	Bijapur	11.75
	3.	Bilaspur	16.60
	4.	Dantewada	17.15
	5.	Dhamtari	13.97
	6.	Jashpur	14.65
	7.	Kabirdham	11.31
	8.	Kanker	14.34
	9.	Korba	15.99
	10.	Koriya	12.46
	11.	Mahasammund	12.02
	12.	Narayanpur	8.25
	13.	Raigarh	17.51
	14.	Rajnandgaon	18.33
	15.	Sarguja	18.72
	TOTAL		218.26
Gujarat	1.	Banas Khantha	19.81
	2.	Narmada	6.65
	3.	Panchmahal	15.28
	4.	Sabar Kantha	18.29
	TOTAL		60.03

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
Haryana	1.	Sirsa	12.98
		TOTAL	12.98
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Sirmaur	11.92
		TOTAL	11.92
Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Doda	13.15
	2.	Kishtwar	12.20
	3.	Kupwara	5.74
	4.	Poonch	5.00
	5.	Ramban	9.58
		TOTAL	45.67
Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro	15.93
	2.	Chatra	14.48
	3.	Deoghar	10.66
	4.	Dhanbad	8.08
	5.	Dumka	14.26
	6.	Garhwa	8.66
	7.	Giridih	15.95
	8.	Godda	14.26
	9.	Gumla	17.44
	10.	Hazaribagh	15.46
	11.	Jamtara	9.93
	12.	Khunti	13.20
	13.	Koderma	12.44
	14.	Latehar	11.30
	15.	Lohardagga	12.08
	16.	Pakur	8.34
	17.	Palamu	18.72
	18.	Sahebganj	13.21
	19.	Saraikela Kharswan	7.13

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
	20.	West Singhbhum	19.64
		TOTAL	261.17
Karnataka	1.	Bidar	18.29
	2.	Gulbarga	12.50
	3.	Raichur	15.74
		TOTAL	46.53
Kerala	1.	Palakkad	19.05
	2.	Wayanad	10.15
		TOTAL	29.20
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Alirajpur	10.40
	2.	Anuppur	8.45
	3.	Ashoknagar	14.58
	4.	Balaghat	16.55
	5.	Barwani	14.57
	6.	Betul	8.73
	7.	Burhanpur	12.88
	8.	Chhattarpur	13.69
	9.	Dhar	8.90
	10.	Dindori	6.04
	11.	Khandwa	15.29
	12.	Khargone	17.35
	13.	Mandla	6.03
	14.	Rajgarh	16.14
	15.	Satna	7.50
	16.	Sheopur	3.18
	17.	Shivpuri	12.52
	18.	Singrauli	4.60
	19.	Tikamgarh	13.80
	20.	Umaria	10.02
		TOTAL	221.22

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
Maharashtra	1.	Ahmednagar	32.33
	2.	Amravati	25.71
	3.	Aurangabad	25.33
	4.	Bhandara	13.75
	5.	Chandrapur	21.09
	6.	Dhule	19.39
	7.	Gadchiroli	21.82
	8.	Hingoli	11.39
	9.	Nanded	16.01
	10.	Nandurbar	17.15
	11.	Yavatmal	25.84
TOTAL			229.81
Manipur	1.	Chandel	12.15
	2.	Churchandrapur	9.81
	3.	Tamenglong	12.85
TOTAL			34.81
Mizoram	1.	Lawngtlai	11.71
	2.	Saiha	11.43
TOTAL			23.14
Nagaland	1.	Kiphrie	11.16
	2.	Longleng	10.83
	3.	Mon	11.15
	4.	Tuensang	11.93
	5.	Wokha	11.60
TOTAL			56.67
Odisha	1.	Bolangir	15.04
	2.	Gajapati	14.35
	3.	Ganjam	24.29
	4.	Jharsuguda	7.90

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
	5.	Kandhamal (Phulbani)	16.66
	6.	Keonjhar	9.40
	7.	Koraput	12.13
	8.	Mayurbhanj	22.20
	9.	Sambalpur	13.66
	10.	Sonepur (Subarnapur)	11.52
	11.	Sundargarh	20.70
TOTAL			167.85
Punjab	11 .	Hoshiarpur	14.18
TOTAL			14.18
Rajasthan	1.	Banswara	13.49
	2.	Barmer	36.72
	3.	Chittaurgarh	15.20
	4.	Dungarpur	10.40
	5.	Jaisalmer	36.55
	6.	Jalore	14.84
	7.	Jhalawar	8.85
	8.	Karauli	13.27
	9.	Pratapgarh	9.90
	10.	Sawai Madhopur	8.37
	11.	Sirohi	10.14
	12.	Tonk	7.04
	13.	Udaipur	26.68
TOTAL			211.45
Sikkim	1.	North District	11.47
TOTAL			11.47
Tamil Nadu	1.	Nagapattinam	8.30
	2.	Sivaganga	15.49
	3.	Tiruvannamalai	18.63
TOTAL			42.42

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
Telangana	1.	Adiiabad	26.20
	2.	Karimnagar	23.38
	3.	Rangareddy	21.52
	4.	Warrangal	18.32
		TOTAL	89.42
Tripura		Dhalai	12.63
		TOTAL	12.63
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Azamgarh	18.51
	2.	Badaun	20.19
	3.	Banda	16.72
	4.	Barabanki	17.70
	5.	Basti	16.70
	6.	Chandauli	16.05
	7.	Etah	15.96
	8.	Farukhabad	15.97
	9.	Gonda	19.02
	10.	Gorakhpur	18.55
	11.	Jalaun	15.62
	12.	Jaunpur	22.90
	13.	Kashganj	14.36
	14.	Maharajganj	14.99
	15.	Mirzapur	18.11
	16.	Raibareilly	19.28
	17.	Shrawasti	10.83
	18.	Siddharth Nagar	17.72
	19.	Sonbhadra	18.08
	20.	Unnao	19.60
		TOTAL	346.86

State	Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds Released
West Bengal	1.	24 South Paraganas	31.25
	2.	Bankura	18.91
	3.	Birbhum	14.86
	4.	Dinajpur Dakshin	14.86
	5.	Dinajpur Uttar	14.42
	6.	Jalpaiguri	21.90
	7.	Maldah	18.87
	8.	Medinipur East	22.48
	9.	Medinipur West	28.51
	10.	Murshidabad	19.41
	11.	Purulia	21.17
TOTAL			226.64
GRAND TOTAL			2779.41

Statement-II

State-wise list of districts for which no funds were released under the BRGF Programme (Development Grant component) during the financial year 2014-15

State	Sl. No.	Name of District
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Cuddapah
	2.	Vizianagaram
Assam	1.	Goalpara
	2.	North Cachar Hills
Bihar	1.	Araria
	2.	Arwal
	3.	Aurangabad
	4.	Banka
	5.	Bhagalpur
	6.	Buxar
	7.	Darbhanga
	8.	Gaya

State	Sl. No.	Name of District
	9.	Jamui
	10.	Jehanabad
	11.	Kaimur (Bhabua)
	12.	Khagaria
	13.	Kishanganj
	14.	Munger
	15.	Muzaffarpur
	16.	Nalanda
	17.	Patna
	18.	Rohtas
	19.	Samastipur
	20.	Saran
	21.	Sheohar
	22.	Sitamarhi
	23.	Siwan
	24.	Supaul
Gujarat	1.	Dahod
	2.	Dang
Haryana	1.	Mahendragarh
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba
Jharkhand	1.	Ramgarh
	2.	Ranchi
	3.	Simdega
Karnataka	1.	Chitradurga
	2.	Davangere
	3.	Yadgir
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Chhindwara
	2.	Damon
	3.	Guna

State	Sl. No.	Name of District
	4.	Jhabua
	5.	Katni
	6.	Panna
	7.	Rewa
	8.	Seoni
	9.	Shahdol
	10.	Sidhi
Maharashtra	1.	Gondia
Meghalaya	1.	Ri-bhoi
	2.	South Garo Hills
	3.	West Garo Hills
Odisha	1.	Bargarh
	2.	Boudh
	3.	Deogarh
	4.	Dhenkanal
	5.	Kalahandi
	6.	Malkangiri
	7.	Nabarangpur
	8.	Nuapada
	9.	Rayagada
Tamil Nadu	1.	Cuddalore
	2.	Dindigul
	3.	Villupuram
Telangana	1.	Khammam
	2.	Mahaboobnagar
	3.	Medak
	4.	Nalgonda
	5.	Nizamabad

State	Sl. No.	Name of District
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Ambedkar Nagar
	2.	Bahraich
	3.	Balrampur
	4.	Chitrakoot
	5.	Fatehpur
	6.	Hamirpur
	7.	Hardoi
	8.	Kaushambi
	9.	Kushinagar
	10.	Lakhimpurkhiri
	11.	Lalitpur
	12.	Mahoba
	13.	Pratapgarh
	14.	Sant Kabir Nagar
	15.	Sitapur
Uttarakhand	1.	Chamoli
	2.	Champawat
	3.	Tehri Garhwal

Lack of human resources in PRIs

2791. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Panchayati-Raj Institutions in the country lack human resources for implementing developmental programmes in their respective villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such lack of human resources; and

(c) the steps/measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Panchayats' being in the realm of 'Local Government' is a State subject. Providing human resources to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is the primary responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Government. There is no such scheme in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) for providing dedicated manpower for the core work of Panchayats. Some developmental programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have provisioned to provide dedicated staff like Gram Rojgar Sahayaks. Technical Assistant and other manpower like Data Entry Operators, Accountants etc. at Block/Gram Panchayat level. Further, the Panchayats can supplement the support from State Government for Administrative and Technical manpower by pooling the 10% allocation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grants towards administrative expenditure.

Devolution of financial grants to Puducherry

2792. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devolved financial grants to Puducherry Government under Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if not, the reasons for not allocating funds to the Union Territory under Panchayati Raj; and

(c) whether the High Level Finance Committee under the Ministry of Home Affairs is aware that since no grant was given to the Puducherry Government or to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State after the elections were conducted in July 2006, they were unable to serve the people effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj released an amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh to Puducherry during the year 2006-07 under the erstwhile scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), which was merged with Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in 2012-13. No funds were released to Puducherry under RGPSA as elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions which were due in 2011, have not been held so far which was a pre-condition for claiming the funds under the scheme.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has reported that there was no High Level Committee in the Ministry and Specific funds for Panchayati Raj Institutions are not being provided by MHA. However, Normal Central Plan Assistance and Non-Plan grant are being provided to Puducherry as untied funds to meet gap in resources. During 2016-17, MHA provided the following funds to Government of Puducherry:—

	(₹ in crores)
(i) Grant to meet Non-Plan deficit(Non-Plan)	546.00
(ii) Loans to cover gap in resources (Non-Plan)	72.00
(iii) Contribution to Puducherry disaster response fund (Non-Plan)	10.00
(iv) Normal Central Assistance (Plan)	761.99

Project proposals from Himachal Pradesh

2793. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of project proposals received from Himachal Pradesh by the Ministry for approval during the last three years and the current year, proposal-wise;
- (b) the details of proposals sanctioned and those pending for approval; and
- (c) the time by which the said pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Special Plan Assistance (SPA) project proposals received from State Government of Himachal Pradesh by erstwhile Planning Commission during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below). In addition, during 2013-14, one project relating to flood control was received from Himachal Pradesh seeking investment clearance, which was accorded investment clearance in the year 2013-14 by erstwhile Planning Commission. No projects of Himachal Pradesh are lying pending with the NITI Aayog.

As the Planning Commission has been replaced by NITI Aayog with effect from 1.1.2015 and allocation of Annual Plan of State/UTs is not a mandate of NITI Aayog, the State-wise allocation of SPA is not available with NITI Aayog after financial year 2014-15.

Statement

Details of SPA project proposals received from the State of Himachal Pradesh during 2013-14 and 2014-15

Year	Number of SPA Projects			
	Submitted by State for Approval	Approved by erstwhile Planning Commission	Rejected by erstwhile Planning Commission	Project Approval Cancelled by M/o Finance
Himachal Pradesh				
2013-14	902	871	1	30
2014-15	1506	1502	4	0
GRAND TOTAL	2408	2373	5	30

Unemployment due to decline in productivity

†2794. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unemployment is increasing due to the decline in productivity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau the unemployment rate of persons aged 15 years and above saw an increase from 3.4 percent in 2013-14 to 3.7 percent in 2015-16 as per Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approach and from 4.9 percent to 5.0 percent as per Usual Principal Status approach.

(c) The Government is implementing various programmes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) to provide wage/self-employment and the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana to enhance the employability of the labour force. Besides initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, Startup India, Smart City projects etc., has the potential to provide employment opportunities. Direct intervention schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices and the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana wherein the Government pays the 8.33 per cent employees' pension contribution on behalf of the employer are measures to encourage job creation in the organized sector. The Government also implements the National Career Service portal an online platform where jobseekers can register, search employment opportunities and apply for the jobs posted by employers.

Release of water to Rajasthan by BBMB

2795. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether short fluctuating supplies for Ravi, Beas and Sutlej water are passed by Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government intends to give directions to Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to ensure supply of water to Rajasthan as per its share decided in the Technical Committee Meeting (TCM) of BBMB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Rajasthan is getting water from Ravi and Beas as released by Punjab through Harike, and water from Sutlej released partly by Punjab through Harike and partly by Haryana through Bhakra Main Line (BML) Canal. Detailed water supplies made to Rajasthan during the last 5 years, *vis-a-vis* its share is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

BBMB is releasing water from reservoir as per the decision taken in the monthly Technical Committee Meetings (TCM), represented by Chief Engineers of the Partner States. The control of Headworks/delivery points from where Rajasthan is getting water is lying either with Governments of Punjab or Haryana. Government of Rajasthan has filed a Civil Suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for transfer of control of Headworks from Punjab to BBMB. The matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement-I*Position of water supplied to Rajasthan*

Year	Period	Rajasthan at Harike via Punjab									Rajasthan at BML via Haryana		
		Out of Ravi Beas Water			Out of Sutlej water			Total water supplied			Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage
		Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2011-2012	Filling	2.642	2.916	0.274	0.303	0.266	-0.037	2.945	3.182	0.237	0.179	0.168	-0.011
	Depletion	4.000	4.929	0.929	0.406	0.538	0.132	4.406	5.467	1.061	0.240	0.285	0.045
	TOTAL	6.642	7.845	1.203	0.709	0.804	0.095	7.351	8.649	1.298	0.419	0.453	0.034
2012-2013	Filling	2.638	2.731	0.094	0.293	0.288	-0.005	2.930	3.019	0.089	0.173	0.147	-0.026
	Depletion	3.845	4.691	0.847	0.339	0.490	0.151	4.183	5.181	0.998	0.200	0.259	0.059
	TOTAL	6.483	7.422	0.941	0.632	0.778	0.146	7.113	8.200	1.087	0.373	0.406	0.033
2013-2014	Filling	2.583	3.032	0.449	0.304	0.315	0.011	2.887	3.347	0.460	0.179	0.169	-0.011
	Depletion	4.064	4.936	0.872	0.366	0.537	0.172	4.430	5.474	1.044	0.216	0.261	0.045
	TOTAL	6.647	7.968	1.321	0.670	0.852	0.183	7.317	8.821	1.504	0.395	0.430	0.034
2014-2015	Filling	2.633	2.616	-0.018	0.286	0.287	0.000	2.920	2.902	-0.017	0.169	0.149	-0.020
	Depletion	3.281	3.990	0.709	0.302	0.430	0.128	3.584	4.421	0.837	0.195	0.275	0.080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TOTAL	5.914	6.606	0.691	0.588	0.717	0.128	6.504	7.323	0.820	0.364	0.424	0.060
2015-2016	Filling	2.907	3.058	0.151	0.274	0.258	-0.015	3.181	3.316	0.136	0.162	0.152	-0.009
	Depletion	3.877	4.814	0.937	0.372	0.515	0.143	4.249	5.329	1.081	0.219	0.286	0.067
	TOTAL	6.784	7.872	1.088	0.646	0.773	0.128	7.430	8.645	1.217	0.381	0.438	0.058
2016-17	Filling	2.026	2.405	0.378	0.301	0.271	-0.030	2.328	2.676	0.348	0.178	0.149	-0.029
	Depletion	Please refer to Statement-II											
	TOTAL	2.026	2.405	0.378	0.301	0.271	-0.030	2.328	2.676	0.348	0.178	0.149	-0.029

Note:-1 All figures are in MAF.

2 Filling period is from 21st May to 20th September and depletion period is from 21st September to 20th May of subsequent year.

3 The figure of 2016 is yet to be reconcile.

Statement-II

Position of water supplied to Rajasthan in depletion period 2016-17

Month	Period	Rajasthan at Harike (Ravi Beas) at Harike			Rajasthan via Punjab (Sutlej) at Harike			Total water Supplied by Punjab to Rajasthan At Harike			Rajasthan via Haryana		
		Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage
Sep.	21-30	102000	110259	8259	10000	11352	1352	112000	121611	9611	7000	5126	-1874
Oct.	01-10	104598	104598	0	10000	11362	1362	114598	115960	1362	6000	4331	-1669
	11-20	127326	127326	0	10000	11323	1323	137326	138649	1323	6000	7131	1131

	21-31	131600	142502	10902	11000	12277	1277	142600	154779	12179	6600	5924	-676
Nov.	01-10	109000	124449	15449	10000	11413	1413	119000	135862	16862	6000	4986	-1014
	11-20	100000	121361	21361	10000	11061	1061	110000	132422	22422	6000	6906	906
	21-30	98000	105848	7848	10000	10748	748	108000	116596	8596	6000	5950	-50
Dec.	01-10	96500	70876	-25624	8600	11100	2500	105100	81976	-23124	5000	5557	557
	11-20	96500	77473	-19027	8000	10895	2895	104500	88368	-16132	5000	6592	1592
	21-31	105050	106709	1659	7700	10946	3246	112750	117655	4905	5500	6178	678
Jan.	01-10	86780	95716	8936	9450	13837	4387	96230	109553	13323	4500	4297	-203
	11-20	88980	96827	7847	9450	11732	2282	98430	108559	10129	4500	5341	841
	21-31	101750	105892	4142	9900	12638	2738	111650	118530	6880	4950	6317	1367
Feb.	01-10	97700	99533	1833	9000	10579	1579	106700	110112	3412	4500	5530	1030
	11-20	100500	101327	827	9000	11053	2053	109500	112380	2880	4500	4200	-300
	21-28	80400	95708	15308	7200	9020	1820	87600	104728	17128	3600	3239	-361
TOTAL		1626684	1686404	59720	149300	181336	32036	1775984	1867740	91756	85650	87605	1955

Note:-

1. All figures are in cusec days.
2. The figures from 01 -11 -2016 onward are yet to be reconciled with Partner States.
3. The requirement of Rajasthan at Harike and Punjab at Harike during the period 01-20 October, 2016 have been taken equal to deliveries due to leakage downstream Harike, restriction of indent by Chief Engineer, Canals message NWS 6/13, dated 13-10-2016 to 16,700 Cs and No. CWS 04/14, dated 14-10-2016 to 19,200 Cs due to collapse of common bank of RF & FF.

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

Off-grid electrification

2796. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been achieved in terms of off-grid electrification measures in rural India; and

(b) in what ways does Government aims to bridge the gap between electrified villages and provision of 24x7 electricity in all village households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is for electricity access to the un-electrified villages/habitations, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. So far, 4,220 projects have been sanctioned under DDG for electrification of remote areas, 893 projects have been commissioned as on 28.02.2017.

(b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. As such, supply of regular power in villages is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Power Utilities. However, Government of India has taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all households/homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy.

DDUGJY envisages various works for rural electrification including village electrification, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution network along with intensive electrification of partially electrified villages under Rural Electrification (RE) component of DDUGJY to bridge the gap between electrified villages and provision of 24x7 electrification.

Change in norms for electrified villages

2797. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which are electrified;

(b) the rules which determine whether a village is to be classified as electrified;

(c) whether Government is aware that many of the houses in villages, classified as electrified, don't have access to electricity;

(d) whether Government plans to change the rules or norms regarding the classification of a village as electrified;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what steps are being taken to ensure that Government's goal for providing affordable electricity for all becomes a reality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As reported by the States, of the 5.97 lakh census villages, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country. Out of these 12,364 villages have been electrified as on 28.02.2017.

(b) to (e) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if

- (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists,
- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc., and
- (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, the level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village. Currently there is no proposal to change this norm.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including its RE component goes to create infrastructure for providing access to electricity to all in rural areas. Service connection to BPL Households are provided free of cost. APL Households take connection on usual terms.

(f) Government of India has taken a joint initiative to provide 24x7 Power for All in collaboration with the States. All States and Union Territories except Uttar Pradesh have signed 24x7 Power for All document.

Government of India provides assistance to States through various schemes like, DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), National Electricity Fund (NEF), Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Unnat Jyoti by affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) etc. for providing electricity for all.

Electricity supply in the country

2798. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to supply power to all houses by 2019;
- (b) till now how many houses in the country are without electricity; and
- (c) how much power is required if all the houses are electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Providing power to the households is the responsibility of the State Government/ Power Utility. However, 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. In this regard, documents have been jointly signed with 35 out of 36 States/UTs. Government of India has also approved Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 supporting States' efforts for rural electrification including village electrification.

(b) As per Census 2011, there were 1678 lakh rural households in the country, of these, 750 lakh rural households were un-electrified. Further, based on information furnished by the States and data available on GARV App, it is projected that there are about 4/7 lakh un-electrified rural households in the country.

(c) As per the 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report, electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis in the year 2021-22 would be 15,66,023 MU and 2,25,751 MW respectively. As per the 19th EPS Report, the electricity consumption in domestic category is projected as 3,86,790 MU in the year 2021-22.

Electrification of villages under DDUGJY

†2799. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was started in November, 2014 with a view to electrify all the unelectrified villages in the country within 1000 days of its inception;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is estimated to achieve the target of the electrification of all such villages before the stipulated time limit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure, metering at distribution transformers/ feeders/ consumers and electrification of villages.

As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country, as on 01.4.2015. Out of these, 12,364 villages have been electrified, as on 28.02.2017. The remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

Electrification of villages

†2800. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is determined to connect each village of the country with electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Parsa village of Parsa panchayat in Ghoghardiha Block of Madhubani district in Bihar is deprived of electricity whereas an adjacent ΔTola of that village has been electrified, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of such villages which have been deprived of electrification so far and by when electricity is likely to reach there, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure metering at distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers and electrification of villages. All the remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Based on Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the State, the village Parsa (Census Code 220744), block Ghoghardiha district Madhubani is an electrified village and has 10 habitations including habitation 'Parsa'; all these 10 habitations are covered for intensive electrification under Rural Electrification component of DDUGJY. Out of these, 3 habitations have already been completed.

Electricity supply in electrified villages

2801. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target for electrification of all villages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of villages which were electrified earlier and the villages which have been electrified during the last three years by Government in each State, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey to ensure that villages declared as electrified have actually been electrified or not and also to ensure that there is actual electricity supply in all villages declared as electrified; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for regular supply of electricity in the villages particularly during the sowing season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has targeted to electrify all the un-electrified census villages by 1st May, 2018. As informed by States, out of the 5.97 lakh census villages, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. Details of villages electrified during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The information with regard to declaration of villages as electrified is given by the States.

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. As such, supply of regular power in villages is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Power Utilities. However, Government of India helps the States with various schemes including Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), construction of inter-State transmission lines and allocation of power from central generating stations.

Statement*Number of villages electrified during the last three years*

As on 28.02.2017

Sl. No.	State	Villages electrified during the financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	456
2.	Assam	2,158
3.	Bihar	2,536
4.	Chhattisgarh	705
5.	Himachal Pradesh	34
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	41
7.	Jharkhand	1,836
8.	Karnataka	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	455
10.	Manipur	383
11.	Meghalaya	725
12.	Mizoram	86
13.	Nagaland	71
14.	Odisha	2,203
15.	Rajasthan	496
16.	Tripura	22
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,523
18.	Uttarakhand	20
19.	West Bengal	10
GRAND TOTAL		13,769

Electrified villages

2802. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages which have been connected with electricity during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

- (b) the total number of villages which have not been connected with electricity till date, State-wise and by when they would be electrified;
- (c) whether every household in the electrified villages have access to electricity;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the average hour for which electricity is provided in the villages per day, State-wise; and
- (f) the average power consumption per household in the villages, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 13,769 un-electrified villages have been electrified during the last three years. The State-wise and year-wise number of villages electrified, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As reported by the States, there were 6,088 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 28.02.2017 and are targeted to be electrified by 1st May, 2018. The State-wise details of un-electrified villages, is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if

- (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlets where it exists,
- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc., and
- (iii) the number of household electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, the level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village.

Service connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are provided free of cost. Others take connection on usual terms. Necessary infrastructure is created under DDUGJY for access to all.

(e) The State-wise details of average hours of supply of electricity in rural areas per day, during January, 2017 are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(f) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Information on Average power consumption per household in the villages, State-wise is not maintained. However, as per the data available with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the per capita annual consumption by the States during 2015-16 is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Number of villages electrified during the last three years

As on 28.02.2017

Sl. No.	State	Villages electrified during the financial year 2014-15	Villages electrified during the financial year 2015-16	Villages electrified during the financial year 2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	107	174	175
2.	Assam	190	942	1026
3.	Bihar	341	1754	441
4.	Chhattisgarh	67	405	233
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	27
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	27	5
7.	Jharkhand	161	750	925
8.	Karnataka			9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	86	214	155
10.	Manipur	192	75	116
11.	Meghalaya	43	1	681
12.	Mizoram	47	16	23
13.	Nagaland	10		61
14.	Odisha	13	1264	926
15.	Rajasthan	70	163	263
16.	Tripura		9	13
17.	Uttar Pradesh	59	1305	159
18.	Uttarakhand	4		16
19.	West Bengal		8	2
	GRAND TOTAL	1405	7108	5256

Statement-II*Status of un-electrified villages in the country*

Sl. No.	State	No. of un-electrified villages as on 28.02.2017
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1229
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	1284
15.	Rajasthan	69
16.	Tripura	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	65
18.	Uttarakhand	60
19.	West Bengal	12
TOTAL		6088

Statement-III*Status of Power Supply to Rural Areas*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average Hours of Power Supply in a day to Rural Areas
1	2	3
Month: January - 2017		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.00

1	2	3
3.	Assam	16.50
4.	Bihar	16.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.00
6.	Gujarat	24.00
7.	Haryana	12.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.50
10.	Jharkhand	17.88
11.	Karnataka	17.15
12.	Kerala	23.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23.30
14.	Maharashtra	23.32
15.	Manipur	21.50
16.	Meghalaya	21.50
17.	Mizoram	12.00
18.	Nagaland	18.00
19.	Odisha	22.23
20.	Punjab	24.00
21.	Rajasthan	22.00
22.	Sikkim	17.50
23.	Tamil Nadu	24.00
24.	Telangana	24.00
25.	Tripura	23.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17.86*
27.	Uttarakhand	23.52
28.	West Bengal	24.00

*for November, 2016.

Source: Rural Electrification Corporation

Statement-IV*Per capita annual consumption for 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	In kWh
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1230
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600
3.	Assam	322
4.	Bihar	258
5.	Chhattisgarh	2022
6.	Gujarat	2248
7.	Haryana	1936
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1339
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1234
10.	Jharkhand	884
11.	Karnataka	1242
12.	Kerala	704
13.	Madhya Pradesh	929
14.	Maharashtra	1318
15.	Manipur	360
16.	Meghalaya	835
17.	Mizoram	503
18.	Nagaland	346
19.	Odisha	1564
20.	Punjab	1919
21.	Rajasthan	1164
22.	Sikkim	687
23.	Tamil Nadu	1688
24.	Telangana	1439
25.	Tripura	329
26.	Uttar Pradesh	524

Sl. No.	Name of the State	In kWh
27.	Uttarakhand	1431
28.	West Bengal	660
29.	Chandigarh	1112
30.	Delhi	1557
31.	Daman and Diu	7836
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15137
33.	Goa	2738
34.	Puducherry	1672
35.	Lakshadweep	649
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	355

Source: Central Electricity Authority.

Profits of power PSUs earmarked for social responsibility

†2803. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry and the profits earned by them during the last five years and the current year (2016-17); and

(b) the percentage of profits earmarked by them for social responsibilities and the corpus created therefrom along with the details of various heads of expenditure in this regard during the above period and the balance amount as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Details of CPSEs under Ministry of Power and the profits earned by them during the last 5 years and the current year (2016-17) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)						
Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
NTPC	9224	12619	10957	10427.52	9924.76	Would be
NHPC	2771.77	2348.22	978.79	2124.47	2440.14	available after
PGCIL	3254.95	4234.5	4497.42	4979.17	6026.72	closing of financial year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PFC	3031.74	4419.6	5417.75	5959.33	6113.48	
REC	2817.03	3817.62	4683.70	5259.87	5627.66	
SJVNL	912.13	1068.68	1052.32	1134.63	1705.12	
NEEPCO	263.57	219.11	242.3	282.56	334.56	
THDC	679.20	802.34	597.51	665.94	738.05	

(b) Details are given as under:—

(i) Percentage of profits earmarked by CPSEs for CSR activities during the last 5 years:

Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NTPC	0.50*	1*	2#	2#	2#
NHPC	0.50*	1*	1*	2#	3.85#
PGCIL	1*	1*	1*	2#	2#
PFC	0.50*	0.50*	1*	2#	2#
REC	0.50*	0.50*	1#	2#	2#
SJVNL	0.86*	1.50*	1.30*	2#	2#
NEEPCO	1.27	2.1	2.63#	3.58#	3.58#
THDC	2% of PBT	2% of PBT	2% of PBT	2#	2#

*Profit After Tax (PAT) of previous year.

#of average net profit of previous 3 years.

(ii) Corpus created by the above CPSEs during the last 5 years:

(₹ in crore)

Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NTPC	45.51	46.12	126.12	283.48	349.65 including 78.30 crore from previous year
NHPC	11.00	31.17	24.00	47.64	83.03
PGCIL	26.97	32.55	42.35	110.51	121.79
PFC	13.24	18.75	44.38	117.49	145.79
REC	12.85	14.09	38.18	103.25	128.00
SJVNL	7.95	15.91	16.48	24.83	28.88
NEEPCO	3.08	4.36	5.96	9.62	10.31
THDC	15.05	19.84	15.78	29.09	13.35

(iii) CSR amount left out:

(₹ in crore)					
Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NTPC	Nil	Nil	Nil	78.30 carried forward to next year	Nil
NHPC	6.05	11.23	25.80	17.93	13.33
PGCIL	15.26	26.06	46.74	129.52	135.53
PFC	3.83	2.14	Nil	65.81	16.83
REC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SJVNL	Unspent amount has been carried forward to next financial year.				
NEEPCO	₹ 27 crore carried forward to next year.	Nil	₹ 29.33 crore carried forward to next year	Nil	Nil
THDC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(iv) The CSR activities were undertaken by CPSEs in areas of Education, Skill Development, Health, Sanitation, Training, Sports, Cultural activities, Infrastructure development, Beautification, Ecology and Environment, assistance to victims of natural calamities etc.

**Underground distribution networks in Municipal Corporations
and Nagarpalikas**

2804. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWERs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from any State for underground distribution networks in Municipal Corporations and Nagarpalikas; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on proposals received from States for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, including underground distribution networks in urban towns, projects worth ₹25,838 crore have been sanctioned so far, including ₹ 2176.50 crore for 'Underground Distribution Network' under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

CFLs provided under Bachat Lamp Yojana

2805. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWERs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) under the Bachat Lamp Yojana for reducing the cost;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many beneficiaries were provided CFLs under the scheme since its beginning, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Under the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) programme, which was implemented by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power, during the years 2010 to 2013, Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) were provided to residential consumers at ₹ 15 per CFL, in exchange of an Incandescent Lamp (ICL). Under the BLY programme, about 215 lakh CFLs were distributed to approximately 88.9 lakh beneficiaries.

State-wise CFL distribution to the beneficiaries, under the BLY programme, since its beginning, is furnished below:—

Name of the State	No. of CFLs distributed under BLY programme of activities (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	28	8.9
Delhi	8	2.3
Karnataka	37	9.7
Kerala	126	63.0
Punjab	16	5.0
TOTAL	215	88.9

Presently, the BLY programme has been discontinued and Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) programme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry of Power, wherein household lighting is replaced with LED bulbs.

Uninterrupted power supply in rural areas under DDUGJY

2806. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes in rural India under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many homes are provided with uninterrupted power supply under the scheme since its beginning, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity is in the jurisdiction of State. However, in order to enable continuous electricity supply, Government of India has taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. 24x7 Power for All document has been signed with all the States/UTs except Uttar Pradesh.

Government of India supplements the States with schemes such as Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to help them to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply to every households.

CEA'S report on new thermal power plants

†2807. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Electricity Authority's (CEA's) recent report has recommended that no new power plants should be established till 2022 as the number of existing thermal power plants is more than the present requirement of the country and if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (b) whether the peak demand is only 1.5 lakh Megawatt as compared to 3 lakh Megawatt of total installed capacity of power plants at present and this peak demand has been at this level since 2014; and
- (c) whether no increase in power demand shows that Indian economy has not registered any growth since 2014?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Section 3(4) of Electricity Act, 2003 stipulates that, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall prepare a National Electricity Plan (NEP) in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such plan once in five year. Accordingly, CEA has prepared a draft NEP for the years 2017-22 and 2022-27. As per the draft NEP, the peak demand and energy requirement for the year 2021-22 had been taken as 2,35,000 MW and 1611 BUs respectively.

Further, it has been assumed that the committed capacity addition to the tune of 15330 MW from Hydro, 4340 MW from Gas, 2800 MW from Nuclear power would take place during the period from 2017-22. Also, the total projected installed capacity of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) would be 1,75,000 MW by March, 2022. Again, coal based capacity of around 50,025 MW which are at the different stages of construction may also come during 2017-22. Further, it has been assumed that retirement of 5200 MW capacity would take place during the period 2017-22. Under the above conditions, no further addition of coal based capacity would be required. However, the actual requirement of coal based capacity would depend on several factors like actual demand *vis-a-vis* projected demand, actual capacity addition from different sources, actual retirement of capacity etc.

As per Electricity Act, 2003, Generation is delicensed. Therefore, any corporate body or individual can invest in Power Generation (except hydro generation with certain investment limit), without seeking permission from the Government, other than complying with the statutory clearances and technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Since generation has been mostly delicensed, setting up of power plants depends on the judgement/wisdom of the developers/investors.

(b) and (c) As per information made available by CEA, the peak demand during the current year 2016-17 (till January, 2017) was 159,542 MW and the installed capacity as on 31.01.2017 was 3,14,642 MW. The peak demand has grown since 2014 at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 5.8%. The peak demand since 2014 is as follows:—

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	CAGR (%)
2013-14	135,918	5.8
2014-15	148,166	
2015-16	153,366	
2016-17*	159,542	

*Until January, 2017.

New initiatives and policy for power sector

2808. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies for the overall development and improvement of power sector and power transmission in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the power generated during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any comprehensive strategy to involve the academia, industry, NGOs, Non-Profit Organisations in envisaging the new power projects and their implementation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the effective steps taken to involve the various stakeholders, State Governments, public and private sector and with foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The new initiatives and policies that have been devised by the Government of India (GoI) for the development and improvement of power sector are given below:—

- (i) Preparation of State specific action plans for '24x7 Power for All' covering adequacy of generation, transmission capacity and distribution system. '24x7 Power for All' documents have been signed for 35 States/UTs.
- (ii) The revised Tariff Policy was notified by Ministry of Power on 28.01.2016 with a focus on '4 E's' i.e. Electricity for all, Efficiency to ensure affordable tariffs, Environment for a sustainable future, Ease of doing business to attract investments and ensure financial viability.
- (iii) Launching of a scheme called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas: The scheme provides for (a) separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; (b) strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end; and (c) rural electrification.
- (iv) Launching of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas: The scheme provides for (a) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; (b) metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers in urban areas; and (c) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.

- (v) Operationalization of Power System Development Fund (PSDF): PSDF shall be utilized for the project proposed by distribution utilities for (a) creating necessary transmission system of strategic importance; (b) installation of shunt capacitors etc. for improvement of voltage profile in the grid; (c) installation of standard and special protection schemes; and (d) Renovation and Modernisation of transmission and distribution systems for relieving congestion, etc.
- (vi) Launching of Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY): The scheme has been launched for operational and financial turnaround of DISCOMs.
- (vii) Measures initiated for reducing the generation cost of coal based power projects:—
 - (i) Increasing supply of domestic coal
 - (ii) Coal usage flexibility
 - (iii) Rationalisation of coal linkages
- (viii) Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) have been developed for carrying out competitive bidding for procurement of power and transmission services.
- (xi) Guidelines and Model Bidding documents on "short term procurement of power by distribution licensees through tariff based bidding process" and "Procurement of electricity for medium term from power stations set up on Finance, Own and Operate (FOO) basis".
- (x) Approved an innovative mechanism for utilisation of stranded gas based capacity by making available Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) along with interventions by all stakeholders, including support from PSDF through a transparent and efficient manner.

The details of the power generated during the last three years, year-wise, is given as under:—

Year	Power Generated (MU)
2013-14	967150.34
2014-15	1048672.96
2015-16	1107822.28
2016-17*	1057745.51

*Upto Feb., 2017.

(c) to (e) Whenever any major policy is formulated, like amendments in Electricity Act, amendment in Tariff Policy, formulation of Standard Bidding Documents, formulation of National Electricity Plan, etc., formal consultations are held with stakeholders, including academia, industry, NGOs etc. In addition, Comments/views of the stakeholders concerned are invited by placing the proposed initiatives on website of the Ministry of Power.

2809. [The Question was cancelled.]

Toll plazas in the country

2810. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of toll plazas existing at present on National Highways, State-wise;

(b) the number of toll plazas which are still continuing even after recovery of construction cost, State-wise; and

(c) the dates by which such toll plazas would be dismantled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The State-wise details of the toll plazas at present on National Highways are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is no such toll plaza for which the capital cost has been recovered.

(c) The collection of user fee for the use of a section of National Highway is as per the applicable NH Fee Rules and provisions of the Concession/Contract Agreement. The user fee is to be collected in perpetuity. However, in case of PPP Projects, after completion of the concession period, the user fee is to be collected at reduced rates of 40%. Whereas, in case of a public funded project, the user fee rates is to be reduced to 40% after recovery of capital cost of the project.

Statement

State-wise details of the toll plazas at present on National Highways

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Toll Plazas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28
2.	Bihar	17
3.	Chhattisgarh	08
4.	Delhi	03

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Toll Plazas
5.	Gujarat	33
6.	Haryana	11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	03
8.	Jharkhand	03
9.	Karnataka	35
10.	Kerala	03
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30
12.	Maharashtra	43
13.	North-East	04
14.	Odisha	08
15.	Punjab	12
16.	Rajasthan	58
17.	Tamil Nadu	50
18.	Telangana	15
19.	Uttar Pradesh	47
20.	West Bengal	16
TOTAL		427

CRF funds to Jharkhand

2811. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jharkhand Government has sent proposals for release of funds from Central Road Fund (CRF) for the year 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals pertaining to Singhbhum district have been included in the list and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these proposals are in order for release of funds under CRF and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds allocated for 2017-18.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) State Government of

Jharkhand has not submitted any proposal for release of CRF funds for the year 2017-18. However, Ministry has sanctioned one CRF work in Singhbhum district amounting to ₹ 24.95 crore in the current year *i.e.* 2016-17 and released ₹ 110.55 crore in 2016-17 for all ongoing CRF works in the State.

(d) Funds amounting ₹ 164.63 crore have been allocated under CRF in 2016-17 for the State of Jharkhand. It is premature at this stage to earmark funds for States under CRF for 2017-18.

Amritsar-Delhi expressway

2812. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any progress on Amritsar-Delhi expressway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) what is the current status of the project; and
- (e) by when the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Proposals for preparation of project report for Delhi-Ludhiana-Amritsar-Katra expressway with connectivity to Chandigarh have been received. It is pre-mature to indicate project details including start time etc. till finalisation of the feasibility report and investment decision.

Death of young people in accidents

2813. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether every third person killed in road accidents is in the age group of 15-29 years;
- (b) if so, the details for the last three years;
- (c) what is the percentage of traffic offenders being caught in India; and
- (d) what is being done for evidence-based enforcement of traffic rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) According to information

reported by police department of all States/UTs total number of road accidents due to potholes for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 were as under:—

Years	Total number of persons killed in road accident	Total number of persons killed in road accidents in the age group 15-34	% share of person killed in the age group 15-34
2013	1,37,572	87,015	63.25%
2014	1,39,671	75,048	53.7%
2015	1,46,133	79,076	54.1%

(c) and (d) Enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 including challaning of vehicle for prosecution of an offence is the responsibility of the Enforcement Agency of State Government.

Review of format for reporting road accidents

2814. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of road accidents recorded in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) what are the key recommendations of the expert committee constituted by the Ministry to review the format for reporting road accidents; and
- (c) whether these recommendations have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the latest data available, the total number of road accidents in the country during the years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given below:—

Years	Total Number of Road Accidents
2012	4,90,383
2013	4,86,476
2014	4,89,400
2015	5,01,423

(b) and (c) The Expert Committee constituted to review the road accidents recording and reporting format has recommended uniform Road Accident Recording Format to be adopted by the police in all States/UTs and a set of the corresponding annual road accident data Reporting Format. This would facilitate the police in capturing all the relevant information on road accident and transmit the information to the Ministry and other stakeholders for taking corrective measures to reduce road accidents in the country. The revised format will be used by the Police Departments of all States/UTs from the calendar year 2017 onwards for reporting the road accident data.

Four and six laning of NHs

2815. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways (NHs) converted into four and six lanes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and actually spent, for the said purpose during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) whether any projection has been made for conversion of NHs into four and six lanes during the next two years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of the National Highways (NHs) converted into four and six lanes during the last three years and current financial year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The funds allocated and spent in the development of NHs during the last three years and current financial year including the funds incurred on four and six laning of NHs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. Ministry set target for the construction of NHs on yearly basis which includes widening and strengthening works.

Statement-I

Details of NHs length converted into 4 lane and 6 lane during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 till Dec	
		4 lane	6 lane	4 lane	6 lane	4 lane	6 lane	4 lane	6 lane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.1	31.5	4.05	36.3	0.89	13.4	5.72	3.2
2.	Assam	61.45	0	37.36	0	22.3	0	3.79	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bihar	22.05	19.15	15.35	4.43	0.25	21.86	0.4	7.77
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	73.17	0	61.55	0	8.08	0
5.	Gujarat	128.37	31.3	42.87	46.19	23.6	31.98	4.84	9.4
6.	Haryana	12.43	2.68	35	40.08	64.15	30.76	193.86	9.4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.5	0.3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.04	0	13.27	0	28.9	0	28.35	0
9.	Jharkhand	4.5	0	1.2	1	18.5	5.02	25.38	7.85
10.	Karnataka	28.39	8.08	40.47	0.36	121.44	0	80.08	0
11.	Kerala	21.4	0	24.4	0	9.79	0	28.21	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44.43	8.96	30.61	2.7	141.33	1.32	76.63	1.54
13.	Maharashtra	138.7	17.5	53.67	6.15	110.44	25.65	82.9	19.14
14.	Manipur	1.5	0	0.7	0	0.5	0	0.5	0
15.	Meghalaya	19.5	0	15.3	0	1.26	0	3.76	0
16.	Odisha	57.44	17.1	61.94	14	72.06	0	35.41	0.12
17.	Punjab	18.98	0	34.03	13.1	81.41	12.25	251.7	0
18.	Rajasthan	202.01	11.8	126.76	11.37	110.34	27.07	21.49	1.94
19.	Tamil Nadu	15.91	47.07	2.99	6.27	22.66	2.47	72.05	0
20.	Telangana	0	0	17.3	0	0	0	3	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	90.6	86.82	75.86	71	59.9	68.4	58.19	41.96
22.	Uttarakhand	3.25	0	11.38	0	48.56	0	35.13	0
23.	West Bengal	68.91	46	15.36	24.68	10.54	39.25	21.55	23.91
TOTAL		1003.96	327.96	733.04	277.63	1010.37	279.43	1052.52	126.53

Statement-II

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

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/ Agency	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188.04	187.62	221.45	221.45	1,039.42	1,000.43	2,010.31	1,852.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.09	1.09	0.50	0.50	2.40	1.83	100.00	88.25
3.	Assam	205.10	199.41	141.76	141.76	78.79	78.09	247.44	97.61
4.	Bihar	304.57	271.33	276.65	276.65	706.92	707.86	1,313.64	1,105.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.35	25.29	71.25	71.25	359.94	339.80	1,373.68	1,261.06
6.	Goa	20.66	20.66	17.72	17.72	120.00	119.98	700.00	350.50
7.	Gujarat	146.54	140.91	206.96	206.96	228.60	225.77	251.87	168.07
8.	Haryana	53.51	53.51	60.48	60.48	90.00	89.85	150.00	122.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.44	99.74	134.57	134.57	140.00	139.96	250.95	133.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	22.86	50.06	21.29
11.	Jharkhand	70.32	70.32	63.83	63.83	35.00	38.08	200.00	136.51
12.	Karnataka	165.85	164.55	269.72	269.72	633.43	639.55	847.48	590.26

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	272.73	258.84	67.18	67.18	132.24	137.65	262.64	168.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	155.01	150.67	239.23	239.23	937.76	928.29	1,725.00	1,403.41
15.	Maharashtra	177.23	177.01	190.04	190.04	431.20	423.28	1,851.92	574.68
16.	Manipur	54.72	54.39	32.60	32.60	40.00	40.00	30.25	13.20
17.	Meghalaya	35.70	33.61	43.30	43.30	15.00	15.00	41.27	23.64
18.	Mizoram	22.11	20.57	39.53	39.53	35.00	28.50	30.00	27.65
19.	Nagaland	44.65	44.65	46.20	46.20	50.00	46.27	50.00	35.36
20.	Odisha	233.22	231.51	322.99	322.99	591.44	592.24	935.55	713.78
21.	Punjab	113.78	113.24	2,328.04	2,328.04	1,852.26	1,855.24	2,700.50	2,321.29
22.	Rajasthan	215.50	213.85	107.16	107.16	849.95	849.56	987.83	772.26
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	210.24	210.24	167.13	167.13	337.02	336.47	566.00	440.43
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	210.79	210.79	661.00	657.10	475.00	279.17
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	40.00	1.44
27.	Uttar Pradesh	289.54	284.35	493.81	493.81	1,530.34	1,527.74	2,306.78	1,406.27
28.	Uttarakhand	87.84	85.90	169.51	169.51	245.92	245.69	342.62	242.99
29.	West Bengal	134.10	134.10	283.61	283.61	808.95	811.98	1,320.00	902.31
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	14.61	14.61	2.00	1.53	0.13	0.13

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Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	4.95	4.95	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.16
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.62
33.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	12.73	12.73	20.00	18.10	20.00	7.68
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	341.42	341.30	758.05	713.42	511.00	443.44	791.38	786.53
35.	NHAI - Cess*	6,857.45	6,857.45	6,885.89	6,885.89	15,420.00	15,420.00	2,326.50	2,326.50
36.	NHAI - Toll	4,770.00	4,770.00	5,448.00	5,448.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
37.	NHAI- NH(O)	944.84	944.82	600.00	600.00	370.27	370.27	3,750.00	3,750.00
38.	NHIDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	1.15	72.20	72.20
39.	BRO	434.00	414.25	292.00	268.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	SARDP-NE	2,994.00	3,009.27	3,000.00	2,843.33	4,900.00	4,803.07	4,520.00	3,461.38
41.	LWE	1,035.00	1,021.02	1,174.00	1,164.59	1,121.00	996.11	760.00	627.38
42.	NHIIP	42.50	0.00	276.00	239.93	22.00	9.25	66.00	47.42
SUB TOTAL		20,765.05	20,605.47	24,672.26	24,402.27	40,852.00	40,461.99	40,971.00	33,834.02
43.	IEBR / Borrowings by NHAI	8,000.00	7,942.13	7,611.11	3,343.40	42,694.50	23,281.00	59,279.00	28,212.00
GRAND TOTAL		28,765.05	28,547.6	32,283.37	27,745.67	83,546.5	63,742.99	1,00,250.00	62,046.02

* - State/UT-wise allocations are not made.

\$ - Provisional till Feb., 2017

Note: figures for 2013-14 and 2014-15 Include total allocation for NH works also.

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Utilization of funds for road construction

2816. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have not utilized a substantial amount allocated for construction of roads and highways;
- (b) if so, the names of these States and the details of allocated amount and unutilised amount, Statewise; and
- (c) the steps proposed by Government against these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions. The details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development of NHs during the last year and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads (non Rural Roads) and Roads of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time. For works taken up under CRF scheme, one third of annual allocation of the State/ UT is released for utilization against sanctioned work and this amount is maintained as a reserve by replenishing the expenditure from subsequent releases; subsequent releases of funds are made to the States/ UTs based on submission of utilization certificates (UCs) of previous releases subject to the condition that the total amount released for any State/ UT during the year does not exceed the total allocation for that year in respect of that State/ UT and the amount of unspent balance of previous years'. The unspent balance under CRF scheme is non-lapsable at the end of the financial year. For EI & ISC works, the direct payment procedure applicable for NH works is followed; the funds are released directly to the contractors by the Ministry's Regional Offices (ROs)/ Engineering Liaisons Offices (ELOs)/ Regional Pay and Accounts Offices (RPAOs) based on the bills received/ processed.

The State/UT-wise details of the CRF accrual and release and allocation and release/expenditure under EI&ISC schemes during the last year and current year are given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

Regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors in Head Quarter by the Ministry with Regional Officers/ Concessionaires/ Contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite completion of these projects various steps have been taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

Statement-I

The details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development of NHs during the last year and current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/ Agency	2015-16		2016-17 ^s	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,039.42	1,000.43	2,010.31	1,852.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.40	1.83	100.00	88.25
3.	Assam	78.79	78.09	247.44	97.61
4.	Bihar	706.92	707.86	1,313.64	1,105.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	359.94	339.80	1,373.68	1,261.06
6.	Goa	120.00	119.98	700.00	350.50
7.	Gujarat	228.60	225.77	251.87	168.07
8.	Haryana	90.00	89.85	150.00	122.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	139.96	250.95	133.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	22.86	50.06	21.29
11.	Jharkhand	35.00	38.08	200.00	136.51
12.	Karnataka	633.43	639.55	847.48	590.26
13.	Kerala	132.24	137.65	262.64	168.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	937.76	928.29	1,725.00	1,403.41
15.	Maharashtra	431.20	423.28	1,851.92	574.68
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	30.25	13.20
17.	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00	41.27	23.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	35.00	28.50	30.00	27.65
19.	Nagaland	50.00	46.27	50.00	35.36
20.	Odisha	591.44	592.24	935.55	713.78
21.	Punjab	1,852.26	1,855.24	2,700.50	2,321.29
22.	Rajasthan	849.95	849.56	987.83	772.26
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	337.02	336.47	566.00	440.43
25.	Telangana	661.00	657.10	475.00	279.17
26.	Tripura	5.00	0.00	40.00	1.44
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,530.34	1,527.74	2,306.78	1,406.27
28.	Uttarakhand	245.92	245.69	342.62	242.99
29.	West Bengal	808.95	811.98	1,320.00	902.31
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	1.53	0.13	0.13
31.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.16
32.	Delhi	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.62
33.	Puducherry	20.00	18.10	20.00	7.68
34.	Other projects under NH(O)	511.00	443.44	791.38	786.53
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)- Cess	15,420.00	15,420.00	2,326.50	2,326.50
36.	NHAI- Toll	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
37.	NHAI-NH(O)	370.27	370.27	3,750.00	3,750.00
38.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)	1.15	1.15	72.20	72.20
39.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package	4,900.00	4,803.07	4,520.00	3,461.38
40.	Special Programme for development of Roads In	1,121.00	996.11	760.00	627.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road				
41.	Externally Aided Projects- Head Quarters	22.00	9.25	66.00	47.42
	Total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	40,852.00	40,461.99	40,971.00	33,834.02
42.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	42,694.50	23,281.00	59,279.00	28,212.00
	GRAND TOTAL	83,546.5	63,742.99	1,00,250.00	62,046.02

\$- Provisional till Feb., 2017.

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise details of the CRF accrual and release during the last year and current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17	
		Accrual	Release ^s	Accrual	Release [@]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.13	178.13	348.72	347.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.68	20.53	131.11	56.69
3.	Assam	57.86	46.34	144.08	56.35
4.	Bihar	80.88	80.88	200.46	107.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.73	84.13	247.30	97.12
6.	Goa	6.62	7.52	17.08	30.06
7.	Gujarat	177.02	61.05	445.09	132.08
8.	Haryana	79.45	79.45	194.74	167.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.59	95.14	100.91	37.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.93	44.42	357.32	81.90
11.	Jharkhand	65.63	9.10	164.63	110.55
12.	Karnataka	178.18	164.46	450.95	489.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	59.88	59.88	150.37	158.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	226.82	211.98	566.39	128.80
15.	Maharashtra	289.57	432.85	717.66	501.14
16.	Manipur	14.97	7.18	37.48	15.60
17.	Meghalaya	17.56	5.51	42.57	15.29
18.	Mizoram	13.82	4.70	34.18	12.47
19.	Nagaland	10.94	0.11	27.42	9.02
20.	Odisha	119.17	125.98	295.71	68.20
21.	Punjab	67.93	48.22	167.04	39.21
22.	Rajasthan	265.40	72.72	663.06	438.19
23.	Sikkim	5.18	0.00	12.63	5.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.33	160.33	392.02	355.12
25.	Telangana	108.23	108.23	258.81	280.73
26.	Tripura	7.77	0.08	19.09	6.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	227.69	227.69	569.23	219.71
28.	Uttarakhand	41.45	0.42	103.68	13.67
29.	West Bengal	84.91	55.48	210.97	184.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.93	0.00	16.89	5.04
31.	Chandigarh	2.63	0.70	5.81	0.81
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.33	0.00	3.87	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.99	0.00	2.70	0.00
34.	Delhi	24.75	0.00	64.12	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
36.	Puducherry	4.95	4.90	10.68	12.35

\$ Funds to some States have been released more than accruals of States from unspent balance of previous years' of those States.

@ Release for 2016-17 is upto February, 2017 against RE Accruals; funds to some States have been released more than accruals of States; the excess is to be adjusted from the unspent balance of previous years of these States and accruals of 2017-18 of the respective States.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise allocation and release/ expenditure during the last year and current year under EI&ISC schemes

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17 [@]	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		0.00	25.00	15.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		22.43	38.00	6.36
3.	Assam		6.30	19.50	6.68
4.	Bihar		6.41	8.63	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa		7.89	20.00	0.93
7.	Gujarat		6.13	2.00	0.00
8.	Haryana		1.65	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00	25.00	12.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	20.00	5.60
11.	Jharkhand	355.35	0.00	36.00	14.40
12.	Karnataka		34.75	50.00	25.79
13.	Kerala		0.00	0.66	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra		9.38	60.00	21.97
16.	Manipur		12.72	35.00	21.15
17.	Meghalaya		13.67	8.50	0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.00	5.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland		33.74	49.00	8.16
20.	Odisha		18.06	48.00	28.94
21.	Punjab		12.71	2.00	0.61
22.	Rajasthan		8.21	14.00	5.22
23.	Sikkim		0.00	10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu		0.30	63.00	46.80
25.	Telangana		2.17	18.00	3.78
26.	Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	355.35	68.77	55.00	1.04
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00	20.50	11.22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry		1.79	0.50	0.04

@ - Till February, 2017.

Making travel on National Highways safer

2817. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to make travel on National Highways more safer than earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any corporate houses, voluntary organizations, automobile manufacturers have been roped in to make our National Highways more safer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken several engineering measures to minimize such accidents and

making the National Highways more safe through identification and rectification of road accident black spots, taking up of safety improvement works at selected critical locations through Road Safety Annual plan, carrying out Road Safety Audits and implementing remedial measures etc. Road safety audits have been made part and parcel of all the highway development project on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) modes. Installation of crash barriers in hilly terrain on NHs and operational audits for short term remedial measures to safety concerns have also been taken up. Road Safety features like road signs, markings, road side furniture etc., are incorporated in all Highway improvement works including re-surfacing works.

(c) and (d) The Government has made necessary amendment in Section 135 and Schedule VII of Companies Act as well as the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rule 2014 which *inter-alia* envisage that every qualifying company requires spending of at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. These activities also include road safety.

Widening of National Highways in Tamil Nadu

2818. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started work on widening of National Highways in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of land acquisition for widening of National Highways in the State along with the details of funds sanctioned/ released/spent for the proposal; and

(c) by when the widening work of National Highways in the State is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of ongoing National Highways widening projects in Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of ongoing National Highways widening projects in Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No	NH No.	Name of Project	Mode	Total Length (Km.)	Length completed as on 28.02.2017 (Km.)	Total Project Cost (₹ in crores)	Total extent of land to be acquired (Pvt. Land) for the Project (Ha)	Extent for which 3D notification published as on 28.02.2017 (Ha)	Extent of land for which 3G Award passed as on 28.02.2017 (Ha)	Amount of compensation awarded (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NHAI Projects										
1.	7	6-laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri section	BOT (Toll)	59.870	59.870	535.00	30.604	30.604	27.726	69.27
2.	47	4-laning of Chengapalli-Walayar section	BOT (Toll)	54.865	53.370	852.00	202.428	202.428	202.428	176.28
3.	67	4-laning of Trichy-Karur section	BOT(Toll)	79.823	70.000	516.00	258.880	212.780	212.780	94.06
4.	205	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai section	BOT (Toll)	61.470	43.835	571.00	208.650	208.650	208.530	546.01
5.	210	2-lane with Paved	BOT	106.968	94.194	374.00	271.082	271.082	264.796	150.52

		Shoulders of Trichy-Karaikudi section	(Annuity)							
6.	46	6-laning of Krishnagiri-Wallajapet section	BOT (Toll)	148.300	142.600	1250.00	39.803	39.803	27.954	135.08
7.	45E & 220	2-lane with Paved Shoulders of Dindigul-Theni - Kumili section	BOT (Annuity)	133.725	90.671	485.00	340.370	340.370	340.370	101.93
8.	66	2-lane with Paved Shoulders of Tindivanam-Krishnagiri section	BOT (Annuity)	182.182	115.400	624.20	304.180	304.180	303.930	123.40
9.	49	Four Laning of Madurai-Ramanathapuram (km. 5 to km. 81) and Two laning with PS km. 81 to km. 120 section	EPC	115.000	74.000	1134.35	213.444	213.444	205.231	242.87
10.	67	Two Laning with PS of Nagapattinam-Thanjavur section	EPC	78.533	15.720	578.39	259.263	257.189	257.189	176.31
11.	209	4-laning of Pollachi-Coimbatore section	EPC	26.850	0.000	656.51	5.900	0.000	0.000	0.00
12.	47	Four laning of TN/Kerala border -Villukuri section	EPC	27.250	0.000	1274.39	155.690	155.690	121.500	177.28

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	47 & 47-B	Four laning of Villukuri-Kanyakumari section of NH-47 & Nagarcoil-Kavalkinaru section of NH-47B	EPC	42.703	0.000	1041.34	217.430	217.430	203.100	66.18
14.	226	Two Laning with PS Thanjavur -Pudukottai section	EPC	55.228	53.300	283.87	38.852	38.852	32.569	57.08
15.	226	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders of Thirumayam-Manamadurai section	EPC	77.729	75.564	401.11	107.464	97.938	81.284	151.37
Highways & Minor Ports Department Projects										
1.	230	Providing Paved Shoulder in Km. 68/4 - 111/4 of NH. 230	EPC	43.00	43.00	65.24	LA not involved			
2.	234	Construction of Paved Shoulders in Km. 81/0 to 203/0 including reconstruction and widening of culverts on NH234	EPC	116.60	60.00	268.92	LA not involved			

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Unstarred Questions

3.	532	Paved shoulders including strengthening of existing carriageway from Km. 0/0-57/8 (excluding from Km. 34/0 to 39/0) & Four laning from Km. 34/0 to 39/0 in Neyveli town limits on NH 532	EPC	50.20	34.00	158.35	LA not involved
4.	226 Extn	Rehabilitation & Upgradation of NH 226 Extn. from Km. 0/1-66/2 to 2 lane with Paved Shoulders	EPC	66.20	35.00	161.70	LA not involved
5	532	Construction of Paved shoulders with Strengthening the existing carriageway from Km. 51/0-5 7/8 of Cuddalore -Vridhachalam-Salem road of NH-532	item rate	6.20	0.00	17.31	LA not involved
6.	381	Widening to 4-lane/4-lane with Paved shoulders with strengthening of existing carriageway in Km. 0/0-31/8 of Avinashi-Tirupur-Avinashipalayam of NH 381	EPC	31.80	0.00	162.72	LA not involved

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Impact of demonetisation on road construction

2819. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of length of roads constructed during year 2016, month-wise;
- (b) whether road construction had reduced in November and December, 2016 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has undertaken any study to assess the impact of demonetisation on the road construction industry, 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) The details of the road constructed during the year 2016, month-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Statement***Month-wise details of the National Highways constructed during the year 2016***

Sl. No.	Months of 2016	Length (km.)
1.	Jan	769
2.	Feb	539
3.	Mar	773
4.	Apr	464
5.	May	711
6.	Jun	759
7.	Jul	362
8.	Aug	368
9.	Sept	315
10.	Oct	612
11.	Nov	430
12.	Dec	678
	TOTAL	6780

Adapting buses for compliance with the persons with Disabilities Act, 1995

2820. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Section 44 of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 states that transport sector shall, for the benefit of persons with disabilities, take special measures to adapt buses in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons and adapt toilets in waiting rooms in such a way as to permit wheel chair users to use them conveniently;

(b) whether it is a fact that buses are plying without ramp on inter-State routes; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to comply with the provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 'Communication by Road' is a state subject. It is the State Government to take appropriate action to make the public transport fully accessible for the Persons with Disabilities. However, this Ministry has issued directions to all States / UTs to make 10% of Government owned public transport vehicles fully accessible to the persons with disability by March, 2018. The bus terminals are also designed friendly for the persons with disabilities. Some of the State Road Transport Corporations *i.e.* Kadamba Transport Corporation LTD, Solapur Municipal Transport Undertaking, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation have confirmed this Ministry that they are providing facilities for the Persons with Disabilities.

Daily road construction target

2821. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government hopes to achieve the target of constructing 40 km. of road in a day by the next year;

(b) whether it was 2 km. per day last year whereas is 18 km. per day at present and by the end of March, 2017, it would be 30 km. per day; and

(c) what is the total length, in kms., of roads constructed during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry had fixed the ambitious target of 15000 km. which comes out to be around 41 km. per day for the current financial year but the target for the next financial year is not yet fixed.

(b) No, Sir. About 16 km. per day was of last year and 20 km. per day in the current financial year 2016-17 as on 28th Feb which is likely to be greater than this by the end of March in 2016-17.

(c) 10,471 km. of National Highways has been constructed during the last two financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Allocation of funds for NHs/Expressways/SHs

2822. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned to the States for the development of National Highways/Express Highways/State Highways during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of funds available during each year of the said period and the funds spent so far, highway-wise, particularly in respect of Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) including National Expressways (NEs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The Ministry has taken up development of NHs under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP), etc.

The NH projects under NHDP are primarily implemented through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). However, some projects under NHDP are also being taken up by the Ministry through State Governments. NHAI has been assigned the works

related to development and maintenance of NEs. Therefore, no funds for NEs are allocated to States/Union Territories (UTs).

Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds to the States/ UTs for development of State Roads (non Rural Roads) and Roads of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRT) Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

Allocation of funds are not done highway-wise. The details of funds allocated from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the States/ UTs and NHAI and funds released/ spent for development of NHs/ NEs/ State Roads during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period, including for the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat, are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of funds allocated from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the States/ UTs and NHAI and funds released/ spent for development of NHs/ NEs/ State Roads during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period, including for the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat

	(₹ in crore)							
	State/UT	NHAI	State/UT	NHAI	Jharkhand		Gujarat	
	Alloc.		Expd.		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
Eleventh Five Year Plan								
2007-08	5,345.94	8,761.06	4,962.62	8,761.06	93.56	74.26	176.30	176.29
2008-09	7,165.17	8,866.47	6,673.63	8,866.47	136.87	136.87	279.66	279.66
2009-10	8,764.61	7,744.70	7,380.94	7,744.70	168.57	156.90	270.67	150.36
2010-11	10,985.35	10,464.94	9,916.85	10,463.94	210.09	210.09	344.90	342.25
2011-12	13,450.77	8,879.89	10,562.76	8,879.89	264.29	229.64	239.41	221.40
Twelfth Five Year Plan								
2012-13	10,305.30	9,808.97	10,098.54	9,808.97	361.54	349.81	316.94	314.88
2013-14	11,347.24	12,572.29	11,229.11	12,572.27	308.78	302.91	287.55	241.61
2014-15	12,079.19	15,613.81	10,991.79	15,613.42	390.37	390.06	295.85	295.85
2015-16	21,883.73	22,290.27	20,862.98	22,290.27	273.05	217.10	408.51	292.95
2016-17*	35,505.74	13,576.60	24,849.32	13,576.60	538.98	398.76	674.50	300.15

* - As on February, 2017.

Beautification of surroundings of Mumbai-Goa National Highway

2823. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is exploring the possibility of beautifying the surroundings of Mumbai-Goa National Highway along the coast on the lines of the road linking Los Angeles and San Francisco in the United States of America;
- (b) whether Government has asked the Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) to prepare a detailed project report on the above project; and
- (c) if so, the details of the project including the estimated cost, with percentage share of the Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The consultant has been engaged by the Government of Maharashtra for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of Mumbai-Goa National Highway along the coast. Based on the outcome of the DPR, technical details of the project would be finalized.

Gantry-based tolling systems on highways

2824. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to install advanced gantry-based tolling systems which will do away with the need for toll booths;
- (b) what will be the *modus operandi* of the system which will be installed at all National Highways, starting with the upcoming expressways;
- (c) whether any foreign company has offered to provide some financial assistance for the project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. However, Government has rolled out a cashless payment mechanism (FASTag) by implementation of Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) system on pan India basis w.e.f. 25.04.2016. The initiative provides seamless travel (near non-stop movement of vehicles) through the fee plazas and convenience of cashless payment of user fee.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

National Highway Grid

2825. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has planned National Highway grid for smooth travel;
- (b) if so, whether the grid network has been identified;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the amount of investment required to complete the grid; and
- (e) whether it requires redesigning of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) 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.

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works for development and maintenance of NHs are, accordingly, taken up from time to time as per traffic density, availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and based on outcome of the Project Reports, etc., to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The Ministry has reduced threshold traffic for 4-laning of NHs from 15,000; 11,000; and 8,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) per day to 10,000; 8,500 and 6,000 PCUs/day for Plain, Rolling, and Mountainous/Steep Terrains respectively.

The Ministry has taken up development of NHs under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP), etc.

The Ministry considers declaration of some State Roads as new NHs from time to time keeping in view the requirements of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

About 57,500 km. length of State Roads have been approved "In-Principle" for their declaration as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and initiatives have been taken for their DPR preparations.

The Ministry has taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, along with integration with Sagarmala, construction / rehabilitation / widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) / Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs, connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunothri and Gangothri in Uttarakhand) etc., under proposed new programmes.

The outlay provided for Central Sector Roads at Revised Estimate (RE) 2016-17 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Head	₹ in crore
1.	Gross Budgetary Support	41,982.60
2.	Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)	59,279.00
	TOTAL	101,261.60

Increase in road accidents

2826. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of road accidents are on the rise due to non adherence of traffic norms by road users including drivers and pedestrians, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of persons killed in road accidents during last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce certain mandatory safety procedures while driving vehicles; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to bring amendments in existing Motor Vehicles Act, in view of increasing incidents of rash and negligent driving and if so, the details thereof and by when the Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) 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. State/UT-wise number of persons killed in road accidents during 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) There is existing provision in Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 and Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 mandating seat belt, collapsible steering column, helmet, etc. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also issued G.S.R. 290 (E) dated 15.04.2015 wherein Speed Limiting Device (SLD) or Speed Limiting Functions (SLF) are mandated to be fitted in certain categories of transport vehicles.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has introduced Motor Vehicle Amendment Bill, 2016 in the Lok Sabha in August, 2016. The bill *inter alia* includes the provision of enhancement of various types of penalties for traffic offences. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination and report. The Committee has presented its report to the Rajya Sabha on 8th February, 2017.

Statement

Total number of persons killed in road accidents during 2013 to 2015

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14171	7908	8297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	119	127
3.	Assam	2441	2522	2397
4.	Bihar	5061	4913	5421
5.	Chhattisgarh	3477	4022	4082
6.	Goa	266	290	311
7.	Gujarat	7613	7955	8119
8.	Haryana	4517	4483	4879

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1054	1199	1096
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	990	992	917
11.	Jharkhand	2706	2628	2893
12.	Karnataka	10046	10452	10856
13.	Kerala	4258	4049	4196
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8588	8569	9314
15.	Maharashtra	13029	12803	13212
16.	Manipur	165	168	139
17.	Meghalaya	130	141	183
18.	Mizoram	97	103	72
19.	Nagaland	30	81	30
20.	Odisha	4062	3931	4303
21.	Punjab	4588	4621	4893
22.	Rajasthan	9724	10289	10510
23.	Sikkim	68	59	70
24.	Tamil Nadu	15563	15190	15642
25.	Telangana	NA	6906	7110
26.	Tripura	226	188	158
27.	Uttarakhand	766	878	913
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16004	16287	17666
29.	West Bengal	5504	5875	6234
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	23	23
31.	Chandigarh	117	131	129
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49	59	42
33.	Daman and Diu	31	15	42
34.	Delhi	1820	1671	1622
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	228	151	235
TOTAL		137572	139671	146133

NA: Not Available.

Funds for development of National Highways

2827. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has earmarked funds for the development of Highways in States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total length of the National Highways proposed to be developed by Government and the length of National Highways completed, so far; and
- (c) the details of the highways being taken up for development in Puducherry under this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry has allocated funds of ₹ 1,00,250 crore which includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) / Borrowings of ₹ 59,279 crore for the development of National Highways during the current financial year 2016-17.

(b) Ministry has set ambitious target of 15,000 km for the construction of National Highways during the current financial year 2016-17 and 6604 km has been achieved as on 28th February in 2016-17.

(c) Ministry has sanctioned 4 nos of works in a length 18.65 km amounting to ₹ 27.83 crore in Puducherry for the development of NH-45A (New NH-32) during the current financial year 2016-17.

Accidents due to poor maintenance of roads

2828. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the accidents caused due to potholes during the last three years and the measures undertaken by Government to address this issue;
- (b) the method of collection of data of road accidents and whether such methodology is based on a scientific basis and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any provision for punishment of contractors and agencies who fail to provide safe roads and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government on fixing accountability for road accidents that are caused due to poorly designed and maintained roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) According to information reported by police department of all States/UTs total number of road accidents due to potholes for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 were as under:—

Years	Road Accidents due to Potholes
2013	9,699
2014	11,106
2015	10,876

Repair and maintenance of National Highways including repair of potholes is a continuous activity. Funds available for maintenance and repairs of National Highways are of the order of 40% of the requirements as per the norms. NHs are maintained to keep the roads in safe and traffic worthy condition within the availability of resources.

(b) Data on road crashes is reported by police Head Quarters of various States/UTs and Million Plus Cities in India to Transport Research Wing (TRW) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways through a prescribed format devised under Asia Pacific Road Accident Data (APRAD), project of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). However, in order to capture more reliable and accurate data, the road crashes data recording and reporting formats have been revised recently and to be used by the Police Departments of all States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Improvement works on National Highways are executed as per relevant Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes, Ministry's specifications and guidelines. In case of deficiencies in the design, execution and maintenance of National Highways appropriate actions are taken against the concerned as per the contract conditions and departmental procedures.

Proposals for roads received from Chhattisgarh

†2829. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for different roads along with National Highway Nos.63, 353,06 and 30 has been received from the Chhattisgarh Government;

(b) if so, by when the sanction for the same is expected; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether a proposal has been received for Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-II, under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scheme from the State, if so, by when the sanction for the same is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Six estimates amounting to ₹ 248.08 crore have been sanctioned for these NHs in the current year.

(c) The Road Connectivity project in LWE Affected Areas for construction all weather roads in 9 LWE States including Chhattisgarh in 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts has been launched during 2016-17. State Government has been requested to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPRs) and submit for approval to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Proposals received from Chhattisgarh for NHs

†2830. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received in the Ministry from Chhattisgarh for strengthening of roads, access roads, reconstruction of small bridges etc. on various National Highways during 2016 and the present status thereof;

(b) whether Government would provide fast approval for their construction in view of the problems being faced by common people;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Fifteen number of proposals under National Highway (Original) have been received during 2016 from State Government of Chhattisgarh. Out of the same, eight works meeting the technical parameter of National Highway amounting to ₹ 1051.03 crore under NH(Original) have already been sanctioned during current financial year. For the balance, the State Government has been advised to prepare estimates meeting National Highway standards.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Demand for work under MGNREGA

2831. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetization has led to large scale unemployment especially in the informal sector which lead to migration of labour back to villages;

(b) whether this has led to increase in demand for work under MGNREGA; and

(c) the details of work demanded, given and wages disbursed under MGNREGA, since August, 2016 till present, month-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise and month-wise number of households demanded work, provided work and expenditure on wages under MGNREGS since August, 2016 to February, 2017 is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise and month-wise number of households demanded work and provided work*

Sl. No.	State	Month-wise No. of households demanded work (In lakh)							Month-wise No. of households provided work (In lakh)						
		Aug-16	Sept-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Aug-16	Sept-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.02	7.88	7.19	8.66	7.90	12.49	21.28	7.62	7.08	7.57	5.59	4.62	5.89	12.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.85	0.79	0.62	0.45	0.57	0.48	0.20	0.74	0.66	0.63	0.38	0.49	0.37	0.15
3.	Assam	3.07	4.08	2.89	2.79	4.15	4.17	4.46	2.57	3.55	2.47	2.36	3.46	3.17	2.84
4.	Bihar	2.58	2.62	3.84	4.39	7.87	10.38	9.95	1.91	2.01	2.95	3.69	6.40	8.41	6.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.47	1.45	1.46	1.15	2.93	4.09	6.07	1.18	1.20	1.20	0.91	2.23	3.16	4.28
6.	Goa	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.	Gujarat	0.96	0.83	1.01	0.78	0.99	1.53	1.99	0.69	0.66	0.73	0.52	0.67	1.10	1.30
8.	Haryana	0.93	0.87	0.69	0.39	0.57	0.65	0.82	0.66	0.62	0.48	0.28	0.44	0.49	0.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.75	1.59	1.48	1.90	2.13	1.83	1.99	1.41	1.25	1.14	1.61	1.82	1.52	1.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.51	0.60	0.98	0.92	1.63	1.70	1.97	0.54	0.72	1.12	1.24	1.73	1.91	1.72
11.	Jharkhand	2.57	1.89	1.77	1.52	3.71	5.92	6.41	2.01	1.53	1.42	1.20	2.75	4.32	4.66
12.	Karnataka	3.77	2.63	3.06	2.81	3.80	4.73	6.49	2.70	1.95	2.22	2.01	2.86	3.59	4.46
13.	Kerala	9.38	6.16	7.09	7.79	8.74	7.72	8.17	8.80	5.88	6.92	7.33	8.06	7.30	7.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.48	2.74	2.74	5.22	9.08	12.56	14.83	1.99	2.20	2.14	3.71	6.52	8.75	10.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	298
15.	Maharashtra	1.48	1.50	1.45	1.32	1.97	3.23	3.33	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.07	1.66	2.70	2.71	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
16.	Manipur	1.82	1.57	0.90	0.39	0.00	0.02	0.03	2.41	1.55	0.84	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17.	Meghalaya	1.61	1.88	1.84	1.46	1.34	1.57	1.74	1.69	1.99	1.89	1.53	1.31	1.45	1.34	
18.	Mizoram	1.33	1.03	0.96	0.80	0.48	0.72	0.46	1.35	1.32	0.84	0.66	0.62	0.50	0.22	
19.	Nagaland	3.67	3.61	3.35	3.13	2.93	2.85	2.03	3.67	3.50	3.27	2.93	2.72	2.46	1.94	
20.	Odisha	4.15	3.60	1.23	1.01	2.78	3.74	3.85	3.59	3.07	1.29	0.93	2.09	2.86	2.78	
21.	Punjab	2.62	2.17	0.25	1.07	1.78	0.93	0.52	2.19	1.83	0.19	0.85	1.44	0.80	0.33	
22.	Rajasthan	7.45	6.29	5.60	5.30	11.89	17.47	20.08	5.72	4.68	4.05	3.85	9.71	14.78	16.28	
23.	Sikkim	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.24	0.28	0.33	0.36	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.32	
24.	Tamil Nadu	39.51	33.53	21.49	22.61	23.63	28.53	37.25	39.39	33.38	21.35	22.45	23.51	28.20	35.99	
25.	Telangana	2.09	1.81	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	3.51	1.30	2.06	2.41	2.51	4.04	Unstarred Questions
26.	Tripura	5.04	3.99	0.27	0.10	1.17	2.43	4.25	4.89	3.76	0.23	0.07	1.00	2.17	3.86	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10.68	4.55	1.86	1.05	3.69	6.02	4.64	8.85	3.70	1.61	0.84	2.49	4.25	2.72	
28.	Uttarakhand	1.95	1.77	1.27	0.71	1.26	1.57	1.30	1.80	1.60	1.10	0.61	1.08	1.37	1.06	
29.	West Bengal	17.80	11.96	7.53	7.39	10.50	12.89	16.94	17.38	11.91	7.22	7.08	9.45	11.79	13.84	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Puducherry	0.23	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL		143.04	113.75	83.21	85.34	117.80	150.59	181.42	133.13	106.70	77.57	76.35	101.83	126.14	146.48	

Statement-II*State/UT-wise and month-wise expenditure on wages under MGNREGS*

Sl. No.	State	Month-wise Expenditure on wage (₹ in lakh)						
		Aug-16	Sept-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12840.1	9524.01	8703.23	8120.18	7653.24	6056.35	11430.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1829.46	328.95	105.45	71.36	40.78	41.36	467.26
3.	Assam	5593.11	6611.82	6592.23	6190	6372.06	5991.42	5062.81
4.	Bihar	10215.85	7380.58	6673.17	8176.86	10306.17	16511.22	13992.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	1146.78	11811.63	15479.43	3931.17	3961.94	4890.84	8636.87
6.	Goa	33.15	27.28	17.48	17.38	21.49	13.08	15.1
7.	Gujarat	3602.09	1876.81	2200.93	1213.11	874.06	1831.95	2355.05
8.	Haryana	2026	2146.2	1846.82	1047.83	1256.07	1323.69	1560.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3296.75	2861.39	3392.02	1572.92	2024.74	3303.04	8548.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1201.73	616.54	442.4	566.9	1521.4	6969.39	2617.96
11.	Jharkhand	6470.55	3855.15	2784.39	2757.53	3198.44	7339.11	8898.25
12.	Karnataka	10314.32	11135.75	21695.76	11375.53	10830.48	13318.38	18186.71
13.	Kerala	19357.16	13515.84	12099.28	15593	17683.75	16593.23	14684.44

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12023.96	5287.4	4856.65	4838.4	9459.32	15307.52	19311.8
15.	Maharashtra	7095.96	4838.25	4913.44	3428.16	2240.25	4612.46	11481.38
16.	Manipur	6397.52	2967.03	1838.45	666.37	371.79	294.39	80.77
17.	Meghalaya	2475.11	3405.74	1059.09	5062.91	164.18	4204.51	5933.65
18.	Mizoram	35.53	1474.51	290.6	23.9	56.65	0	449.65
19.	Nagaland	13414.51	5937.14	498.1	862.22	1653.23	320	395.99
20.	Odisha	10172.64	8707.24	3289.84	3526.77	4574.22	6010.94	6730.42
21.	Punjab	5589.25	4343.1	955.26	2490.16	2047.3	2593.98	1649.26
22.	Rajasthan	20114	13278.87	8594.74	10484.91	9743.7	21823.88	27827.27
23.	Sikkim	657.28	470.73	666.07	325.75	573.83	489.18	474.72
24.	Tamil Nadu	8419.97	20398.58	51757.39	50268.46	0	54736.58	34153.08
25.	Telangana	9272.95	6373.17	1714.71	2725.07	3631.53	2881.92	5258.03
26.	Tripura	11953.41	12780.85	10.85	90.99	2379.84	2768.86	5262.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37692.02	14593.8	8435.54	3546.26	12407.59	8087.9	9828.26
28.	Uttarakhand	4896.95	3504.62	3360.25	2180.49	2059.06	2769.06	3627.32
29.	West Bengal	133.14	57211.5	4690.77	14383.07	48368.53	17928.29	45596.47
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	24.24	20.19	3.3	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	295.44	159.99	261.46	0.06	0.03	0	27

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Swaniyojan Yojana

2832. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalised the modalities of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Swaniyojan Yojana for the benefit of rural people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the salient features of the scheme; and
- (d) by when it would be commissioned for implementation and the States that would be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) The scheme Guidelines are under consideration in the Ministry.

Monitoring of use of grants-in-aid

2833. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over 99 per cent of all plan expenditure in the Ministry is under the head of grants-in-aid;
- (b) other than Utilisation Certificate and audit by CAG, both of which are external, what other arrangements exist within the Ministry to ascertain whether this huge expenditure is being incurred for the intended purpose; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is satisfied with its internal monitoring of grants-in-aid expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No Sir, Expenditure incurred as grants-in-aid under plan heads is 98.31% during the year 2015-16.

(b) and (c) To check that the programme benefits reach the beneficiaries, and the objective of schemes are met, the Department undertakes multi-level and multi-tool

monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes in addition to Utilization Certificates and audit by CAG. This includes *inter alia*, Review of implementation of the Schemes at senior levels, Performance Review Committee Meetings, State Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA", National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies.

Besides, information/satellite technology is increasingly being used by the Ministry to enhance efficacy of the programmes and promote transparency and accountability. This is done by web based monitoring through robust MIS, Mobile apps, Geo tagging of assets, use of satellite images etc.

Electrification of villages identified under SAGY

†2834. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether households in some villages selected under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) have not been electrified till date and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the target, achievement and time-limit set to electrify each household in such villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Electricity connection to all households including from alternative sources of energy is part of the suggested activities of SAGY Guidelines. Government of India through its policies and programmes, is committed to provide access to electricity to all. For rural areas, Government of India has launched "Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana" (DDUGJY) covering works relating to feeder separation, system strengthening, metering and rural electrification. The DDUGJY guidelines stipulates that the works in Gram Panchayat selected under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) shall necessarily be included in the DPR. All the projects submitted by States for SAGY villages have been approved. The respective State Governments/ Power Utilities provides electricity to all the households in villages including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Under SAGY component of DDUGJY, a cumulative amount of ₹398.68 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India for electrification works of 754 SAGY villages. The details of State-wise amount sanctioned under SAGY as on 15.03.2017 are given

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the Statement-I (*See* below). The stipulated period for completion of electrification works is 24 months from the date of award of the contract by the implementing agency/ State Discom.

As per GARV (Grameen Vidyutikaran, <http://garv.ddugjy.in/>), out of 1754.67 lakhs rural households in the country about 476.61 lakh rural households are estimated as un-electrified. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Out of 18452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015 as reported by the States, 12583 villages have already been electrified. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). All the remaining village are targeted to be electrified by 1 May, 2018.

Statement-I

DDUGJY: Villages sanctioned under SAGY

(As on 15.03.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Villages covered under SAGY	Amount Sanctioned under SAGY (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	10.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	8.44
3.	Assam	117	50.13
4.	Bihar	4	1.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	4.46
6.	Goa	3	3.17
7.	Gujarat	19	2.02
8.	Haryana	15	10.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	7.01
11.	Jharkhand	19	3.12
12.	Karnataka	150	55.09

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	27	59.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	9.50
15.	Maharashtra	79	30.44
16.	Manipur	3	0.68
17.	Meghalaya	8	1.25
18.	Mizoram	1	0.27
19.	Nagaland	2	0.76
20.	Odisha	35	36.81
21.	Punjab	20	5.02
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	34	11.43
24.	Sikkim	2	6.94
25.	Telangana	15	15.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92	59.75
27.	Uttarakhand	5	3.75
28.	West Bengal	0	0.60
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.21
TOTAL		754	398.54

Statement-II*Status of balance Unelectrified Rural Households in the country As on 15.03.2017*

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	As per Census 2011			As per GARV		
		Total no. of Rural Households	Total no. of Rural Households using Electricity as main source of Lighting	Un-electrified Rural Households	Total no. of Rural Households	Households Electrified	Un-electrified Rural Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.97	81.12	8.85	111.71	111.71	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.96	1.09	0.87	1.95	1.44	0.51
3.	Assam	53.75	15.24	38.50	48.16	25.65	22.51
4.	Bihar	169.27	17.55	151.72	121.98	54.64	67.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.84	30.71	13.13	45.17	38.64	6.53
6.	Goa	1.25	1.19	0.05	1.28	1.28	0.00
7.	Gujarat	67.65	57.49	10.16	66.82	66.82	0.00
8.	Haryana	29.66	25.85	3.81	34.17	27.04	7.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.11	12.66	0.45	14.60	14.46	0.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.98	12.09	2.89	12.88	10.18	2.70
11.	Jharkhand	46.86	15.14	31.72	56.80	22.36	34.44
12.	Karnataka	78.64	68.20	10.44	96.06	83.92	12.14
13.	Kerala	40.96	37.72	3.24	70.87	70.05	0.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111.22	64.79	46.43	113.57	67.57	45.99
15.	Maharashtra	130.17	96.05	34.11	142.03	108.18	33.85
16.	Manipur	3.36	2.05	1.30	3.66	2.74	0.91
17.	Meghalaya	4.22	2.18	2.04	4.63	3.24	1.39
18.	Mizoram	1.05	0.72	0.33	1.05	0.98	0.07
19.	Nagaland	2.85	2.14	0.71	1.60	0.72	0.88
20.	Odisha	81.44	28.95	52.49	80.98	44.53	36.45
21.	Punjab	33.16	31.66	1.49	36.89	36.89	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	94.90	55.28	39.62	90.85	68.59	22.27
23.	Sikkim	0.92	0.83	0.09	0.37	0.32	0.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	95.64	86.83	8.80	64.24	63.60	0.64
25.	Telangana	52.49	46.70	5.79	60.06	48.89	11.17

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Written Answers to

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26.	Tripura	6.08	3.62	2.46	7.96	5.72	2.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	254.75	60.55	194.20	301.20	145.17	156.03
28.	Uttarakhand	14.05	11.67	2.38	17.22	14.90	2.32
29.	West Bengal	137.17	55.29	81.88	144.89	136.83	8.07
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.59	0.47	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.07	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.35	0.32	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.13	0.13	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.95	0.91	0.04	1.02	1.01	0.00
36.	Delhi	0.79	0.77	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1678.27	928.08	750.19	1754.67	1278.06	476.61

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-III*Status of un-electrified villages in the country*

Sl. No	State	No. of un-electrified villages as on 01.04.15	No. of villages electrified during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to 15.03.2017)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	349
2.	Assam	2892	2013
3.	Bihar	2747	2228
4.	Chhattisgarh	1080	651
5.	Himachal Pradesh	35	28
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	134	32
7.	Jharkhand	2525	1 742
8.	Karnataka	39	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	472	370
10.	Manipur	276	191
11.	Meghalaya	912	682
12.	Mizoram	58	40
13.	Nagaland	82	61
14.	Odisha	3474	2236
15.	Rajasthan	495	426
16.	Tripura	26	23
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1529	1464
18.	Uttarakhand	76	16
19.	West Bengal	22	17
	TOTAL	18452	12583

Construction of roads from Pauri to Dandanagaraja via Lwali under PMGSY

†2835. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a road from Pauri to Dandanagaraja via village Lwali and Maklaudi district Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand was constructed 15 years ago;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not concretizing this road for so many years;
- (c) whether this road comes under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if not, whether Government has received any proposal to bring it under this scheme; and
- (d) if so, by when Government proposes to concretize this road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The road from Pauri to Dandanagaraja via village Lwali and Maklaudi, district Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, is not part of the Core Network and hence does not come under the purview of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The Ministry has not received any proposal from the State of Uttarakhand to bring it under PMGSY.

Funds for rural development and poverty alleviation schemes

†2836. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated and released to the States and the funds utilized by the States under various schemes for rural development and poverty alleviation during the last three years till date, scheme-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of the SC and ST beneficiaries under each of the above scheme, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the achievements made under each scheme during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The State/ UT-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under various rural development schemes during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Specific provisions have been made under rural development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Separate earmarking of funds are made for SCs and STs under PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM. The numbers of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise, under MGNREGA, IAY, now restructured as PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The State/ UT-wise physical achievements made under various rural development schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under various rural development schemes during the last three years and current year

(a) State/UT-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released (₹ in crore)				Expenditure (₹ in crore)#			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4750.49	2903.14	3073.80	3822.38	5293.43	2839.13	4633.66	4469.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	138.53	27.04	43.95	156.76	95.82	35.01	66.12	109.22
3.	Assam	573.50	500.23	878.30	1082.49	699.59	499.17	620.90	1427.15
4.	Bihar	1580.71	959.68	1024.12	1569.14	2030.71	1077.76	1625.98	2140.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	1446.02	1505.70	1063.41	2229.03	2023.64	1752.46	1283.04	2651.54
6.	Goa	2.06	1.38	2.47	4.26	2.97	4.57	3.01	2.95
7.	Gujarat	335.30	354.43	305.99	642.68	488.50	470.78	428.63	700.66
8.	Haryana	376.88	167.15	124.71	287.71	381.27	216.13	142.42	281.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477.97	355.43	396.10	388.61	568.03	406.08	392.34	529.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	603.16	521.71	558.02	804.09	764.38	393.73	769.15	746.73
11.	Jharkhand	621.43	724.33	978.80	1657.83	911.75	1026.03	1331.62	1578.22
12.	Karnataka	1596.07	1716.87	991.55	2258.65	2062.97	1665.87	1822.02	3027.65
13.	Kerala	1277.11	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49	1300.41	1616.73	1483.49	2173.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1839.82	2451.63	2367.32	3248.92	2580.69	2809.60	2500.19	3297.79
15.	Maharashtra	1152.92	799.52	1238.35	1655.53	1266.48	1615.96	1857.68	2014.44
16.	Manipur	231.00	219.97	255.32	343.70	254.76	267.14	231.22	294.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Meghalaya	271.06	277.86	221.83	860.69	317.48	309.02	272.31	755.12
18.	Mizoram	244.74	111.41	285.17	144.51	257.72	114.20	298.59	90.18
19.	Nagaland	292.15	113.05	266.66	501.53	294.80	157.82	194.85	485.46
20.	Odisha	757.53	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27	1283.17	1062.46	2051.99	2063.99
21.	Punjab	226.15	189.48	245.33	490.73	258.85	213.04	300.20	520.91
22.	Rajasthan	2059.43	2976.10	2695.83	4786.32	2624.73	3251.88	3268.44	4885.43
23.	Sikkim	106.84	73.86	86.23	132.63	108.89	76.43	95.85	127.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	4690.21	3781.80	5470.37	4552.33	3937.91	3918.89	6253.40	5323.89
25.	Telangana	0.00	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85	46.89	1904.10	2378.79	1707.96
26.	Tripura	943.66	636.62	1358.94	1016.29	1074.76	819.71	1371.52	1123.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2896.39	2513.41	2695.69	3910.72	3446.18	3135.11	2976.12	3930.10
28.	Uttarakhand	330.01	286.36	450.77	514.35	380.63	322.89	492.59	693.82
29.	West Bengal	2894.38	3744.95	4711.74	4809.26	3724.04	4010.02	4847.67	6754.57
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	19.18	13.02	10.36	8.01	17.56	9.75	3.99	1.36
31.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.74	0.71	0.30	0.23
32.	Puducherry	8.80	7.40	12.93	3.47	11.37	6.50	9.18	10.58
TOTAL		32743.68	32476.87	36644.80	47167.23	38511.10	36008.67	44007.25	53920.55

*As on 20.03.2017.

This includes the State share and unspent balance of the previous year.

(b) Funds allocated, Released and Utilized under PMAY-G

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14^			2014-15^			2015-16*			2016-17*		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113374.342	114122.778	155874.010	42729.188	42660.114	50545.920	28818.242	28113.322	48480.528	42015.732	21712.785	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4831.031	5706.507	328.120	1416.257	1813.737	175.290	952.509	4240.285	0.000	8218.813	5236.120	0.000
3.	Assam	97521.240	90006.560	54071.022	128586.168	92867.665	120627.922	86481.143	87865.745	82512.892	199853.190	124447.798	52102.115
4.	Bihar	331 160.543	295703.992	147107.730	153019.468	103487.974	229093.627	103203.063	90718.460	128073.100	356963.850	211427.064	20337.695
5.	Chhattisgarh	26252.536	50327.441	37852.253	23417.646	39984.452	22028.924	17990.121	14025.750	24892.418	130380.059	71325.663	63422.312
6.	Goa	761.985	380.289	474.010	320.277	540.429	0.000	216.009	268.143	135.600	569.573	284.785	351.700
7.	Gujarat	58997.094	26652.670	37870.956	18621.643	5041.494	43441.224	12559.255	12274.953	19843.286	63590.769	36527.407	8867.670
8.	Haryana	9859.680	9831.139	7794.250	18985.094	9492.490	13689.515	12804.383	9174.585	9915 190	14306.851	7153.425	6347.760
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4139.236	4226.623	4712.230	2742.505	1433.542	2310.030	1849.666	2191.749	2378.047	4434.526	3100.078	1293.600
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9347.319	5642.490	123.304	7888.384	4232.385	806.550	5320.273	5363.087	3520.882	15482.321	4465.820	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	36724.517	35268.666	25481.549	27137.023	21030.137	18307.346	18302.402	29740.267	27392.944	129233.556	69767.981	34056.057
12.	Karnataka	48024.508	49293.631	45507.360	51867 695	28524.509	111288.510	34981.856	60406.492	110329.255	52098.194	15028.468	523.981
13.	Kerala	25013.462	22626.021	27283.871	32247.234	16075.332	30510.350	21748.954	35717.191	39334.023	18226.794	9113.400	13397.549
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61762.399	47268.564	46372.064	62891.875	57020.431	18774.425	42417.048	57139.162	45806.572	250875.103	140720.466	138807.750
15.	Maharashtra	75093.747	75540.131	92243.308	102822.276	94599.371	97972.731	69347.868	34673.934	58472.892	128991.627	64495.815	58578.160
16.	Manipur	5633.393	3649.979	1221.019	3270.353	2715.770	485.215	2199.489	4681.350	366.000	10292.410	5576.180	1089.487

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Meghalaya	9749.275	8063.524	8548.094	5920.633	4629.682	6779.118	3981.945	4950.954	2879.213	15492.237	7746.120	963.113
18.	Mizoram	2574.534	2570.022	1320.924	908.185	455.242	216.254	610.803	759.240	277.425	4371.685	2389.246	379.650
19.	Nagaland	7340.446	7328.368	0.000	1039.151	4575.011	826.918	698.885	1068.221	0.000	8322.765	4510.827	0.000
20.	Odisha	70031.181	84418.513	72173.895	87693.074	68403.594	6751.427	70154.488	98281.938	167460.955	221739.930	128011.342	49144.320
21.	Punjab	10681.358	2739.947	577.388	30985.911	0.000	2122.850	20898.262	1124.292	370.035	1369.7.740	6848.870	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	46736.143	46886.921	65563.282	55154.412	41385.736	64895.095	37198.563	39834.597	54494.040	140096.149	75647.352	49894.615
23.	Sikkim	1009.929	877.032	7.540	1288.122	1287.467	1207.500	866.332	433.166	239.650	2381.207	1190.605	182.150
24.	Tamil Nadu	48363.671	56206.021	43725.732	29172.571	38213.492	22960.523	23069.206	21273.315	22011.236	98715.060	61609.368	19010.719
25.	Telangana	It was a part of Andhra Pradesh			36752.189	41035.176	53671.630	24787.640	24787.526	34360.100	28526.670	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	9399.841	12800.434	1461.941	6704.136	12244.450	5452.933	6640.164	6876.038	5651.684	21587.693	12925.115	2269.285
27.	Uttar Pradesh	162543.863	145531.682	124292.873	232213.428	161431.103	240079.986	156614.954	158312.826	197584.152	322032.515	223980.445	107608.059
28.	Uttarakhand	8210.640	6405.187	2788.557	6694.360	4004.400	5375.782	4514.971	4164.847	5499.323	9880.774	7197.870	2761.603
29.	West Bengal	101496.871	86566.870	52715.890	236310.748	210429.278	213040.580	159378.367	172273.428	305116.270	244362.205	122181.105	125957.675
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1517.639	221.312	109.250	631.692	0.000	75.940	443.290	0.000	0.000	196.367	0.000	0.000
31..	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	305.698	0.000	NR	162.367	81.172	39.030	113.945	56.972	0.000	282.832	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	118.179	0.000	NR	44.284	0.000	0.000	31.077	0.000	0.000	49.881	0.000	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	137.474	137.470	1.210	16.656	0.000	0.000	11.689	0.000	0.000	70.920	0.000	0.000
34.	Puducherry	776.607	0.000	0.000	300.000	0.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000	400.00	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		1389490.380	1297000.783	1057603.632	1409955.005	1109695.635	1383553.144	969606.860	1010791.835	1397397.712	2557740.000	1444621.520	757347.025

^ Figures reported by States/UTs on MPR/MIS.

* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 22.03.2017.

Note- Utilization of funds reported against total available fund which include Central release, State share, interest accrued and miscellaneous receipt in the respective Financial Year. Release also includes funds released for previous year as committed liability and under special projects.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(c) Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure under PMGSY

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			2016-17	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release (upto 14.3.2017)	Expenditure (upto Feb., 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	152.56	32.98	330.25	379.20	411.53	197.59	197.59	199.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	249.36	345.92	362.58	375.00	390.81	205.90	205.92	322.11
3.	Assam	240.49	699.01	316.07	538.22	347.82	475.20	402.00	303.19	216.91
4.	Bihar	850.83	1844.95	1548.16	2259.30	2781.00	1776.87	3000.00	2867.00	2693.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	713.58	270.75	925.18	1195.93	759.94	534.01	365.61	292.30
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	519.24	477.4	418.77	685.91	1104.68	793.66	31.00	31.04	40.42
8.	Haryana	0	8.19	218.96	383.83	602.79	291.81	23.76	23.76	57.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	148.13	99.40	215.04	314.44	315.88	310.00	175.95	186.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	523.24	534.01	416.60	422.73	839.33	258.39	756.00	392.61	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	21.86	539.55	249.48	785.02	865.00	552.44	868.00	526.59	419.17
12.	Karnataka	5	7.68	237.00	411.23	648.23	279.40	260.00	256.40	291.81
13.	Kerala	1.5	121.15	151.41	190.59	342.00	160.16	180.00	135.46	205.76

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	615	1393.07	708.00	1667.32	2375.32	1798.39	1678.29	1679.05	1195.57
15.	Maharashtra	0	383.5	212.53	540.37	752.90	622.66	606.00	296.57	480.07
16.	Manipur	4.03	139.67	100.00	173.94	273.94	284.70	396.37	393.21	191.71
17.	Meghalaya	0	37.7	62.56	83.24	145.80	119.31	206.09	206.09	154.21
18.	Mizoram	0	26.6	54.74	72.35	127.09	44 1 1	93.36	93.36	74.07
19.	Nagaland	0	77.45	58.99	50.47	109.46	30.42	8.05	8.05	2.08
20.	Odisha	758.92	1605.72	1051.50	1666.10	2717.60	1857.50	1650.00	1620.58	1302.26
21.	Punjab	117.68	295.61	310.21	285.03	595.24	236.52	135.00	135.00	196.26
22.	Rajasthan	427.06	718.35	425.66	649.97	1075.63	776.33	565.50	558.83	415.36
23.	Sikkim	1 97	90.57	94.59	94 50	189.09	121.01	123.95	88.82	75.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	343.48	383.39	239.65	580.72	820.37	98.03	254.00	254.00	0.00
25.	Telangana			0.88	0.00	0.88	281.45	146.03	146.03	8.78
26.	Tripura	98.83	232.76	187.36	322.83	510.19	250.36	447.00	292.27	900.57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	511.93	824.2523	638.70	1002.26	1640.96	1083.39	998.00	984.34	315.36
28.	Uttarakhand	0	260.64	314.92	425.17	740.09	455.24	529.35	397.52	753.54
29.	West Bengal	306.17	1 130.44	1193.80	1414.20	2608.00	1259.84	1356.00	669.18	157.71
	TOTAL	5360.23	13095.29	9959.57	16538.35	24477.96	15785.36	15961.23	13303.98	11147.76

Note- Total Expenditure is greater than Released amount in respective Financial Year due to State share and interest accrued on programme fund.

(d) Status of State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRLM (₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14					2014-15				
		Central	Central Release			Expenditure*	Central	Central Release			Expenditure*
		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	RSETI		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	RSETI	
		(Including)	(Including)				(Including)	(Including)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23466.00	22063.98	1691.93	400.00	31738.25	20301.00	8157.36	0.00	111.50	4069.20
2.	Bihar	19616.00	3060.50	63.07		16804.78	10142.00	0.00	10909.50	0.00	58730.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	4405.00	2202.50	1234.20	182.25	16804.78	2208.00	0.00	3255.00	80.35	5441.06
4.	Goa										
4.	Gujarat	3201.00	490.50			2273.01	1652.00	0.00	2046.00	116.07	3075.85
5.	Haryana	2028.00	731.20		330.00	550.00	1009.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1732.78
6.	Himachal Pradesh	966.00	394.03		99.00		466.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.60
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3552.94	2837.79			1373.00	4871.00	3750	0.00	89.00	4560.81
8.	Jharkhand	7423.00	1136.5	3401.13		4854.99	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	0.00	11620.64
9.	Karnataka	9489.00	4744.50	1167.94	341.00	1913.55	5606.00	601.35	829.50	142.86	3775.01
10.	Kerala	4537.00	3272.00	301.35	154.00	3737.69	2396.00	677.17	1296.72	62.50	3447.86
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9305.00	4497.00	4643.74	300.00	11120.76	4719.00	0.00	10560.00	0.00	17216.17
12.	Maharashtra	12866.00	6433.00	3998.30	264.00	12968.53	6732.00	0.00	1516.00	0.00	15776.32

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Odisha	10655.00	3692.50	1250.00	197.00	5239.82	5730.00	0.00	0.00	133.93	7738.92
14.	Punjab	1020.00	494.31		198.00	1371.00	484.00	0.00	0.00	84.82	677.21
15.	Rajasthan	5276.00	974.00			1749.02	2754.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1205.13
16.	Tamil Nadu	11679.00	5839.50	1414.50	103.75	7139.44	7329.00	826	2534.59	0.00	20508.87
17.	Telangana							6585.44	0.00	0.00	229.61
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28747.00	5731.5	2618.43		574.25	14223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5658.06
19.	Uttarakhand	1634.00	699.13		77.00	59.00	772.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.32
20.	West Bengal	11558.00	5236.20	4172.64	154.00	5430.55	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	0.00	8847.28
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
22.	Daman and Diu										
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli										
24.	Lakshadweep										
25.	Puducherry		0.00				350.00	135.34	0.00	4.45	0.00
	TOTAL	171423.94	74530.64	25957.23	2800.00	125702.42	102464.00	22749.34	42343.43	825.48	175217.62
26.	Arunachal Pradesh		358.21				226.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Assam	18897.00	5329.93	3445.01	88.00	6278.73	7103.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7997.20
28.	Manipur	1328.00	178.19				467.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206.74

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29.	Meghalaya	1462.00	640.42		11.00	47.92	467.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.11
30.	Mizoram	472.00	279.31			298.00	207.00	64.00	0.00	4.47	239.76
31.	Nagaland	1046.00	1441.04		22.00	733.00	318.00	185.00	0.00	8.93	968.35
32.	Sikkim	459.00	145.01				146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Tripura	2643.00	1317.74		66.00		866.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.7
TOTAL		26307.00	9689.85	3445.01	187.00	7357.65	9800.00	249.00	0.00	13.40	9848.86
GRAND TOTAL		197730.94	84220.491	29402.24	2987.00	133060.07	112264.00	22998.341	42343.43	838.88	185066.481

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16					2016-17			
		Central	Central Release			Expenditure*	Total Central Allocation	Central Release		
		NRLM (Including)	NRLM (Including)	NRLP	RSETI			NRLM	NRLP	Expenditure
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2680.53	3289.45	1753.4	125.78	2353.52	1185.81	1778.73	0.00	4189.67
2.	Bihar	5690.71	1241.9	10503	407	43203.27	4835.89	4835.90	5842.63	22584 79
3.	Chhattisgarh	1265.58	0.00	3777.78	111.02	8013.42	1074.08	537.04	2259.15	7130.42
4.	Goa	153.75	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	916.37	0.00	501.32	0.00	3156.09	765.19	382.60	1074.00	2636.43
6.	Haryana	546.41	693.66	0.00	89.25	1194.64	450.18	450.18	0.00	918.38
7.	Himachal Pradesh	231.68	97.38	0.00	0.00	527.86	189.59	94.80	0.00	307.50

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2031.38	4267.54	0.00	194.46	4523.41	2500.00	2368.00	0.00	2462.20
9.	Jharkhand	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	275	19612.87	1823.41	911.71	5350.20	10114.94
10.	Karnataka	2191.83	1471.30	2945.30	0.00	9653.59	1535.07	767.54	1493.50	1809.13
11.	Kerala	977.90	1005.64	2003.26	0.00	2987.43	688.78	511.88	0.00	1396.05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2709.81	0.00	8641.50	274.85	18132.11	2300.98	3097.82	4404.00	13677.11
13.	Maharashtra	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00	274.19	15887.97	3034.46	3034.46	4455.77	9962.7
14.	Odisha	2854.41	937.02	3836.00	221.38	10725.66	2325.13	1162.57	2967.27	10255.15
15.	Punjab	262.72	122.37	0.00	196.38	980.73	218.78	109.39	0.00	429.02
16.	Rajasthan	1417.07	0.00	495	341	4937.92	1165.63	1165.64	1145.64	5152.07
17.	Tamil Nadu	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	317.13	12677.06	1797.46	1797.46	1873.50	2987.40
18.	Telangana	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	0.00	3126.11	847.01	423.51	0.00	720.50
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	0.00	10852.46	6962.06	5163.55	4192.00	15874.15
20.	Uttarakhand	434.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	603.26	366.56	291.56	0.00	749.38
21.	West Bengal	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	0.00	15119.93	2583.93	3490.93	2536.20	8663.56
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
23.	Daman and Diu						25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Lakshadweep						25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
26.	Puducherry	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	46635.00	28439.49	55381.80	2827.44	188269.31	37150.00	32612.77	37593.86	122020.54
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	161.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.51	As per the approval given by Cabinet for North Eastern States Funds will be provided out	300.00	0.00	184.45
28.	Assam	4588.89	0.00	500.00	231.00	9404.06		3500.00	2207.26	5071.94
29.	Manipur	285.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.64		392.62	0.00	169.72
30.	Meghalaya	319.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	561.89		400.00	0.00	344.24
31.	Mizoram	74.75	329.5	354.50	0.00	97.93		1600.00	0.00	684.65
32.	Nagaland	221.66	545.22	789.50	0.00	658.46		1200.00	0.00	461.56
33.	Sikkim	82.43	72.00	0.00	1.88	143.07		564.66	0.00	101.31
34.	Tripura	535.74	226.44	0.00	0.00	746.73		1350.00	0.00	1314.84
	TOTAL	6270.00	1173.16	1644.00	243.88	11823.29	21850.00	9307.28	2207.26	8332.71
	GRAND TOTAL	52905.00	29612.65	57025.80	3071.32	200092.6	59000.00	41920.05	39801.12	130353.25

* Expenditure against total available funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts.

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II

*State/Ut-wise number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under MGNREGA IAY
now restructured as PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM*

(a) State/UT-wise households provided employment for SCs/STs under MGNREGA

		(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 till 22/03/2017	
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.97	7.73	8.30	3.32	9.02	3.66	9.49	3.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.31	0.00	1.29	0.00	1.65	0.00	1.79
3.	Assam	0.79	2.27	0.62	1.76	0.84	2.95	0.75	2.96
4.	Bihar	5.88	0.43	2.83	0.18	3.56	0.26	4.97	0.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.45	9.26	1.81	5.86	2.09	8.07	2.00	7.31
6.	Goa	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
7.	Gujarat	0.41	2.54	0.33	2.28	0.36	2.62	0.44	2.75
8.	Haryana	1.56	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.91	0.00	1.40	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.53	0.37	1.26	0.33	1.17	0.32	1.40	0.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.44	1.02	0.18	0.67	0.41	1.05	0.32	0.91
11.	Jharkhand	1.40	4.53	1.39	4.30	1.34	4.45	2.00	5.80
12.	Karnataka	2.35	1.09	1.74	0.84	2.12	1.08	2.91	1.56
13.	Kerala	2.25	0.42	2.25	0.44	2.39	0.50	2.29	0.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.01	9.66	4.55	8.76	4.36	9.68	4.32	9.91

15.	Maharashtra	1.11	2.31	1.16	2.17	1.21	2.49	1.26	2.74
16.	Manipur	0.13	2.30	0.13	2.32	0.14	2.36	0.14	2.36
17.	Meghalaya	0.03	3.30	0.03	3.23	0.03	3.38	0.03	3.72
18.	Mizoram	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.90	0.00	1.89	0.00	1.88
19.	Nagaland	0.04	3.82	0.03	3.81	0.04	3.99	0.04	4.00
20.	Odisha	2.93	6.34	2.41	5.63	3.39	7.39	3.13	6.51
21.	Punjab	3.19	0.00	2.28	0.00	3.69	0.00	4.03	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	7.22	8.57	7.38	8.86	8.56	9.78	9.26	9.95
23.	Sikkim	0.03	0.24	0.02	0.22	0.03	0.25	0.03	0.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	18.33	0.90	16.34	0.68	17.12	0.81	17.25	0.82
25.	Telangana	*	*	5.79	3.95	6.07	4.18	5.60	4.00
26.	Tripura	1.08	2.41	1.03	2.40	1.02	2.33	1.02	2.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17.58	0.50	13.89	0.35	18.94	0.55	15.91	0.47
28.	Uttarakhand	0.71	0.11	0.78	0.14	0.93	0.21	0.90	0.21
29.	West Bengal	19.50	5.72	16.22	4.58	19.49	5.34	17.30	4.73
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.12	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00
TOTAL		111.02	78.87	93.86	70.28	109.31	81.24	108.30	82.09

* Not Applicable.

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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(b) House Sanctioned to SC & ST beneficiaries under PMAY-G for the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	(Units in Nos)							
		2013-14^		2014-15^		2015-16*		2016-17*	
		House Sanctioned		House Sanctioned		House Sanctioned		House Sanctioned	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42717.00	72301.00	24346	12230	12037	22542	11011	23085
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	480.00	2	170	16	0	16	0
3.	Assam	20139.00	26004.00	22139	31016	27791	13862	27791	13862
4.	Bihar	308787.00	16590.00	163631	6469	5605	65341	5605	65341
5.	Chhattisgarh	6668.00	38186.00	4503	19008	26855	7402	26855	7402
6.	Goa	29.00	160.00	17	168	70	18	70	18
7.	Gujarat	7486.00	40086.00	3571	14857	15011	3620	15011	3623
8.	Haryana	14942.00	16.00	16093	13	4	7575	4	7575
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5726.00	1040.00	3742	752	562	1825	562	1825
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	241.00	0	12	2346	787	2346	787
11.	Jharkhand	9914.00	32606.00	3637	12282	26178	9217	26178	9217
12.	Karnataka	52069.00	29783.00	43523	30502	32321	44949	32321	44949
13.	Kerala	19186.00	3545.00	15013	4105	4395	20300	4395	20300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23878.00	50826.00	15010	44784	55871	18184	55872	18184
15.	Maharashtra	9800.00	88675.00	46122	78348	70679	34922	71059	34089
16.	Manipur	85.00	2835.00	37	720	3989	84	4118	84

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

17.	Meghalaya	2632.00	10911.00	27	9966	5551	6	5551	6
18.	Mizoram	3501.00	363.00	0	279	497	0	476	0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	1332	500	1	500	1
20.	Odisha	36668.00	58710.00	3863	12451	77682	40245	77682	40245
21.	Punjab	745.00	0.00	2965	0	6	1411	6	2952
22.	Rajasthan	17687.00	65420.00	14316	65904	50969	7016	50969	7016
23.	Sikkim	287.00	503.00	556	957	335	49	335	49
24.	Tamil Nadu	51901.00	3104.00	28630	1499	2325	42631	3237	54275
25.	Telangana	It was a part of Andhra Pradesh		17207	15902	16748	10907	17025	11265
26.	Tripura	2693.00	0.00	2078	0	5756	2029	5756	2029
27.	Uttar Pradesh	159949.00	7283.00	223092	3746	7266	213472	7266	213472
28.	Uttarakhand	6615.00	396.00	5738	1079	1141	2969	1141	2969
29.	West Bengal	54341.00	23462.00	154229	66274	61896	180849	61896	180849
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	223	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	5	0	5	0
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		858445.00	573526.00	814087	435048	514407	752213	515059	765469

^ Figures reported by States/UTs on MPR/MIS.

* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 22.03.2017.

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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(c) Physical progress under DAY/NRLM since inception till January, 2017

Sl. No.	State	Scheduled Caste					Scheduled Tribe				
		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	CIF Disbursed No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	CIF Disbursed No of SHGs	Amount in lakh
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147281	0	0.00	0	0.00	36176	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	8799	5102	749.55	1720	809.10	18367	12416	1817.00	5064	2247.80
3.	Bihar	164290	46070	6907.70	45263	12749.21	7533	2126	318.90	2029	653.79
4.	Chhatisgarh	3421	2054	308.10	1093	676.04	20914	12122	1801.65	7073	4367.26
5.	Gujarat	18788	4525	426.85	680	337.00	72282	27593	2370.46	3489	1614.99
6.	Jharkhand	6226	3157	468.55	2088	1194.25	28547	17677	2638.60	13854	7976.48
7.	Karnataka	6633	1914	280.55	2382	2810.55	3815	1037	153.20	1266	1510.58
8.	Kerala	20721	342	49.90	139	68.20	5907	63	9.45	19	9.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	25373	6822	893.30	3248	2063.70	76329	42197	5645.72	25168	15535.85
10.	Maharashtra	8559	4653	678.59	1581	852.50	17801	8316	1222.70	2166	1169.96
11.	Odisha	28137	6100	846.64	4051	2473.20	32672	12384	1631.22	6533	3310.24
12.	Rajasthan	12917	2477	369.40	1562	1673.67	25622	3569	531.78	1914	2084.08
13.	Tamil Nadu	40446	4643	646.87	1650	768.27	1831	308	44.96	77	32.35
14.	Telangana	2042	0	0.00	0	0.00	1361	0	0.00	0	0.00

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Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

15.	Uttar Pradesh	16980	10120	1507.10	5069	4461.42	593	372	55.80	201	232.90
16.	West Bengal	34526	18915	2624.90	5238	2109.08	9326	3939	556.46	909	391.95
17.	Haryana	3934	2103	276.37	730	369.28	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	940	343	46.65	58	41.25	110	45	5.80	1	0.75
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1621	1272	190.80	1144	458.00	1009	516	77.40	447	178.80
20.	Punjab	2449	1430	194.64	599	375.15	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Uttarakhand	979	388	38.90	171	154.49	425	144	14.25	30	24.85
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	97	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	215	74	11.10	0	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1610	667	98.65	128	89.25
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1924	911	123.60	249	125.00
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	2787	1575	236.25	300	113.43
27.	Sikim	63	30	4.50	0	0.00	384	200	30.00	0	0.00
28.	Tripura	297	143	17.70	44	26.40	1556	908	105.90	343	205.74
TOTAL		555422	122603	17527.55	78510	34470.76	369193	149159	19500.85	71260	41875.09

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III

State/UT-wise physical achievements made under various rural development schemes during the last three years and the current year

(a) State/UT-wise total households provided employment under MGNREGA

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 22/03/2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.40	33.00	36.07	38.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	1.37	1.81	1.95
3.	Assam	12.62	9.67	15.02	14.44
4.	Bihar	20.59	10.34	14.87	21.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.12	17.48	21.74	20.49
6.	Goa	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07
7.	Gujarat	5.79	5.13	5.57	6.83
8.	Haryana	3.25	2.18	1.69	2.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.39	4.53	4.23	5.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.57	3.32	6.53	5.24
11.	Jharkhand	11.39	11.11	11.26	16.87
12.	Karnataka	14.51	10.94	12.36	17.35
13.	Kerala	15.24	13.80	15.06	14.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.08	27.94	27.02	26.46
15.	Maharashtra	11.44	11.60	12.75	13.74
16.	Manipur	4.55	4.69	4.74	5.04
17.	Meghalaya	3.64	3.51	3.68	3.99
18.	Mizoram	1.73	1.91	1.90	1.89
19.	Nagaland	4.08	4.06	4.17	4.19
20.	Odisha	17.10	14.69	19.98	18.55
21.	Punjab	4.12	2.89	4.74	5.23
22.	Rajasthan	36.15	36.87	42.21	45.35
23.	Sikkim	0.62	0.57	0.66	0.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	62.68	56.58	60.53	61.91
25.	Telangana	*	24.33	25.65	24.19
26.	Tripura	5.97	5.82	5.70	5.77
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49.90	39.15	54.36	48.44
28.	Uttarakhand	3.97	4.55	5.44	5.25
29.	West Bengal	61.33	51.19	61.11	55.14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.09
31.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.39	0.30	0.33	0.31
TOTAL		479.23	413.72	481.34	491.66

* Not Applicable

(b) House Targeted and Constructed under PMAY-G for the last three years and current year

(Units in Nos)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14^	2014-15^	2015-16*	2016-17*
		House constructed	House constructed	House constructed	House constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270399	46722	64998	29883
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8339	110	1	0
3.	Assam	184408	99704	71831	158098
4.	Bihar	816305	493874	278393	561854
5.	Chhattisgarh	41511	27274	24197	48698
6.	Goa	1714	1093	27	535
7.	Gujarat	136470	65355	39752	32112
8.	Haryana	19163	7196	13106	10985
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6271	1620	3034	3739
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19476	1736	1989	226
11.	Jharkhand	69503	30681	29878	113079
12.	Karnataka	107210	104098	156539	34811
13.	Kerala	59620	46448	50946	48900

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84358	45465	19462	300847
15.	Maharashtra	167379	45082	122317	54952
16.	Manipur	7238	1248	96	276
17.	Meghalaya	12608	10076	863	1104
18.	Mizoram	2687	276	378	373
19.	Nagaland	8343	1114	638	16
20.	Odisha	155363	11474	276360	66482
21.	Punjab	23696	2120	71	1446
22.	Rajasthan	68578	92069	64892	83207
23.	Sikkim	1596	1538	214	436
24.	Tamil Nadu	111410	28869	29394	2759
25.	Telangana		57437	84242	0
26.	Tripura	16245	23056	6248	5865
27.	Uttar Pradesh	368322	220739	159917	451415
28.	Uttarakhand	17162	4196	7748	6515
29.	West Bengal	219553	182128	359394	349271
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2646	148	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	441	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	197	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	171	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	1318	0	0	0
TOTAL		3009700	1652737	1832425	1856912

^ Figures reported by States/UTs on MPR/MIS.

* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 22.03.2017.

(c) Target Length and Achievement under PMGSY (2012-13 to 2016-17)

(Length in Km)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	* Length completed (upto February, 2017)
		Length completed	Length completed	Length completed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.58	595.13	849.73	650.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	489.04	546.58	512.67	1379.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	957.96	869.81	477.63	855.44
4.	Bihar	3163.86	3631.92	3730.08	5587.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	1292.05	2648.14	1859.48	840.34
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	896.29	1892.16	1670.68	123.50
8.	Haryana	3.28	633.39	318.99	59.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.49	484.96	755.31	1231.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	891.79	934.66	488.1 1	1709.77
11.	Jharkhand	1030.73	1750.32	1346.24	2630.64
12.	Karnataka	211.43	627.68	831.23	739.25
13.	Kerala	192.46	345.74	363.94	267.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3006.27	5180.92	4453.23	4492.36
15.	Maharashtra	448.88	499.97	892.13	1203.67
16.	Manipur	533.12	300.01	543.82	1411.81
17.	Meghalaya	23.68	44.59	193.29	309.32
18.	Mizoram	77.28	48.60	136.54	132.36
19.	Nagaland	293.20	215.30	129.00	391.50
20.	Odisha	3063.22	3842.68	3779.98	4909.48
21.	Punjab	730.38	737.46	545.00	551.43
22.	Rajasthan	2290.31	3233.33	2420.75	1922.59
23.	Sikkim	99.36	120.92	344.50	222.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	747.94	1965.28	318.38	771.13
25.	Telangana**			514.83	383.17
26.	Tripura	291.46	239.42	352.12	391.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.79	2000.34	5032.15	2943.96
28.	Uttarakhand	405.16	714.62	1191.06	1744.93
29.	West Bengal	2741.38	2232.88	2398.48	2153.84

Length completed during 2016-17 is as per OM.

* United Andhra Pradesh till the year 2014-15.

(d) Status of State-wise SHGs formed, Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) disbursed under DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	State	2013-14					2014-15				
		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed	
			No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh		No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10055	0	0.00	0	0.00	15354	0	0	0	0.00
2.	Assam	20111	7642	1135.60	421	210.50	10271	16096	2414.40	3805	2024.00
3.	Bihar	26396	12629	1890.00	6487	4024.61	41245	16689	2501.55	15914	9487.15
4.	Chhattisgarh	4227	1718	257.70	598	276.10	5797	4887	720.10	3252	1945.95
5.	Goa										
6.	Gujarat	7339	4127	426.36	215	107.50	4651	2635	296.65	1165	579.30
7.	Jharkhand	6505	3810	571.5	2182	1089.00	9017	7309	1094.70	5276	2694.18
8.	Karnataka	1063	1919	287.85	0	0.00	12698	1680	246.60	957	764.70
9.	Kerala	3908	0	0.00	0	0.00	2140	3029	302.90	950	142.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13501	7216	987.99	5470	2587.12	16527	11010	1488.73	9857	6362.87
11.	Maharashtra	6865	2706	398.71	504	278.13	16971	8856	1288.78	2878	1655.29
12.	Odisha	5605	2835	348.11	562	280.90	11205	4842	646.45	400	201.00
13.	Rajasthan	2128	472	70.80	25	27.50	932	869	130.35	221	132.60

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14.	Tamil Nadu	21501	0	0.00	0	0.00	10745	7107	1017.79	0	0.00
15.	Telangana	5600	0	0.00	0	0.00	12600	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1816	240	22.93	0	0.00	3741	2003	241.25	106	53.00
17.	West Bengal	40169	18143	2486.65	0	0.00	3928	4761	667.93	0	0.00
18.	Haryana	804	366	54.58	0	0.00	2342	1407	209.28	650	329.50
19.	Himachal Pradesh	221	100	13.60	0	0.00	785	256	36.50	0	0.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	2368	1599	205.30	360	158.00	3802	3158	472.95	3114	1269.9
21.	Punjab	56	207	27.29	72	3600	572	402	59.93	366	201.25
22.	Uttarakhand	206	0	0.00	0	0.00	548	158	15.80	0	0.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	134	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Mizoram	436	244	36.60	0	0.00	288	404	50.00	0	0.00
27.	Nagaland	1051	315	47.25	0	0.00	630	664	99.60	0	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	152	87	9.40	0	0.00
30.	Puducherry										
	TOTAL	181931	66288	9268.83	16896	9075.3667	187076	98309	14011.633	48920	27843.19486

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Sl. No.	State	2015-16					2016-17 (upto Jan., 17)				
		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed	
			No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh		No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11467	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	13682	13298	1964.80	8620	3581.79	14481	9560	1280.50	3716	1555.25
3.	Bihar	107695	51884	7778.60	51072	8661.15	153450	39979	599397.00	3832.1	5879.15
4.	Chhattisgarh	10152	7446	1116.90	4893	3321.075	20424	7939	1187.04	4979	2864.50
5.	Goa										
6.	Gujarat	26329	5458	431.75	1330	646.02	23308	5864	683.85	2170	1021.62
7.	Jharkhand	10900	8586	1285.01	8374	5728.453	29762	11747	1761.00	7084	3803.22
8.	Karnataka	11611	262	39.30	3708	3881.40	3183	515	75.40	3805	3493.69
9.	Kerala	2954	853	112.95	871	425.50	9031	533	59.80	671	325.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	42650	24071	3105.26	11879	7362.88	32125	13635	1669.02	7854	4071.64
11.	Maharashtra	17013	10283	1506.27	2282	1246.35	17923	9104	1346.97	2916	1469.05
12.	Odisha	6835	4824	656.70	6294	3119.402	10353	9660	1390.30	9931	5887.61
13.	Rajasthan	23249	3315	493.35	1716	1788.82	20808	3957	589.60	2591	2848.56

14.	Tamil Nadu	10672	4062	517.055	2624	1456.35	6139	4206	611.90	3310	1660.66
15.	Telangana	6622	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	20852	8461	1212.23	2577	2353.41	16735	13741	2059.15	8344	7229.95
17.	West Bengal	12758	8106	1115.181	1770	766.409	20349	10065	1482.13	12275	4856.50
18.	Haryana	1003	716	107.085	268	132.60	3307	1496	150.25	497	273.93
19.	Himachal Pradesh	630	344	471.00	164	106.20	901	228	2825	21	10.95
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	3675	3579	536.85	3437	1374.80	6458	1695	254.25	1765	703.20
21.	Punjab	1235	949	142.35	338	263.725	1448	568	60.85	172	7460.00
22.	Uttarakhand	717	411	41.10	245	186.24	2083	898	89.95	499	481.70
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	121	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	422	188	28.2	0	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	618	135	19.965	13	9.75	865	474	70.12	38	21.75
26.	Mizoram	51	39	5.25	0	0.00	1125	239	35.10	249	132.00
27.	Nagaland	19	414	62.10	60	30.00	1045	1	0.15	300	113.43
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	814	662	99.30	0	0.00
29.	Tripura	913	620	74.65	244	145.19	1382	706	85.90	324	195.25
30.	Puducherry						0	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		344412	158116	22371.81	112779	46587.51	398042	147660	21092.95	111834	49063.50

Written Answers to

[27 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

Expansion of NEFMS and Geo-tagging of assets under MGNREGA

2837. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to upscale National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) direct fund transfer to beneficiaries accounts in more States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has started geo-tagging of assets created under MGNREGA in association with the Indian Space Research Organisation to establish accountability and transparency in the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Central Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 21 States and 1 UT. Ne-FMS is extended to such areas where there is proper internet connectivity.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are geo-tagged with their photographs and uploaded over Bhuvan platform of ISRO. The Ministry has signed a MoU with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) to provide complete solution for geotagging the assets created under MGNREGA. As on 22nd March, 2017, 81,23,423 assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been geotagged and are available in public domain. The State/UT-wise count of assets geo-tagged is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise count of assets geo-tagged

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Geotags in Public Domain as on 22-3-2017
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,48,344
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,225
4.	Assam	43,450
5.	Bihar	5,04,898

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	2,33,579
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Goa	0
10.	Gujarat	66,905
11.	Haryana	30,185
12.	Himachal Pradesh	74,034
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	85,586
14.	Jharkhand	1,44,921
15.	Karnataka	8,00,366
16.	Kerala	2,09,455
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	424011
19.	Maharashtra	193762
20.	Manipur	6464
21.	Meghalaya	13912
22.	Mizoram	19672
23.	Nagaland	5705
24.	Odisha	253680
25.	Puducherry	0
26.	Punjab	43681
27.	Rajasthan	506012
28.	Sikkim	9445
29.	Tamil Nadu	361341
30.	Telangana	1374209
31.	Tripura	146956
32.	Uttar Pradesh	455344
33.	Uttarakhand	43134
34.	West Bengal	422158
TOTAL		81,23,434

Note : The geotagged asset data is available for public viewing on the link <http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/governance/mgnreg>.

Increase in mandays under MGNREGA in Telangana

2838. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase the number of mandays under MGNREGA in view of the drought prevailing in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds released/being released to various districts of the State; and

(d) the proposals sent by the Telangana Government for the release of funds to the drought prevailing areas in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a), (b) and (d) The provision of additional employment over and above 100 days per household under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in drought notified areas is allowed by the Ministry of Rural Development on the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. For the FY 2016-17, no such proposal seeking funds/additional employment over and above 100 days in drought prevailing areas has been received from the State Government of Telangana, in the Ministry.

(c) Based on the data entry made by State Government in the Programme Management Information System (MIS), district-wise expenditure in Telangana under MGNREGS during 2016-17 (as on 23.03.2017) is given in the Statement.

Statement***District-wise expenditure during the FY 2016-17 in Telangana State***

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Districts	Expenditure during the FY 2016-17*
1.	Adilabad	67.12
2.	Karimnagar	31.77
3.	Khammam	65.98
4.	Mahbubnagar	88.00
5.	Medak	58.37
6.	Nalgonda	110.66

Sl. No.	Districts	Expenditure during the FY 2016-17*
7.	Nizamabad	136.54
8.	Vikarabad	103.83
9.	Warangal	52.41
10.	Bhadradri Kothagudem	66.15
11.	Jagtial	35.99
12.	Jangaon	43.57
13.	Jayashanker	42.96
14.	Jogulamba Gadwal	28.66
15.	Kamareddy	132.25
16.	Kumram Bheem (Asifabad)	61.52
17.	Mahabubabad	56.17
18.	Mancherial	52.75
19.	Medchal	0.48
20.	Nagarkurnool	56.97
21.	Nimal	57.82
22.	Peddapalli	34.40
23.	Rangareddy	69.66
24.	Sangareddy	53.17
25.	Siddipet	71.53
26.	Sirsilla	27.70
27.	Suryapet	63.48
28.	Wanaparthy	42.53
29.	Warangal (Urban)	11.41
30.	Yadadri	48.07
TOTAL		1771.88

*As per the information in MIS dated 23/03/2017.

Universalisation of old age pension and changes in NSAP

2839. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to universalise the old age pension scheme under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);
- (b) if so, what is the proposed timeline for implementation of these changes;
- (c) whether Government shall also implement other reforms suggested by the Mihir Shah Task Force for Comprehensive NSAP, including the expansion of the pension scheme for widows; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to either Universalize the old age pension scheme or any other criteria associated with pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme.

Funds for MGNREGA

2840. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and spent under MGNREGA along with the unused funds or further allocation of funds during FY 2016-17, if any; and
- (b) whether the budget allocation for MGNREGA during FY 2017-18 is ₹ 48,000 crore and if so, whether Government would ensure that the utilization is authentic, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT-wise details of central fund released and expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial year 2016-17 (as on 20.03.2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) The Budget Estimate for MGNREGS is ₹ 48,000 crore for the year 2017-18. To ensure transparency, the Ministry has introduced Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS). Under this system, the expenditure is done by making e-Payments

towards wage, material and administrative expenses. The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 21 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers account. This system is likely to reduce unnecessary parking of funds in the States and promote greater transparency in fund management.

Statement

Release and expenditure for the 2016-17 as on 20.03.2017

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3822.38	4469.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156.76	109.22
3.	Assam	1082.49	1427.15
4.	Bihar	1569.14	2140.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	2229.03	2651.54
6.	Goa	4.26	2.95
7.	Gujarat	642.68	700.66
8.	Haryana	287.71	281.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	388.61	529.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	804.09	746.73
11.	Jharkhand	1657.83	1578.22
12.	Karnataka	2258.65	3027.65
13.	Kerala	1582.49	2173.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3248.92	3297.79
15.	Maharashtra	1655.53	2014.44
16.	Manipur	343.70	294.67
17.	Meghalaya	860.69	755.12
18.	Mizoram	144.51	90.18
19.	Nagaland	501.53	485.46
20.	Odisha	1895.27	2063.99
21.	Punjab	490.73	520.91
22.	Rajasthan	4786.32	4885.43

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released	Expenditure
23.	Sikkim	132.63	127.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	4552.33	5323.89
25.	Telangana	1806.85	1707.96
26.	Tripura	1016.29	1123.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3910.72	3930.10
28.	Uttarakhand	514.35	693.82
29.	West Bengal	4809.26	6754.57
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	8.01	1.36
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.23
32.	Puducherry	3.47	10.58
TOTAL		47167.23	53920.55

Implementation of SPMRM

2841. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM);

(b) how many clusters are proposed to be developed under SPMRM, State-wise;

(c) whether 100 clusters have been identified in the first phase;

(d) if so, details of clusters identified in Andhra Pradesh and the likely date for fulfilment of the mission objectives in the identified clusters in the State; and

(e) the amount allocated for the first phase of the mission and the share of that State in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) 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 and local

entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities.

(b) The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. 200 clusters have been identified in Phase-1 and Phase-2 (100 clusters in each Phase). State-wise allocation of 200 clusters is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Andhra Pradesh has been allocated 5 clusters in Phase-1 and 6 clusters in Phase-2. The details of these clusters are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The completion period for fulfilment of the mission objectives in the clusters identified in Phase-1 is up to 2018-19 and for the cluster identified in Phase-2 is up to 2019-20.

(e) ₹ 600 crore has been allocated to SPMRM in Phase-1 for the Financial Year 2016-17. Andhra Pradesh has been allocated ₹ 48.60 crore during the Financial Year 2016-17 towards first and second installments of funds under the Scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise allocation of clusters

Distribution of 200 clusters

Sl. No.	Northern Region	Phase 1			Phase 2		
		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	0	6	6	0	2	2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	1	1
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	2	0	1	1
4.	Punjab	0	2	2	0	5	5
5.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	0	2	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5	7	3	3	6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	0	10	10	1	5	6
(i)	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii)	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.	Goa	0	1	1	0	1	1
9.	Gujarat	2	2	4	3	2	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Maharashtra	1	6	7	3	2	5
11.	Rajasthan	1	4	5	3	3	6
(iii)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	1
(iv)	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1
12.	Bihar	0	4	4	0	3	3
13.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	4	3	3	6
14.	Jharkhand	1	2	3	3	2	5
15.	Odisha	2	3	5	3	2	5
16.	West Bengal	1	6	7	1	2	3
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	5	0	6	6
18.	Karnataka	1	2	3	1	1	2
19.	Kerala	0	4	4	0	4	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	5	5	0	3	3
21.	Telangana	1	3	4	2	1	3
(v)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	1
(vi)	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1
(vii)	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	1
23.	Assam	0	0	0	2	3	5
24.	Manipur	0	1	1	1	0	1
25.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	1	1	2
26.	Mizoram	0	1	1	0	1	1
27.	Nagaland	0	1	1	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	1	1
29.	Tripura	0	2	2	2	1	3
GRAND TOTAL		17	83	100	33	67	100

Statement-II*Details of clusters identified in Andhra Pradesh*

Phase-1 clusters identified by Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
1.	Chittoor	Kuppam	Kuppam
2.	Anantapuram	Kalyandurgam	Kambadur
3.	Prakasam	Kondapi	Singarayakonda
4.	SPSR Nellore	Venkatachallam	Venkatachallam
5.	Vishakapattinam	Aruku	Aruku Valley (T)

Phase- 2 clusters identified by Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
1.	Kurnool	Alur	Alur
2.	YSR Kdapa	Rajampet	Nandalur
3.	Vizianagram	Cheepurapalli	Garividi
4.	Srikakulam	Icchapuram	Sompet
5.	Guntur	Vinukonda	Nuzendla
6.	Krishna	Nandigama	Chanderlapad

Release of funds for MGNREGA works in Telangana

2842. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) works in Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from the Telangana Government requesting for release of funds for MGNREGA works in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any decision on this request and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Central funds are released to Telangana

on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. An amount of ₹ 1806.85 crore has been released to Telangana under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial year 2016-17 (as on 22.03.2017). The fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work.

Norms/guidelines to measure roads under PMGSY

2843. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;
- (b) the norms/guidelines in vogue to measure roads constructed under the scheme;
- (c) whether Government has proposed new guidelines for road measurement under the scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and
- (e) whether Government has assessed the likely impact the new guidelines shall have on construction of rural roads in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention 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 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State-wise status of total number of roads/bridges completed and road length completed under PMGSY is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) The roads under PMGSY are constructed and measured as per the specifications for Rural Roads of Ministry of Rural Development published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) and other relevant IRC guidelines. Though the book of specifications has been revised by IRC in 2014, no changes have been proposed for

measurements of item of road. As per the programme guidelines, PMGSY road should be of minimum length of 0.50 Km in plain areas and 1.50 Kms in hilly areas. Width of carriageway may be 3.75 m or 3.00 m with roadway width of 7.50 m or 6.00 m depending on projected traffic volume on proposed road, as per IRC guidelines. The Government has also launched PMGSY-II which envisages consolidation of existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. PMGSY-II provides for widening of roads upto 5.50 m carriageway, based on traffic intensity.

The Government has not made any new Guidelines for road measurement under PMGSY.

Statement

Physical achievement under PMGSY across States (till February, 2017)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of roads and bridges completed	Length of road works completed (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,448	13,682.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	758	5,539.62
3.	Assam	4,933	16,333.69
4.	Bihar	12,571	42,040.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,434	26,823.94
6.	Goa	70	155.33
7.	Gujarat	4,489	12,414.76
8.	Haryana	526	5,534.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,123	12,082.74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,363	6,916.71
11.	Jharkhand	3,803	14,617.35
12.	Karnataka	3,592	18,419.20
13.	Kerala	1,200	2,777.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15,756	65,159.71
15.	Maharashtra	6,209	24,703.76
16.	Manipur	1,221	5,522.27

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	470	1,485.12
18.	Mizoram	186	2,508.32
19.	Nagaland	283	3,466.87
20.	Odisha	10,570	39,339.34
21.	Punjab	1,046	7,079.54
22.	Rajasthan	15,190	60,562.10
23.	Sikkim	650	3,178.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	6,518	13,590.58
25.	Tripura	1,163	3,849.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,582	50,108.85
27.	Uttarakhand	914	7,621.00
28.	West Bengal	4,344	22,470.14
29.	Telangana	2,837	9,831.75
TOTAL		1,31,249	4,97,816.69

Habitations connected under PMGSY

2844. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as on January 2017, the total number of unconnected habitations in the country stood at 2.6 lakh or 24 per cent of all habitations recording a reduction of 24 percentage points from April, 2000;

(b) whether 8.8 per cent of total habitations connected between April, 2000 and January, 2017 were in 10 States; and

(c) whether in contrast the proportion of habitations connected by PMGSY during the same period was 5 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 11 per cent in Meghalaya with 44 per cent of habitations in Uttar Pradesh and 39 per cent in Meghalaya remaining unconnected to the road network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural

connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. As per the PMGSY Guidelines, unit of implementation is a Habitation. Out of TOTAL 1, 83,599 eligible habitations under PMGSY (including habitations eligible in 100-249 population category as per Census 2001 in 267 LWE blocks identified by MHA), 1,56,530 habitations (85.30%) have been sanctioned by the Ministry till February, 2017. Against this, States have reported to have connected, 1,23,528 habitations (78.9%). The State-wise details of eligible habitations, habitations sanctioned and connected, including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya, since inception of PMGSY till February, 2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Habitations cleared and connected under PMGSY upto Feb. 17

Sl. No.	State(s)	Total Number of eligible Habitations	Habitations sanctioned by the Ministry	Habitations connected	% of Habs connected w.r.t sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1591	1181	1051	89%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	438	463	368	79%
3.	Assam	16026	10217	8980	88%
4.	Bihar	35496	29439	18145	62%
5.	Chhattisgarh	11108	10133	8873	88%
6.	Goa	20	2	2	100%
7.	Gujarat	3077	3059	3021	99%
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	100%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3124	2232	2053	92%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2504	2202	1469	67%
11.	Jharkhand	13375	9103	6492	71%
12.	Karnataka	297	297	295	99%
13.	Kerala	435	435	380	87%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18429	18003	14807	82%

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	1516	1321	1283	97%
16.	Manipur	654	549	420	77%
17.	Meghalaya	702	475	222	47%
18.	Mizoram	252	183	157	86%
19.	Nagaland	110	93	93	100%
20.	Odisha	17901	14766	12192	83%
21.	Punjab	397	390	390	100%
22.	Rajasthan	16570	16530	13734	83%
23.	Sikkim	366	344	282	82%
24.	Tamil Nadu	2004	1986	1951	98%
25.	Telangana	934	771	608	79%
26.	Tripura	1916	1898	1761	93%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13452	11623	11228	97%
28.	Uttarakhand	2233	1299	861	66%
29.	West Bengal	18671	17535	12408	71%
GRAND TOTAL		183599	156530	123527	79%

NIRD & PRS Sangam initiative for capacity building

†2845. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various studies have revealed that main reasons of stunted physical growth of children is poverty and malnutrition and a collective effort by inclusion of various stakeholders is needed to deal therewith, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government or the National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) has taken some steps towards Multisector Nutrition Capacity Building Initiative-Sangam and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient features of this project?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Studies have indicated that poverty and malnutrition are the important causes for child stunting, among others. To foster collective effort involving various sectors to combat malnutrition and stunted growth, Government has taken multi-dimensional approach to address issues related to housing, sanitation, drinking water, health, education, economic empowerment, awareness generation etc. to reduce poverty. Initiatives such as construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission, nutrition supplement under Integrated Child Development Scheme, improvement in health infrastructure under National Health Mission, access to safe drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme have the potential to address the problem of stunted growth effectively. In addition to this, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin for economic empowerment and poverty reduction.

(b) National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) has initiated a project called "Multi Sector Nutrition Capacity Building Initiative - Sangam" in January, 2016 with the support of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The duration of the project is for 3 years.

(c) The Sangam project aims to prepare a training module with mapping of domain experts, brainstorming workshop and develop capacities of development functionaries for sensitization towards nutrition aspects and malnutrition.

Working of RSETIs in North East

2846. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility criteria of candidates for Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs);

(b) the name of the training programme organised by RSETI, in the States of North East, sector-wise; and

(c) the TOTAL number of candidates trained by RSETIs in the above States during 2015 and 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Any youth between the age group of 18-45 is eligible for training at RSETI. However, Ministry funding for training costs is available only in respect of rural candidates belonging to BPL/SECC deprivation household.

(b) As per available information, sector-wise training program organized by RSETI in the North Eastern States, including training programs for other Ministries is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The TOTAL number of candidates trained by RSETIs in the North Eastern States during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given below:-

Name of States	Total candidates trained during 2014-15	Total candidates trained during 2015-16
Arunachal Pradesh	160	213
Assam	11,704	14,606
Manipur	310	304
Meghalaya	928	1,287
Mizoram	278	508
Nagaland	235	297
Sikkim	380	482
Tripura	3,455	3,502
TOTAL	17450	21199

Statement

Names of training programmes organized by RSETIs in the States of North East

State	Training Programme
Arunachal Pradesh	Domestic Electrical Appliance Repair Electrical Wiring Food Processing & Bakery Products General EDP Home Nursing KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE -I KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE -II Multi Phones Service Training Programme Piggery Pisciculture (Inland Fisheries) Poultry Vermi Composting

State	Training Programme
Assam	Advanced Dairy Management
	Advanced Mobile Servicing
	Agarabathi Making
	Bag Making
	Bamboo and Cane Craft
	Banana Cultivation
	Basic Photography & Videography
	Beauty Parlour Management
	Bee Keeping
	Candle Making
	Carpet Weaving
	Cell Phone Servicing
	Commercial Floriculture
	Composite Farming
	Comprehensive Agriculture
	Comprehensive Agriculture & Allied Activities
	Comprehensive Horticulture
	Computer - Data Entry Operation
	Computer Basics
	Computer Basics to Master Book Keepers
	Computer Hardware (A+) & Networking (N+)
	Cultivation of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
	Dairy Farming
	Dairying & Vermi composting
	Decorative Cushion & Pillow Cover Making
	Dhoop Batti Making

State	Training Programme
	Digital Designing & Publication (DTP)
	Domestic Electrical Appliances Repair
	Domestic Product Making
	Dress Designing for Men
	Dress Designing for Women
	Duck Rearing
	Dyeing, Screen Printing & Rolling
	EDP to BC/BF on Financial Inclusion
	Electrical Wiring
	Electrical Wiring and Appliances
	Embroidery & Fabric Painting
	Embroidery, Fabric Painting, Designer Blouse Making and
	Glitter Work for Women
	Farmers Skill Development
	Fashion Designing
	Food Processing
	Food Processing & Bakery Products
	Food Processing and Fast Food Preparation
	Garment Manufacturing for Women
	General EDP
	Goat Rearing
	Hand Embroidery
	Hand Knitting
	Handicrafts Manufacturing
	Handloom Products Making
	Inverter & UPS Manufacturing and Servicing
	Jute Products Manufacturing
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE-I
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE -II

State	Training Programme
	Laptop Servicing
	Light Motor Vehicle
	Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) Driving
	Machine Embroidery
	Making of Jute, Acrylic and Matty Fabric Bags
	Manufacturing of Jam, Jelly, Juice and Other Fruit Products
	Manufacturing of Water Hyacinth Products
	Multi Cropping Farming
	Multi Phones Service Training Programme
	Mushroom Cultivation
	Organic Farming
	Papad Making
	Paper Cover, Bag, Envelop & File Making
	Photo Editing & Digital Album Making
	Pickle & Papad making
	Piggery
	Pisciculture (Inland Fisheries)
	Plant Nursery Management
	Potato & Onion Cultivation and Natural Preservation
	Poultry
	Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
	Quail Rearing
	Quality Seed Production & Preservation
	Raj Mistri (Mason Work)
	Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Course (RAC)
	Rubber Tapping
	Saree Screen Printing

State	Training Programme
Manipur	Sericulture
	Sericulture - Eri, Muga Spinning & Reeling
	Soft Toys Making
	Three Wheeler Driving
	Two Wheeler Servicing
	Variety Bag Making
	Vegetable Cultivation under Poly House & Shade Net
	Vermi Composting
	Weaving of Extra Weft Design (Draw Boy)
	Workplace House Keeping
	Basic Photography & Videography
	Beauty Parlour Management
	Dairy Farming
	Domestic Electrical Appliance Repair
	Dress Designing for Women
	Embroidery & Fabric Painting
	Fast Food Preparation
	Food Processing & Bakery Products
	Hand Embroidery
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE -I
	Machine Embroidery
	Mushroom Cultivation
	Piggery
	Poultry
	Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP)
Meghalaya	Beauty Parlour Management
	Bee Keeping
	Candle Making

State	Training Programme
	Carpentry
	Cell Phone Servicing
	Commercial Floriculture
	Comprehensive Agriculture
	Dairy Farming
	Dress Designing for Women
	Electrical Wiring
	Farmers Skill Development
	Fast Food Preparation
	Food Processing
	Food Processing & Bakery Products
	General EDP
	Goat Rearing
	Hand Embroidery
	Integrated Pest Management
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE-I
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE-II
	Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) Driving
	Manufacturing of Jam, Jelly, Juice and Other Fruit Products
	Mens Parlour Management
	Multi Cropping Farming
	Multi Phones Service Training Programme
	Mushroom Cultivation
	Paddy Processing
	Piggery
	Pisciculture (Inland Fisheries)
	Plant Nursery Management
	Poultry

State	Training Programme
Mizoram	Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
	Rubber Tapping
	Sericulture
	Sericulture - Eri, Muga Spinning & Reeling
	Bamboo and Cane Craft
	Basic Welding
	Beauty Parlour Management
	Bee Keeping
	Carpentry
	Computer Basics
	Domestic Product Making
	Dress Designing for Women
	Food Processing
	General EDP
	Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) Driving
	Piggery
	Preparation of Domestic Products
Nagaland	Artificial Flower making
	Carpentry
	Dairy Farming
	Dress Designing for Women
	Hand Embroidery
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE -I
	Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) Driving
	Manufacture of Utility Items from Waste
	Mushroom Cultivation
	Piggery

State	Training Programme
Sikkim	Plant Nursery Management
	Poultry
	Variety Bag Making
	Bamboo Craft Training
	Beauty Parlour Management
	Candle Making
	Commercial Floriculture
	Dairy Farming
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE-II
	Piggery
Tripura	Poultry
	Artificial Flower Making
	Bamboo and Cane Craft
	Beauty Parlour Management
	Bee Keeping
	Cloth Bag Making
	Commercial Floriculture
	Computer Basics & Typing
	Dairy Farming
	Dairying & Vermi Composting
	Dress Designing for Women
	Embroidery & Fabric Painting
	Fast Food Preparation
	General EDP
	Goat Rearing
	Handicrafts Manufacturing
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE-I

State	Training Programme
	KVIC PMEGP EDP MODULE-II
	Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) Driving
	Mushroom Cultivation
	Piggery
	Pisciculture (Inland Fisheries)
	Plant Nursery Management
	Poultry
	Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
	Rubber Tapping
	Sericulture
	Soft Toys Making
	Vermi Composting

Urban facilities in rural areas

2847. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pilot scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) being implemented in the country and if so, the salient features thereof including the rural areas covered under the scheme;

(b) whether Government proposes to start a new idea of Rurbanisation through which basic urban facilities are likely to be provided in villages and if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the estimated funds required for implementation of this idea;

(d) whether any time-frame has been chalked out for implementation of this idea; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The pilot scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) has been discontinued from the Financial Year 2015-16 and the scheme is ceased to exist now.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on 21.02.2016. 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. An outlay of ₹ 5142.08 crores has been earmarked for the scheme for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. 200 clusters have been identified in Phase-1 and Phase-2 (100 clusters in each Phase. The time-frame for fulfilment of the mission objectives in the clusters identified in Phase-1 is up to 2018-19 and for the cluster identified in Phase-2 is up to 2019-20.

Release of Central share for DRDA Nuapada

2848. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to release the first installment of Central share to the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Nuapada in Odisha for the current year 2016-17;

(b) if so, by when it will be released; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) First installment of ₹ 14.35 lakh towards Central share was released vide sanction letter dated 12th August, 2016 to the State Government for implementing District Rural Development Agency Administration Scheme in Nuapada in Odisha for the financial year 2016-17.

Gas stove platforms in PMAY houses

2849. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the State Governments to seek construction of gas stove platforms in the houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An advisory has been issued to all States/UTs on 23rd February, 2017 for construction of gas stove platforms in the houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G).

Construction of new roads under PMGSY in Uttarakhand

†2850. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new roads approved in Uttarakhand under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the financial year 2016-17;

(b) whether all the roads proposed by the State have been approved;

(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) to (d) Details of proposals received from the State of Uttarakhand and sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the year 2016-17 are as under:—

Year	Proposed		Sanctioned	
	No. of Road works	Cost (in crore)	No. of Road works	Cost (in crore)
2016-17 (Batch-I)*	-	-	189	989.96
2016-17 (Batch-II)**	105	602.77	-	-

* Proposed during the year 2015-16

** Empowered Committee meeting to consider the proposals has been held on 28.12.2016

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Rural Development Report

2851. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently released Indian Rural Development Report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the key findings of the report;
- (d) whether a major portion of the rural population is very poor and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the States which are worst affected by rural poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The second edition of the India Rural Development Report 2013-14 was released in September, 2015.

(b) and (c) The report discussed the inter-regional disparities in India, Groundwater typologies and Rural Development, Rural non-farm employment, Participation of marginalized communities in business economy, Agricultural Markets and Regional Disparities and Regional trajectories of social movement. The key findings, *inter-alia*, are as under:—

- (i) The report observed that poverty and deprivations are concentrated in regions inhabited by adivasi community.
- (ii) Non-farm employment growth has been predominantly casual in nature and was observed to be more prominent in poorer states, unlike in the previous two decades when it was driven by agriculturally rich and industrialized States.
- (iii) Effective management of natural resources such as ground water in rural areas are contingent upon understanding the diversity in nature of aquifers across regions. Policies that affect ground water management, like use of energy and other agricultural inputs, need to be sensitive to the type of groundwater socio-ecologies. Sustainable and equitable management of groundwater, based on aquifer management, requires institutionalization on a new legal framework.
- (iv) The participation of dalits and adivasi in business ownership has

followed an uneven path and there are large difference among the country's geographic regions. Overall, while dalits have been able to increase their proportional share in business ownership, adivasis exhibit low participation across all market sectors. The report showed how Government policies have had an impact on dalit and adivasi entrepreneur development.

(d) No, Madam, according to estimates published in the report, the percentage of very poor in rural areas is 6.84 in 2011-12.

(e) As per the Report, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh show higher (greater than all India) incidence of rural poverty in 2011-12.

Delay in release of funds under PMAY-G

2852. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, after demonetisation, due to delay in verification of accounts, beneficiaries of different States particularly in Odisha are unable to receive first instalment under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to verify 41,000 accounts which are pending with Public Financial Management System (PFMS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) No such incident has been reported in the Department of Rural Development.

(d) The beneficiary accounts are verified as per AwaasSoft-PFMS protocol.

Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation

2853. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had granted several crores of funds to the Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF) in January, 2014, if so, what were the details of terms and conditions under which these funds were given; and

(b) whether Government has been monitoring the use of these funds by the BRLF and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India had granted corpus fund of ₹ 200 crores as first tranche in March 2014 out of a total corpus grant of ₹ 500 crores approved for Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF). Terms and conditions given in the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between Ministry of Rural Development and BRLF on 13th January, 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Annual report and Audited statement of Accounts of BRLF are laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on annual basis since the Financial Year 2014-15.

Statement

Terms and conditions between Ministry of Rural Development and BRLF

1. The corpus must be managed by BRLF and invested following prudential financial norms under competent advice. No expenditure should be made from the corpus itself and only the income arising out of the corpus can be utilized to fulfill the objectives of BRLF.
2. In the initial years, BRLF may focus on blocks that have at least 20 percent tribal population from the tribal regions of Central India, with preference where possible to areas of higher tribal population. However, BRLF should be open for pan-India implementation also, in later years.
3. BRLF needs to frame its corpus management policy, grant making policy, human resources policy etc. within a definite time frame and well before release of the second tranche.
4. To achieve the objectives of BRLF for upscaling civil society action in collaboration with the Government, the most important component of the grant support to Non-Government Organisations /Civil Society Organisations by BRLF will be to meet their cost of additional professionals and institutional costs of supporting the professionals. In this respect, BRLF should bear no more than 80% of the costs. The rest has to be sourced by the grantee NGO/CSO from own or other sources. A cap on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative matters should be placed by BRLF (other than salary of professionals).
5. The evaluation criteria for assessing the impact of BRLF should be firmed up at the beginning itself so as to enable an independent assessment of the impact at

the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Government will undertake a review of BRLF after five years and in case the outcomes are not forthcoming as projected, the Government will be free to take back the grant and advise dissolution of BRLF.

6. One of the expectations from BRLF is that the experience of resolving the problems of the tribal and other poor communities should throw up recommendations to the Government on the changes required in programmes and policies. BRLF will periodically send its recommendations to the Government in appropriate ways.
7. For the release of the 2nd tranche of corpus fund amounting to ₹ 300 crore (Rupees Three Hundred Crore), the following are the conditions to be met by BRLF in addition to the above:—
 - (a) Completion of the process of hiring CEO and other core staff
 - (b) Formulation of basic operating policies, including grant approval & monitoring, HR policy etc.
 - (c) Conclusion of agreements with States regarding flow of programme funds to projects
 - (d) Selection of first batch of projects and start of work on ground
 - (e) The CSOs supported by BRLF should be able to reach out to at least 1,00,000 families
 - (f) At least ₹ 100 Crore (Rupees One Hundred Crore) of private contribution should be mobilized either through corpus contribution or through annual grants or through co-financing by other donors
 - (g) Improvement in scheme delivery should be documented
 - (h) Regularity of Board meetings in accordance with the letter and spirit of Byelaws of BRLF
 - (i) Proper management of Corpus with competent advice

Budgetary provision for SPMRM

2854. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM);
- (b) the total budgetary provision during 2016-17 under SPMRM; and

(c) the total budgetary provision during the above period under SPMRM for the States of North-Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet on September 16th, 2015 and launched by the Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016, is a flagship programme of the Government of India. The aim of SPMRM is to create rural growth clusters.

The Objectives of the Mission are:—

1. To improve quality of life/standard of living in Rurban clusters
2. To bridge the rural-urban divide
3. To reduce migration from rural to urban areas and eventually to facilitate reverse migration

The SPMRM intends to create 300 rural growth clusters across the country. These clusters will be developed through provisioning of infrastructure amenities in the area in an integrated and time-bound manner. In addition, the Mission focuses on developing skills and local entrepreneurship along with facilitating economic activities in the rural areas.

(b) The total budgetary provision in 2016-17 under Shyama Prasad Mukharjee Rurban Mission is ₹ 600 cr.

(c) The total budgetary provision in 2016-17 under SPMRM for the state of North-East Regions is ₹ 60.00 crores.

Development of inland waterways

2855. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding Government plans to develop inland waterways for carriage of goods and passengers;
- (b) the details regarding costs involved therein and the modes of mobilisation of financial resources;
- (c) which inland waterways corridors are proposed to be developed in the beginning and within what time framework;

(d) whether any inland waterways are presently being used for said purpose, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how the Government plans to make such carriages financially viable and whether any financial support will be provided by Government initially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) To develop Inland Water Transport (IWT) as a supplementary mode of transport to Rail and Roads, the Government has declared 111 National Waterways (NWs), which include five National Waterways declared earlier, under the National Waterways Act, 2016.

Out of these 111 national waterways, National Waterway-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia), National Waterway-2 (river Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya), National Waterway-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals) have been developed with fairway, navigational aids, jetties and terminals with mechanized equipment handling facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. These waterways are operational and vessels are plying on these NWs.

The, Jal Marg Vikas project for capacity augmentation of NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi is being implemented, with the technical and financial support of the World Bank. The project envisages various sub-projects such as fairway development, navigational aids, construction of multi-modal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia, construction of new navigational lock at Farakka, bank protection work, movement of LNG vessels, LNG bunkering facilities etc. Loan negotiations for the project have been concluded recently.

National Waterway-4 (Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari to Krishna rivers): On the stretch between Muktyala to Vijayawada of NW-4 dredging works to remove shallow patches has been awarded. Preparatory works for land delineation survey and addressing the problem of cross structures are also underway in Vijayawada-Kakinada stretch of NW-4.

National Waterway-5 (East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers): The dredging operation in the non-tidal stretch between Erada to Padanipal has commenced. Lease agreement has been signed for 6.79 acres of land for setting up of temporary terminal facility at Erada. Efforts are on for acquisition of additional 0.85 acres land on lease basis. Scheme for developing the terminal with floating pontoon equipped with suitable cranes alongwith associated civil engineering

work has already been sanctioned and work for construction of pontoon with gangway has been awarded. The procurement of mechanized cranes for cargo handling is also at an advanced stage.

National Waterway-16 (River Barak): Lakhimpur - Bhanga stretch of river Barak (121 Km) has been declared as National Waterway-16. The development of this waterway is proposed in two stages. The stretch from Silchar to Bhanga (71 km) is proposed under Phase -I and the remaining stretch from Silchar to Lakhimpur (50 km) in Phase-II. Work orders for development of fairway and for providing navigational aids in the stretches between Silchar-Bhanga have been awarded.

Detailed project report for development of Kosi (NW-58), Gandak (NW-37), Ghaghra (NW-40), Mandovi (NW-68), Zuari (NW-111), and Cumberjua (NW-27) have been prepared. Since the proposal for development of these waterways are at an initial stage, firm timelines for completion of the projects are difficult to provide at present.

(e) Currently the above mentioned NWs are being developed with the Government Budgetary Support, multilateral assistance and funds raised through the borrowings from the market. Inland Waterways Authority of India has raised ₹ 340 cr. as Government of India fully service bonds in March 2017.

Infrastructural facilities in shipping industry

2856. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian shipping industry is facing lack of sufficient infrastructure facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the shipping industries by way of exemptions and relaxations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Expansion, modernization and upgradation of shipping infrastructure in the country is an on-going process to keep the ports abreast with new technologies and also to promote trade and cargo. The Government is committed to provide best possible infrastructure facilities to Indian shipping industry. Cochin Shipyard Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping has a shipbuilding capacity of 1,10,000 DWT and ship-repair capacity of 1,25,000 DWT to cater to the needs of the shipping industry.

(b) and (c) In order to support the Indian shipping industry, the Government of India has taken following steps by way of exemptions and relaxation namely:—

- (i) Exempted Customs and Excise Duty leviable on bunker fuels used in Indian flag vessels for transportation of mix of EXIM, domestic and empty containers between two or more ports in India.
- (ii) Uniform abatement of service tax of 70% for transportation of goods by rail, road and sea vessels.
- (iii) Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through Right of First Refusal (RoFR).
- (iv) Parity in taxation of seafarers employed on Indian flag ships vis-a-vis those on foreign flag ships.
- (v) Shipping enterprises based in India have been permitted to acquire ships abroad and also flag them in the country of their convenience.
- (vi) Issuance of General Trading Licence to Indian flag vessels decentralized.
- (vii) Registration of ship-repair unit simplified.

Proposal for closure of CIWTC

2857. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to close down the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. (CIWTC);
- (b) if so, the details of proposal of Government to revitalize Inland Waterways Authority of India; and
- (c) the details of plans to modernise Shipping Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has approved dissolution of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. (CIWTC).

(b) In its endeavour to encourage and promote transportation through Inland Waterways, the Government has declared 111 inland waterways as national waterways (which includes five National Waterways (NWs) declared earlier), under the National Waterways Act, 2016. NW-1, 2 and 3 are operational and vessels are plying on these National Waterways. Besides, in order to further augment capacity, Jal Marg Vikas

project for further development of National Waterway-1 from Haldia to Varanasi (Phase-I) is underway with the technical and financial support of the World Bank. Phase-wise projects to ascertain feasibility of other national waterways has commenced. This includes further development of NW-4, NW-5 and NW-16 for navigation.

(c) Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has replaced most of its aged fleet and it has a modern and fuel efficient fleet with an average age of 9.5 years as on March, 2017 compared to average Indian fleet age of 18.4 years. Further, all SCI's vessels are meeting the latest regulations of IMO and are equipped with modern facilities.

Development of waterways

2858. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized multi-modal transport strategy for development of waterways for transportation of goods considering its cost effectiveness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to deal with the problem of silting of rivers to make them navigable for movement of vessels; and

(d) whether Government has taken due note of pollution likely to be caused due to movement of vessels in rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation of National Waterway-1 (NW-1) between Haldia and Varanasi is being implemented with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. Under JMVP multi-modal terminals have been planned and their present status is as hereunder:

Multi-modal terminal at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

(i) Contract for Phase-I (A) of the terminal has been awarded.

(ii) Road connectivity of the terminal with NH-7 and rail connectivity of the terminal with Jeonathpur railway station on the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor are part of the project.

Requisition for acquisition of land for road connectivity has been filed with the District Administration, Varanasi for land acquisition.

- (iii) The rail alignment report submitted by the Consultants has been accepted 'in-principle' by the North Central Railway.

Multi-modal terminal at Sahibganj, Jharkhand

- (i) Contract for Phase-I of the IWT terminal has been awarded.
- (ii) Road connectivity of the terminal with NH-80 and rail connectivity with the Sakrigali railway station are part of project.
- (iii) Requisition for acquisition of land for the terminal has been filed with the District Administration, Sahibganj and the acquisition process is in progress.

Multi-modal terminal at Haldia, West Bengal

- (i) Tender process for Phase-I of the IWT terminal has been completed and award of project made to the successful bidder.
- (ii) Road connectivity of the terminal with NH-41/ NH-6 and rail connectivity of the terminal with the marshalling yard at Durga Chowk in the Haldia Dock Complex are part of the project.

(c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), *inter-alia*, has been mandated with the responsibility to develop and maintain the National Waterways (NWs) for shipping and navigation purpose. In order to maintain the navigable depth in the NWs, various conservancy works like dredging, bandalling and river training works are undertaken to deal with the problem of silting of the navigational channel.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Inland Water Transport is recognized to be environment friendly and less polluting as compared to road & rail transportation. The issues related to pollution due to movement of vessels on inland waterways are addressed under the provisions of the Inland Vessels Act, 1917, implemented by the State Governments.

Development of coastal and hinterland shipping

2859. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of various bottlenecks that have restricted development of coastal shipping in India;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by Government to enhance freight traffic through shipping;

(c) measures taken by Government to address problem of paucity of long term finance required for buying coastal vessels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Central Government has taken any measures to develop hinterland connectivity around major and minor ports in order to develop multimodal transport network and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government is working to remove of certain bottlenecks which restricts the development of coastal shipping in India e.g additional handling cost at first mile and last mile of connectivity, high duty on bunker fuel, high manning costs, inadequate infrastructural facilities at ports etc.

(b) The measures taken by the Government to enhance freight traffic through Coastal Shipping are given below:

(i) Exempting Customs and Central Excise duty on bunker fuels (IFO 180 and IFO 380 CST) for Indian flagged coastal container vessels; (ii) bringing abatement of service tax at 70% for coastal shipping at par with road and rail; (iii) simplification of customs procedures (iv) for creation of infrastructure at ports, a Central Sector Scheme for construction of exclusive berths for coastal vessels providing assistance up to 50% of the total cost of the project subject to maximum of ₹ 25 crores is in operation (v) the discount on port charges for Ro-Ro ships by major ports has been increased from 40% to 80% for two years w.e.f. 20th September, 2016. (vi) cabotage has been relaxed for Roll-on-Roll-off vessels, Hybrid Roll-On-Off, Ro-Ro-cum-Passengers, Pure Car Carriers, Pure Car and Truck Carriers etc.

(c) and (d) To support the Indian shipping industry to acquire vessels from Indian shipyards, a Ship Building Financial Assistance Policy has been introduced for ten years under which financial assistance is granted for ship building contracts signed between 01.04.2016 and 31.03.2026 equal to value of each vessels built and delivered by them reducing at the rate of 3% after every three years commencing from FY 2016-17.

(e) Under the Sagarmala programme, priority is being given for connecting ports with national highways and rail network for efficient evacuation to and from hinterland. Seventy Nine road connectivity projects have been identified under Sagarmala programme for implementation. Similarly, Ministry of Railways has identified twenty one rail

connectivity projects and Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited (IPRCL) has identified twenty six last mile rail connectivity projects for implementation. Three Multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia have been taken up for development by Inland Waterways Authority of India under Jal Marg Vikas Project in National Waterway-1. Indian Railways has taken up 36 works totaling 4602 kms. worth over ₹35000 crores in the Eastern Coastal Region and 19 works totaling 2454 Kms. costing over ₹ 15000 crores in the Western Coast region. These works will facilitate further development and strengthening of multimodal transport network.

Establishment of a port at Dugarajapatnam

2860. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to examine the feasibility of establishing major port at Dugarajapatnam of Andhra Pradesh as per AP Reorganization Act;
- (b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Shipping had constituted a Technical Committee on 17.10.2011 to identify a site from the locations proposed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop another Major Port-cum-shipbuilding centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee submitted its report in April, 2012. This was done prior to enactment of A.P. Reorganization Act.

(b) and (c) After examination of the report submitted by the Committee, the Government decided to commission a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for establishing a new Major Port at Dugarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The decision to set up a Major Port through the PPP process at Dugarajapatnam was based on the commitment given by the erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh that the cost of land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) and external infrastructure cost would be borne by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government subsequently expressed inability to fulfil this commitment. NITI Aayog is examining the proposal to evolve a most suitable option in consultation with Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Finance and State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Capacity usage and turnover of Major Ports

2861. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total installed capacity of Major Ports in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the capacity usage of Major Ports in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the number of such ports which are making profit; and
- (d) the details of turnover of the Major Ports in public and private sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) State-wise total installed capacity and capacity usage of Major Ports during 2015-16 are as under:

Sl. No.	States	Name	Major Ports		
			Capacity (In MTPA)	Traffic (In MT)	Capacity Utilisation (%)
1.	Gujarat	Kandla	131.06	100.05	76.34
2.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	49.33	61.11	123.88
		JNPT	89.37	64.03	71.65
		SUB-TOTAL:	138.70	125.14	90.22
3.	Goa	Mormugao	48.79	20.77	42.57
4.	Tamil Nadu	Kamarajar (Ennore)	45.00	32.21	71.58
		Chennai	93.44	50.06	53.57
		V.O. Chidambaranar	59.26	36.85	62.18
		SUB-TOTAL:	197.70	119.12	60.25
5.	Karnataka	New Mangalore	77.77	35.58	45.75
6.	Kerala	Cochin	49.66	22.10	44.50
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	107.75	57.03	52.93
8.	Odisha	Paradip	126.94	76.39	60.18
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	86.99	50.29	57.81
	TOTAL		965.36	606.47	62.82

(c) All Major Ports except three Major Ports namely, Cochin, Kolkata and Mumbai Port made profit during 2015-16.

(d) The overall turnover of 12 Major Ports during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 has been ₹ 11171.97 cr., ₹ 11759.96 cr., and ₹ 12680.69 cr. respectively. The details of turnover of Ports in Private Sector is not maintained by the Ministry.

Coastal Economic Zones under Sagarmala project

2862. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Coastal Economic Zones has been envisaged under Sagarmala project;

(b) if so, the details of Coastal Economic Zones identified in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the estimated investment in the basic infrastructure and land in the above CEZs;

(d) by when the perspective plan in Andhra Pradesh is going to be finalized and how much employment it is expected to be generated; and

(e) in view of Act East Policy of Government, how significant the CEZs would become in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Fourteen (14) Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) covering all maritime States have been identified in the National Perspective Plan (NPP) of Sagarmala Programme.

(b) Two CEZs have been identified in Andhra Pradesh as under:

State	CEZ	Linkage Port	Potential Districts
Andhra Pradesh	1	Krishnapatnam	Chittoor, Nellore
	2	Vizag, Kakinada	Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam

(c) and (d) The perspective plan of all 14 CEZs including the 2 CEZs in Andhra Pradesh have been prepared in consultation with State Government. The National Perspective Plan has identified 2 CEZs and 6 Industrial Clusters (which are part of the

CEZs) in Andhra Pradesh with an investment of approximately ₹ 15000 crores. However, exact investment in basic infrastructure and land will be known only after the preparation of detailed master plan. The detailed master plan for the CEZs are proposed to be prepared in a phased manner. In Phase-1, RFP has been called to select the consultant to prepare detailed master plan for CEZ-I (Krishnapatnam) in Andhra Pradesh. As per estimate in the National Perspective Plan, the Industrial Clusters could generate 8 to 10 lakh jobs in the next 10 years.

(e) As one of the key State in the Eastern Sector, Andhra Pradesh is strategically located with respect to the East, South-East and Far East Asian Countries. In view of untapped industrial potential in Andhra Pradesh, the proposed CEZs could be important in this context.

Grievances pertaining to Polavaram project

2863. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether NGT had issued orders to Government on October 19, 2016 to appoint a Superintendent Engineer at Dowlaiswaram, Andhra Pradesh to collect grievances pertaining to all issues at Polavaram in case No. 452 of 2016;

(b) whether Government has been observant of the directions of NGT in this regard, so as to help dalits and tribals;

(c) the steps proposed by Government to carefully receive and address concerns of people;

(d) how many grievances have so far been received; and

(e) whether it is a fact that tribals and dalits are not getting due co-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (c) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi has directed in its order dt. 19.10.2016 of the OA No. 452 of 2016 (M.A. No. 894 of 2016) that Superintending Engineer, PIPHW Circle, Dowlaiswaram shall be the officer available at the site to receive public complaints/grievances which are addressed either to the State Government or to the Central Government (MoEF). Further, Government of Andhra Pradesh has directed him to address grievances so received as per rules and regulations. The grievances pertaining to MoEF&CC are forwarded to them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) So far 31 representations have been received.

(e) The complaints/grievances received are processed by the concerned authorities as per rules and regulations and action taken is intimated to the concerned party.

Surplus water in river Godavari for Telangana

2864. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Water Development Agency and Telangana State are disputing on the availability of surplus waters in river Godavari;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of surplus water available in river Godavari during the last three years according to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) The Feasibility Reports of Inchampalli (Godavari) - Nagarjunasagar (Krishna) link and Inchampalli (Godavari) - Pulichintala (Krishna) link projects benefiting Telangana State were prepared by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in the year 2005 *i.e.* before bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh State. After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, Telangana State has raised objections in water utilization figures of their States.

(c) NWDA has revised the water balance study of Godavari basin at Inchampalli dam site by considering the views of Telangana State and also the latest available data and considering the utilisation data up to Inchampalli. As per revised water balance study carried out by NWDA (2016), considering utilizations as per Telangana State Government, surface water balance is given in table below.

Details	As per present study (2016) Considering utilization as per Government of Telangana	
	75% Dependability	50% Dependability
Surface water balance (in MCM)	5002	19481

Water grids on major rivers

†2865. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any rejuvenation plan for setting up water grids on major rivers, if so, the details of the plan with regard to the above;
- (b) whether Government has been contemplating to set up water grids on the rivers of Madhya Pradesh also and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether rivers have been identified under the above plan, if so, the State-wise details of the chosen rivers and the areas where the grids will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) No proposal of water grids on rivers is under consideration of this Ministry. However, under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter-basin transfer of water prepared by this Ministry, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 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. Present status, States concerned and States benefited of Inter-Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the 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 and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and Mahanadi-Godavari link. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Phase I and II, Daman-Ganga-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 and GR subjected to environment, wildlife and forest clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). The Standing Committee for National Board for Wild life in its meeting held on 23.08.2016 has recommended the Ken-Betwa link project (Phase-I) for wild life 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 project will benefit the drought prone areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

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
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed

10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR&DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil -Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	PFR Completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR Completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR Completed (Indian portion)

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Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR Completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR Completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR Completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	PFR Completed.
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR Completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR Completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR Completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report.
- FR- Feasibility Report.
- DPR- Detailed Project Reportt.

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Rejuvenation of tanneries from Kanpur

2866. SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified land for the purpose of shifting tanneries in Kanpur which, as Government records, contribute largely to pollution by discharge of their industrial effluents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when Government will be in a position to relocate these tanneries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

Scheme for farmers under PMKSY

†2867. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to run a number of remunerative schemes for the farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of benefits that are going to accrue to big and small farmers from this scheme; and

(d) the plan formulated by Government to extend the benefits of this scheme to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a), (b) and (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. It comprises of various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Per Drop More Crop and Watershed development. State level planning and execution of the scheme is carried out on the basis of District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) and State Irrigation Plans (SIPs).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under PMKSY-AIBP, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing irrigation projects along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works have been identified in consultation with the States for completion in phases up to December, 2019. For completion of these projects in a mission mode funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

(c) Benefits envisaged during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 under various components of PMKSY are given below:—

Components		Utilization/coverage
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)		76.03 Lakh Ha.*
HKKP	RRR, SMI, GW	6.0 Lakh Ha.
	CADWM	15.0 Lakh Ha. *
Per Drop More Crop		10.0 Million Ha.
Watershed Development		11.5 Lakh Ha

* During 2016-17, Ninety Nine (99) Major/Medium Irrigation Projects having irrigation potential of 76.03 Lakh ha. have been identified for completion in phases by Dec., 2019 including their command area development work. Thus CADWM targets have been merged with AIBP.

Arsenic contamination in Ganga-Brahmaputra plains

2868. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared an action plan to meet the challenges posed by Arsenic contamination in groundwater in Ganga-Brahmaputra fluvial plains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to deal with this gigantic task and the precautionary measures planned to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board in the ensuing National Aquifer Mapping Programme has constructed several exploratory and observation wells in the country tapping the arsenic safe deeper aquifer zones delineated through exploration aided detailed aquifer mapping. Successful wells have been handed over to the State Governments for their purposeful utilization.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that the States are assisted technically and financially in providing safe drinking water through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Upto 67% of funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations. In addition, the States also received certain funds under the 5% Water Quality earmarked funds.

The State Governments have been directed to ensure availability of safe drinking water through Piped Water Supply as a long term measures. Since tackling this problem is a long term measure, NITI Aayog, as a stop gap arrangement, is supporting the State Governments for installation of Community Water Purification Plants for providing safe drinking water in the rural habitations of the Country, where water is contaminated with Arsenic and Fluoride. To this end, over and above the regular allocation of funds under NRDWP, on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance has released ₹ 800.00 crore during the financial year 2015-16 as a one-time 100% Central assistance to the States affected with water quality from Arsenic and Fluoride in the country. In addition, based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance has also released ₹ 100.00 crore to each of the State of Rajasthan and West Bengal during the financial year 2015-16 to ensure supply of safe drinking water through surface water based piped water supply schemes in quality affected habitations as last mile connectivity.

Since the problem of contamination of water by Arsenic and Fluoride has been serious in the rural habitations, Central Government has taken cognizance of this serious problem and decided to take short-term and long term measures with a ring fenced funding to tackle this problem in the remaining habitations of the country. Over and above the normal release of funds to the States, during 2016-17, under NRDWP, the Centre share amounting to ₹ 746.23 crore has also been released to the States affected with Arsenic and Fluoride under Water Quality Sub-Mission in the ratio of 90:10 (Centre:State) for Northern-Eastern States and 50:50. (Centre: State) for other States focusing on mitigation of contamination of Fluoride and Arsenic in drinking water.

Flood prevention on Ganga and Brahmaputra basin

2869. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has estimated the loss/damage caused due to floods in our country since 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of number of people affected and displaced in the country due to floods since 2014, State-wise along with the compensation provided from the Centre in each case; and

(c) the details of steps taken to prevent constant flooding in certain areas near the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, along with the funds allocated for the same over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise flood damage data since 2014 as reported by the State Governments is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The financial assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) /National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of natural disaster is by way of relief. The execution /distribution of compensation activities on the ground is the responsibility of the State Government concerned through their established channel of District Administrative mechanism.

(c) The subject of flood management being under the purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

The Government of India has launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central assistance to States for works related to river management, anti-erosion, restoration of damage flood management works, anti-sea erosion etc. Under this programme, a total of 522 projects were approved in Eleventh and Twelfth Plan and Central assistance of ₹ 4873.07 crore has been released till date, out of which an amount of ₹ 1307.07 crore was released in Twelfth Plan. The details of State-wise funds released to States during last three year under FMP are given in the Statement-II.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.78	0.481	0.41	189.15	1272	3.71	698	45	638.97	832.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	0.275	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	298	NR	NR
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Karnataka	0.005	NR	0.01	NR	895	NR	85	27	728.8	728.8
13.	Kerala	0.019	0.032	0.019	215.563	7197	10	NR	122	108	333.563
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	0.016	0.341	0.02	707	10701	71.203	8822	66	774.171	1552.374
18.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
19.	Nagaland	0.004	NR	0	NR	847	NR	2860	NR	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	3.97	4.019	3.97	NR	49104	NR	187	61	NR	NR
21.	Punjab	0.043	0.4	0.043	49.71	36445	21.59	127	44	49	120.3
22.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25.	Tripura	0.001	0.004	0.000	1.449	2045	2.971	20	0	0.544	4.530

26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.45	1.398	0.45	NR	3652	NR	73	106	NR	NR
27.	Uttarakhand	0.001	NR	0.001	NR	1447	NR	348	66	NR	NR
28.	West Bengal	0.051	0.448	0.051	6.132	33621	17.275	145	169	2.668	26.075
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		10.242	9.248	5.498	1443.93	168735	459.216	15735	1402	4722.741	6546.514

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11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Karnataka	NR	NR	0.174	776.480	10427	12.020	430	128	75.490	863.990
13.	Kerala	NR	0.017	0.006	NR	6705	NR	4	74	6.507	109.170
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	2	NR	NR
16.	Manipur	NR	0.427	0.045	35.050	11607	43.000	29	16	396.640	474.690
17.	Meghalaya	NR	0.000	NR	NR	50	NR	NR	1	NR	NR
18.	Mizoram	0.189	0.000	0.189	0.386	4	0.200	0.000	0.000	0.050	636.000
19.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	NR	0.012	0.046	NR	573	NR	NR	3	NR	NR
21.	Punjab	0.037	0.032	0.037	63.860	462	2.680	23	11	98.000	164.540
22.	Rajasthan	1.559	6.257	0.464	1122.246	70290	48.339	3607	54	234.445	1405.030
23.	Sikkim	NR	NR	0.600	NR	NR	NR	303	NR	NR	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25.	Tripura	0.001	0.014	0.001	247.908	3255	20.735	21	1	42.120	269.373
26.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	0.010	NR	NR	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.530
27.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	411	NR	181	33	NR	NR
28.	West Bengal	NR	10.840	1.300	11433.680	830245	7895.630	22774	338	6023.960	25353.270

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	0.002		0.477	149	0.010		0	0.000	0.503
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	1.806	28.950	2.877	13816.760	939787	8046.944	29327	979	8672.33	33892.38

(C) Details showing State-wise flood damage during 2016 (Tentative)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area affected (Mha)	Population affected (Million)	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle lost (Nos.)	Human lives lost (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities (₹ in crore)	Total damages crops, house, and public utilities (₹ in crore)
				Area in Mha	Value in ₹ crore	Nos.	Value in ₹ crore				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	354	NR	15671	42	NR	NR

3.	Assam	NR	0.003	0.000	NR	NR	NR	NR	36	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	8.823	0.410	443.530	16718	44.264	254	246	40.970	528.762
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Gujarat	NR	0.012	NR	NR	128	NR	322	99	NR	NR
8.	Haryana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	6.865	0.035	26.830	2283	15.230	136	40	3.020	45.120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3	NR	NR
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Karnataka	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Kerala	NR	0.006	0.002	42.680	5809	NR	56	66	NR	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	80000	NR	400	184	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	NR	0.077	0.015	NR	8164	NR	1036	145	NR	NR
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR
18.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
19.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	0.009	0.015	NR	NR	9	0.050	NR	3	31.245	31.295
21.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.140	20	0.025	0.000	13	0.495	1.660

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25.	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.566	1.921	0.250	110356	22668	NR	237	64	NR	NR
27.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR	0.010	4.200	3324	9.397	823	114	774.640	778.227
28.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		0.575	17.722	0.723	110874.380	139483	68.966	18935	1056	850.370	1385.064

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

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Statement-II

*State-wise funds released under "Flood Management Programme"
during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

					(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Funds released during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17
1.	Arunachal Pradesh		47.39	23.69	71.08
2.	Assam	15.25	47.14		62.38
3.	Bihar	24.92	16.67		41.59
4.	Chhattisgarh				0.00
5.	Goa				0.00
6.	Gujarat				0.00
7.	Haryana				0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	115.20	27.00	50.00	192.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.16	46.58	40.56	102.30
10.	Jharkhand				0.00
11.	Karnataka				0.00
12.	Kerala	55.22			55.22
13.	Manipur	6.45			6.45
14.	Mizoram	1.46	0.47		1.93
15.	Nagaland	13.08	2.51	23.13	38.72
16.	Odisha				0.00
17.	Puducherry				0.00
18.	Punjab				0.00
19.	Sikkim		5.72		5.72
20.	Tamil Nadu				0.00
21.	Tripura				0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	21.83	13.50		35.33
23.	Uttarakhand	43.82	57.02		100.84
24.	West Bengal	7.84		12.61	20.45
TOTAL		320.23	264.00	149.99	734.22

Irrigation works in Haryana

†2870. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the targets prescribed for the irrigation works in Haryana have been achieved, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any investigation in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;
- (c) the project-wise names of ongoing irrigation projects running behind time schedule along with cost escalation, if any, in Haryana; and
- (d) the amount of funds provided to complete the irrigation projects in Haryana during each of the last three years including the works undertaken?

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, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) provides financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Two projects of Haryana, namely, Water Resources Consolidation Project (WRCP) and Gurgaon Canal project were included under AIBP and have been completed. Central Assistance of ₹78.54 crore has been provided to these projects and potential of 115.22 th. ha. has been reported to be created.

Mechanism for solving inter-State water disputes

2871. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a rising number of disputes over access to water, arising between various States in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government would consider making water a part of the concurrent list;
- (c) what steps have been taken to convince States in this regard;
- (d) which is the oldest inter-State water dispute in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) what is the mechanism to solve these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (e) On the complaint made by the State Governments, the Central Government has, so far, set up 8 tribunals to settle water disputes among the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The present status of various inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government of Bihar has sent a request on 27.11.2013 under provision of ISRWD Act, 1956 to this Ministry for constitution of a Tribunal for adjudication of river water disputes related to Sone basin. Negotiations were carried out by Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission and Chairman, Central Water Commission with the States of U.P. and Bihar. It has been agreed that the two States of U.P. and Bihar would meet periodically and try to solve the issue bilaterally. The dispute has since been settled.

State of Odisha has also filed complaint under Section 3 of ISRWD Act, 1956 in 2016 with respect to Mahanadi basin and the Central Government has constituted a Negotiation Committee for settlement of the dispute through negotiation. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 28.02.2017 which was attended by all basin States except State of Odisha. In the meeting it was felt that there is a need for proper and scientific assessment of the yield of the basin and accordingly decided to collect the relevant data in a time bound manner.

The proposal to bring water in the Union/Concurrent List has earlier been examined by the two Commissions on Center-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions. Water disputes between States are resolved through inter-State agreements or as per the decision of Tribunals set up under the provisions of ISRWD Act, 1956 under Article 262 of the Constitution of India.

The mechanism for settlement of water disputes is already available in the form of ISRWD Act, 1956. The ISRWD Act, 1956 has been last amended in 2002 whereby adjudication of the water disputes by tribunals has been made time bound after consultation with all State Governments. Further, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation adopted a revised National Water Policy (NWP) in 2012. As per Clause 12.2 of the Policy, a permanent Water Disputes Tribunal at the Centre should be established to resolve the disputes expeditiously in an equitable manner. In this regard, a Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 14.03.2017 to amend the existing ISRWD Act, 1956.

Statement*Status of inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water under Tribunals*

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4.	Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. Clarification/ explanation sought from the Tribunal under Section 5(3) of the said Act by the party States. Presidential Reference 1 of 2004 was made on the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced the

				judgement on Presidential Reference in negative. Further, Government of Haryana has filed IA No. 6 of 2016 in OS No. 6 of 1996 in the matter. The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
5	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	June, 1990	Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published <i>vide</i> Notification dated 19.2.2013. Further, report of CWDT u/s 5(3) of the Act is awaited. The party States have also filed Civil Appeals against the order of CWDT dated 5.2.2007 before the Supreme Court. Supreme Court has passed a judgement dated 09.12.2016 on the admissibility of Civil Appeals filed by the party States and upheld the maintainability of the Civil Appeals. As such the matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
6	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision given on 30.12. 2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order, decision taken by the Tribunal on

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
				<p>references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is <i>sub-judice</i>. Term of the Tribunal has been extended for a further period of two year w.e.f. 1st August, 2014, and thereafter for a further period of one year w.e.f. 01.08.2016, to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. The Government of Telangana has filed a SLP 33623-26 of 2014 and WP(C) 545 of 2015 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is thus <i>sub-judice</i>.</p>
7	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2010 However, as per the Supreme Court order the date of reckoning	Report and decision not given by the Tribunal. Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal in its Interim Order dated

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			of the constitution of the Tribunal is w.e.f. 17.9.2012	17.12.2013 has directed to constitute a 3-member Protem Supervisory Flow Management and Regulation Committee on River Vansadhara to implement its Order. State Government of Odisha has filed Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No.3392 of 2014 with regard to the Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal Judgement dated 17.12.2013. The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
8	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010 However, <i>vide</i> notification dated 13.11.2014 date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is w.e.f. 21.08.2013	Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal u/s 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956.

Status of aquifer mapping

2872. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of aquifer mapping across the country;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any plan to recharge ground water on priority basis in the blocks across the country where ground water is hugely exploited; and
- (c) 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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme under the Central Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation" during Twelfth Plan with the objectives of delineation and characterization of aquifers including quality issues and preparation of aquifer management plans to ensure sustainability of ground water resources. Against a target of 8.89 lakh km² for the entire plan period, so far aquifer maps and management plans have already been prepared for an area of around 5.20 lakh km².

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has issued 'Mission Water Conservation Guidelines' to be implemented by all the States for scientific planning and execution of water management works with the use of latest technology. The thrust is on Planning and Monitoring Framework for Natural Resource Management (NRM) related works under MGNREGA in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area and Water Management (CAD&WM) schemes. This will lead to better outcomes of water conservation and water harvesting measures.

Steps taken by the Government for conservation of surface and ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/writereaddata/GW_Depletion.pdf.

New initiatives for fresh water resources

2873. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies for the overall development and improvement of fresh water resources and the per capita availability of water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise, and year-wise;
- (c) the effective steps taken by Government to increase the water catchment capacities in the country;
- (d) whether Government has chalked out any comprehensive strategy to involve all the stakeholders including the State Administration, Academia-industry, NGOs, Non-Profit Organisations in envisaging the new projects and their implementation; and
- (e) 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 (c) The National Water Policy, 2012 formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, development, and improved management of water resources and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through various measures. The salient features of National Water Policy, 2012 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Water being a State subject, measures for water conservation, development, its management, etc. are taken by respective State Governments depending on their priority and resources. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water-bodies, Command Area Development and Watershed Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), etc.

For example, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated for implementation across the country with an outlay of ₹ 50,000 crore in five years. The objectives of PMKSY include creation of new water sources; repair,

restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, groundwater development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.

State-wise details funds released under some of these schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement-II to V (*See* below) respectively.

Some other initiatives taken by Central Government in this regard are as follows:

The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. The inter-basin transfer proposals envisage additional utilization of available water to bring additional area under irrigation.

A conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

(d) and (e) The Government involves all the stakeholders including the State Administration, Academia-industry, NGOs, Non-Profit Organisations in formulating policies/projects and their implementation through various formal and informal consultations during formulation of policies / projects by nominating them in committees, seeking public opinion through website of the Ministry etc. Consultations with various stakeholders is also achieved through organizing events such as Jal Manthan, Bhujal Manthan, India Water Week, etc. where various policy issues are discussed with these stakeholders.

Statement-I

Salient features of National Water Policy (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation etc.

Statement-II

*Central assistance released under AIBP during last three years
and current year*

		(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	0.00	89.22	107.92	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	41.51	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	37.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	607.57	1033.94	128.00	961.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.85	14.21	34.31	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	281.62	145.75
7.	Karnataka	199.84	150.82	208.16	131.34
8.	Madhya Pradesh	314.41	96.01	188.21	265.85
9.	Maharashtra	279.52	32.00	307.81	361.33
10.	Manipur	0.00	82.68	142.38	89.25
11.	Odisha	0.00	19.98	173.80	308.29
12.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	1.05	47.17
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	9.49	45.51	45.90
14.	Telangana	0.00	65.33	112.50	538.87
15.	Uttar Pradesh	595.73	307.99	555.04	73.63
TOTAL		2048.45	1901.67	2327.82	2969.26

Statement-III

*Central assistance released under Command Area Development and Watershed
Management (CAD&WM)*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.000	831.030	
3.	Assam		2431.940	
4.	Bihar	3881.527	775.154	1264.330

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.000	
6.	Goa		0.000	
7.	Gujarat		35471.830	58693.200
8.	Haryana	1859.000	7738.870	
9.	Himachal Pradesh		167.400	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1530.900	2767.338	
11.	Jharkhand		0.000	
12.	Karnataka	2262.000	6109.470	3142.620
13.	Kerala		192.492	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2927.270	10430.867	6153.680
15.	Maharashtra		478.130	1517.400
16.	Manipur		2791.920	
17.	Meghalaya		0.000	
18.	Mizoram		0.000	
19.	Nagaland		0.000	
20.	Odisha	3886.907	5795.059	2437.000
21.	Punjab		15592.128	
22.	Rajasthan	247.000	11321.976	
23.	Sikkim		0.000	
24.	Tamil Nadu	349.420	2927.070	
25.	Telangana	0.000	0.000	
26.	Tripura		0.000	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2905.000	7693.380	
28.	Uttarakhand		0.000	
29.	West Bengal		755.245	
TOTAL		19999.024	114271.299	73208.230

Statement-IV*Central Assistance released under Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) scheme*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	14.7225	37.2225	20.5184
3.	Assam	558.7031	376.7749	139.4096	87.862
4.	Bihar	28.35	70.8642	6.3576	0
5.	Chhattishgarh	167.6	0	32.77	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.4	27	0	1.125
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.7114	0	84.0318	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	34.98322	0	0
9.	Karnataka	103.69	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	733.1	37.5	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
12.	Manipur	39.59	0	40	20
13.	Meghalaya	78.637	0	72.99	0
14.	Mizoram	0	0	1.9845	0
15.	Nagaland	55.5198	50.6108	61.4507	18.492
16.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
18.	Sikkim	4.5	0	4.3371	0
19.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
20.	Uttarakhand	94.0185	96.20325	121.3734	0
21.	West Bengal	0	0		0
TOTAL		2034.82	708.66	601.93	148.00

Statement-V*Central assistance released under RRR of Water Bodies scheme*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Chhattisgarh	37.97	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	37.7	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
8.	Manipur	0	10.37	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	0	2.52	0	0
10.	Odisha	0	79.9	54.746	0
11.	Rajasthan	0	0	35.925	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	9.2235	0
13.	Telangana	0	0	44.876	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	16.4087	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		37.97	130.49	161.1792	0

Draft model law on water conservation

2874. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted a model law to conserve ground water, surface water and rain water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase use of treated water for non-potable purposes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) A Committee constituted by this Ministry on 28.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah has suggested draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 which *inter alia* provides for an overarching national legal framework with principles for protection, conservation, regulation and management of water as a vital and stressed natural resource. The salient features of the draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) One of the objectives, *inter alia*, of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is to explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system.

Statement

Salient features of draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016

The draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 seeks to provide an overarching national legal framework based on principles for protection, conservation, regulation and management of water as a vital and stressed natural resource, under which legislation and executive action on water at all levels of governance can take place.

2. The Bill proposes that every individual should have a right to sufficient quantity of safe water for life within easy reach based on the principles of integrated river basin management. The States shall hold water resources as a Common Heritage and Public Trust.

3. The draft Bill proposes that the appropriate Government shall strive towards rejuvenating river systems with community participation, ensuring:—

- (a) 'Aviral Dhara' - continuous flow in time and space including maintenance of connectivity of flow in each river system;
- (b) 'Nirmal Dhara' - unpolluted flow so that the quality of river waters is not adversely affected by human activities; and
- (c) 'Swachh Kinara' - clean and aesthetic river banks with ecological integrity.

4. It proposes that the appropriate Government shall take all measures to protect the ecological integrity necessary to sustain eco-systems dependent on water and should adopt people-centered decentralized water management, for both surface and ground water, including local rainwater harvesting, watershed development and participatory irrigation management, shall be prioritized, while recognizing, encouraging and empowering local initiatives.

5. It proposes that the appropriate Government shall take into consideration the following:—

- (a) Water Use and Land Use.
- (b) Appropriate Treatment and Use of Wastewater.
- (c) Standards for Water Quality and Water Footprints.
- (d) Water Use Prioritization.

Provided that these uses of water are consistent with the objective of sustaining aquifers and eco-system indispensable to long term sustenance of the resource.

6. The draft Bill lays high priority to Integrated River Basin Development and Management, wherein a river basin, including associated aquifers, shall be considered as the basis hydrological unit for planning, development and management of water. Each State Government shall develop, manage and regulate basins of inter-State rivers through a River Basin Master Plan to be implemented by an appropriate institutional mechanism.

7. It proposes establishment, of a River Basin Authority for each inter-State river basin for optimum and sustainable development of the inter-State rivers and river valleys, with active participation and cooperation by all basin States to ensure equitable, sustainable and efficient utilisation of water resources with emphasis on demand management through conjunctive and integrated use of resources. Each River Basin Authority shall prepare a Master Plan for the River Basin.

8. The Bill also proposes that the appropriate Government shall prepare and oversee the implementation of a Water Security Plan for (a) attainment of sufficient quantity of safe water for life and sustainable livelihoods by every person; and (b) ensuring water security even in times of emergencies like droughts and floods.

Silt removal from reservoirs

†2875. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the dams are facing a problem of silt, which is affecting the capacity of reservoirs;

(b) if so, whether Government would take any step to remove silt from the reservoirs;

(c) if so, whether any policy has been evolved for it; and

(d) if not, by when action would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Yes. Sir, silt flowing in the rivers gets accumulated in the reservoirs and affects the storage capacity of the reservoirs.

De-siltation of reservoirs is prime responsibility of dam owners who are generally State Governments or Central agencies like BBMB, NHPC etc. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) and Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DRIP envisages the enhancement of safety and operational performance of existing 225 dams, in addition to building the institutional capacity of the Dam Safety Organisations of the participating States and Central Dam Safety Organisation in CWC. The project is being implemented with financial assistance from World Bank at an estimated cost of ₹ 2100 crore, in seven States of India, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand (DVC) and Uttarakhand (UJVNL). This project commenced from 18th April, 2012 and will last a period of six-years. State-wise list of dams under DRIP is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The issue of sediment management in rivers and reservoirs including siltation and dredging has been engaging attention of the Central Government some time. The need for formulating a comprehensive policy on sediment management cannot be overstated on account of its serious implications on flooding, environment, river health and navigation, etc. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation organised the National Conference on Sediment Management in Indian rivers in New Delhi on 17.03.2017. The Conference was attended by Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR), eminent experts of different organisations/institutions in the water resources sector and senior officials from the different Central Ministries and State Governments.

The Conference had four different sessions on: Sedimentation in Indian Rivers-Status, Challenges and Opportunities; Soil Conservation and Catchment Area Treatment; Sand Mining and Dredging; and Framework for Sediment Management.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Conference, the Central Government has initiated the process of preparation a comprehensive Policy and Action Plan on Sediment Management in Indian rivers and reservoirs.

Statement

State-wise list of dams under DRIP

Sl. No. Name of Project	Sl. No. Name of Project
Tamil Nadu	9. Kadambarai
1. Avalanche	10. Kodayar-I
2. Bunglehallabund	11. Kodayar-II
3. Chinnakutiyar	12. Kundahpalam
4. East Varahapallam Weir	13. Kuttiyar
5. Emerald	14. Manalar
6. Eravangalar	15. Maravakandi
7. Glenmorgan	16. Moyar Forebay
8. Highwavys	17. Mukurthi

Sl. No. Name of Project	Sl. No. Name of Project
18. Niralapallam	49. Cholvaram
19. Papanasam Div Weir	50. Gatana
20. Parson's Valley	51. Golwarpatti
21. Pegumbahallah Forebay	52. Gomukhinadi
22. Periyar Forebay	53. Gunderipallam
23. Pillur	54. Kariakoil
24. Porthimund	55. Karuppanadhi
25. Pykara	56. Kelavarapalli
26. Pykara New Forebay	57. Kesarigulihalla
27. Sandynallah	58. Kodaganar
28. Servalar	59. Kodumudiyar
29. Thambraparani	60. Krishnagiri
30. Upper Aliyar ,	61. Kullursandai
31. Upper Bhavani	62. Kuthiraiyar
32. Upper Bhavani Pumping Weir	63. Lower Anicut
33. Vandal Weir	64. Lower Nirar
34. Vennirar	65. Manimukthanadhi
35. West Varahapallam Weir	66. Manimuthar
36. Western Catchment No.1	67. Manjalar
37. Western Catchment No:2	68. Marudhanadhi
38. Western Catchmento.3	69. Mettur
39. Adavinainarkovil	70. Mordhana
40. Aliyar	71. Nagavathi
41. Amaravathi	72. Nambiar
42. Anai Maduvu	73. Noyyal Athupalayam
43. Anaikuttam	74. Palar Porundalar
44. Bhavanisagar	75. Pambar
45. Chembarampakkam	76. Parambikulam
46. Chinnar	77. Pechiparai
47. Chittar I	78. Perunchani
48. Chittar II	79. Peruvuripallam

Sl. No. Name of Project	Sl. No. Name of Project
80. Pilavukkal Project Kovilar	110. Idamalayar (EB)
81. Pilavukkal Project Periyar	111. Idukki (HEB)
82. Poigaiyar	112. Kallarkutty (EB)
83. Ponnaniyar	113. Kuttiyadi HEP
84. Poondi	114. Lower Periyar HEP
85. Ramanadhi	115. Pallivasal HEP
86. Red Hills	116. Kakkad HEP
87. Sathanur	117. Poringalkuthu (EB)
88. Shanmuganadhi	118. Sengulam (EB)
89. Sholayar	119. Sholayar HEP
90. Shoolagirichinnar	120. Chimoni (ID)
91. Siddhamalli	121. Chulliar (Gayathri Stage II) (ID)
92. Sothupparai	122. Kallada (Parappar) (ID)
93. Thirumurthi Dam	123. Kanjira Puzha (ID)
94. Thoppaiyar	124. Kuttiyadi (Irrign. Proj.) (ID)
95. Thumbalahalli Dam	125. Malampuzha (ID)
96. Thunakadavu	126. Meenkara (Gayathri Stage I) (ID)
97. Upper (Tirpur)	127. Moolathara Reg. (Chitturpuzha)
98. Upper (Trichy)	128. Malankara/Muvattupuzha Irrigation
99. Upper Nirar Weir	129. Neyyar (ID)
100. Vadakkupaichaiyar	130. Pazhassi Irrigation Project
101. Vaigai	131. Peechi (ID)
102. Vaniar	132. Periyar Valley Barrage (ID)
103. Varattupallam	133. Pothundy (ID)
104. Veeranam	134. Vazhany (ID)
105. Vembakottai	135. Walayar (ID)
106. Vidur	Madhya Pradesh
107. Willington Reservoir	136. Ari Dam
Kerala	137. Arniya Bahadurpur
108. Sabarigiri HEP	138. Bahuriband Tank(Katni)
109. Panniyar HEP	139. Barna

Sl. No. Name of Project	Sl. No. Name of Project
140. Birpur	170. Daha
141. Bundala	171. Damsal
142. Chandpatha	172. Derjang
143. Chandrakeshar	173. Dhanei
144. Dholawad Tank(Ratlam)	174. Hirakud
145. Dudhi (Kunwar Chain Sagar)	175. Jhumuka
146. Jirbhar	176. Kalo
147. Kanchan(Singrauli)	177. Nesa
148. Kanhargaon Tank(Chhindwara)	178. Pillasalki
149. Kankerkheda	179. Pitamahar
150. Kharadi	180. Rengali
151. Kolar	181. Salandi
152. Makroda	182. Salia
153. Marhi	183. Sanmachhakandana
154. Moorum Nalla	184. Sapua
155. Nahlesara	185. Sarafgarh
156. Ruthai (Gopi Krishna Sagar)	186. Satiguda (Malkangiri)
157. Sampna	187. Satiguda (Ukp)
158. Sanjay Sagar	188. Sundar
159. Sarathi	189. Talsara
160. Tawa	190. Upper Kolab
161. Thanwer (Rajivsagar)	Karnataka
162. Tigra	191. Almatti Dam
163. Umrar	192. Amarja Dam
164. Upper Wain Ganga (Sanjay Srover)	193. Bennithora
Odisha	194. Bhadra Dam
165. Ashok Nalla	195. Chandrampalli Dam
166. Balaskumpa	196. Chickkahole
167. Balimela	197. Devarabillikere Tank
168. Banksal	198. Dharma Reservoir
169. Bhaskel	199. Gayathri Reservoir
	200. H.B.Halli Pickup

Sl. No. Name of Project	Sl. No. Name of Project
201. Harangi Dam	215. Upper Mullamari Dam
202. Hattikuni Dam	216. Vanivilasa Sagar Dam
203. Hemavathy Dam	217. Vothole Dam
204. Hidkal Dam	Uttarakhand
205. Kabini Dam	218. Asan Barrage
206. Karanja Dam	219. Dakpathar Barrage
207. Krishna Raja Sagara Dam	220. Ichari Dam
208. Lower Mullamari Dam	221. Maneri Dam
209. Madagamasur Tank	222. Virbhadrha Rishikesh
210. Malaprabha Dam	DVC Limited
211. Mallaghatta Tank	223. Konar Dam
212. Maskinala	224. Maithon
213. Narayanapur Dam	225. Panchet
214. Tungabhadra Dam	

Participation of private companies in cleaning of river Ganga

2876. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- whether Government has recently awarded contracts to private companies for sewage treatment and cleaning of Ganga;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise and company-wise;
- the details of the funds allocated for the same; and
- the details of tenders invited and companies which participated in the tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) The contracts to private companies for sewage treatment are not awarded directly by National Mission for Clean Ganga and/or Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. National Mission for Clean Ganga approves the project and state executing agencies award the tenders to selected bidders.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**RE. ISSUE OF VIOLATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE
CONSTITUTION AND OTHER ISSUES**

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...
आर्टिकल 74 ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not an expert on Constitution.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब तो फ्लो में आ गए हैं। अब तो झटका ठीक हो गया और फ्लो में आ गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है, बताइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि क्या कोई मंत्री, मंत्री रहते हुए पार्ट टाइम जॉब कर सकता है या नहीं कर सकता? मैं आपका ध्यान आर्टिकल 74 की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आर्टिकल 74 और 163 के अनुसार, केन्द्र और राज्य में क्रमशः महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी और महामहिम राज्यपाल को सहायता देने के लिए मंत्रिपरिषद् का गठन होता है, जिसके हेड प्रधान मंत्री जी या मुख्य मंत्री जी होते हैं। आप आर्टिकल 74 और 164 देख लीजिए, इन दोनों में यह उपबंध है कि मंत्री होने के लिए क्या शर्तें होंगी और उनमें उनके वेतन भी फिक्स किए गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने शुरू में जो वैलिड प्वाइंट उठाया और इस मारे यह बात उठाई कि आजकल सारे मीडिया में पंजाब चर्चा का बिन्दु बना हुआ है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूँगा। चर्चा का बिन्दु यह है कि क्या मंत्री, मंत्री पद की शपथ लेने के बाद फुल टाइम जनसेवक माना जाता है या वह पार्ट टाइम जॉब या व्यापार कर सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. When you raise a point of order, you should say, number one, whether any article of the Constitution, or any provision of the Rules Book, has been violated here by the Chair, or by any member of the Council of Ministers. ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. If any member of the Council of Ministers here, or any Member, for that matter, or even the Chair, has violated any provisions of the Constitution, then you can raise it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने इसी मारे इसको उठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who has violated it?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वायलेटेड है। मुझे सूचना मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot raise it if somebody else somewhere else. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यहाँ का उठा रहा हूँ। मुझे सूचना मिली है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to raise an issue concerning this House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इस सदन का इश्यू उठा रहा हूँ। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि वित्त मंत्री जी, जो सदन के नेता हैं और लॉ मिनिस्टर, जो बड़े वकील हैं, इन्होंने तय किया है कि कानूनी सलाह देने के लिए ये पैसा लेंगे, पार्ट टाइम जॉब करेंगे। हमारा कहना यह है कि ये मंत्री हैं, ये बड़े वकील हैं और मंत्री पद पर रहते हुए इनको फुल टाइम पेंशन मिलती है, वेतन-भत्ता मिलता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि ये सदन अटेंड करें, तभी इनको वेतन-भत्ता मिलेगा, तो क्या ये राय दे सकते हैं या नहीं दे सकते? अगर वित्त मंत्री जी का यह निर्णय है कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एडवोकेट हैं, वे किसी को ओपिनियन दे देंगे और उस ओपिनियन के 10 लाख रुपये ले लेंगे, 50 लाख रुपये ले लेंगे, तो क्या ये ले सकते हैं? मैं इस चीज़ को उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस पर चेयर की रूलिंग चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बहुत-से मंत्री बड़े योग्य हैं और वे मंत्री होने के नाते अपनी योग्यता को भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you got any proof? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am asking you this. Do you have any proof that some Minister has taken some money? Why do you say that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये खुद ही जवाब दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वित्त मंत्री जी खुद ही जवाब दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is for you to give proof of it.**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा आरोप है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कानूनी सलाह देने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are the one who is making allegations. You should give the evidence.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमारा allegation आपके सामने हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी खुद ही उसका जवाब दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, आप रूल्स देख लीजिए। मैंने इसको इस मारे उठाया — श्रीमन्, ऐसा नहीं है कि अगर राज्य का मंत्री कोई चीज़ कर रहा है, तो वह केन्द्र पर नहीं आएगा या हम सब पर नहीं आएगा। हम भी मंत्री रहे हैं। यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि मंत्री पूरे टाइम के लिए मंत्री होता है अथवा मंत्री पार्ट टाइम बिजनेस कर सकता है या नहीं कर सकता है। मेरा तो वित्त मंत्री पर आरोप है, मेरा तो कानून मंत्री पर आरोप है। हम ओपन आरोप लगा रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा तो नहीं हो सकता है! वित्त मंत्री जी खुद ही बताएँ कि आरोप सही है या गलत है और ये ले सकते हैं या नहीं ले सकते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. It is only an allegation. It is not a point of order. It is not a point of order, it is only an allegation because, I have no evidence whether any Minister has violated any rule or the provision of the Constitution. It is only an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order in that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जितने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर्स हैं उनकी कॉपी लगानी पड़ेगी। हम कल फोटो कॉपी दे देंगे, जिसमें उन्होंने निर्णय लिया है। तो इसमें जवाब दिलवा दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर नेता सदन जवाब देना चाहें तो दिलवाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं कह रहा हूँ, आपने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया, मैंने बोला कि उसमें कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कैसे?

श्री उपसभापति: क्योंकि कोई नियम वॉयलेट नहीं हुआ है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने बताया कि नियम वॉयलेट हो रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो एलीगेशन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कहां है एविडेंस?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: एलीगेशन नहीं लगाएंगे तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you say that any rule has been violated here?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नियम 74 का वॉयलेशन हुआ है। नियम 74 में, चूंकि इनकी तनखाह फिक्स है, ये जनसेवक माने जाते हैं, ये पार्ट टाइम जॉब नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा कहना है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कहां प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, What are you talking?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब कि हम मंत्री हैं और हम अगर व्यापार करने लगेंगे तो मंत्री पद का लाभ तो हमें अपने आप मिल जाएगा। तो इस पर कोई रूलिंग चेयर से देनी पड़ेगी। अगर रूलिंग नहीं आएगी तो श्रीमन्, यह तो गलत परम्परा शुरू हो जाएगी। अब मंत्री जी व्यापार करने लगें, कानूनी राय देने लगें, पार्ट टाइम जॉब करने लगें, तो फिर मंत्रिपरिषद की क्या वेल्थू रह जाएगी? ये

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रेक्टिस करने लगें और कहें कि हम वित्त मंत्री अलग हैं, हम वकील हैं, हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रेक्टिस करेंगे, हमें प्रेक्टिस से फीस हमारे वेतन से ज्यादा मिलती है, तो क्या वे प्रेक्टिस कर सकते हैं? अगर इनको फीस बहुत ज्यादा मिलेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not asking him. If he wants, he can do so.
...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): अभी तक नरेश अग्रवाल जी प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के लिए रूल बुक लेकर आपके सामने आते थे। अब वे सीधे कांस्टीट्यूशन के साथ प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाते हैं, उस पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे नरेश अग्रवाल जी को इतना ही कहना है कि जो फेक्च्युअल पोजिशन है, जो फेक्च्युअल स्थिति है, उसको करेक्ट करके उसकी सही जानकारी के लिए वे कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर या मुद्दा उठाएं, तो वह बेहतर होगा। दूसरी चीज यह है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है, उस संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के तहत सभी लोग उसके प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं, सभी लोग उसके प्रति कमिटेड हैं, उसको मानना पड़ेगा। कोई मंत्री, जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है, उस संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के तहत ही काम करेगा और जो बात आपने कही है वह फेक्च्युअली बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say that it was only an allegation that has been ruled out. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: किताब और नियमावली के बारे में न बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, उसमें कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। सिर्फ एलिगेशन था, जो खत्म हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जब से यू.पी. में रूल 325 आया है, तब से उन्होंने रूल बुक बंद कर दी है, अब कांस्टीट्यूशन उठा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, what is your point of order?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात उठाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह उससे निकाल देना चाहिए। वह विधान सभा का मैटर है, उससे हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिए इन्होंने जो बोला है, मैं बात इसमें दूसरी जोड़ना चाह रहा हूं कि मंत्रियों वाला तो ठीक है कि नहीं कर सकते हैं, मंत्रियों के लिए लगा है, इन्होंने कर दिया, लेकिन जैसे वे जज, जो रिटायरमेंट के बाद सरकारी कमीशन आयोगों में बैठे हैं, वे अलग से ऑपिनियन दे रहे हैं, आर्बिट्रेशन का कर रहे हैं, उनको कैसे छूट मिल गई? संविधान के अनुसार उनको छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे सरकारी ओहदा होल्ड कर रहे हैं - सरकारी आयोगों के चेयरमैन और उसके अलावा यह काम भी एडिशनल कर रहे हैं। तो मंत्रियों के साथ-साथ यह भी जुड़कर आना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... तथा उन पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे लगातार ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे कानून एम.पी.ज., मिनिस्टर्स, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. That is your suggestion. It is not a point of order.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जो इन्होंने मुद्दा उठाया, उसके साथ जोड़ दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मेरा यह मुद्दा है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले यहां मसला उठा था, अमेरिका में हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले कई लोगों पर हमला हुआ। आज जो समाचार है, आस्ट्रेलिया में केरल के Kottayam के रहने वाले Max Joy के ऊपर जो एक रेस्ट्रॉ में गए थे, उनसे कहा गया था, "You black Indians" मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि पूरी तरह यह नस्लभेदी मामला है, लगातार हिन्दुस्तान के जो लोग वहां पर रह रहे हैं उन पर हमले हो रहे हैं। वहां पर उनके ऊपर हमले हो रहे हैं। भारत सरकार बार-बार आश्वासन देती है कि वह ऐसे मामलों में सख्त कदम उठाएगी, बात करेगी, लेकिन जब से यह सरकार आयी है, तब से नस्लभेदी मुद्दों पर भारतीयों का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है।

सर, मैं एक स्पेसिफिक मामला उठा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर अपना एक स्टेटमेंट दे, एक्सप्लेनेशन दे और सरकार यह गारंटी दे कि भारत में रहने वाले जो लोग विदेश में हैं, उनका जीवन सुरक्षित रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. It is a matter for consideration by the Government. Now, I will take up the Finance Bill, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं एक स्पेसिफिक मामला उठा रहा हूँ जो कि Li Max Joy से संबंधित है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please; Shrimati Jaya is not on a point of order.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं यहां पर यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि विदेश में हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी लोग हैं, जिनके ऊपर तकलीफें आ रही हैं, इसका हमें बहुत दर्द है। मगर हिन्दुस्तान में जो hate speeches आ रही हैं, जिनकी वजह से हमारे लोगों को डराया जा रहा है, धमकाया जा रहा है, स्पेशली माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटी को, आप इसके ऊपर भी कोई जवाब दें।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, why does the order of Business keep on changing? We had taken up the Railway Budget; it has gone back and the Finance Bill, 2017 has come now. What is it, Sir? They must complete at least one Business fully. What is the hurry, Sir? In any way, we are fifteen days ahead as compared to the regular schedule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It has become a regular practice by the Ruling Party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Don't think that everything that comes on the List of Business is from the Government. Why do you put every responsibility on the Ruling Party? When it appears on the List of Business, it is with the approval of the Chair; please understand that. This is point number one. Secondly, in this case, in today's meeting of the leaders, all agreed that the Finance Bill should be taken up first and that three hours be allotted for discussion. It was the decision of the leaders. After that, the Railway Appropriation Bill will be taken up. We will have the discussion today. If necessary, we will have discussion tomorrow. Don't worry; both will be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: When you decide on the timing of the subject, there is always a paucity of time. The time gets curtailed simply because of the short number of days and so on. ...*(Interruptions)*... The discussion time gets killed. We come here to speak and express our point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you, please sit down. You are encroaching on the time of others.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: A particular subject is given certain hours for discussion and every Member adjusts to that simply because the Ruling Party and the Business Advisory Committee decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Business Advisory Committee, all party leaders are there. Why are you saying like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not talking of one particular party; I am talking of every party including the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, now you please sit down. Now, Shri Arun Jaitley to move the Finance Bill, 2017.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Finance Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2017-18, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to initiate a discussion on the Finance Bill, 2017.

Sir, I have very carefully read through the Finance Bill and I find certain very disturbing trends which reflect the mindset of this Government. Before I take up particular provisions of the Bill, I would like to enunciate six disturbing trends. First, this Government, through the Finance Bill, is wantonly giving a push to crony capitalism. Number two, it is seeking to weaken the federal structure, which is part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Number three, it seeks to muffle the voice of this House. I just want to explain that a bit. So, as you know, as far as the Lok Sabha is concerned, Members get elected from particular Constituencies. The Upper House is not just a House of Elders; it is a House which reflects the ethos of the State from which representatives come to this House. They are representatives of the State. The voice of States is sought to be muffled through the initiation of this particular Finance Bill. Number four, Sir, is that in this Bill, there are provisions which allow the Government to snoop into the lives of citizens. Some people in the Government may well be experienced with snooping but this is a very disturbing trend. I shall demonstrate it as I deal with the particular provisions of the Bill. Number, five, Sir, is the fact that fear is the basis of compliance. The enormous powers that have been given to Income Tax officers prove this particular point, both in terms of business as well as interfering in the lives of citizens. Last is dismantling of established traditions ever since the Constitution came into force.

So, let me start with political funding. This is an essential feature of the Finance Bill. I remember Mr. Jaitley, when he was in the Opposition, eloquently stating that 'systems in Government must be transparent and we would like to do away with crony capitalism, we would like to make sure that political funding is transparent.' We certainly appreciated the sentiments of the distinguished Member, who is now the Finance Minister. But what have they done in this Bill? I just want to place those facts before you. The original provision in the Companies Act, Article 154 of the Companies Act, had three elements to it in respect of political funding. First, no company can contribute politically to any particular party unless that company has been in operation for three years. Number two, the amount of funding was capped at 7.5 per cent of the net profits that company made in the last three years with reference to the year in which the funding takes place. Number three is that funding had to be done through a Board resolution and the name of the political party and the acceptance of that political party of the funding were reflected in the Board resolution. Now what has this Government done? It really surprises me that someone who

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waxes eloquent about transparency and black money, has actually done away with the cap. In other words, any company can contribute any amount of money to any political party. But that is not all. What it has done is that the political party that the company will fund will not be known to anybody. This is what the provision says, "every company shall disclose in its profit and loss account, the total amount contributed by it under this Section during the financial year to which the accounts relate." That is all. Which party it is going to, nobody will know. Even the shareholders will not know because it will be reflected in the profit and loss account. If it is reflected in the profit and loss account, the name of the party will not be reflected there; or only the amount will be reflected. So, this is the surest way to ensure that the political party in power gets all the funding that it needs. Sir, this is not limited only to Lok Sabha elections. It will apply to State elections. It will apply to local body elections and you can imagine the kind of havoc that it will cause. Companies who are crying for contracts, companies against whom proceedings are going to take place, companies who are financially in bad shape, companies where restructuring is going to be done will be asked to pay money into the kitty of a political party without the name being disclosed and there will be financial havoc. You are playing with the economy of the country; you are playing with the future of the economic fabric of this nation. And you talk about transparency! Ultimately, even the shareholder cannot ask any question because he doesn't know. He only knows the amount of money that has been funded. He doesn't know which political party and assuming the shareholders are against that party, how will they ever know? How have you done this through the Finance Act? This is an amendment to the Company's Act. What has it got to do with the Money Bill? You should have brought it to the House. You should have initiated the amendment either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. The House would have sent it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee would have weighed the pros and cons of it, whether it is acceptable to the people of this country or not. You surreptitiously, through the back door, at the last minute, move an amendment, on the morning of the 22nd, when the Bill is to be taken up in the other House. Members don't even know what the amendment is and after they have finished their speeches they realize that nature of the amendment. So, they can't raise a voice there. They can't raise a voice here because we have no voice. It is a Finance Bill. So, we cannot object. Is this the way to function when you are talking about embracing transparency and accountability? Sir, I might say that free and fair elections are the essence of democracy and if you allow this kind of funding to take place, what will happen to free and fair elections? So, these are very, very serious issues, Sir, I want to place these through you, Sir, to the distinguished Members of the House. I think, this is a public issue and all of us should actually go to the people at large and say how democracy is being diminished in this particular fashion.

The other thing that this Bill does is to amend Section 13A of the Income Tax Act. Under Section 13A of the Income Tax Act, Sir, as you know, any contribution beyond ₹ 20,000 to any political party has to be disclosed. Now the contribution has been reduced to ₹ 2000. What has that got to do with the Money Bill? It is a pure electoral reform. It should have come to this House or gone to the Lok Sabha for the Standing Committee to contemplate and discuss the pros and cons of such an electoral reform. But you don't want that discussion to take place in this House. You want to muffle the voice of this House. You don't want the States to have a say in the kind of electoral reforms which will have far-reaching impact on the federal structure of this country and on the democratic process.

The second point that I wish to raise relates to the unbridled power that has been given to tax authorities. Sir, as you might know, under Section 132 (1) of the Income Tax Act, a search and seizure can take place after the income tax authorities give an order to the effect that they have reason to believe that certain documents are in the possession of the assessee which he is not likely to disclose or that certain bullion or other undisclosed assets are in his possession which he is not likely to disclose. But the Income Tax Officer under the old law had to give a reasoned order saying he has reason to believe that the assessee will not so disclose. Through an explanation to Section 132(1), this has been done away with! He will write down the reasons to disclose, but the explanation says this. I will read the explanation. It says, 'for removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that reason to believe, as recorded by income tax authority, under this sub-section, shall not be disclosed to any person or any authority or Appellate Tribunal.' It means, if I want to challenge that order saying that there was no reasons to believe, I cannot do it. Suppose, income tax authorities want to raid a house of a political opponent — even though there is no reason to believe — they raid that house. Now, he has no records! He cannot challenge the raid saying that you had no information with you, because 'the reason to believe' will not be disclosed to any authority. So, I cannot go to Income Tax Officer. I cannot go to the Appellate Tribunal. I can only go, under Article 226, to the High Court. And, the High Court will say that these are matters which relate to facts why should we interfere in exercise of our extraordinary jurisdiction. So, the High Court will not interfere. The authority will never know. And, you will have a field day! What kind of law is this?

And, Sir, the same thing you have done under explanation to 132(1A) – Reason to suspect. The officer has to write down his reason to suspect before he can actually raids. Here also you have said, in the explanation, that he can record the reasons to suspect, but it shall not be disclosed to any person or any authority or any Appellate Tribunal! Is this

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the transparency that the hon. Minister was talking about? Is this the accountability that the Government is talking about? Are these the *Achhe Din* that you are talking about to the people of this country? Even more serious than that are the amendments that go further. They say, 'When an Income Tax Officer raids and those reasons to believe have not to be disclosed or reasons to suspect have not to be disclosed, then he can attach assets of that business which will remain attached for six months.' It is called 'provisional attachment' under the amendment. So, the Income Tax Officer goes. There is a running business. He raids and attaches all assets, including bank accounts. You will have finished his business. Suppose, Sir, he has to deliver, under a contract, some monies or he has to pay some monies, he cannot do so, because his accounts are attached. So, he will breach contracts he entered into. If there is any import pending for which he has to pay money, he will not be able to pay import duty. If there is a transaction which was entered into and is to be completed, he cannot complete that transaction. What kind of laws are these? Under what kind of regime are we living? You are spreading fear in the minds of business people in this country! And, you talk about protecting the rights of citizens! Ultimately, of course, authorities have to pass an order and they will take six months to pass an order. And, in the meantime, the assessee's business will be over. This is only a provision to bargain with individuals, to extract money from businesses. This is to exploit businessmen in this country. It is a provision for extortion. And, Sir, this is most unfortunate.

Remember, Sir, your Manifesto of 2014, says, 'provide a non-adversarial and conducive tax environment.' This is the non-adversarial and conducive tax environment that you are providing! You talk about rationalizing and simplifying tax regime. This is simplifying! Yes; it is simplifying, because it is simple to extract money now.

Then, Sir, there is another very important provision. I think, this is on the basis of experience that we have had in courts of law we can say as to how this Government is targeting charitable institutions. Now they say, any Income Tax Officer can conduct a survey over any charitable institution. This provision was not there in the Income Tax Act before. The power to survey was only on businesses and business houses. But, today, it applies to charitable institutions also. So, if there are individuals who are fighting day in and day out, you can go to their house; you can go to their places of activity and start surveying. This is to instill fear in those charitable institutions that are fighting you politically. That is the intent of this provision. Where do citizens' rights go? Who will protect them? And, the most surprising thing is that these issues are never going to be debated, either in that House or in this House because you bring these amendments in the

morning of 22nd when the Bill is going to be passed and give a surprise to the Members of that House. We cannot debate it because our debate will lead to nothing because it is a Finance Bill. It will never be debated in any Committee. And, you have foisted on the country a regime that destroys the very fabric of our democratic structure. Suppose, our Prime Minister says this is on account of my fight against black money, I want to get rid of black money in this country.

The Finance Minister may kindly pay attention to another very important issue that I wish to raise. In his Budget Speech, he had made a very passionate appeal and, in fact, had told the people of this country that all of you are dishonest because you don't pay your taxes. You had said that out of 125 crore people of this country, only 3.17 crore people pay taxes. That is what you had said. But, I have tried to do some calculations, based on the demographics of this country, and based on the 2011 Census. I will place certain figures before you, which, I hope, you will appreciate. I found that the total number of households in this country are 24.7 crores, out of which the number of urban households are 7.9 crores and the number of rural households are 16.8 crores. The 2011 Census says that of the 16.8 crores, 92 per cent of the people living in those houses have an income of less than ten thousand rupees a month. The average number of people in a household is 4.8 in accordance with the Census. So, if you multiply 4.8 by 16.8 crore, the figure comes to 80.64 crores. That is the number of people living in rural households and 92 per cent of them come to 74.18 crores. This means 74.18 crore people in this country have an income of less than ten thousand rupees a month. How will they pay taxes, Sir? Where is the income to pay tax?

Now, let us come to the urban areas. I am taking these figures from the 2011 Census. The total number of households in urban areas are 7.9 crores and, Sir, if you multiply 7.9 crores by 4.8, you come to 37.92 crore people; 26.4 per cent of those people are living below the poverty line. So, you take away ten crores. So, 74 plus ten crores, 84 crore, people cannot pay taxes in this country because they don't have the income. Now, you are left with what? The remaining persons are 27 crores. Of those 27 crores, Sir, 48 per cent are women who cannot pay taxes, who hardly pay taxes, and persons in the age-group of 18 to 23 are 14 crores. So, you are left with a figure of around three crores. Please calculate, Sir; you are left with a figure of three crores because the remaining persons are 27.91 crores; total remaining persons are 34.37 crores; 48 per cent are women which is 16.49 crores; people between 18 to 23 years of age are 14 crores. Now, these are 2011 Census figures. And, you tell the people of this country that you are dishonest, that you don't

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pay your taxes; that is why, you want to unleash this terror regime and make people live in fear. Sir, if you had done your calculation, you would never have made that statement. All your items in the Finance Bill are based on the calculation that people don't pay their taxes. Sir, increase the prosperity of the people in this country. Do something about investment. Don't think that demonetisation has succeeded; it is demonization that has succeeded. Demonetisation has not succeeded. You have been politically victorious, you have had an electoral victory, but what we need is the victory of policies. The mindset that you have reflected in the Finance Bill shows that you are not interested in the prosperity of the people of this country. You are interested in the kind of *raj* that we had before the Constitution came into force.

Now, Sir, the third point I wish to raise is, how you are, actually, destroying the federal structure of this country, and, how you are treating this House as irrelevant. Sir, with your permission, I would like to point out Part 14 in the Finance Bill. In this context, I might say that you have decided, as a matter of policy, to merge several tribunals and appellate tribunals. There are several of them; I do not want to go into the numbers. What you have done is this. I will give you an example. Under the Competition Act of 2002, you are replacing the Competition Appellate Tribunal, which we call, COMPAT, by merging it into the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal. Now, Sir, I want to ask the distinguished Finance Minister: How is this a Money Bill? What has this got to do with the Finance Act? It has nothing to do with the Finance Act. It is a matter of policy, whether one tribunal should be merged with another or not. Tradition has it that you should bring an amendment, and this House should debate it. But you don't want this House to debate it, because you know that you don't have a majority. You don't want that House to debate it because you have the majority. You don't want to debate in this House, because you don't have the majority. So, what democratic principles are you following that you waxed so eloquently about when you were sitting on this side?

Then, again, under the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, we had a Tribunal, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal. You have merged it with the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal. Why would you do that? If I may just inform the Members of this House, through you, Sir, that the most serious issue is not the merger so much. That is a serious issue, but the most serious issue is that you have said that you will make the appointments to these Tribunals yourself. In other words, all matters relating to appointments, eligibility of persons, term

of office, salaries, allowances, resignation, removal and other conditions of services will be decided by the Government. So, the power of appointment will be in your hands. In other words, you want the Tribunals to do your bidding. There will be extensions of the executives, because you will appoint people of your own choice. As you remember, Sir, and, of course, the distinguished Finance Minister is also a lawyer, he will remember that in 2014 when the National Tax Tribunal issue came up in the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court had said that the appointment of a judge has to be done through us. You have taken over that also. You will appoint a Judge of your choice who will be probably a retired Judge. So, what are you trying to do? You are trying to take over the function of the courts. You are trying to make this House irrelevant. You don't want a debate in the Lok Sabha.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajya Sabha.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, Sir, Lok Sabha, because the Government introduced it at the last minute. Rajya Sabha, they think, is irrelevant. They think, we are just irrelevant because our voice is not necessary to be heard; and when you set up Committees, Sir, it represents the House. Those Committees will speak for the House. You will even muffle their voice. So, 17 such Acts have been amended, and, in that process, Sir, there is no accountability. So, this is in respect of the manner in which you perceive tribunals to function in the years to come.

Now, let us go to an issue which is very close to my heart and very close to the then UPA Government, that is, the Aadhaar issue. I want to start dealing with this issue by inviting this House's attention to what Shri Narendra Modi said on April 8, 2014. He tweeted, and I will read his tweet. He said, "On Aadhaar, neither the Team that I met nor PM could answer my questions on security threat it can pose. There is no vision, only political gimmick." This is your Prime Minister's view on Aadhaar when he was in Gujarat. And what did you say, Sir? I quote you. In 2013, in an article, you wrote, "This incident throws up another legitimate fear. We are now entering the era of the Aadhaar number", which you now embrace, which is your flagship programme. This is the double talk of this Government, सुना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी नाम बदल रहे हैं। पहले "योगी आदित्यनाथ" थे, अब "आदित्यनाथ योगी" हो गए। नीतियाँ भी बदलती हैं और नाम भी बदलते हैं। "The Government has recently made the existence of the Aadhaar number as a condition precedent for undertaking several activities, from registering marriages to execution of property documents. Will those who encroach upon the affairs of others be able to get access to bank accounts and other important details by breaking into the system?" See your concern for the citizen when you were in the Opposition. You were

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fearful of Aadhaar breaking into the bank accounts of citizens and today you willfully will break into the bank account of citizens. That is what is going to happen. Why? Because now you have said, through the amendment, that for every person who files an Income Tax Return, who has a PAN number, Aadhaar must be given. Under what precept, Sir? On what basis? And you said, Sir, then, "If this ever becomes possible, the consequences would be far messier." This is what you said; Mr. Jaitley said. But, of course, you know, wise men always change their opinions. That is the essence of wisdom because you keep on thinking afresh. And, then, one of your other very, very important BJP stalwart said, 'Aadhaar is the biggest fraud in the country.' So, why are you perpetuating that fraud on us, Sir?

Now, Sir, there is something even more serious. In 2015, this matter went to the Supreme Court, and, on August 12, 2015, in the context of whether citizens are entitled to disclose the Aadhaar number or not or whether they can get subsidies without the Aadhaar number, the Supreme Court referred the matter to five distinguished Judges. Sir, what is important is, the directions that the Supreme Court passed; I want to read them out to you: Paragraph 22.1 says, "The Union of India shall give wide publicity in the electronic and print media, including radio and television networks, that it is not mandatory for a citizen to obtain the Aadhaar Card". Para 22.2 reads, "The production of an Aadhaar Card will not be condition for obtaining any benefits otherwise due to a citizen". Para 22.3 says, "The Unique Identification Number or the Aadhaar Card will not be used by the respondents for any purpose other than the PDS scheme and, in particular, for the purpose of distribution of foodgrains, etc., and cooking fuel such as kerosene. The Aadhaar Card may also be used for the purpose of the LPG distribution scheme. The information about an individual obtained by the Unique Identification Authority of India, while issuing an Aadhaar Card, shall not be used for any other purpose save as above except as may be directed by a court for the purpose of criminal investigation."

Sir, what about these directions of the Supreme Court? You have violated even these directions. By saying that my Income Tax Return would be invalid unless I give my Aadhaar Number, you have violated the orders of the Court. What is your explanation to that? Your explanation can only be arrogance of power, the feeling that 'I am supreme', like your leader is, and 'I gaze upon the world'. And, there are qualities of Himmler, of Goebbels, that I see. May be some of these qualities are coalesced in one individual. I don't know who that is, but we fear for ourselves, because what would happen once an Aadhaar number is given — you would have a software which, on the basis of that

Aadhaar Number, would tell you where that person is going, from which flight to which place and what activities he is following! If you say you must give it to the bank as well, then even banking transactions could be hacked. Now, if the *Pentagon* can be hacked, why not the Aadhaar? Anything can be hacked. The hackers are well ahead of you. And you can imagine the kind of havoc it would cause. I can understand that you are convinced about your policy, and I am glad that you have embraced the Aadhaar despite the fact that you opposed it. I am glad because I think it is a great thing, but it was meant only for the Public Distribution System. It was meant for targeted subsidies to reach targeted people. The purpose of Aadhaar was that monies that move out of the Consolidated Fund of India must reach the consumer, whether in the form of fertilizer subsidy, food security or the LPG. That was the purpose of Aadhaar, not for you to pry into the affairs of others, not for you to find out where we are going and what we are doing. We are not living in a Police State, Sir! So, you will have to answer this as to why you have done this and why you are so disrespectful of what the Supreme Court has said. You said, Sir, I remember, and you said it all the time, and our Prime Minister said it, that we would give you minimum Government and maximum governance. This is maximum Government and minimum governance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapil Sibal, your time is about to be over.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I need some more time, if you don't mind. Otherwise, I will sit down. I am trying to... *... (Interruptions) ...* What is this? *... (Interruptions) ...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we shall have to extend the time. This is a very important matter. *... (Interruptions) ...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this has huge consequences. *... (Interruptions) ...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We would have to extend the time, for everybody; not just for us, but for all the parties. *... (Interruptions) ...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House decides, I have no problem.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think the House would definitely agree. *... (Interruptions) ...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a three-hour debate. *... (Interruptions) ...* It is a three-hour debate. It is impossible to do this in three hours, if you actually want us to express our concern. * But, if you want to be serious about it and think seriously, please increase the time-limit. At least, double the time. *... (Interruptions) ...*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am proposing this to the House through you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am proposing it through you; please take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR DISCUSSION ON THE BILL

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we have to double the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, one leader from one party will be able to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): We normally have eight hours debate for important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, whatever the time has been allotted is allotted by everybody's consent and consultation. ...*(Interruptions)*... When our hon. Members say * and other things, it pains me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will expunge that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, my only request is that you can extend it by some more time, not double the time and all that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have great respect for the hon. Minister. But don't say that it has been accepted through consensus. Right at the meeting, in the BAC itself, we have said that it is an important issue and will require more time. But that was not considered. That is a different point. But don't say that it is through consensus.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme; the House can decide. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, how much time do you require? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, double the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; eight hours is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Six hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: चार घंटे तो पहले ही हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): چار گھنٹے تو پہلے ہی ہو چکے ہیں۔
... (مداخلت) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. It is only three hours. ... (Interruptions)... Make it five hours. That is okay. ... (Interruptions)... That is all. ... (Interruptions)... I took the balance. ... (Interruptions)... I took the average; made it five hours. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you double the number. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, you asked for eight hours, but the Government agreed to extend it by one hour and somebody said five hours. So, I took the average and made it five hours. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Make it six hours. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, please don't leave the small parties and Independents. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the name is here, I will call him. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Please don't tell them to conclude in three minutes. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the name is here, I will call him. ... (Interruptions)... If your name is not here, I will not call. ... (Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, BAC में इसके लिए तीन घंटे का समय तय हुआ था। उस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से सुझाव आया था कि Appropriation Bill के साथ Finance Bill भी discuss कर लिया जाए। फिर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस पर अलग से दो घंटे discussion हो, फिर तीन घंटे decide हुआ। मुझे लगता है कि three hours is sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that you cannot say now. ... (Interruptions)... What are you doing? ... (Interruptions)... Your own Parliamentary Affairs Minister told me to extend it by one hour. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: लेकिन BAC में जो स्थिति थी, मैंने वही बताई। ... (व्यवधान)... There is no contradiction. Four hours' time is agreed. लेकिन उस दिन यह तय हुआ था कि Appropriation Bill के साथ ही Finance Bill भी discuss कर लिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): There is a contradiction between the Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: There is no contradiction. ...*(Interruptions)*... Four hours is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... पहले Appropriation Bill और Finance Bill पर एक-साथ चर्चा की बात चल रही थी, जैसे रेलवे पर discussion कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, Parliamentary Affairs Minister informed me that I can extend it for one more hour. From this side, suggestion came for eight hours and six hours. So, the Chair took a consensus and made it five hours. Now proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): छः लोगों को कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोलना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not my concern. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Congress has given more names, it is ...*(Interruptions)*... You know my job. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: छः माननीय सदस्यों के नाम कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will not call any name other than in this list. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: There are six names in your list from the Congress side. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my job to accommodate all Congress side people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उधर से भी बोलेंगे। हम भी बोलेंगे। ये भी बोलेंगे। 8 घंटे minimum होने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वैसे भी Finance Bill के नाम पर इस सदन को कोई भी right नहीं है। हम लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बावजूद आप हमारा बोलने का अधिकार छीन लेंगे तो फिर हमारी propriety क्या रह जाएगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then my suggestion is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the reply is at 5 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Reply is at what time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. The Chair has, having heard both the sides, given a decision for five hours. We are proceeding accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, is it including the reply?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, definitely. Why not?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, there is a good suggestion that Appropriation Bill should be merged into this and it should be given six hours. Please consider. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we have spent ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are wasting time.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Exactly, Sir, we have spent fifteen minutes deciding on how much time should be given for this Bill. Therefore, you add that time also. So, give six hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will come. Discussion's time is five hours. You don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

GOVERNMENT BILL - Contd.

The Finance Bill, 2017

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, Sir, I was saying that this Government had promised 'minimum Government and maximum governance'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, each Party should adhere to its time-limit. Five hours is the time and each Party should adhere to its time. Now, proceed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But, what the Government has demonstrated over the last more than two-and-a-half years is that they believe in 'maximum Government and minimum governance'. सर, हम कई बार इस बात पर चर्चा करते हैं। जब मौलिक अधिकारों पर हमला होता है, तो अक्सर चर्चा होती है कि इमरजेंसी में क्या हुआ था? दूसरी तरफ से यह बात आती है। इमरजेंसी में तो दो अहम बातें थीं। पहली बात तो यह कि उस समय मीडिया चौकन्नी थी। उस समय मीडिया सरकार के खिलाफ जाती थी। यह बात सही थी, लेकिन आज मीडिया भी आपके पॉकेट में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका रीजन है, मैं बताता हूँ, सुन तो लीजिए। उसका रीजन यह है कि जो मीडिया

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

3.00 P.M.

हाउसेज़ हैं, वे बिजनेस भी करते हैं, वे मीडिया को कंट्रोल भी करते हैं। जब tax regime में आप ऐसे प्रावधान लाएँगे, तो वह कहेगा कि साहब, मैं अपना बिजनेस तो बचा लूँ, बाकी तो मैं बाद में देखूँगा। वहाँ कोर्ट्स भी चौकन्ने थे। जेटली साहब, वैसे मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि आप इनकम टैक्स में जो संशोधन लाए हैं, उसे कोर्ट रद्द करने वाला है। वक्त आपको बता देगा कि जिस तरह बैंक डोर से आप यह संशोधन लाए हैं, कोर्ट इसको सही नहीं मानेगा।

सर, मैं कुछ और बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। You introduced all this in the Finance Bill and this is an issue that has been raised by my colleagues also. This is not the way to introduce a legislation. This is not consistent with the traditions of Parliament and traditions of this House because as long as a Bill is a Money Bill, of course, it has to be introduced in Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha has no right except to make suggestions and, of course, you can reject them, but if it is a Finance Bill and the provisions in that Finance Bill have really no relationship, or, are not integrally connected to a Money Bill, or, to the financial provisions, then you cannot possibly include those in the Finance Bill, and should not.

In this context, I want to tell you and I want to, in fact, put in place what Mavalankarji said way back, I think, in 1956, if I may say so. First, I will give you a ruling of 1952. Because it was in the context of Article 110 of the Constitution, Mavalankarji said, "I think, *prima facie*, that the word 'only' is not restrictive of the scope of the general terms. If a Bill substantially deals with the imposition, abolition, of a tax, then the mere fact of the inclusion in this Bill of other provisions which may be necessary for the administration of that tax or, I may say, necessary for the achievement of the objective of the particular Bill, cannot take away the Bill from the category of Money Bills." Perfectly good. We have no quarrel with that. Then, he says, "One has to look to the objective of the Bill. Therefore, if the substantial provisions of the Bill aim at imposition, abolition of any tax, then, the other provisions would be incidental and their inclusion cannot be said to take it away from the category of a Money Bill. Unless one construes the word 'only' in this way, it might lead to make Article 110 a nullity." And that's right. But what I want to ask the distinguished Finance Minister is how this is relevant in the context of merging of tribunals. How has the merging of tribunals anything to do with a financial transaction or a Money Bill? That is the question that you have to answer, which, unfortunately, has not been answered, and this is something that we need to debate. Of course, the Lok Sabha Speaker has ruled in your favour, and

I don't want to make any comment on that. But I want to remind you what Mavlankarji said in 1956, which you did not quote in the Lok Sabha. He said, "I would normally urge upon the Finance Minister, not only he but also his successors, to see that only those provisions which relate to the raising of taxations should be included in the Bill. The procedure should be followed and not other provisions should be given attention to unless they are absolutely consequential." Now, many of the amendments that you have made are neither absolutely consequential nor do they relate to taxing provisions. So, why are you doing this? You will go down in history as having violated the traditions of this House; you will go down in history as having muffled the voice of this House; you will go down in history as having tried to manipulate the federal structure of the Constitution. Why do you want history to say that about you? What harm is it, if you were to debate these issues here? And what is your intent in doing this? May I also quote here what Erskine May said in this context? "A Bill which contains any of the enumerated matters and nothing besides is indisputably a Money Bill. If it contains any other matters, then, unless these are subordinate matters incidental to any of the matters so contained in the Bill, the Bill is not a Money Bill. Further, if the main object of a Bill is to create a new charge on the Consolidated Fund or on money provided by Parliament, the Bill will not be certified if it is apparent that the primary purpose of the new charge is not purely financial." For example, if you want to set up an education commission, ultimately, the money will go from the Consolidated Fund of India because moneys will have to be spent, but it has essentially nothing to do with the Money Bill. It will be a new charge at a later point in time. So, you can't possibly get that passed through Lok Sabha on the ground that many of these amendments that I have made will involve transactions and appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of India, which will happen at a later point in time. So, I wonder why the Finance Minister is wishing to subvert the Constitution in this fashion. सर, मैं चंद बातें और कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस देश में जब तक किसान के लिए हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस देश का सुधार नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोग हंस रहे हैं, लेकिन he who laughs last laugh the most, और जिस तरह से इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसके कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा। वर्ष 2014 में चावल का भाव 28 रुपये था और वर्ष 2017 में 30 रुपये हो गया और यह 7.14 प्रतिशत बढ़ा। गेहूं का भाव 22 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। वर्ष 2014 में 18 रुपये था और अब 22 रुपये है। आटे का भाव 19 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। तूर दाल का भाव 36 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। वर्ष 2014 में इसका दाम 76 रुपये था और अब 104 रुपये है। उड़द का 69 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, पहले 65 रुपये था और अब 110 रुपये है। मसूर दाल का 29 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। मस्टर्ड ऑयल का 26 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। मैं ऐसे कई आंकड़े आपको दे सकता हूँ। महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है और किसान आत्महत्या करता जा रहा है। जितनी आत्महत्याएं 2014 के बाद हुई हैं, उतनी इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुई। और सच्चाई तो यह है कि रूरल सेक्टर में

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

household income 3,800 रुपए है और the national average debt of a farmer 47,000 रुपये है। सर, एनडीए कहता था कि "The NDA shall stand behind all farmers hit by natural calamities like the recent hailstorms or economic crises." And this is the Prime Minister's statement. "I shall not be able to sleep peacefully till I do something for you." मैं जब तक आपके लिए कुछ नहीं करूंगा, मैं सो नहीं पाऊंगा। तो प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप सो क्यों रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... रात को अच्छी तरह से सोते हैं। सर, पिछले दो-तीन सालों में किसानों की आत्महत्याएं 42 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। Sir, what have you done about investment in the Finance Bill? What are the incentives that you have given for investment? The only thing that you have done is this. As far as medium-scale sector is concerned, if the turnover is less than ₹ 50 crore, you have brought the tax rate to 25 per cent but that is only for companies. What about partnerships? वह तो कंपनियों के ऊपर ही लागू है कि अगर टर्न-ओवर 50 करोड़ से कम है, तब 25 परसेंट टैक्स होगा, लेकिन यह पार्टनरशिप पर लागू नहीं है, sole proprietorship पर लागू नहीं है। फिर बड़ी कंपनियां, जिनका टर्न ओवर 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा होगा, वे अपने आपको downsize कर लेंगी, दो कंपनियां बना लेंगी। आपने बाकियों के लिए क्या किया, आपने नवयुवकों को रोजगार देने के लिए क्या किया? आपने 2015-16 में वायदा किया था कि इस देश में सालाना रोजगार 2 करोड़ होगा, लेकिन पिछले साल का आंकड़ा 1 लाख 35 हजार ही है, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि 1 लाख 50 हजार है। अब हमारे बच्चों को यूनिवर्सिटी से निकलने पर रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा, तो वे कहां जाएंगे? वे * बनकर जेएनयू पर हमला करेंगे, फिर गुजरात में हमला करेंगे और आप समझ रहे हो कि आपने एक चुनाव जीत लिया, तो हिंदुस्तान जीत लिया। यह आपको बड़ी गलतफहमी है। आदमी चुनाव जीत सकता है, हमें मालूम है कि कौन से * जब तक आप देश की हालत को नहीं सुधारोगे, आप फिर नहीं जीत सकते। सर, मुझे नहीं लगता कि आप की कोई ऐसी नीति है, जिससे आप देश की हालत सुधारने वाले हो। सर, आज किसान की हालत बहुत बदतर है। आपने वायदा किया था कि किसान को उसकी लागत के अलावा 50 प्रतिशत कॉस्ट के above मुनाफा मिलेगा। आपने कहा था कि हम उन्हें 50 परसेंट above cost देंगे। वह आपने कहां दिया? अभी यू.पी. में आपने एलान किया कि हम उनके loan waive कर देंगे और वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दे दी कि हम नहीं कर सकते, प्रधान मंत्री ने कह दिया कि हम नहीं कर सकते, यह तो प्रदेश सरकार करेगी। इस तरह चुनाव के लिए loan waiver और चुनाव के बाद कोई waiver नहीं, हम नहीं कर सकते, यह कौन सी नीति है? तो किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं, युवाओं के लिए कुछ नहीं, रोजगार के लिए कुछ नहीं, आत्म-हत्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं, इंडस्ट्री के लिए कुछ नहीं, एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है, इनवैस्टमेंट आ नहीं रहा और आप डिजिटल इंडिया की बात करते हो। मैंने आपको आंकड़े दिए कि इस देश में लगभग 90 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं या 100 करोड़ लोग हैं, जिन की आमदनी 10 हजार से कम है, तो आपका "डिजिटल इंडिया" प्रोग्राम कैसे लागू होगा? वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम तभी लागू होगा जब Fibre Optic Network पूरे हिंदुस्तान में लगेगा। आपका टेलीकॉम मंत्रालय कहता है कि अभी केवल 75 हजार ग्राम पंचायतें कनेक्ट हुई हैं, जबकि 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को कनेक्ट होना है। जब, अभी तक 75 हजार ग्राम पंचायतें कनेक्ट हुई हैं, तब 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतें कब कनेक्ट होंगी? अगर ग्राम पंचायतें कनेक्ट

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हो भी जाएं, तो last mile connectivity कौन देगा? ग्राम पंचायत से जो fibre optic lines स्कूल पर जाएंगी, घरों पर जाएंगी उनको कौन देगा, उसका पैसा कौन खर्चेगा, वह कब होगा?

कभी आप कहते हैं कि आपने कांग्रेस को 60 साल दिए, मुझे साठ महीने दो। ये ऐसा कहते थे। जब इनको साठ महीने मिल गए, तो बोले मुझे 120 चाहिए। आपका यह कहना कभी खत्म नहीं होगा। यह आपका एक जुमला है। जब तक आप देश की जनता की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ाओगे, तब तक देश में कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। न डिजिटल इंडिया, न स्टैंड-अप इंडिया, न स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया होगा, सब सिट-डाउन इंडिया होगा। देश में कुछ नहीं होने वाला। मैं आपसे इत्तिजा करता हूँ कि ये जुमले बोलना बंद कीजिए, ये election speeches देनी बंद कीजिए। आपने जो उत्तर प्रदेश में चालू किया है, वही अब गुजरात में भी चालू कर दिया है। साठ घर उजड़ गए, साठ घरों को जला दिया गया, दो लोग मार दिए, कई लोग seriously injured हैं। अब उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद गुजरात है, उस पर आप डेवलपमेंट की बात करते हो! यह है आपका डेवलपमेंट Development of your communal agenda is your real development. यह असलियत है।

मुझे बड़ा दुख है, क्योंकि मैं यह समझता था कि आप लोग इतने बहुमत के साथ लोकतंत्र को आगे बढ़ाओगे, आपको इतना बहुमत मिला है कि आप हमारी आवाज़ सुनेंगे, आपको इतना बहुमत मिला है, इसलिए आपमें वह क्षमता होगी कि आप लोगों को दर्द सहो, उनके दर्द को समझो, जनता के लिए कुछ करो। आप जो राजनीति कर रहे हैं, उसको छोड़ दो। आप उस महिला की आँखों में देखो, जिसको लगता है कि मेरे लिए अगले दिन कुछ नहीं है। वह महिला ऐसा सोचती है कि मेरा सवेरा कभी आने वाला नहीं है। आप उस महिला से नज़र मिलाओ, फिर उस महिला के आप जो रंग-बिरंगे जुमले चला रहे हैं, उनको छोड़ दीजिए और अपने दिल से पूछिए कि मैंने जीतने के लिए क्या किया? इससे तुमको तो बहुत-कुछ मिल गया, लेकिन देश को क्या मिलेगा, यह तो वक्त ही बताएगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सरकारी वकील। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय। पाँच साल पहले, जब मैं इस सदन में एक नये सदस्य के रूप में आया था, तो यह लगता था कि मुझे हिंदुस्तान की इतनी बड़ी पंचायत में बैठने का मौका मिला है। जब हम सुबह अखबार पढ़कर सदन में आया करते थे, तो कभी "कॉमनवेल्थ घोटाला", कभी "कोल घोटाला" पढ़ा करते थे। उस समय कुछ आंकड़ों के तर्क मिला करते थे, जो यह कहा करते थे कि देश को ज़ीरो परसेंट लॉस हुआ है। वैसे ही आंकड़े अभी भी सुनने के लिए मिले हैं। ये ठीक वैसे ही आंकड़े हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद हम लोगों ने क्या किया? मैं विनम्रता से तीन बातें कहना चाहूँगा। देश 1947 में आजाद हुआ, संविधान निर्माताओं ने संविधान में यह लिखा कि कोई "दिवालिया व्यक्ति" सदन का सदस्य नहीं होगा, 1960 में लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन उसकी परिभाषा, हमारी सरकार ने 2016 में "बैंकरप्सी और इनसॉल्वेंसी लॉ" में तय की। हिन्दुस्तान में Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law आपसे 70 साल में नहीं बनाया गया।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

दिवालिए लोग देश छोड़ कर भाग गए, लेकिन उनको सदन से अयोग्य घोषित करने की कोई परिभाषा आप तय नहीं कर पाए।

आप पूछते हैं कि देश की आजादी के बाद क्या हुआ? आपने किसानों की बात की, लेकिन यह तो बताइए कि 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि 2016 तक देश की केवल 46 प्रतिशत जमीन की ही सिंचाई हो पाई। सरकार में आने के बाद 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की 'प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना' का प्रबन्ध हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया। आप शायद इस बात को भी भूल गए होंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान तो 1947 में आजाद हुआ, 1950 में देश में संविधान बना और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए अनुच्छेद 340 आया, लेकिन अगर उनको 70 साल तक किसी ने न्याय नहीं दिया, तो वह आप लोगों ने नहीं किया। उस आयोग को संवैधानिक आयोग बनाने का काम अगर किसी ने किया, तो वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए]

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि किसानों की बात करने वालों को यह ध्यान होना चाहिए कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सिंचाई की 89 परियोजनाएँ हैं, जो 1947 से लेकर 2016 तक पूरी नहीं हुई। उन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए 'प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना' की जरूरत थी और 'प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना' इस सरकार के आने के बाद बनी।

इस सरकार ने जो सबसे पहला विषय तय किया, वह यह किया कि गरीबों तक योजनाओं का लाभ पहुँचे। गरीबों तक योजनाओं का लाभ पहुँचे, इसके तीन विषय हो सकते हैं। पहला, बेहतर तकनीक का इस्तेमाल; दूसरा, पारदर्शी सरकार और तीसरा, निर्णयकारी नेतृत्व। सरकार ने इन तीनों विषयों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपने बजट के माध्यम से देश के आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को तय किया। जब सरकार ने देश की बेहतरी के लिए देश के आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को आगे ले जाने का प्रबन्ध किया, तो इस वित्त विधेयक के माध्यम से तीनों विषय, यानी बेहतर तकनीक, पारदर्शी सरकार और बेहतर तकनीकी और पारदर्शी सरकार के साथ-साथ निर्णयकारी नेतृत्व, decision लेने वाला नेतृत्व, वह देने का काम हम लोगों ने किया।

इस देश में जैसे-जैसे गरीब वर्ग के आर्थिक संसाधनों में बढ़ोत्तरी के साथ-साथ उसकी ताकत में इजाफा हो रहा है, तो हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि इस देश में एक नया मध्यम वर्ग भी पैदा हो रहा है। स्व-रोजगार के क्षेत्र में 'मुद्रा योजना' जैसी योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने एक वर्ष में सीधे-सीधे 1 करोड़ 37 लाख लोगों को लाभ पहुँचाया। गरीब लोगों तक स्व-रोजगार के क्षेत्र में सरकार ने एक बड़ा धन वितरण करके रोजगार के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि की, तो निश्चित रूप से देश में जो नया मध्य वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है, वह अपने आर्थिक संसाधनों से आगे बढ़ने जा रहा है। पिछले 20 सालों में यह नया मध्यम वर्ग तैयार हुआ है। देश में सेवा क्षेत्र का, service sector का जो विस्तार हुआ है, उसके कारण भी यह मध्यम वर्ग बढ़ा है। उसको आय कर में राहत देने का काम, एक लंबे समय से जो माँग चली आ रही थी, वह हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया। इसलिए 2.5 लाख से 5 लाख रुपए तक की आय वालों के

लिए जो आय कर को 10 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 5 प्रतिशत की रियायत दी गई है, उसने देश के नए मध्यम वर्ग को ताकत देने का काम किया है। देश में स्व-रोजगार के क्षेत्र में, MSME क्षेत्र की माँग उठती है कि जो लघु और सूक्ष्म उद्योग हैं, उनके turnover को बढ़ाने के लिए उनका जो corporate tax है, उसमें रियायत दी जाए। हमारी सरकार ने उसमें 5 प्रतिशत की रियायत देने का काम किया है।

हमारे देश में भविष्य में जो व्यापार की ताकत है, वह ज्यादा पारदर्शी तरीके से बढ़े, इसके लिए वित्त विधेयक में उन सब विषयों को शामिल किया गया है, जो डिजिटल लेन-देन को बढ़ावा देने का काम करें, जो डिजिटल लेन-देन के माध्यम से खातों को सही तरीके से, व्याहारिक तरीके से रखने का काम करें। सरकार ने अपने बजट में डिजिटल क्षेत्र में उन सब विषयों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया है। इसलिए जहाँ book account के maintenance के लिए अभी तक 1,20,000 रुपये तक की और HUF के लिए 10 लाख रुपये तक की सीमित आय के ऊपर टैक्स था, उसको बढ़ा कर सरकार ने इन दोनों में सीमा को 2,50,000 रुपये और 25 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

देश में बहुत बड़ा पैसा संपत्ति के क्षेत्र में निवेशित होता है। जब पैसे का निवेश संपत्ति के क्षेत्र में होता है, तो चूंकि capital gain संपत्ति के ऊपर है, तो हम लोग उसमें रियायत देने का काम करते हैं, ताकि यह पैसा बाजार में आए। जब निर्माण क्षेत्र और सम्पत्ति के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि होने का काम होगा, तो उससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की ताकत और भी बढ़ेगी, इसीलिए सरकार ने इसकी समय सीमा को 36 महीने से घटा कर 24 महीने कर दिया है, जिससे विनिर्माण और सम्पत्ति के क्षेत्र में पूंजी का निवेश बढ़ सके और इसके अवसर भी बढ़ सकें, सरकार ने यह काम किया है।

हमारे देश में शहरीकरण बढ़ रहा है और शहरीकरण बढ़ने के साथ-साथ शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटे मकानों की माँग में भी काफी इजाफा हो रहा है। सरकार ने उन सभी वर्गों को रियायत देते हुए, इस वित्त विधेयक में affordable housing के प्रावधान भी रखे हैं। आज पूरे देश में जो छोटे आवासीय क्षेत्रों की जरूरत महसूस की जा रही है, इससे वह जरूरत भी निश्चित रूप से पूरी होगी।

सरकार के द्वारा "श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूबन मिशन" की स्थापना की गई, "अमृत योजना" की स्थापना की गई, "स्मार्ट सिटी योजना" की स्थापना की गई। शहरी क्षेत्रों में जे मध्यम वर्गीय, निम्न वर्गीय या गरीब लोग हैं, वे छोटे फ्लैट लेना चाहते हैं। देश के उन गरीब लोगों के लिए, जो भविष्य में अपने सपनों के आवास में बसना चाहते हैं, Affordable Housing Scheme लाकर, उनको रियायत देने का एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया गया है।

मैंने अपने पूर्व वक्तव्य में भी cash transaction के संबंध में कहा था। यूपीए सरकार भी Banking Cash Transaction Tax को लेकर आई थी, हालांकि बाद में उन्होंने इसे withdraw कर लिया था। हम बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि भारत की जो सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है, वह समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था की है, जिसको हम parallel economy या informal economy भी कहते हैं। टैक्स चोरी के कारण, भ्रष्टाचार के कारण और काले धन के कारण देश में एक समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था खड़ी हो जाती है। इस समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था का सबसे बड़ा नुकसान देश के गरीबों को होता है, क्योंकि योजनाओं को बनाते समय जीडीपी का सही आकलन होना चाहिए, ताकि इन योजनाओं का पारदर्शी तरीके से नीचे

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

के व्यक्ति तक लाभ पहुंच सके, लेकिन इस parallel economy के कारण हम उन तक वह लाभ पहुंचाने में विफल रहते हैं। सरकार ने इस विषय में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है और जो cash transaction है, उसकी लिमिट को प्रतिबंधित करके व्यापार, व्यवसाय या लेनदेन के अंदर digital लेन-देन को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया है।

यह सच है कि हमारा देश नौजवानों की ताकत पर खड़ा हुआ देश है। नौजवानों की इस ताकत को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की जो एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, वह है 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया'। इस योजना में सरकार के द्वारा tax waiver के लिए पांच साल का प्रावधान किया गया है। देश के वे सारे नौजवान, जो नये service sector में जाना चाहते हैं और जिस किसी भी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में पास करके technology के माध्यम से या digital माध्यम से एक नयी शुरुआत करना चाहते हैं, उनको ताकत देने के लिए, भरोसा देने के लिए स्टार्टअप इंडिया योजना में tax waiver दे करके, सरकार ने उनको आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

पेंशन के विषय में भी सरकार के द्वारा 'National Pension Scheme' लाकर एक बहुत बड़ी रियायत दी गई है, जो सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा सकारात्मक कदम है। आज जो सबसे बड़ा विषय इस देश के सामने है, वह यह है कि हम सभी राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में हैं, इसलिए आज सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि political funding में transparency आनी चाहिए। महोदय, political funding के अंतर्गत राजनीतिक दलों को चलाने के लिए जो भी पैसा मिलता है, उसमें ईमानदारी और शुचितता आनी चाहिए। Political funding में जो ईमानदारी का विषय है, वह महात्मा गांधी जी का trusteeship का ही सिद्धान्त है। महात्मा गांधी जी का जो trusteeship का सिद्धान्त है, उसके अनुसार राजनीतिक दलों को अपने लेन-देन के अंदर, अपने व्यवसाय के अन्दर, जो भी पैसा हम ले रहे हैं, उसकी transparency रखनी चाहिए। सरकार ने प्राइवेट कंपनियों को जो 7.50 परसेंट की लिमिट को छोड़ने का काम किया है, वह इसी दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। इसका फायदा यह होगा कि प्राइवेट कंपनियों को राजनीतिक दलों को पैसा देने में अब किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट नहीं होगी और वे किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को पैसा दे सकेंगी। सरकार ने जो political bond जारी करने का काम किया है, वह इसी दिशा में बढ़ाया गया एक कदम है। कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि पैसा देने के बाद, हमारी राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धता या राजनीतिक विरोधाभास के कारण व्यवसायी वर्ग उसकी चपेट में न आए। इसलिए सरकार जो political bond का विषय लेकर आई है, उसे इसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

महोदय, सरकार ने राजनीतिक दलों को बिना चैक के 20 हजार रुपए की सीमा को घटाकर दो हजार किया है, वह भी ठीक किया गया है। ऐसा करने से होगा यह कि कम से कम जो नीचे के स्तर पर, गांवों में जो सभाएं वगैरह होती हैं, वहां पर कोई दिक्कत नहीं आएगी और राजनीतिक कार्य चलता रहेगा। राजनीतिक फंडिंग के नाम हम केवल अवैध धन बनाएंगे, बिचौलियों को खड़ा करेंगे, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। मेरा तो यह माना है कि राजनीतिक आदमी यदि ईमानदारी से काम करता है, तो उसे पब्लिक ही इतना सपोर्ट देती है कि उसे उद्योगपतियों से धन लेने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ती है। राजनीतिक लोग जनता के उस प्यार और ताकत को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करें। इसलिए Political funding के विषयों को और आगे बढ़ाने की काफी जरूरत है।

महोदय, एक विषय "आधार" का चलता है। मैं आधार के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यूपीए सरकार के समय आधार बना था, तो उस समय एक विषय उठा था कि उसकी accountability कहां पर फिक्स होगी। हमारी सरकार ने आधार को जो कानूनी स्वरूप दिया है, वह इसलिए जरूरी है, ताकि आधार की इस देश की संसद के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता और एकाउंटेबिलिटी निर्धारित हो। इससे अब होगा यह कि देश में ऊपर से विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाएगा, वह पैसा नीचे तक सही प्रवाह के साथ जाएगा। इसलिए आधार को PAN Card के साथ जोड़ा गया है। हम बहुत सारी चीजों में देखते हैं कि PAN Card का दुगुना या तिगुनी संख्या में होना, PAN Card का किसी तरह बन जाना, इसके बनने के बाद एमाउंट का डिडक्शन हो जाना है - जब हमने transaction का बिल्कुल transparent करने का काम किया है, तो फिर हम उसे आधार के साथ link देकर के identify को क्यों नहीं जोड़ सकते, इसलिए इसे जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। जब सरकार, जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा, राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दे के रूप में दिया जाता है, उसके संबंध में transparency लाई है, तो देश के सब नागरिकों का यह दायित्व है कि हम उस शासन व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ें, जहां ईमानदारी से हम लोग इस व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

महोदय, सरकार ने जो 17 tribunals के विषय में अपना कदम उठाया है, वह भी उचित है। बीच में पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के माध्यम से भी सारे ट्रिब्यूनल्स में एकरूपता आए, काम को करने में एकरूपता आए और जिस प्रकार से ट्रिब्यूनल्स की संख्या बढ़ रही है, यदि देखा जाए, तो उस अनुपात में जज भी नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। जब हम लोगों ने Select Committee में SARFAESI Act पर विचार किया था, तो यह ध्यान में आया था कि SAREAESI Act के जो appellate Tribunals हैं, उनमें retired judge आना भी नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि ट्रिब्यूनल्स बहुत सारे हो गए हैं। तब भी उस समय एक *ad hoc* arrangement किया गया था कि SARFAESI Act के ट्रिब्यूनल का अगर उसी similar situation में कोई और जज है, तो जो विवाद हैं, कम से कम उन विवादों को सही समय पर निर्णीत किया जाए। इसका संदर्भ उससे नहीं जुड़ता है, लेकिन भविष्य में भी, जिस प्रकार से नए-नए कानून आ रहे हैं और जिस प्रकार से एक पूरा globalization का विषय आ रहा है और नए-नए विषयों में हम authority ला रहे हैं, उससे भी इनमें एकरूपता और समरूपता आना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने अपने बजट के माध्यम से crony capitalism नाम की किसी नई व्यवस्था को जन्म नहीं दिया है, बल्कि देश को एक पारदर्शी व्यवस्था देने का काम किया है। जहां तक संघीय ढांचे की बात है, मेरा यह मानना है कि संघीय ढांचे में लम्बे समय से जो समस्या पूरे देश में थी, जितनी भी विकास की परियोजनाएँ थीं, वे इसलिए पूरी नहीं हो पाती थीं कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य के बीच में और एक department से दूसरे department के बीच में वर्षों से समस्याएँ लटकी रहती थीं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने 'प्रगति' जैसे कदम को उठा कर सभी राज्यों के साथ समन्वित बातचीत की है, कितने भी लाख करोड़ के ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिन पर लम्बे समय से निर्णय नहीं लिये जा रहे थे, अनिर्णय के शिकार होने के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच में जो परियोजनाएँ थीं, वे परियोजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हो पा रही थीं, उन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने का काम किया। इसके साथ ही साथ जब वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश आयी और राज्यों को मिलने वाली राशि में जो 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने की बात थी, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने बिना किसी संकोच के राज्यों को मिलने वाली राशि में बढ़ोतरी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

की। इतना ही नहीं किया, बार-बार इस देश के पंचायती राज की समितियों की यह माँग थी कि देश में नीचे की जो पंचायती राज की संस्थाएँ हैं, उनको आर्थिक ताकत दी जाए, तो उनके 29 प्रोग्राम्स भी तय किये गये, उनको भी संसाधन देने का काम संघीय ढाँचे को मज़बूत बनाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने किया।

वित्त विधेयक के विषय में कई बार चर्चा चलती है। तो कोई भी विधेयक वित्त विधेयक है या नहीं है, इसको तय करने का अधिकार लोक सभा के स्पीकर को होता है। हम सब राजनीतिज्ञ इस लोकतंत्र के अंतर्गत अपनी-अपनी पार्टियों से चुनाव लड़ कर आते हैं, लेकिन संसद की सर्वोच्चता और स्पीकर की सर्वोच्चता के आधार पर ही हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र का शासन चलता है। इसलिए जहाँ तक यह विषय उठता है, किसी एक सदन से दूसरे सदन की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती, सभी सदनों का समान महत्व है और जो राज्य सभा है, यह तो उच्च सदन है और उच्च सदन होने के साथ-साथ राज्य सभा में सभी विषयों पर विचार किया जाता है। लेकिन जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाएँ हैं और संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाओं में जो संतुलन बनाने की बात की गई है, वह संतुलन बनाने की बात हमारे देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने की है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार की जो तीन साल की नीतियाँ रही हैं, वे तीन साल की नीतियाँ कम से कम इस मायने में बहुत बेहतरीन रही हैं कि हमने नोटबंदी जैसे विषय पर साहसिक फैसला करके देश के गरीबों के हित में साहसिक निर्णय लेने का फैसला किया है। अब यह तय हो गया है कि केवल देशभक्ति का भाषण दे देना ही देशभक्ति नहीं है, बल्कि गरीबों के लिए काम करना, गरीब-कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ लागू करना एवं गरीबों के हित में साहसिक निर्णय लेना देशभक्ति है। इसलिए एक थोड़े समय के अन्दर अगर 25 करोड़ 'जन-धन' खाते खोले गए, देश का एक बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा था, जोकि उस क्षेत्र में था, जहाँ उसकी एक संगठित इनकम नहीं थी, उसको एक थोड़े समय के अन्दर बीमा का सुरक्षा कवच दे देना, देश में एक निर्धारित समय के अन्दर किसान को 'Soil Health Card' दे देना, देश में जो लम्बित परियोजनाएँ थीं, एक निर्धारित समय के अन्दर 'प्रगति' के माध्यम से उनको बहुत तेजी से कार्य करने के लिए आगे बढ़ाया गया।

मैं उस पर कहना चाहता हूँ, जो इस सदन में बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्रियों ने कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में नोटबंदी के फैसले के कारण जीडीपी की क्या स्थिति होगी, लेकिन आंकड़े आपके सामने हैं। देश के राजस्व के रिकॉर्ड के बढ़ने के आंकड़े आपके सामने हैं। देश की सरकार बहुत प्रतिबद्धता के साथ यह कार्य कर रही है। तीन सालों में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि देश के किसानों को यूरिया के लिए कहीं लाइन में नहीं लगना पड़ा, तीन सालों में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि 1 करोड़ 37 लाख लोगों को सीधा-सीधा 'मुद्रा' का लाभ मिला, तीन सालों में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि देश में 25 करोड़ लोगों के 'जन-धन' के खाते खुले और पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों के हित में राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर निर्णय लिये गये। इसलिए देश के संघीय ढाँचे को मज़बूत बनाने के लिए, देश के गरीब के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए और मध्यमवर्गीय लोगों को ताकत देने के लिए सरकार ने जो कार्य किये हैं, मेरा यह मानना है कि यह वित्त विधेयक जो सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है, तीन सालों

में सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान में काफी कार्य किये हैं। दुनिया में मैक्सिमम वेल्फेयर स्टेट की बात की जाती है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो परिकल्पना है, वह 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः' है और 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः' का हिन्दी में अर्थ होता है- 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'। इसको करने में हम सब कामायब होंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दोनों काबिल वकीलों ने अपनी-अपनी बातों को रखा। इनमें से एक मुझसे बड़े हैं और एक मुझसे छोटे हैं। आदरणीय कपिल सिब्बल जी ने अपनी बातों को रखा और भूपेन्द्र भाई ने भी अपनी बातों को रखा। हम दोनों से असहमति नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं विचारों में मतभेद है। कपिल भाई ने जिन बातों को रखा, उनसे मैं पूर्ण सहमत हूँ और भूपेन्द्र भाई ने जो तर्क दिए हैं, उनमें मैं अपना भी तर्क रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि मैं अपने तर्कों के आधार पर इस सदन के माध्यम से जनता के बीच कम से कम यह रख सकूँ कि उनमें से कितने असत्य हैं और कितने गलत हैं।

हमारे काबिल पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने उस दिन भी यह बात कही थी, जब मैंने बजट भाषण पर अपनी बात रखी थी और आज फिर कह रहा हूँ। जब नोटबंदी हुई थी, तब आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इस सदन में कहा था कि इसके कारण जीडीपी 2 परसेंट गिरेगा। इस बात को उस समय भी सबने गंभीरता से लिया था और मैं आज भी गंभीरता से कहता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी चले गए, वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, कि अगर आप सही आंकड़े देंगे, तो शायद आपकी नीतियां जनता के बीच सही रूप से पहुंचेंगी। मैंने इतने सालों की राजनीति में योजनाओं का नाम बहुत सुना, योजनाओं के स्वरूप के बारे में बहुत सुना, इनके लिए धन के आबंटन के बारे में भी सुना, लेकिन इन योजनाओं का रिजल्ट जनता या धरती पर कैसा मिला, यह नहीं सुना। अगर हमने इस पर चिंतन किया होता, तो शायद सही चीज, सही तथ्य और सही जानकारी हमारे सामने आती। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें, तो यह जरूर बताएं कि माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जो बात कही थी कि जीडीपी में 2 परसेंट की गिरावट आएगी, अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो देश की क्या हालत होगी? आपने 8 परसेंट से ऊपर जीडीपी का वायदा किया था और आज आप 7.4 परसेंट की बात करते हैं। मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जीडीपी में दो परसेंट गिरावट की जो बात कही है, अगर देश का जीडीपी 8 से 6 परसेंट पर आ गया, तो देश की क्या हालत होगी? हमारे सामने क्या स्थिति होगी, आखिर हम इसका भी तो आकलन कर लें? यह ठीक है कि हमारी भाषा बदलती है। जब नेता, सदन, नेता, प्रतिपक्ष थे, मैं उनके विचारों को सुनता था, तब उनके विचार आज के विचारों से बिल्कुल अलग थे। भूपेन्द्र भाई, आप भी जब उधर बैठते थे, तब आप हमारे विचारों से सहमत थे, हो सकता है कि आज सहमत न हों। यह राजनैतिक मजबूरी है, लेकिन हमें राजनीति में कहीं न कहीं सत्यता पर चलना ही पड़ेगा।

हमें इस बात पर बड़ी खुशी है कि देश में पहली सरकार आई है, जो जनता को समझाने में सफल हो गई। इस देश में आज तक जितनी सरकारें आई हैं, सबने "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा दिया है, लेकिन यह पहली सरकार आई है, जिसने "अमीरी हटाओ" का नारा दिया है। गरीबी हटाने की बात सब करते हैं। कपिल भाई ने फिगर दी और पूछा कि इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ती है? आज देश में केवल 67 लाख लोग ही इनकम टैक्स देते हैं। 125 करोड़ की आबादी वाले इस देश में

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

अगर मात्र 67 लाख लोग इनकम टैक्स दे रहे हैं, तो इसका क्या कारण है? हम इतने सालों से उनकी फिगर क्यों नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं? हम सबको इसकी चिंता है कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी वाले देश में सिर्फ 67 लाख लोग ही इनकम टैक्स देते हैं। आज जितने भी डेवलपिंग देश हैं, उन सभी देशों में इनकम टैक्स देने वाले लोगों की संख्या उनकी आबादी का कम से कम 10 परसेंट है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का दुर्भाग्य है कि हम इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या को अपनी आबादी के 2-3 परसेंट से ऊपर बढ़ा ही नहीं पा रहे हैं। अगर वेतनभोगियों की संख्या जोड़ लीजिए, तो उसकी संख्या बढ़ जाएगी, लेकिन हमें वेतनभोगियों की संख्या इसमें नहीं लानी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे तो automatic इनकम टैक्स के अंदर आते हैं। हम इसकी संख्या कैसे बढ़ाएंगे? खाली कह देने से तो यह नहीं बढ़ जाएगा।

मुझे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के उस भाषण पर बहुत दुख हुआ कि हम सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को चोर कहें, सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को कहें कि इस देश में लोगों की आदत टैक्स बचाने की है, टैक्स चुराने की है, इनकम टैक्स न देने की है। मैं इन बातों को बहुत अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ। हम इसके लिए क्या उपाय करें?

आज देश में गरीबों की संख्या कितनी है, हम आज तक यह तय नहीं कर पाए हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन इसके लिए चार कमीशन बैठा चुका है, लेकिन आज भी हमें यह नहीं मालूम कि हमारे देश में गरीबों की संख्या कितनी है, गरीब की परिभाषा क्या है, हम कैसे गरीबी दूर करेंगे। अगर आप अमीरी हटाइएगा, तो इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या और कम होगी। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मैं व्यापारियों की बहुत पैरवी नहीं करता हूँ, जो नोटबंदी के समय सरकार को सबसे ज्यादा गाली दे रहे थे। उनके भी वोट बीजेपी में निकल आए हैं। सुनारों ने 42 दिन हड़ताल की। हमने EVM को इसी कारण दोषी ठहराया। यहां सतीश जी बैठे हैं, उन्होंने भी यह मामला उठाया था। हमारा शक इसी कारण EVM पर हुआ कि जहां गरीब रहते थे, वहां भी आप जीते और जहां अमीर रहते थे, वहां भी आप जीते।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):
दिल का दर्द बहुत है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आखिर क्या कारण था? जब हमने उनसे पूछा कि अगर आप भाजपा के खिलाफ वोट देकर आए थे, फिर वोट उनके पक्ष में कैसे निकला? मैंने इसलिए EVM पर शक किया और उसकी पैरवी करना बंद कर दिया। लेकिन जीत को लेकर आए मदमस्त मत हो जाइए कि हम जीत गए। इसे देश का mandate मत समझ लीजिए। मैंने 1984 में राजीव जी को लोक सभा में 412 सीटें जीतते देखा है। कांग्रेस उस समय देश में 412 सीटें जीतकर आई थी, लेकिन 5 साल बाद उनका क्या हश्र हुआ? बी.जे.पी. को लोक सभा में हमने दो सीटों पर सिमटते देखा था। अटल जी को भी हमने हारते हुए दिल्ली में देखा है। ठीक है, आप आज मदमस्त हैं, लेकिन मदमस्त होने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप सत्ता में आकर अहंकारमय हो जाएं।

Article 109 and Article 110 की आपने बात की। हम लोगों ने हरदम Money Bill पर विवाद किया। हमारा हरदम कहना था कि Council of States में, Article 109 के अंदर हमारे अधिकारों को

सीमित कर दिया गया है और Article 110 में Hon. Speaker को powers दे दी गई कि वे decide करें कि कौन सा बिल Money Bill होगा, लेकिन Art. 110 में जो conditions लगाई गई हैं, क्या यह Money Bill उन conditions के अंतर्गत है? आप तमाम Tribunals को change कर रहे हैं। आप change करके कह रहे हैं कि किस Tribunals को कहां ले जाएं? आप तमाम Acts change करने का जा रहे हैं। फिर हमारा Standing Committee में होने का क्या फायदा? Standing Committee किस उद्देश्य से बनाई गई थी? अगर आप Finance Bill में सब कुछ रखकर चेंज करने की बात करेंगे और हमारे अधिकारों का हनन करेंगे, फिर कहीं-न-कहीं तो हम चिन्तित होंगे, कहीं-न-कहीं हम विरोध करेंगे। आप अभी कह रहे थे कि Finance Bill इसीलिए लाया गया, क्योंकि इस सदन को अधिकार नहीं है। हम Finance Bill पर मात्र बहस कर सकते हैं। अगर हम amendments लेकर Lower House में चले गए, Lower House उन्हें स्वीकार करे या न करे, उसे ही अंतिम मान लिया जाएगा, फिर इस सदन में नहीं आएगा। हमने कई बार कहा कि आप एक amendment क्यों नहीं लाते, अगर आप वाकई में चाहते हैं, तो एक Constitutional Amendment लेकर आएं कि Financial matters में भी राज्य सभा को उतनी ही powers होंगी, जितनी अन्य matters में है। फिर शायद उस सदन में बहुमत के आधार पर आप सोच में कहीं-न-कहीं बदलाव लाएंगे, अन्यथा Art. 109 and Art.110 का उपयोग करके, हो सकता है कि आज आप इसका फायदा उठा लें, लेकिन एक बात मैं कह देता हूं कि इससे वास्तव में संविधान की रक्षा नहीं हो पाएगी। संविधान की आड़ में अगर आप इस सदन में बहुमत कम होने की स्थिति से बचना चाहते हैं, तो यह प्रजातंत्र में बहुत अच्छा नहीं है।

महोदय, बजट आए हुए लगभग 40 दिन बीत चुके हैं। इस दौरान 40 संशोधन आपने प्रस्तुत कर दिए। मैं देख रहा था कि इसमें Tribunals कितने हैं? आप इसमें 8 Tribunals and 17 Acts को change कर रहे हैं, जिसमें Airport Authority वाला Act भी है, Military वाला Act भी है, Electricity Act, आदि सभी शामिल हैं। आपने सारे Acts को Finance Bill में शामिल कर लिया है। क्या जरूरत है कि Tribunals में आप Retired Judges को रखेंगे? सारी बातों को हमने discuss किया है, लेकिन क्यों आप इसमें 70 साल तक के Retired Judges को रखेंगे? मानवाधिकार आयोग में वह आजीवन रहेगा, उसमें age का कोई प्रावधान ही नहीं है। हमने क्या उन्हीं के नौकरी देने का ठेका ले रखा है? क्या हमारे देश में उन क्षेत्रों के योग्य व्यक्तियों की कमी हो गई है? यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमने IAS and Judiciary को सर्वोच्च मान लिया और सारे पद उन्हीं के लिए रिजर्व कर दिए। उन्हें संवैधानिक बना दिया, चाहे वह Election Commission हो या कोई और हो। जब हमने उन्हें ऐसे पदों पर बिठा दिया तो उनका डंडा हम पर भी चलने लगा। मैं कहता हूं कि देश में हम Experts को आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते? बहुत से देशों में वहां के Secretaries स्वयं experts होते हैं। IAS के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज़ कानून बना गए थे। जो पहले ICS थे, उन्हें बदलकर हमने IAS कर दिया और आज तक उन्हीं कानूनों के तहत चल रहे हैं। आज आई.ए.एस. ने सारे डायरेक्टोरेट्स खत्म कर दिए, डायरेक्टर्स की कोई पॉवर ही नहीं रह गई, सब सेक्रेट्रीज़ की पॉवर हो गई। हमने एक तरीके से एक्सपर्ट को खत्म कर दिया। अगर हम कंट्री में बदलाव चाहते हैं और आपकी बहुमत की सरकार है, तो आप बदलाव के लिए आगे आइए, हम सब तैयार हैं। देश के जो अच्छे इकोनॉमिस्ट्स हैं, अच्छे साइंटिस्ट्स हैं या अन्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे लोग हैं, उनको ट्रिब्यूनल्स में बिठाइए, उनको आयोगों में बिठाइए,

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

तो कम से कम सुधार आएगा और एक नई चीज़ तो आएगी, नहीं तो आप कहाँ से नई चीज़ें लाएँगे? आप 40 संशोधन ले आए। हमें तो लग रहा है कि कहीं न कहीं प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी या सरकार के बीच मतभेद हैं, तभी तो इतने संशोधन आ गए, अगर नहीं होते, तो संशोधन क्यों लाते? आप इनको अब लाए हैं। जब आप बजट लाए थे, तो उसी के साथ एक बार मैं इन सबको ले आते! या तो आपकी नीयत दूसरी है या आपकी सोच दूसरी है, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि क्या है।

आपने बजट में 3 लाख रुपए नकद लेन-देन की बात कही थी, उसको घटाकर आपने 2 लाख कर दिया और यह कह दिया कि अगर पकड़े गए, तो उतना जुर्माना भी लगेगा। आज आपने तमाम जगहों पर "पैन" अनिवार्य किया हुआ है और उसके साथ "आधार" कार्ड भी लगा दिया है। हमारे देश में आज भी नकद लेन-देन की व्यवस्था सबसे ज्यादा गाँवों में है। आज गाँव का गरीब भी जब दुकान पर अपनी बेटी या बेटे की शादी के लिए सामान लेने जाता है, तो चाहे वह चाँदी के गहने खरीदे, सोने के गहने खरीदे या अन्य चीज़ें खरीदे, उनकी पेमेन्ट वह नकद में ही करता है। भूपेन्द्र भाई, आप भी राजस्थान के हैं। राजस्थान में कितनी अमीरी है, राजस्थान के गाँवों में रहने वाले कितने लोग बाई चेक पेमेन्ट कर रहे हैं, कितने लोग "पैन" के आधार पर पेमेंट कर रहे हैं?

आप जो "डिजिटल इंडिया" की बात करते हैं, वह "डिजिटल इंडिया" तभी संभव है, जब आप एजुकेशन हंड्रेड परसेंट कर दें और लोगों में चेतना बढ़ा दें। अगर आप एजुकेशन हंड्रेड परसेंट कर दें, तो हमारी आबादी की समस्या भी समाप्त हो जाएगी। आप जान-बूझकर 3 लाख को 2 लाख कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम प्लास्टिक मनी पर जाएँगे, लेकिन इससे समस्या और बढ़ जाएगी। आप तो व्यापारी को चोर बनाने के लिए कह ही रहे हैं कि तुम गलत काम करो, 3 लाख की जगह 2 लाख और 1 लाख के दो बिल काट दो, एक पति के नाम पर काट दो और दूसरा पत्नी के नाम पर काट दो, तो 3 लाख रुपये का भुगतान एक घर से हो गया। इस तरह से आप उनको खुद ही इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। आप पहले देश के सामाजिक ढाँचे को तो सुधारिए, देश की सामाजिक सोच को तो सुधारिए, देश की परिस्थिति को तो ठीक कीजिए, उसके बाद आप "डिजिटल इंडिया" की बात कीजिए। अगर आप सोचते हैं कि "डिजिटल इंडिया" के नाम पर अभी स्वीप कर गए हैं, तो ऐसा नहीं है। इसका तो तब पता चलेगा, जब पाँच साल बाद और दो साल बाद चुनाव आएगा। आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे स्वामी जी को बिठाकर अभी से अपना एजेंडा बता दिया है। अब तो बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि कम से कम साधु-सन्त भी प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री बन सकते हैं। ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है, तो अब रास्ता खुल गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक रास्ता खुल गया है। बनारस में एक मंदिर है, जो बहुत चलता है। वहाँ एक साधु जी हैं, जो किसी से कह रहे थे कि अब हम मेयर का चुनाव लड़ेंगे। जब स्वामी जी मुख्य मंत्री हो सकते हैं, तो हम मेयर क्यों नहीं हो सकते? अब तो तमाम मठों के मठाधीश निकल पड़ेंगे कि ये सारे पथ तो हम लोगों को ...**(व्यवधान)**... थोड़े दिनों में यह हो सकता है कि यहाँ भी वे ही दिखें, मजबूरी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, वे भी जाएँगे, साधु-महात्मा बन जाएँगे, क्योंकि उन्हें सब आशीर्वाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसे कोई महात्मा जब किसी के घर में आता है, तो हम लोगों को आदत पड़ गई है, हम सब लोग उसके चरणबद्ध हो जाते हैं। हम यह नहीं जानते कि महात्मा के क्या-क्या कर्म हैं। हम सब उसके चरणबद्ध हो जाते हैं और अगर कहीं माइक पकड़ा दिया जाए, तो हम उनको इतना

बड़ा साधु-सन्त बताने लगते हैं कि उनके विचारों से देश को बहुत लाभ मिलेगा। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? लेकिन अगर यह सोच लोगों की बन गई कि हम मेयर बन सकते हैं, अगर पोलिटिकल लोगों को पोलिटिकल सिस्टम में नहीं डाला गया, अगर पोलिटिकल सोच के लोग पोलिटिकल सिस्टम से दूर होते चले गए, तो बहुत दिनों तक साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर सत्ता की कोशिश नहीं रखा जा सकता है। हमने बहुत लोगों को सत्ता में साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर आते देखा है, लेकिन हमने उनको बहुत जल्दी जाते भी देखा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन चीजों पर आप बहुत ध्यान दें।

जब कम्पनी लॉ के अमेंडमेंट्स आए थे, तो यहाँ यह डिक्लेयर हुआ था कि कम्पनी लॉ के लिए हम कमिटी बना देंगे और उसमें जो भी सुझाव आएँगे, उन सुझावों पर तीन महीने के अंदर विचार करके कम्पनी लॉ के जो अमेंडमेंट्स होंगे, उन अमेंडमेंट्स के साथ हम कम्पनी लॉ को इस सदन में लाएँगे। अब साल भर से ऊपर हो गया, कितने अमेंडमेंट्स कम्पनी लॉ में सुधार के लिए आए? क्यों नहीं उन अमेंडमेंट्स के साथ कम्पनी लॉ को इस सदन में रखा गया है? क्या कम्पनी लॉ में कमजोरी थी? कपिल सिब्बल जी ने बताया कि तमाम कम्पनियों में क्या आपने नियम बना दिए, क्या आपने अमेंडमेंट्स कर दिए? इनकम टैक्स में आप सारी पॉवर्स इन्कम टैक्स अधिकारियों को देते चले जा रहे हैं। वे चाहे जिस के घर पर रेड कर दें, चाहे जिसका घर सीज़ कर दें, चाहे जिसके अकाउंट्स सीज़ कर दें। इस तरह से तो आप भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक "एंटी रोमियो" स्क्वाड चला है। पता नहीं 'रोमियो' वर्ड कहां से आया है? क्या यह रोम से आया है? पहले तो कांग्रेस पर रोम का आरोप लगाया जाता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में "एंटी रोमियो" स्क्वाड चला है, इसको हम समझ नहीं पाये कि यह क्या है? अब तो भाई-बहन साथ जा रहे हैं, चाचा-भतीजी साथ जा रहे हैं, तो "एंटी रोमियो" स्क्वाड पकड़ लेता है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देकर बता सकता हूँ। परसों कानपुर में जो हुआ है, वह सारे अखबार में छपा है, कहां भाई-बहन, कहां क्या? आखिर क्या हो रहा है? हम 21वीं सदी में लड़का-लड़की पर शक करने लगे हैं। हम प्रेम पर भी कानून बनाने लगे हैं? जिस देश में प्रेम पर कानून बनने लगेगा, वह देश कैसे आधुनिकता में आगे बढ़ पायेगा? आप दसवीं सदी की सोच को छोड़िए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): राधा-कृष्ण का क्या होता।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब इन्होंने तो राधा को अलग कर दिया, कृष्ण जी को ले लिया। आपने पॉलिटिकल चंदा की बात कही है। बड़े जोर-शोर से कह दिया कि 2,000 से ऊपर नगद चंदा नहीं लिया जाएगा। क्या आप पॉलिटिकल बाँड्स ले आए? हम तो विपक्ष में हैं, अब हमें कौन चंदा देगा? आपने चंदा देने वालों को ऐसा रास्ता बता दिया कि आप बाँड खरीद लीजिए और बाँड में आपका नाम गुप्त रखा जाएगा तथा पॉलिटिकल पार्टी को चाहे जितने बाँड्स दे दीजिए। बाँड तो आपको मिलेंगे, हमें क्या मिलेगा, इनको भी क्या मिलेगा? आपने जो चुनाव में खर्च किया है, आपने तो अपने कैंडिडेट्स को 28 लाख की सीमा होने पर भी एक-एक करोड़ रुपया दिया है। मीडिया की बात कपिल भाई ने उठाई थी, मैं भी कहता हूँ - मीडिया वाले बैठे हैं, इनके मालिक कितना इनका शोषण कर रहे हैं। कुछ चैनल्स तो ठेके पर दिए जा रहे हैं कि इतने करोड़ रुपये सालाना हमको दो और चैनल पर जिसे चाहो, उसे दिखाओ। इस बात को जानते आप भी हैं और जानते हम भी हैं, मैं कहना नहीं चाहूँगा, लेकिन इन

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

मीडिया वालों की आवाज को आपने दबा दिया है। आपने मीडिया के मालिकों से सांठ-गांठ कर ली है, उनकी टाइमिंग आपने परचेज कर ली है। जितने भी चैनल्स हैं, उन पर आप ही दिखाई देंगे, आपके नेता ही दिखाई देंगे, विपक्ष का कोई नेता दिखाई नहीं देगा। ये अपनी बात independent लिखना चाहें, तो ये अपनी आवाज नहीं लिख सकते हैं। हम लोग जब बाहर कहते हैं, तो वह कहता है कि मैं क्या करूं, ऊपर से यह आदेश है। इनके वेजिज का क्या होगा? येलो जर्नलिज्म की बात होती है। जो इनके संवाददाता जिले में नियुक्त हैं, वे बेचारे सुबह से शाम तक आपसे क्वेश्चन पूछते रहते हैं, उन बेचारों को कहा जाता है कि एक स्टोरी के आपको 100 रुपये, 200 रुपये, 500 रुपये दिए जाएंगे। उनसे पूछिए कि वे सुबह से शाम तक घूम रहे हैं, वे अपना परिवार कैसे चलायेंगे? क्या येलो जर्नलिज्म से चलायेंगे? क्यों नहीं आप अपने इस फाइनेंस बिल में मीडिया के लोगों की बचत के लिए कुछ ले आये? ये जो यहां संवाददाता बैठे हैं, वहां संवाददाता बैठे हैं, जो सुबह 8.00 बजे से पहले पार्लियामेंट में आ जाते हैं और रात को 8.00 बजे के बाद पार्लियामेंट से निकलते हैं, इनकी ड्यूटी ऑवर्स फिक्स नहीं हैं। इनकी स्टोरी कांट्रेक्ट बेसिस पर है। उनको परमानेंट करने के लिए आप कुछ नहीं लाये हैं। आपने 7th पे कमीशन लागू कर दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): नरेश जी, समय का ख्याल रखिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप समय-सीमा मत रखिए। पांच के छह घंटे हो जायेंगे। मैं सब important बातों को उठा रहा हूं। आपने 7th पे कमीशन लागू कर दिया। कल मैं लखनऊ एयरपोर्ट पर बैठा था, तो मुझे को मिलिट्री के कर्नल मिले। उन्होंने कहा कि नरेश जी, मैं आपको टी.वी. पर बहुत सुनता हूं। आप कम से कम पार्लियामेंट में इस बात को उठा दीजिए कि सेना में 7th पे कमीशन क्यों नहीं लागू हुआ? मैं तो आश्चर्य में पड़ गया, क्योंकि मुझे तो मालूम था कि 7th पे कमीशन लागू हो गया है। उन्होंने बताया कि सेना में 7th पे कमीशन लागू नहीं हुआ है। एक कमेटी बना दी गयी और वह कमेटी निरंतर विचार कर रही है। जो देश के लिए जान दे रहे हैं, कुर्बानी दे रहे हैं, उनके लिए जरूर कीजिए। आप डिफेंस एक्ट को चेंज करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन देश के उन लोगों के लिए, जो रोज शहीद हो रहे हैं, उनको सातवें वेतन आयोग का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, तो उचित नहीं होगा। ठीक है, हम लोगों को कोई पे कमीशन न मिले क्योंकि हम लोग बेईमान हैं, चोर हैं, हमारी आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा है, हम कमीशनखोर हैं, देश में सब से भ्रष्ट अगर कोई है, तो नेता हैं। अगर कोई बात हो जाए, तो नेता पर सारा मीडिया शुरू हो जाएगा और मीडिया ने दिखा दिया, तो जज की कनविकट कर देगा और आप लोग तो हम लोगों को कनविकट कर ही रहे हैं, लेकिन उन मिलिट्री के नौजवानों को आखिर कैसे सातवें वेतन आयोग का लाभ मिलेगा, यह माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, आप सदन में फाइनेंस बिल पास कराएं तो उनके लिए सातवें वेतन आयोग की घोषणा ही कर दीजिए, तो मैं समझूंगा कि जो देश के लिए कुर्बानी दे रहे हैं, कम-से-कम उन्हें इस फाइनेंस बिल से कुछ मिला। आप हम लोगों को कुछ न दीजिए और दूसरों को न दीजिए, लेकिन वे लोग जो अपने घर से हजारों किलोमीटर दूर माइनस 20 और माइनस 30 डिग्री टेंपरेचर में अपनी जिंदगी गुजार रहे हैं, जहां 6 महीने रहना मुश्किल है क्योंकि वहां 6 महीने रहने से ही उनके हाथ-पैर गलने लग जाएंगे और उनकी शारीरिक क्षमता कम हो जाएगी। सर, अगर उन्हें सातवां वेतन आयोग और सही पेंशन नहीं मिली, तो हम उनके परिवारों को न्याय नहीं दिला सकते। आप वन रेंक, वन पेंशन के बारे में आज तक डिसीजन नहीं ले पाए हैं। आप ने

4.00 P.M.

उन्हें बहुत से एश्योरेंस दे दिए, लेकिन क्या उन्हें सही रूप से उस का लाभ मिला? सर, वन रेंक, वन पेंशन के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ। आखिर ऐसा क्यों है? आखिर इस देश को कहीं से तो सुरक्षित रखिए।

सर, पूर्वोत्तर के एक पूर्व चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सुसाइड किया। अगर आप उनका सुसाइड नोट सदन में पढ़ दें, तो मैं समझूंगा कि सरकार में बहुत हिम्मत है। अगर उनके सुसाइड नोट को सदन में पढ़ दिया जाए, तो उससे देश के सामने बहुत सी चीजें निकलकर आएंगी और फिर शायद हम लोगों पर आरोप नहीं लगेंगे। उस से पता चल जाएगा कि कहां पर क्या है, लेकिन आप हिम्मत नहीं कर पाएंगे।

सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने किसानों की कर्ज माफी का मुद्दा उठाया। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि हम नहीं करेंगे। हम तो वेट इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा कि यह विषय राज्यों के अधीन है। हो सकता है, हमारे योगी जी, जो गोरखपुर गए हैं, वे वहां से लौटकर किसानों का कर्जा माफ कर दें। आपने इसे राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया है, लेकिन अगर यह एक राज्य में माफ हुआ तो इस की आग पूरे देश में लग जाएगी क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु के किसान तो सब से ज्यादा आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। आप विजय माल्या के मामले में 9 हजार करोड़ की छूट दे सकते हैं। एक मोदी हैं, उन्हें जितनी चाहे छूट दे दें, तमाम पूंजीपतियों का एनपीए बैंक्स से रोज माफ किया जा रहा है, लेकिन आप किसानों के मामले में निर्णय क्यों नहीं लेते? हमारे मंत्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी बैठे हैं, आप तो जिंदगीभर किसानों की ही बात करते रहे हैं, इस का burden एक लाख करोड़ तो पड़ेगा, लेकिन इतना तो आपको कूड ऑइल सस्ता होने से पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर बच रहा है। आज आप सदन में जवाब देते समय घोषणा कर दीजिए कि हम किसानों का कर्जा माफ करते हैं, तो मैं समझूंगा कि इस का श्रेय आपको मिला और देश के किसानों के प्रति न्याय हुआ। गरीब, किसान, बेरोजगार सब परेशान है क्योंकि कोई नीति नहीं है। आपने 2 करोड़ नौकरियां देने की बात कही थी, लेकिन एक आदमी को आपने नौकरी नहीं दी है। बेरोजगारों की संख्या रोज बढ़ रही है। आपने रेलवे में नौकरी बंद कर दी, ऐरोप्लेन में नौकरी बंद कर दी और आप सिर्फ कांटेक्ट पर नौकरी दे रहे हैं। आपने अगर "मनरेगा" को नौकरी मान लिया, तो क्या होगा? आप देश में एक वर्ग को अलग मत कीजिए। आपने कहा कि अब जो हज़ करने जाएगा, उस में PAN अनिवार्य होगा। यह आपका एक नया कानून बन गया। मैं तो आप से सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि जो देश के सामने वास्तविक समस्याएं हैं, अगर उन से निपटने के लिए आप आगे नहीं आए, इस देश के वास्तविक स्वरूप को बदलने के लिए हम आगे नहीं आए, तो इतना बहुमत आपको मिला है, हम तो कहते हैं कि आप इन चीजों को लाइए, मत डरिए।

यहाँ आपका बहुमत नहीं है, लेकिन हम सभी देश हित में, अपनी पार्टी के एजेंडे से अलग देश के पक्ष में खड़े होंगे। आप लाएं, तो किसानों, बेरोजगारों, नौजवानों, दलितों आदि के लिए लाएं। आज यह मुद्दा उठा कि तीन आयोगों, पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, अल्पसंख्यक आयोग और अनुसूचित जाति आयोग, इन तीनों आयोगों के न अध्यक्ष हैं, न मेम्बर हैं। आप अस्सी परसेंट आबादी को उपेक्षित कर देना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): नरेश जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लाचार कर देना चाहते हैं। आप * के एजेंडे को, देश में आरक्षण खत्म हो, उसको थोपना चाहते हैं। हम सब इसका विरोध करते हैं। अगर आपने अपर हाउस से ऐसी कोशिश की - ठीक है आप फाइनेंस बिल बना लीजिए, लेकिन आवाज़ बहुत बड़ी चीज़ होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): चलिए, ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप एक बात जान लीजिए, हो सकता है कि मोमबत्ती की लौ ज्यादा रोशनी न दे, लेकिन जब मोमबत्ती की लौ से आग लगती है, तो बड़े-बड़े भस्म हो जाते हैं। आप इतना ध्यान रखिएगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब आप फाइनेंस बिल पर जवाब देंगे, तो कम से कम इन चीज़ों पर संज्ञान लेंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I am a little bit confused whether we are discussing the Finance Bill, within the meaning of Article 117 of the Constitution, or, a Presidential Proclamation of Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution.

Why am I saying this so? After going through the Finance Bill, it appears, through this Bill, at least, 75 amendments proposed to the existing sections and insertion of 12 new sections to the Income Tax Act, 1961, and some of them proposed to be given retrospective effect from 1962 when the Income Tax Act was commenced. Therefore, if situation arises like this that so many amendments are required to be effected to the Income Tax Act, or, so many new sections are to be inserted, it is better to have a new Income Tax Act by repealing the existing one. This would have been the ideal situation. I am sorry to say that the Government has not taken the normal route; but, it is proposed to do it through bypass surgery to the legislative system. Sir, propriety demands, instead of 87 amendments/new sections proposed to the Income Tax Act, 1961, it ought to have been repealed and replaced with new legislation.

Sir, so many provisions have been made in the Finance Bill which is against the spirit of the Constitution.

First of all, I would like to refer to clause 50 through which section 132 of the Income Tax Act sought to be amended. This has already been mentioned by some of the hon. Members of this august House. Through the proposed amendment, enormous and unbridled powers have been given to income tax authority and the powers of Appellate Tribunals have been taken away! On the one hand, enormous powers have been given to the income tax authority and, on the other, the powers of Appellate Authority have been

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

curtailed! It is, in a way, against the judgment of the Supreme Court. I will come to that later on.

Clause 50 proposed to amend section 132 of the Income Tax Act and explanation to sub-clause (i) says, 'For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the reason to believe, as recorded by the income tax authority under this sub-section, shall not be disclosed to any person or any authority or the Appellate Tribunal.' Therefore, whatever income tax authority will decide is sacrosanct and final and nobody can question that. So, this is a draconian provision; this is a draconian amendment. Then, again, in another explanation or the removal of doubts, "It is hereby declared that the reason to suspect, as recorded by the income tax authorities, under this sub-section, shall not be disclosed to any person, any authority or the appellate authority." So, the decision of the income tax authorities is final and it cannot be questioned. This is against the principle of natural justice. It can only be questioned before the High Court or the Supreme Court. So, an assessee will have to run to the High Court or the Supreme Court under Article 226 or Article 32 of the Constitution to challenge the decision taken by the income tax authorities because it cannot be questioned by any other authority, not even by the tribunals. How come! This is authoritarianism that the existing practice is being done away with. Again, after sub-section 9(A), another sub-section 9(B) is proposed to be inserted. It says, "During the course of the search or seizure or within a period of sixty days from the date on which the search was executed, the authorized officers, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that for the purpose of protecting the interest of revenue, it is necessary so to do, he may, with the previous approval of the Principal Director-General or Director-General or the Principal Director or Director, by order in writing, attach provisionally any property belonging to the assessee." I need not elaborate it because Mr. Kapil Sibal has already elaborated this point. Unflinching powers have been given to the income tax authorities. They can raid any premises, search, seize, and even attach! This is a shameful situation, without any authority of law. This authority of law has been given to the income tax authorities. During the last seventy years of Independence, there was no scope for any harassment of this kind, which is being sought to be introduced by means of this legislation that any premises can be searched, seizures can be made and property can be attached at the whims and fancies of the income tax authorities or at the diktats of the ruling party. Such a situation is being sought to be created through the proposed amendments. I condemn this; I oppose this.

Now, I come to the point how the powers of the tribunals have been curtailed through this Finance Bill. What do Articles 110 and 117 of the Constitution say? First

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come to Article 117 of the Constitution. It clearly says that a Bill or amendment, making provision for any of the matter specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of clauses 1 of Article 110 shall not be moved or introduced except on the recommendations of the President. It relates to the provisions of Finance Bill. Article 110(1)(a) deals with imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, etc., of the tax; sub-clause (b) deals with the regulation of borrowing of money; sub-clause(c) deals with the custody of the Consolidated Fund; sub-clause (d) deals with the appropriation of money; sub-clause (e) deals with the declaration of any expenditure; and sub-clause (f) deals with receipt of money. It does not relate to the powers of the income tax tribunal. So, if the condition satisfies sub-clauses (a) to (f), then, it is okay. But, if it does not satisfy, then, it is contrary to the provisions of Article 110 of the Constitution. Therefore, the amendment which has been sought to be made here is, absolutely, unconstitutional. I will urge the Government to withdraw this; otherwise, it will be negation of our Constitution.

Sir, I have already stated and shown how the provisions of the Constitution have been sought to be violated through this amendment. This is only to introduce, 'raid, seize and attach *raj*.' Previously, it was Inspector *Raj* for some time. It was done away with. Now, it has become 'raid, seize and attach *raj*.'

Then, Sir, this Bill also seeks for a series of amendments in 18 other Acts, not only the Income Tax Act, but also other 18 major Acts. So, apart from certain other amendments, it seeks to provide for merger of at least 18 tribunals and other authorities and conditions of services of Chairpersons and members of those tribunals. Is this a Finance Bill or a repealing one by amendment and insertion of clauses in all major Acts? This is unprecedented. It never happened in the history of legislation, that so many major Acts have been changed by the Finance Bill and so many amendments, more than 75, have been proposed in the Income Tax Act. More than 8 new sections are there. There are about 18 major Acts to be amended. There are tribunals to be merged. There are 18 tribunals to be merged. How? Just see, how funny it is? How will the tribunals be merged? I am giving two examples of how the tribunals will be merged. The National Highways Tribunal shall merge with the Airports Appellate Tribunal. How come? What is the relation between the national highways and the airports? Are the national highways and the airports same?

Secondly, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal shall merge with the TDSAT, which deals with telecom disputes. Are the airports tax

and telecom tariff equal, identical or same? My God! How come? There is no relation between the telecom tariff and the airports tax, even though the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal has been proposed to be merged with the TDSAT, which deals with telecom disputes. What is this Government doing? This is, absolutely, unimaginable! The powers of the tribunal have not only been curtailed, they are going to appoint their own lackeys, their own people, their 'yesmen' in all these tribunals. Previously, the Chairpersons and the members were appointed in the manner as prescribed in the respective Acts. But, with these amendments, now, it is the Government which will appoint them. The Government will appoint the way they are appointing in different Committees of different Ministries, in the same manner, the tribunals will be manned by the Government, by their own people.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Now, Sir, what has the Supreme Court said? In 2014, in the matter of Madras Bar Association *versus* Union of India, in this landmark judgement, the Supreme Court has, while examining a case related to the National Tax Tribunal, held that appellate tribunals have similar powers and functions as that of the High Courts, and, hence, matters related to appointment, reappointment and tenure must be free from executive involvement. But, here, just the opposite has been sought to be done. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, it is a very important Bill. Let me speak for a few minutes. I never cross my time-limit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly allow me two-three minutes. Sir, the Tribunals are like High Courts, the Supreme Court says; and in the matter of their appointment, reappointment, tenure, etc., there should not be any intervention or interference by the Executive. But, here, the Government has sought to do the same thing saying that the entire power shall be exercised by the Executive only and none else.

Now, Sir, a point has been raised regarding the donation to political parties. First of all, there is no upper limit. There is no upper limit for a political party to receive donation although a news-item had appeared in the newspaper that the Election Commission has suggested before the Supreme Court that ₹20 crore should be the upper limit. We would be happy if there will be a limit.

Now, Sir, kindly come to Clauses 135 and 137 of the Finance Bill. Just see the difference. Clause 135(3) says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Central Government may authorize any scheduled bank to issue electoral bond." Then there is Explanation which says, "For the purposes of this sub-section, "electoral bond" means a bond issued by any scheduled bank under the scheme as may be notified by the

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Central Government." Then Clause 137 in the Explanation says, "For the purposes of this sub-section, "electoral bond" means a bond referred to in the Explanation of sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934", which I have already read. So, the Ram has not yet born, yet the Ramayana has been written because until and unless the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is amended with that Explanation which has been given here, the second amendment cannot have any meaning. So, before the birth of Ram, Ramayana is being written here in this Finance Bill. This is laughable.

Sir, so many things have been said on Aadhaar. I will make only one point. Today, the Supreme Court has passed an order on Aadhaar. My leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, from day one, was making public statements and my Party was on the roads, on the streets, demanding that the Government must not make it mandatory so far as the social beneficial schemes are concerned like Mid Day Meal, 100 Day Work, etc., etc. Today, the Supreme Court has ordered that the Government cannot make Aadhaar mandatory in case of the social beneficial schemes like Mid Day Meal. ...(*Interruptions*)... After the introduction of this Aadhaar Act, for the first time, the Supreme Court today itself has ordered this when we are discussing this Bill. Therefore, the Notification issued by the Government under the Act should have been withdrawn immediately. I demand that that Notification should be withdrawn immediately because it does not have any legal effect now.

Sir, finally, had these hundreds of amendments in Income Tax Act and Aadhaar Act not been proposed through this Finance Bill, what would have been the procedure? The procedure is that all the respective Acts ought to have been amended through the automatic route or the proper channel, that is, the Bills should have been placed before the Houses, sent to the Standing Committee or to the Select Committee and after full deliberations, not only by the Members of Parliament but even by different bodies outside the Parliament, by the people also who can send their views, and after considering the views of the people and different bodies, those amendments would have been placed before this House, and the House would have a structured discussion on that. Just to avoid that, these hundreds of amendments to different Acts have been sought to be made here in this Finance Bill, which is again, I would say, unprecedented, unwarranted and unconstitutional. It should be rejected by the Government forthwith.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, no speech by Sukhendu *babu* is complete without a reference to Naushad, Sahir Ludhianvi and Mohammed Rafi. So, may I request him to oblige us?

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर,

"यह जिन्दगी क्या है, ग़म का दरिया है।

न जीना यहाँ वश में, न मरना यहाँ वश में।

अज़ब दुनिया है।"

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But I can only tell you that all three...
...(Interruptions)... reference to Mamata Banerjee. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: यह रफी साहब का गाया गाना है, जिसमें रवि ने संगीत दिया और जिसे साहिर लुधियानवी ने लिखा था। फिल्म थी - 'प्यार किया तो डरना क्या'। इसमें शम्मी कपूर हीरो थे और हिरोइन थी - बी. सरोजा देवी।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, 'प्यार किया तो डरना क्या', लेकिन इस बिल के बाद तो डरना पड़ेगा आपको।

श्री उपसभापति: प्यार कहाँ किया? इधर किया या उधर किया? ...(हास्य)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सुखेन्दु बाबू, इस बिल के बाद तो डरना पड़ेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: प्यार किया, तो डरना क्या। ...(व्यवधान)... प्यार किया है, तो डरने की क्या बात है? Okay, now, Shri Yechuriji.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, tell me when to begin.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am really extremely worried about this discussion on the Finance Bill because I do not think this is really the Finance Bill. As somebody had said, this is a financial bully, not a Bill, for this year that has been brought about by the Government and passed in an extreme hurry in the other House.

Sir, there are an unprecedented 189 Amendments that have been made in this Finance Bill. Out of these, 129 relate to tax proposals. Sixty of these are related to what is called 'Miscellaneous', and this 'Miscellaneous' includes from 14 to 17 other matters that do not fall under the purview of the Finance Bill. Now, the reason why I am extremely concerned and anguished is, I think this is an effort to undermine the very institution of Parliamentary democracy in our country. Our Constitution is very clear, Sir, that 'We the people', the sovereignty of the people, which is supreme under the Constitution, is exercised by people's elected representatives in the Parliament, to whom the Executive is accountable. The accountability of the Executive, the Government, to the Parliament, of the Parliamentarians to the people, is the constitutional scheme of things, sovereignty

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of the people being supreme. Now, by smuggling in non-financial matters, non-tax matters into the Finance Bill, and by defining the Finance Bill, naturally, as a Money Bill, depriving the Rajya Sabha of its right to discuss these matters, is actually undermining the entire constitutional scheme of things and, I think, this is an anti-constitutional Bill that has been brought. And this is something that I cannot be party to. You can sit in the Chair and be a party to it and this House must seriously consider whether you can be party to this sort of a thing, but I cannot be a party to this sort of a subterfuge that is being done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But do you know, whether you approve it or not, it would become the law of the land?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is why I want to declare that I am not a party to that. Let them declare it. In a way, all of us are irrelevant after you actually go through the provisions of the Bill. I will tell you why I am saying this, because there is a very serious thing. Yes, you have heard the hon. initiator of the discussion from the leading Opposition Party, my friend Shri Kapil Sibal, speak about the draconian changes in the Income Tax laws; you have heard my predecessor just now speaking about these matters. Sir, do you know, some Income Tax Officer can now come to your house and say that he has 'reasons to believe' – that's all – that you are hiding something, and he can raid your house? You can't do anything! We would protect you here in the Chair, inside this House, but not in your house! And in your house the IT Inspector can go to. This is the revival of the Inspector Raj in the worst form. All of us are vulnerable. But much has been spoken on that; I don't want to dwell on all that has been said. I want to really touch upon three other basic issues. One, undermining of constitutional democracy in our country is a fascistic tendency. You heard the names of Goebbels, Himmler, all of them being raised here in the House in the debate. But I think the current Government that we have puts all of them, put together, to shame by the manner in which they are trying to undermine parliamentary democracy step-by-step before they jettison it towards reaching their objective. It is this very reason that I am saying this that I seriously want this House and the entire Parliament to consider the definition of a Money Bill. I have said this before in this House. The time has come for us to revisit Article 110 (3) of the Constitution which gives this right to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to decide whether any Bill is a Money Bill or not. Article 110(1) says what is a Money Bill and Article 110(2) says what is not a Money Bill. Article 110 (3) gives the right to the Speaker but that right cannot negate what has been said in Articles 110 (1) and 110(2). But that is exactly what is happening today. And that negation is allowing this sort of a subterfuge being done of smuggling in non-tax proposals and changes into the

Finance Bill whereby fundamental issues are going to be amended, enacted and legislated without the opinion and concurrence of this House, which is anti-constitutional. And that is why, I think, this House must return this Bill to the Lok Sabha with a very serious concern, amending it and saying, 'You reconsider these aspects'. Tax proposals, yes, but these are even unprecedented. But non-tax matters should be deleted from the Finance Bill that has been proposed for 2017. That is our fundamental duty. Why I say this? Sir, you take two issues only among the seventeen or fourteen that have been smuggled in. At least, there are forty new legislations that have been brought in from what I could count. Even after the Lok Sabha had passed it there were amendments that were added; even when the discussion was going on, amendments were being added. Let me just take two of them because I know there is a constraint of time. First is on the question of Aadhaar. Today the Supreme Court said that Aadhaar is something that is not even mandatory for welfare measures. I do not have an Aadhaar Card. We were promised by this Government that there will be a facility for getting your Aadhaar Card in the Parliament. That has not been opened till date. Till date, they have not done it. Now, they say that it is not compulsory so far. If you want to make it compulsory, yes, bring a Bill saying Aadhaar is compulsory. Why do you want a subterfuge? Why do you want to smuggle it into the Finance Bill? Bring straightforward a Bill saying Aadhaar is compulsory for every Indian citizen. Have that courage. Instead of doing this, you are following the theory of backdoor entry. Why are you saying that today Aadhaar is required for me to file my Income Tax Returns? Why is my PAN Card illegal then? Why do I have a PAN Card at all? Why should I have a PAN number? Sir, this Aadhaar insistence is what is leading us to the creation of a surveillance State in India. It is violative of my fundamental right to liberty that this Constitution provides. My privacy is being violated by this Aadhaar. Anybody with my Aadhaar number can access all details, including my financial details, my personal details, my social details like where I take a holiday, if, at all, I take one or where I spent how much of money. All that is under the State surveillance. It takes me back to our students' days. I don't know, Sir, if you remember seeing a film called "Enemy of the State" more than two decades ago. We thought it was in the realm of science fiction how common citizens were harassed because of surveillance in the United States of America. It is a cult film. It is called, *The Enemy of the State* and we thought that that sort of a state of affairs will not come when the entire personal liberty of an individual is at stake in the hands of the Government. Whom they decide will be a citizen, whom they decide will not be a citizen. Our Parliamentary Affairs Minister belonging to our House is lucky. There is nobody in the Lok Sabha from where he comes. I mean, he is lucky

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to be here. We wish him all the best that he should continue. He is a good friend. But otherwise, you can, by definition, say who is a citizen and who is not a citizen. What are you doing? You are creating a totalitarian State. If I use the word * you would say that it is expunged because it is there in your book, but then you are creating a State that is worse than that. And, regarding Aadhaar, all of us know that Aadhaar is defective. There are lakhs and lakhs of complaints of people who genuinely are entitled to receive subsidized food, where the fingerprints are not registering or machines not working. And, you want to use that, and the biometric data that is contained in that, as the authority for delivery of all benefits.

I go back to the second film, the cult film, which is called '*The Matrix*', where you have a number. It is '*The Matrix*'. You understand the mathematical matrix where each one of us has a number and we are all slotted into one matrix. The controller, sitting there, shall control what you and I will do and what is our individual role in society, and if we are found violative, we are just ejected from the matrix. Your number can just vanish. An Aadhaar number can just vanish and that means, you are not a citizen any more. What are you reducing this Republic of India to? Is this what we, the people, gave ourselves? Is this the Republic that we have given ourselves in this Constitution? And, you have a Government that doesn't have the courage to come forward openly and say, "I am dismantling this Constitution. I want this sort of an order, a totalitarian order, and, therefore, this is what I am doing." They don't have the open courage. They want to bring it through subterfuge through the backdoor. This is something that is absolutely unacceptable, and, therefore, this cannot be allowed. It is violating the Supreme Court direction. It's okay that we have the right to make the law. The Supreme Court can only interpret the law. Then, make the law, have the courage, come straightforward and do it.

Now, who controls all this data? Which are the companies whom they have given the contracts and who will actually collect this data? They are the U.S. companies. Ask your own Government. They will tell you. Mr. Kapil Sibal was talking about hacking. There is no need to hack, Sir. The company will provide all the details. What is being collected are individual contacts of everybody, through which they can be bombarded with their propaganda. There is control in case you are violative, and they create a totalitarian State which is complete antithesis of democracy. And, this sort of a totalitarian State, with a control by a master and reducing Indian society into a 'matrix' – who will decide who will be a citizen and what are the qualifications – is something that is not acceptable, and especially when that is being smuggled through a Finance Bill. I don't want to use the words, but I think it is the worst subterfuge we can ever think of. If they have the courage,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

they should come straightforward. They don't do that because they cannot bypass the Rajya Sabha if they come straightforward. So, this is subterfuge of a Money Bill.

Then, I come to the second aspect, that is on the entire question of Tribunals. Today, you have a situation. What does the Finance Bill tell you? Please look at the definition, Sir. I am sure the Finance Bill is in front of you. The Finance Bill, 2017, says, "To give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2017-18." Now, what is the financial proposal in the Tribunals? Please, tell me, Sir. Please, educate me. This is the definition of the Bill that they themselves have given. And then you bring in all these proposals and changes. We heard eloquent legal experts, who have given us these details. But these are structural changes to institutions and sectors. That is completely outside the purview of a Finance Bill. How do you allow such structural changes, Sir? This permits, today, the Central Government to specify the appointments, the tenure, the removal and the re-appointment of chairpersons and members of tribunals through 'rules'. Legislative proposals are debated by us. Structural changes and changes to other institutions are debated by us through Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees; the rules are not debated unless we move a special motion for discussion on the rules. But the Government wants to take all these rights through the rules. They control the rules, through which they control these appointments, they control these tribunals and remove all the avenues for any common citizen of India to look for redressal of his grievance going to the tribunal. It will all be controlled by the Government. A Bill requires Parliamentary approval, rules do not. And that is how the second part of the subterfuge that is being done. It is through such subterfuge, Sir, that they want to actually control the appointment, removal and re-appointment of members of a tribunal. This is something I don't think this august House can really afford to give sanction to. That is why I am saying that ordinarily all these Bills are subjected to our scrutiny through the Department-related Standing Committees, but financial proposals are not. We discuss the Demands for Grants for each Ministry, but tax proposals are not discussed. They are not in the purview of the Standing Committees. Therefore, I think, this sort of a subterfuge regarding the tribunals, that is being brought about, has to be annulled and that cannot be allowed. Therefore, let this also go back to the Lok Sabha with our recommendation that this should not form part of the Finance Bill.

Then, Sir, let me come to the next issue of dealing with political corruption. This is an issue on which all of us have discussed and debated, and the hon. Prime Minister has gone on record publicly exhorting the people and political parties to refrain from political corruption, that is money, during election process. Why the Congress Party failed to form

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the Governments in Goa and Manipur, common parlance attributes it to the fact that they were completely, hopelessly, behind in the entire race in forming the Government because of the sheer money power displayed by the ruling party. Forget that aspect. This is only a hearsay and an allegation. But the point what I say is that you have said many a thing. In the Budget, you brought about some gimmicks. You say that you reduce cash donations from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 2,000. You may remember, Sir, at that, I said, 'with ₹ 20,000, I give you one name, saying that so and so gave me ₹ 20,000 and with ₹ 2,000, I will give you 10 names.' How does it stop anything? And then you talked about, what is called, electoral bonds, which is again a very fishy exercise because who buys the bonds and to whom he gives, nobody knows except the Government of the day through the bank. But now what has happened? You have amended the Companies Act. In the Finance Bill, the Companies Act has been amended, and amended to do what, Sir? It has been amended to do two things. Under the existing Companies Act, no company can donate more than 7.5 per cent of its profits, net profits, after paying taxes, to any political party or many parties. The Total is only 7.5 per cent. That is the ceiling. You have removed that ceiling today. Any company can give any amount, more than 100 per cent of its profits also. You are paving the way for many benami companies to come into existence what they call shell companies. You are paving the way for such immorality in the name of actually pleading for political morality.

What is the second thing that you have done? The companies are no longer obliged to tell the name of the political party to whom they are donating. That is anonymous. Nobody knows who gets this money except that particular political party. What does this mean, Sir? Do I have to explain it? Who is in power? Who is in the Government? I think the smile on the faces of many people here suggests that all of us know what this means. They are the ones who are going to benefit out of this. Then you talk of electoral bonds. Who will buy these bonds? We don't know. Who will redeem these bonds? We don't know. Only the bank will know who bought the bonds. But nobody will know who redeemed the bonds except the Government with its control through the Aadhaar, through the surveillance State and then the entire totalitarian structure will come. Instead of ending political corruption, you are actually elevating political corruption to obnoxiously high levels. I used the words 'obnoxiously high levels' deliberately. Because that is the amount that is being spent by the Ruling Party today in every single election that you see. This sort of distortion of our democratic process, through the influence of money power, is something that eats away the vitals of our democracy. All the three proposals that I have

discussed are undermining the very vital character of Indian democracy, and undermining it from its foundations. Last year itself, you had amended the FCRA retrospectively from 2010 permitting foreign companies to donate to political parties.

Today, you amend the Companies Act in order to create this ambiguity and anonymity in terms of how companies can be blackmailed to donate to the Ruling Party. It is completely obfuscating and total opposite of transparency.

We talked of electoral reforms. We had a long discussion here on electoral reforms. We said reduction of the hold of money power, amongst others, in the elections is an essential requirement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it is important. That is why I allowed more time.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, 25 Acts बदल गये हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am only beseeching you as the Chair of this august House.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Actually, the Finance Bill contains many things. उसको डील करने के लिए टाइम तो लगेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. That is why I have given more time.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am grateful that you have given more time. The provision for removing the ceiling for companies to donate to political parties and making it anonymous is an ambiguity that is going to completely destroy the transparency in these donations. And then doing this through the so-called very dubious electoral bonds is a clear recipe for the Ruling Party today to coerce, exhort and collect money for its political electoral benefits. This is something which is accompanied by a rhetoric of moralising and saying that they are for ending political corruption while all of us are indulging in political corruption whereas what they do is the exact opposite of it. I can go on like this with other 14 sections. Each one of them is a violation of our constitutional provision.

I would like to suggest it through you, Sir. I will make use of all the rules to suggest that we should seriously consider it. The Leader of the Opposition is here. I would appeal

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

to the entire House to seriously reconsider and revisit Article 110 (3) of the Constitution. The time has come when you cannot allow this to be done in a manner which cannot be defined or substantiated under law. This has to be relooked and an amendment to the Constitution has to be brought forward. That is number one. I am summarising. Secondly, this entire creation of a surveillance State, a totalitarian State, through the imposition of the Aadhaar and the control of the Aadhaar number and the personal data, is totally violative of the Fundamental Right to Liberty that the Constitution of India provides to all citizens. Therefore, this is something that cannot be accepted and will have to be returned to the Lower House with our rejection of this issue. Thirdly, Sir, on the question of the tinkering with Tribunals that has been done, this is a very, very serious matter because these are changes in the structures, and they are structural changes to institutions which a Finance Bill cannot do. This is something that is completely violative of our Constitution and the Constitutional provisions. Therefore, we must return this Bill to the Lok Sabha, saying that this has to be scrapped out of this Bill; this cannot be part of the Bill. Fourthly, the amendments to the Companies Act, that have been brought about, should be annulled by us. It should be said that they are rejected by us and they totally constitute a licence and a freedom for unfiltered, intransparent and completely translucent manner in which political corruption of the highest order can take place. Then, finally, Sir, all other non-tax proposals and changes made here in forms of various Bills — the 40-odd that have been referred to — must be scrapped from the Finance Bill. The Finance Bill deals only with your tax proposals and your tax changes and it is supposed to. All extraneous matters should be dropped. With that recommendation, the Rajya Sabha must send it back to the Lok Sabha. Otherwise we will be failing in our duty and you cannot be sitting there allowing us to fail in our duty. The Chair will also have to protect us to fulfil our duty and, therefore, I am beseeching you as the Chair to allow us and to facilitate us to protect the sanctity of the Indian Constitution from being so brazenly violated. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity. I will start with this unconstitutional method which has been adopted for bringing forward this Bill. Article 110 is being brazenly violated and Article 110 is literally being made into an article which now has got no relevance so far as the Rajya Sabha or the Upper House is concerned. सर, जिस तरीके से इस फाइनेंस बिल में बहुत से एक्ट्स को अमेंड किया गया है, इस बारे में पहले श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी, सीताराम येचुरी जी, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने जो बातें कहीं, उनके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करते हुए मैं कहना चाहूंगा

कि इस बिल को यहां लाकर इतने सारे एक्ट्स को अमेंड करने का जो तरीका अपनाया गया है, जिन का कि फाइनेंस से कोई कंसर्न न हो, वह ठीक नहीं है। उन एक्ट्स को अलग-अलग डील करना चाहिए था। आज यह बात उठ रही है कि इस चर्चा को 5 घंटे में खत्म कर देना चाहिए और 5-10 मिनट में हम लोग अपनी बात कह दें। महोदय, अगर ये अमेंडमेंट्स अलग-अलग एक्ट्स में लाए गए होते, तो इसकी प्रक्रिया कितने घंटों की होती, यह हम सब समझते हैं। सर, पहले उस पर चर्चा होती, उसके बाद वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाता, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में विस्तार से चर्चा होती, वहां पर एवीडेंस होते और वहां उसके pros and cons देखे जाते कि क्यों इसमें अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत है। वह फिर यहां वापस आता और फिर से हर एक्ट में अलग-अलग चर्चा होती, लेकिन इस सब की जगह उसके garb में जिस तरीके से इस में लाया गया है, यह कहकर कि हम इन्हें फाइनेंस बिल में ला रहे हैं, यह highly unconstitutional method अपनाया गया है। हम लोगों को इस हाउस में unanimously - ठीक है, जो लोग इसको लाए हैं, वे लोग नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन बाकी सबको कम से कम अपनी आवाज को register करते हुए, इस पर अपनी संरक्षता लेते हुए अपना मत देना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से हम लोग इसको वापस भेजें और वापस भेज कर एक बार फिर से उनसे कहें कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें कि इनको कैसे bifurcate करके सिर्फ Finance Bill को यहाँ पर कंसिडर किया जाए।

जहाँ तक amendments का सवाल है, जिस तरीके से amendments आए हैं, अगर देखा जाए तो हर provision पर - अगर आप political funding को ले लें, जिस तरह से political funding को Companies Act में amendment करके लाया गया है, यह जो political funding का amendment आया है, यह किसी एक particular party, जो power में है, उसके लिए specially लाया गया है। एक तरफ तो आप political funding के लिए कह रहे हैं कि इसको individuals के लिए 20 हजार से घटाकर 2 हजार कर रहे हैं, आप 2 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते, वरना आपको disclosure देना पड़ेगा। अगर आप 2 हजार से ज्यादा देंगे, यदि कोई ढाई हजार रुपये दे रहा है या तीन हजार रुपये दे रहा है, तो कौन क्या दे रहा है, वह उसकी पूरी detail देगा। लेकिन अगर कोई company 20 करोड़ रुपये दे रही है, तो हम उससे कुछ नहीं पूछेंगे। आप क्यों नहीं पूछेंगे? आप उससे इसलिए नहीं पूछेंगे क्योंकि वह company है। हम Companies Act में amendment करके उसको introduce कर रहे हैं। हम इसको introduce करके ऐसा amendment ला रहे हैं, जिससे company जो चाहे, वह पैसा दे सकती है और पैसा देकर भी political funding के नाम पर उसको डिसक्लोजर नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

सर, political funding किसलिए होती है? जो political funding हो रही है, अगर वह corporate से होती है, तो हमारी पार्टी का यह मत है कि corporate funding को टोटली ban कर देना चाहिए, ban कर देना चाहिए। Corporates के द्वारा political funding allowed नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जैसे ही corporate funding होती है, जो कॉर्पोरेट आपको पैसा देता है, चाहे वे media के baron हों, जिनके और दस businesses हैं, वे जब आपको पोलिटिकल फंडिंग देते हैं, तब उसके साथ-साथ अपने हिसाब से कानून भी बनवाते हैं। वे यहाँ पर आपको अपने हिसाब से चलाने का काम करते हैं, आप यहाँ independent नहीं चल पाते हैं। आप उनके कहने पर अपने Acts लाते हैं, amendments लाते हैं। आधे Acts और amendments corporates के कहने पर लाए जाते हैं। उसी

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

तरह से आप Labour Acts बदलते हैं, और चीजें बदलते हैं तथा बदलकर जो बाकी have-nots हैं, उनको खत्म करने का काम करते हैं और corporates बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं।

आज जितना भी privatisation हो रहा है, यह किसलिए हो रहा है? जो कॉर्पोरेट्स आपको फंडिंग दे रहे हैं, उनको फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए यह privatisation हो रहा है। उनको किस तरह से फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है? जब privatisation हो रहा है, तो यह सारा privatisation उनकी तरफ जा रहा है, वे चाहे railway projects हों, चाहे air fields project हों, चाहे Army के हों, चाहे defence के प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, आपने हर फील्ड में privatisation allow कर दिया है। आपने privatisation कराकर कॉर्पोरेट्स को तो फायदा पहुंचा दिया है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो नुकसान पहुंचाया है, उसका क्या करेंगे? आपने उन लोगों का नुकसान कराया है, जो लोग public sector companies में employment पाते थे। ऐसा करके आपने उनको नुकसान पहुंचाया है। आपने सिर्फ reserved category वालों को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया है, आपने उन सभी को नुकसान पहुंचाया है, जो वहाँ पर genuinely merit में अपनी नौकरी पा जाते थे, उनकी एक permanent नौकरी होती थी। आज आपने उनको मजबूर कर दिया है कि वे contract basis पर काम करें। आपने reservation का उसमें direct impact डाल दिया। चाहे वे SC/ST हों, OBC हों, इनका रिजर्वेशन खत्म करने का आपका जो एक agenda है, उस agenda को पूरा करने का तरीका आपने corporates को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए किया है और आप इसीलिए उनसे corporate funding भी कराते हैं। केवल कुछ corporates हैं, जिनको आप बढ़ावा देते जा रहे हैं, otherwise आप देख रहे हैं कि आप जिस तरह से कानून ला रहे हैं, जो moderate businessmen हैं, जो छोटे businessmen हैं, उनके business बंद होते जा रहे हैं, उनके कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं, उनकी दुकानें बंद हो रही हैं, उनके business shut down हो रहे हैं। आज जितनी भी construction industry थी, वे standstill हो गई हैं, कंट्री में जितना प्रोडक्शन होता था, वह बिल्कुल negligible हो गया। नतीजतन इसका employment पर फिर से direct impact पड़ता है और लोगों की बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है।

आपने वादा किया था, आपने कहा था कि हमारी सरकार बनवा दो, सरकार बनते ही जब हम पहली केबिनेट में आएंगे, तो आधी रात में इसको 12 बजे लाएंगे और किसानों की कर्ज माफी कर देंगे। आज भी किसान उस रात का इंतजार कर रहा है कि वह 12 बजे की घड़ी कब आएगी, जिसमें आप वह वाली केबिनेट लाएंगे, जिसमें आप किसानों की कर्ज माफी करेंगे। आपने कहा था कि हम 2 करोड़ लोगों को सालाना employment देंगे। आप 2 करोड़ तो छोड़िए, आपने हजारों को भी employment नहीं दी। यहाँ तक कि जिनके पास employment थी, आपने उनको भी बेरोजगार कर दिया। जो लोग बाहर के प्रदेशों में काम कर रहे थे, वे वहाँ से बेरोजगार होने के बाद अपने प्रदेश वापस आ गए, चाहे बिहार हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो। इन प्रदेशों के जो लोग बाहर नौकरी कर रहे थे, वहाँ कारखाने बंद हो गए, वे लोग unemployed हो गए और वापस आ गए। वे इंतजार कर रहे हैं। आज पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान लड़के कॉलेज से education लेकर, पढ़ाई पूरी करके नौकरी के लिए परेशान हैं। वे सोच रहे थे, वे आपकी तरफ देख रहे थे, क्योंकि आपने कहा कि पूरे देश में एक भी व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं बचेगा, जो educated हो और नौकरीशुदा न हो। अपने 2014 में इस तरह का वादा किया था। आज तीन साल हो

गए। आपने अभी फिर से वादा किया, अभी जो पाँच राज्यों में चुनाव हुए थे, कि आप चिंता न करिए, हम आपको नौकरी देंगे। आज नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियाँ पढ़ाई पूरी करने के बाद बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं। अगर वे बेरोजगारी में गलती से अकेले कहीं घूम भी रहे हैं, तो आप Anti-Romeo Squad में पकड़ कर उनको थप्पड़ मार रहे हैं, उनको बेइज्जत कर रहे हैं। जब वे पूछते हैं कि आप यह थप्पड़ क्यों मार रहे हैं, अगर मैं यहाँ और कोई काम नहीं, बल्कि अकेले खड़े होकर यही कर रहा हूँ कि मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि आगे मैं क्या करूँ, तो आप थप्पड़ मार कर कहते हैं कि यह योगी जी का थप्पड़ है और यह मोदीजी का थप्पड़ है, क्योंकि हम Anti-Romeo Squad में आपको बंद कर रहे हैं। आज वह नौजवान, जिसका वोट आपने माँगा, वोट लिया, उसने आपके नाम के नारे लगा-लगा कर वोट दिया, आज जवाब में आप उसको नौकरी तो नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि उसको थप्पड़ दे रहे हैं। आज इस तरह की situation हो रही है।

आपने इसमें जो amendment किया है, जहाँ तक उसका सवाल है, आपने इनकम टैक्स ऑफिसर्स को बहुत ज्यादा पावर दे दी, बहुत ज्यादा arbitrary power दे दी। पहले एक provision था, उनके ऊपर एक restriction था, उनके ऊपर एक ही restriction था। Search and seizure का provision पहले भी था। आप Search and seizure कर सकते हैं, if you have reasons to believe. And, those reasons which you believe, they are reasons that I should go for search and you have to record it. Recording के साथ-साथ उसका approval भी कराना पड़ता था। जो लोग reasons record करते थे, वे अपने higher authority से approve भी कराते थे। Approve कराने के बाद इनकम टैक्स ऑफिसर के mind में यह एक fear होता था कि जब यह matter आगे raise होगा कि आपने इसको क्यों search किया, seizure क्यों की, तो उसमें आपकी जवाबदेही होगी। जब reasons होंगे, तो उनको कोर्ट भी देखेगा, अदालत भी देखेगी, Tribunals भी देखेंगे। उसमें आपका justification सही है या नहीं, उसकी basis पर आपके खिलाफ action होगा या निर्णय होगा। आप एक तरफ transparency की बात कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम हर चीज़ में transparency लाएँगे। यह कौन सी transparency है कि आपने कहा कि हम जिसके घर में चाहे, उसके घर में आधी रात को घुस सकते हैं! आप बगैर बताए वहाँ घुस सकते हैं। घंटी बजी, कोई सोच रहा है कि कौन आ गया, शायद दूध वाला आ गया या कोई और आ गया, लेकिन मालूम पड़ा कि इनकम टैक्स ऑफिसर साहब आ गए। वे कह रहे हैं कि हमें आपके घर की तलाशी लेनी है। तलाशी क्यों लेनी है, तो वे यह नहीं बताएँगे कि तलाशी क्यों लेनी है। बस मुझे तलाशी लेनी है, मुझे आपके घर में घुस कर आपकी तलाशी लेनी है और तलाशी लेकर, search and seizure करके हम आपका घर भी seize कर देंगे, आपकी दुकान भी seize कर देंगे, क्योंकि हमारे पास यह पावर आ गई है कि आपको बगैर बताए seizure भी कर सकते हैं। हम search भी बगैर बताए करेंगे, seizure भी बगैर बताए करेंगे। यह कौन सा कानून है? यह वही देश है, जहाँ Constitution का Article 14 इसी बात के लिए बना है कि अगर आप इस तरह का action लेंगे, right from Maneka Gandhi's judgement to all subsequent judgements, जहाँ आपने Income Tax Act में amendment करके कहा था हम कोई भी property ले लेंगे, हम उसे लेकर आपको इतने पैसे देकर उस पर कब्जा कर लेंगे, उस पर भी judgement आया और यह हुआ कि you can't go in this manner. All these actions are totally arbitrary and if arbitrary action is there, it has to be struck down. Now, here, you are saying, "You will take an

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

5.00 P.M.

action without disclosing the reasons." How can everybody go in for Article 226 in the High Court because you say that even with the tribunals, the reasons will not be disclosed? Then, where will it be disclosed? Of course, you cannot restrict the powers under Article 226. But, now, will every search and seizure lead to a Writ Petition going into the Article 226? The High Courts will say, 'No no, you go back to the income tax authorities.' So, this type of a provision is nothing else but a tool, as was rightly said by Shri Kapil Sibal, that you have brought this very deliberately and intentionally कि जो आपको पैसा न दे, जो corporate आपकी funding न करे, जो आपके political opponents हैं, अगर आपको उनकी गर्दन दबानी है, अगर आप उनको बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप उनको बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसा कर सकते हैं। किसी के यहाँ पर search and seizure होती है, चाहे वह political आदमी हो, चाहे वह बिजनेस वाला हो, तो सबसे पहले headline बनती है और न्यूज में भी चलती है। उसके बाद भले उसके यहाँ कुछ भी न मिले, उसके बाद आगे चल कर मामला खत्म हो जाए, लेकिन वह तो पूरे देश में बदनाम हो गया।

आपके पास ऐसा कौन सा compensation है? आपने उसकी मानहानि कर दी और without any reason उसका सर्च करवा दिया, therefore, bringing an amendment of this nature in the Act, is nothing else, but, it is totally an *ultra vires* provision, which is straightaway hit by Article 14. यह बात दूसरी है कि आप इसे पास करेंगे। पास तो यह हो ही जाएगा, क्योंकि यहां हम लोगों की तो कुछ say है ही नहीं, हम लोग तो खाली खड़े हो करके अपनी बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन होगा वही, जो आप चाहेंगे। अभी नहीं होगा, तो 14 दिन बाद automatically पास हो ही जाता है, लेकिन इस तरह का प्रोविजन, जो आप ला रहे हैं, वह सही नहीं है। यहां पर तो आप इसे पास करवा लेंगे, इसे bulldoze कर लेंगे और वहां भी bulldoze कर लेंगे, क्योंकि bulldozer तो आपके ही पास है, किसी औरके पास तो कुछ है ही नहीं, लेकिन आपने यहां पर bulldozing का दूसरा तरीका निकाल लिया है और वह तरीका है, Article 110 का तरीका। But they should know that there is something else also and that is the Court of Law, where this provision can be challenged and this will be challenged and this is liable to be struck down. It should be struck down, it will be struck down being totally violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

आपने tribunal की बात की है और आपने कहा है कि हम सारे tribunals को merge कर देंगे। फिर आगे आप उसी प्रोविजन में amendment ले आए हैं। सारे ऐक्ट्स को मिलाकर आपने कहा है कि tribunals merge कर देंगे। Kindly tell the House, लेकिन आप नहीं बताएंगे, क्योंकि आपको जरूरत नहीं है, यह पास तो हो ही जाएगा।

आपको यह बताना चाहिए कि जो existing tribunals हैं, उनकी क्या पोजिशन है? उन tribunals में कितने मुकदमें पेंडिंग हैं? हर मैटर में आपने कह रखा है, 'go to tribunal'. कोई Article

226 में जाता है, तो आपने Article 226 में लिखा हुआ है कि if you have an alternative remedy, you cannot come to High Court. वह remedy क्या है? इसका जवाब है, tribunal है। Tribunal में क्या है? Every tribunal, today, is overloaded. And for what reasons it is overloaded? वह खाली इसलिए overloaded है, क्योंकि आप पूरे देश में एक चीज़ के लिए चार tribunals बना देते हैं। लखनऊ का आदमी दिल्ली जाएगा, दिल्ली का आदमी मुम्बई जाएगा, इस तरह आपने चार या पांच tribunals बनाए हुए हैं। यह Standing Committees के रिकॉर्ड में भी आ चुका है कि आपके यहां कोई भी ऐसा tribunal नहीं है, जहां सब जगह Presiding Officers मौजूद हों। They have not been appointed in the existing tribunals. जहां Presiding Officers appointed भी हैं, वहां इतना वर्क है कि एक तारीख दो साल बाद की पड़ती है। इसलिए इस तरह tribunals को मर्ज करके अगर आप एक tribunal ले आएंगे, तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप इस देश में क्या करना चाहते हैं? आप यह चाहते हैं कि फिर से आपके हाथ में total arbitrary power आ जाए कि जो ऐक्ट हमने ले लिया, वह unchallengeable हो जाए, जो काम हमने कर दिया, जो ऐक्शन ले लिया, that is unchallengeable before any Court of Law. इस तरीके से तो एक आम आदमी, जो काम कर रहा है, बिज़नेस कर रहा है, अपनी सही कमाई कर रहा है और सही दिखा भी रहा है, आप अगर उसको harass करना चाहें, तो इस कदर harass कर सकते हैं, you can force and compel him to even decide to commit suicide in certain matters, जैसा होता भी रहा है। आप इस तरह की सिचुएशन को मत लाइए। यह ठीक है कि आपके पास absolute power है, लेकिन एक पुरानी कहावत है कि 'absolute power corrupts absolutely'. आपके पास absolute majority है, लेकिन आप absolute majority का दुरुपयोग मत करिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर आप इस तरह इसका इतना दुरुपयोग करेंगे कि absolute majority को लेकर आप इस तरह के कानून बनाएंगे, जिसमें लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलने देंगे, न्यायालय में नहीं जाने देंगे, तो आपको बहुत जल्दी इसका पछतावा होगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि एक बार यह हो गया, तो आप सोच रहे हैं कि आगे भी ऐसा ही होता रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, थोड़ा सा समय और दे दीजिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he is now concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to manage the time also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody recommends for more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sitting there, you can easily recommend for time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। एक तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमने बहुत अच्छा काम कर दिया, इतना अच्छा काम कर दिया कि हर चीज़ में ग्रोथ हो रही है, हर चीज़ आगे बढ़ रही है, लेकिन जो एक्जुअल आंकड़े हैं, वे यह कहते हैं, India's direct tax-GDP ratio has fallen to a nine-year low of 5.47 per cent in 2015-16. The previous instance of lowest direct tax-GDP ratio was in 2006-07, when

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the share of direct taxes in the economy had fallen to 5.36 per cent. The overall growth rate of direct tax has also shown a downward trend, falling to a seven-year low of 6.68 per cent in 2015-16. Now, this is the situation where the growth of this country is going on.

महोदय, इसीलिए आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा बहुत है और हम उसे इस चीज़ में लगाएंगे और उस चीज़ में लगाएंगे, लेकिन जिस चीज़ में लगाना चाहिए, उसके लिए तो आप मना कर देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि रेलवे में लगाना है, तो आपने लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कॉरपोरेशन, जहां हर व्यक्ति ने अपना पैसा यह सोच कर दे रखा है कि हमारी life तो insured है और हम सही जगह पैसा लगा रहे हैं, वहां से भी आपने एक या दो लाख करोड़ रुपए नहीं, बल्कि लाखों करोड़ रुपए उधार लेकर यहां लगा दिए हैं।

महोदय, आपके पास 3,400 करोड़ रुपए इस बात के लिए नहीं है, जिस फेब्रिक में आज पूरी कंट्री खड़ी हुई है, वह डेमोक्रेसी है, जिसके लिए free and fair elections must है, necessary है। यह हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, बल्कि यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट कह रहा है कि अगर आपको डेमोक्रेसी चाहिए, तो it is must और free and fair elections होने चाहिए। उसके लिए 3,400 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। 3,400 करोड़ रुपए की बात हमने उस दिन भी उठाई। हमने यह मांग माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय वित्त मंत्री और माननीय विधि एवं न्याय मंत्री के सामने भी उठाई कि आप क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन एक भी जवाब नहीं दिया। आज तक जवाब नहीं दिया, वह इसलिए नहीं दिया, क्योंकि 3,400 करोड़ रुपए आपको देने पड़ेंगे, तब इस कंट्री में फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन्स होंगे। यदि फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन होगा, तो आप फिर से बाहर हो जाएंगे। इसलिए आप चाहते हैं कि फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन्स न हों। इसीलिए आप पैसे नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, अभी हमारे भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने जन-धन खातों का जिक्र किया और कहा कि इस देश में इतनी तरक्की हुई कि 25 करोड़ लोगों ने जन-धन खाते खुलवा लिए। 25 करोड़ लोगों ने कौन से जन-धन खाते क्यों खुलवा लिए, इस बारे में भी बता देते? आपने कहा कि जन-धन खाते खुलवाओ, हरेक के खाते में 15 से 20 लाख रुपए आ जाएंगे। लोगों ने 15 से 20 लाख रुपए के इंतेजारे में जन-धन खाते खुलवा लिए। आपने यह भी कहा कि जब जन-धन खाते खुलवाओगे, तो उस समय आपसे कुछ पूछा नहीं जाएगा और यदि तुम 50 रुपए या 100 रुपए में भी खुलवाओगे, तो भी तुम्हारे जन-धन खाते खुल जाएंगे। आपके जन-धन खातों में लगभग 65 करोड़ रुपए आए। अगर मेरी फिगर गलत हो, तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब एक्जुअल फिगर तो बता ही देंगे कि कितने करोड़ रुपए जन-धन खातों में जमा हुए और उस रुपए का आपने क्या किया? आपने उस रुपए से 1 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का माफीनामा उद्योगपतियों को दे दिया। जिन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के बैंकों में खाते थे और जिनके ऊपर बैंकों का कर्ज था, जिनसे आपको इलेक्शन के लिए फंड मिलता है, उन्हें आपने उस धन से माफीनामा दे दिया और इस प्रकार से बैंकों का एनपीए बढ़ा दिया। उस रुपए का भी आपने इस्तेमाल कर लिया। जन-धन खाताधारकों ने जो थोड़े-थोड़े रुपए अपने खातों में जमा कराए थे, आपने उनके रुपए को भी ज़ीरो बनाने की योजना बना दी। आपने उनसे कहा कि 15 से 20 लाख रुपए मिलेंगे, इस आशा में किसी ने 500 रुपए और किसी ने 1000 रुपए जमा करा दिए। अब आपके बैंकों ने जवाब दे दिया।

महोदय, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की चेयरमैन ने on record, बाकी बैंकों के साथ मिलकर कहा कि इस प्रकार के जितने भी खाते खुले हैं, उनसे खातों को मैन्टेन करने का खर्च लेंगे, तब इन्होंने कहा कि नहीं-नहीं, हम ठीक कर देंगे। उन्होंने फिर जवाब दे दिया और कहा कि जितने खाते जन-धन के खुले हुए हैं, उनसे हम पैसा काटेंगे और किस बात का पैसा काटेंगे, इस बात का कि उन्होंने वह पैसा हमारे यहां जमा कर रखा है, हमारे यहां खाता खुला हुआ है और उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम इसे धीरे-धीरे निल बैलेंस बना देंगे। आप उससे हर तीन महीने में 150 रुपए काटते रहेंगे और थोड़े दिनों बाद आप उनसे कह देंगे कि चूंकि आपका पैसा निगेटिव में चला गया है इसलिए आपका वह पैसा जब्त हो गया। अगर जब्त होने के बाद भी, इन जन-धन वालों ने खाता बन्द नहीं किया, तो आप उनके खातों में पैसा माइनस में चढ़ाने लगेंगे और फिर आप उनसे पैसा वसूल करने के लिए वसूली करने वालों को भेजने लगेंगे। जन-धन खातों की असलियत यह है। आज तक जन-धन खाते के नाम पर बेनिफिट तो किसी को नहीं हुआ, बल्कि लोगों के पैसे जब्त करने का काम और शुरू हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, conclude.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: महोदय, इन्होंने अभी कहा कि हमने कितना अच्छा काम किया कि हमने cash transactions खत्म कर दिए और plastic cards ले आए। प्लास्टिक कार्ड आप ले आए, लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी तो बताइए कि अगर प्लास्टिक कार्ड से कोई 1,000 रुपए का सामान खरीदता है, तो उसके कमीशन के रूप में कितने रुपए कट जाते हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यदि उसके खाते में मान लीजिए 50 हजार या एक लाख रुपए हैं और उसने अपने खाते से प्लास्टिक कार्ड से 10 बार पेमेंट किया, तो उसके 25, 50 या 150 रुपए जो कटेंगे, वह भी तो बताइए। सर, हर ट्रांजेक्शन में there is a deduction in the plastic card transaction. उस deduction का पैसा कहाँ जाता है? वह जाता है - बड़े-बड़े industrialists के पास, चाहे वे आपके "जियो" वाले हों या बाहर अली बाबा वाले हों या जो अमेरिका में बैठे हों। जो कम्पनीज़ आपको प्लास्टिक कार्ड की सप्लाई कर रही है, जिनको आपने ठेका ले लिया है कि तुम्हारा प्लास्टिक कार्ड चलाने की जिम्मेदारी हम लेते हैं, चिन्ता मत करो, हमें तुम चुपचाप से पैसा दे दो, कॉर्पोरेट फंड में पार्टी को, प्लास्टिक कार्ड चलाने की जिम्मेदारी हम लेते हैं। लेकिन जो पैसा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, जिनका पैसा खाते में है, वे तो बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। वे बड़े-बड़े रईस नहीं हैं। आपने कहा कि ज़रा सा अगर आप जाओगे, चाय भी पीयोगे - तो अपने दिखाया कि प्लास्टिक कार्ड मिनिस्टर साहब इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। वह बात दूसरी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब बार-बार प्लास्टिक कार्ड इस्तेमाल करते रहे, लेकिन वह प्लास्टिक कार्ड नहीं चला, तब उनके साथ में जो व्यक्ति थे, उन्होंने अपना बटुआ खोल कर ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कैश पैसा देने का काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please, let him continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to manage the time too. What is this, Mr. Tapan Sen? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. We have decided five hours, not even one minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज के दिन आप कितने टैक्स लगाएँगे? आप इनकम टैक्स लगाते हैं, इनकम टैक्स के साथ आप सर्विस टैक्स लगाते हैं। सर्विस टैक्स लगाने के बाद आप कहते हैं कि हमें बच्चों को पढ़ाई करानी है, हमें तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम लोगों की पढ़ाई का अभियान चलाएँगे। आप उसका पैसा किससे ले रहे हैं? टैक्स पेयर्स से। आपने एक और सेस लगा दिया, एजुकेशन सेस लगा दिया। उसको भी आप ले रहे हैं। इस तरीके से आप एक ट्रांजैक्शन में 7 से 8 टैक्सेज लगाते हैं। अगर कोई खाना खाने रेस्टोरेंट में जाता है, जब वह बिल देखता है, तो उसके बाद वह पूछता है कि जो खाना हमने खाना है, इसमें खाने के कितने रुपये हैं, क्योंकि इसमें यह टैक्स, वह टैक्स, सर्विस टैक्स, सरचार्ज लिखा है। तब उसको बताया जाता है कि आपका बिल 100 रुपये का है, 20 रुपये आपके खाने के लिए हैं और जो 80 रुपये हैं, वे सरकार की तरफ चले गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अभी खत्म कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप खत्म कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उस 80 रुपये का आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसे कहाँ ले जा रहे हैं? आपने एससी/एसटी सब-प्लान खत्म कर दिया। आपने उसका मर्जर कर दिया। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स सब-प्लान, जो शुरू से चला आ रहा है, वह इसलिए चला आ रहा है कि एससी/एसटी के लोगों के लिए जो पैसा आये, वह सबको नजर आये कि आपने इतना रुपया इनको दिया था और इसमें इस्तेमाल किया गया। आपने कहा कि हमने उसको खत्म कर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जवाब में आपने कहा कि हमने उसको मर्ज कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप उसको ढूँढते रहिए कि कहाँ पर एससी/एसटी का कितना पैसा था। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... माइनोंरिटीज के लिए आपने कहा कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माइनोंरिटीज को तो आप मान ही नहीं रहे हैं कि वे इस देश के रहने वाले लोग हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये हमारे मंत्री जी जरूर हैं। ये यहाँ मौजूद हैं, लेकिन अदरवाइज़ तो माइनोंरिटीज को आप मानते ही नहीं हैं कि वे इस देश के लोग हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस तरीके कि कितने भी फंड्स हैं, उनको खत्म करके, आप आज यह फाइनेंस बिल ला रहे हैं। फाइनेंस बिल के थ्रू आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम इस देश को सुधार देंगे, इस देश को हम ठीक कर देंगे, कैसे कर देंगे, कि हम दो दर्जन एक्ट्स बदल रहे हैं, उनको अमेंड कर रहे हैं, अमेंड करने के साथ-साथ यहाँ पर सब ठीक हो जाएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से आज इस कंट्री को चलाने की कोशिश कर

रहे हैं, जिस तरह से आप सोचते हैं कि आपके पास absolute majority आ गई है, इसलिए you can go ahead with anything and everything, तो जिस तरीके से हमारी पार्टी की लीडर, बहन मायावती जी ने उस दिन बात रेज़ की और कहा था कि अगर कोई बेईमानी से जीत कर आता है, तो उसके चेहरे से भी नज़र आता है कि वह परेशान है कि हम कैसे जीत कर आए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वही आज सामने नज़र आ रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मुझे यही बात कहनी थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a total of five hours allotted for this discussion. Members must not take too much time like this.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, some Members are absent also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Some Members are absent, and that is there in my mind, and that is why I am being a little liberal. But even then, I think, I may not be able to manage, if it goes on like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, no, Sir. You would be able to manage it. You have done so well.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, can I go ahead? ...*(Interruptions)*...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, he must be given adequate time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I will straightway come to the point. I will not take much time. One important issue which will have far-reaching consequences regarding donations to political parties, has to be considered from four different angles. One is, this is a very important issue, which has far-reaching consequences. When I say far-reaching consequences, until and unless the Government of India addresses this issue imminently in this Bill itself, probably, with a repentance after one year or two years, they will have to come out with an amendment. Sir, I will explain to this August House what will be the far - reaching consequences because this issue of political donations has to be looked at from four different angles. Hon. LoP is there; hon. Member, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, a very senior Advocate is there; Shri Digvijaya Singh is there. So, all eminent Members are there, and I am repeating it, Sir, because it is a very important issue. What has been pointed out by the hon. Members

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

so far, I am not repeating? Apart from this, I am trying to make a point which has not been referred to by the other hon. Members. I request all other hon. Members to kindly listen to this, Sir. This issue, as I have pointed out, has to be looked at from four different angles. One is, from the political party point of view. Sir, all the political parties will obviously be very happy because they will be receiving donations from the companies or from the entities or from the individuals whose identity need not be disclosed in this case. Obviously, therefore, the political parties will be very happy. And secondly, the political parties will be very happy because the donation received by a political party is exempted from the tax under section 13A of the Income Tax Act. This is from the political party point of view.

Secondly, if you look at this issue from the corporate and non-corporate assessee's point of view, who will make the donations to the political party, it is really disturbing. I expect the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs to take cognizance of this, and then, convey it to the hon. Finance Minister. From the corporate and non-corporate point of view, till now, there is a cap of 7.5 per cent of the total profits of the corporate companies to give political donation. Now, that is going to be dispensed with. What are the consequences? The consequence is, as your goodself is aware that there are about 1,400 registered political parties here in India, and about 400 and odd recognised political parties, and I explain it to you, Sir, there are so many corporate companies which will make the profits, and genuine corporate companies which are intending to make the political donations for their own advantage, that is a different point altogether. And, at the same time, I would like to bring it to your kind notice that the corporate companies which make the donations, how these corporate companies are entitled for the tax benefits. That is another point which has to be looked into, Sir. The corporate companies when they make the political donation, these donations are deductible under section 80GGB of the Income Tax Act. Therefore, any corporate company which makes a donation, it is eligible for deduction for the entire donation which is made to the political party. I will explain it to you, Sir. Because of a large number of political parties in India, don't feel bad about it because, there are so many political parties in India which are ready to make accommodative entries in so far as donations are concerned. What will happen? Suppose, a corporate company, which is not a genuine company, and would like to make a political donation, and then have an understanding with the political party to give back the money, either 60 per cent or 50 per cent or 40 per cent, as the case may be, what will be the implications? We will be generating so much of black money by doing so. This issue

has to be addressed, if not today but, maybe, in the years to come, by the Government of India. If the issue is not addressed, probably, it will repent and with repentance it will have to come with the Amendment.

Sir, from the point of view of the public at large, what are the implications? Ultimately, it is the public money. It is the money belonging to the public. The taxes that have been paid by the public have to be protected at any cost. What will happen? These corporate companies, whether genuine or not, whether listed or unlisted, by making political donations, depriving the shareholders of their rightful dividends, will also be a problem in future. This has to be addressed. That is the loss which the genuine shareholders will incur in case the management of companies resort to such unfair practices in the trade.

Sir, as a Member of this House, what is it that is being deprived? I draw your kind attention to Clause 154 of the Finance Bill. By introducing Clause 154, the Government of India seeks to amend provisions of the Companies Act. Is it permissible? The hon. Member from the Congress side has already pointed out whether we can introduce the relevant provisions—an Amendment to the Companies Act under Clause 182—in the Finance Bill or not. According to me, this is not possible. This is violative of the Constitution. This is one point which I would like to highlight on behalf of the political party I belong to. I want the Government of India to address this point.

Sir, on independence of the tribunals, here, the hon. Members have already pointed out so far as appointments are concerned. I know only about the Income-Tax Tribunal where Members are appointed by a three-member committee. One Member will be the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court, the other Member will be the Law Secretary and the other will be the Revenue Secretary. Of course, it will be taken care of. My cause of concern is the sweeping powers of the Central Government in this Finance Bill. I would like to draw your kind attention to Clause 184 of the Finance Bill which proposes that the Central Government can make rules to govern the terms and conditions of the services of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members of the tribunal. Again, they are trying to amend the Finance Bill under Clause 187. There is Eighth Schedule attached to the Finance Bill wherein the list of tribunals is attached. The Government is assuming the power not only in respect of the tribunals mentioned in the Eighth Schedule but also in future, without bringing an Amendment before the Parliament, without making a separate relevant legislation in the Parliament, they will have power to either add or delete the tribunals mentioned there in the Eighth Schedule. This is really alarming. By introducing Clause 187, the Government is trying to bypass the Parliament. This is what I would like to bring to your kind notice.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

On merger of tribunals, if tribunals which are performing similar duties are merged, if the members who have expertise in the relevant fields are merged, it is understandable. But, tribunals performing different functions, members who have got skills of a different nature are merged, what will happen? So, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members will not be in a position to perform their duties up to our expectations. Therefore, in Clause 167, Clause 169 and Clause 171, where some of the tribunals are proposed to be merged with other tribunals, the Government has to take care that only the tribunals performing similar functions are merged. The independence of respective tribunals has to be maintained.

Sir, there are two more points which I would like to bring to your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Clause 22 of the Bill is very, very relevant-inserting Sub-clause 5(a) to Section 45. Sir, Section 45, as it is introduced, is going to be introduced with effect from 1.4. 2018. In this respective Clause 22, the Bill says that the Joint Venture Agreements, which are executed by a company or a non-company, hitherto are taxed whenever the Joint-Venture Agreement is executed. Sir, here in this Bill, what is sought to be enforced is that it will be with effect from 1.4.2018 but the taxation will arise only as and when it is implemented. This is the difference. Therefore, by doing so, we will be creating two classes of assesseees who are hitherto taxed on the basis of whenever the joint-venture is entered into and with effect from 1.4.2018, the class of assesseees who will be taxed whenever the project is implemented. Therefore, what I am suggesting to the Government of India is this. This amendment is really laudable. This is a very good amendment but the only thing is that if this amendment can be introduced retrospectively with effect from Assessment Year 1988-89, definitely, it will yield positive results because I can tell you that there are umpteen cases pending either before the tribunals or before the High Courts where the amount litigated is really significant. Therefore, by doing so, the Government of India will be resolving all these litigations and the assesseees will come clean on that. Sir, there is one Section which is being introduced, that is altogether new Section 269ST. That is done by way of Clause 84 of the Bill. Sir, as per the new Section 269ST, any cash receipts are liable to be taxed. Any cash receipts in excess of ₹ 2 lakh or ₹ 3 lakh, as the case may be, I don't remember, but there is some limit. Any cash receipt in excess of this limit is liable to be taxed under the Income Tax Act. It is definitely good because the hon. Prime Minister would like to digitalize the whole thing. If the objective is really fulfilled, it is definitely laudable. But the point I would like to bring to your kind notice is that there is every possibility of over-enthusiastic Income Tax officer as Assessing Officer that he

may charge even the cash withdrawal from banks also liable to tax. Therefore, I would like the Government of India to insert an explanation to 269ST whereby the withdrawal from the banks would be exempted. Clarity can be given in so far as this Section is concerned. I am thankful to you for giving me time.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): I thank you, Sir. When we had discussion on electoral reforms, I did express my fear, I did observe that our Constitution is at risk, Republic is at risk, democracy is at risk. When I look at the Finance Bill, my observation, I fear, comes true. ...*(Interruptions)*... My observation comes true. Sir, when I look at the history of several countries where fascism really emerged, Parliament was there but Parliament was made redundant, Parliament was there but the powers of Parliament curtailed. Now today it can happen to the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha of Indian Parliament. Tomorrow it can happen to the Lower House, the Lok Sabha of Indian Parliament also. Parliament can become redundant. This is a very, very dangerous development which the House should take note of. People of this country should take note of this. Where are we heading for? This is not the simple question of considering and returning the Finance Bill. This concerns the future of Indian nation, the future of our democracy, the future of our Republic. That is where we should discuss these issues with all seriousness. Sir, look at the tax proposals made in the Finance Bill. In corporate tax, there is reduction from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; in presumptive tax, there is reduction from 8 per cent to 6 per cent; maintenance of books of accounts, turnover limits are being changed from ₹ 1.2 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 lakhs, from ₹ 2.5 lakhs to ₹ 25 lakhs. Look at capital gains on property. Thirty-six months have been reduced to 24 months. Coming to tax waiver to start-ups, there is tax waiver for full three consecutive years and there are other proposals, and when I look at these proposals, I would like to ask the Government. The Government claims that this Government is for *sabka saath, sabka vikas*. Where is that? If at all I understand, my simple economic understanding tells me that this Government is not for *sabka saath, sabka vikas*. This Government is for corporate *ka saath*. It stands for corporate *ka vikas*. That is what I can make out from all these proposals. Sir, look at the various other proposals. Many of my colleagues have spoken about the amendments which have been done - the RBI Act, 1934; the Payment of Settlement Act, 2007; the People's Representation Act, 1951; the SEBI Act, 1992 and the list goes on. So, all these laws are amended through this Finance Bill. Then, coming to merger of tribunals, many people have spoken about merger of tribunals. Whether the Government is adopting a constitutional method to consider and pass the Finance Bill or whether Government is resorting to unconstitutional method is the issue which everybody has raised. This is where our Parliament, our Rajya Sabha

[Shri D. Raja]

should have a position and tell the Government that this is not the way Parliament should be treated. Sir, for instance, there are tax proposals. I pointed out, but what I am trying to say is, when they talk about loan waiver and everything. But there is agitation all over the country. Farmers are agitating. Agriculture is in a deep crisis. It is passing through unprecedented distress and they are demanding loan waiver. Where is the Government's response? I asked the Government, "What is your response to the demand raised by the farmers?" And there are reports about farmers committing suicide. What is the response from the Government? And the Government talks about doubling the income of farmers, but the Government is not prepared even to set up a Farmers Income Commission, but the Government talks about doubling the income of farmers. How can the Government do it? How can the Government double the farmer's income? I want to know and the House wants to know what the Government is doing to increase the income of the farmers. Farmers are committing suicide and they are in a condition of indebtedness. They are not able to pay back their debt. Indebtedness is the root cause of many farmers' suicide in this country and they demand loan waiver and you are not doing that, but you want to do it for start-ups for three consecutive years and you want to give all concessions to corporate houses and you are willing to write-off book adjustments for Non-Performing Assets. But, when it comes to farmers or poor tenants or other toiling people, you don't have any concern! This is what we should discuss. When Parliament considers the Finance Bill, we should discuss what are we doing for farmers? Sir, today, I met farmers agitating at Jantar Mantar. They say that they are dying. What is the response of the Government? As Parliament, do we not have any concern for our farming community? What is that we are discussing, Sir? What is the Finance Bill that we are discussing? Whom this Finance Bill matters? You please tell me, or, let the House tell me. For whom this Finance Bill matters, if not for poor people? So, this is a serious issue.

Hon. Members have spoken about SC/ST. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister and Leader of the House, while replying to the Budget, emphatically talked about Jadhav Committee Guidelines. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I am asking you: Why has the very concept of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan gone? You don't agree with that concept. You are saying that Jadhav Committee Guidelines remain and are in place. What is this contradiction, Sir? It is a paradox! On the one hand, you claim that Jadhav Committee Guidelines remain in place and, on the other hand, there is no sub-plan. There is no distinction between Plan and Non-Plan! What is happening with this Government? That is what I am saying. Why do we deceive our own people, our own citizens? They are

Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes. And, this concept was agreed upon for their empowerment only. Now, you are saying that there would not be any sub-plan.

Secondly, you are privatizing all public sector undertakings. This is the mandate you have given to the NITI Aayog. I raised this issue. I reiterate this issue. The mandate for the NITI Aayog is to privatize public sector undertakings. And, tomorrow, the Indian Railways can be privatized! Sir, we don't need to learn lessons from the British Railways. We know what is happening there. But, we may face such a situation with our own railways if NITI Aayog goes on like this. All other public sector undertakings are being privatized! If that is the case, where is the question of reservation policy? What is the point in arguing reservation for SC, ST and OBCs when all public sector undertakings are privatized? If it is so, then let us consider the question of extending the policy of reservation to private sector. Are we prepared? You are merging tribunals! Have one tribunal to discuss the question of reservation in private sector. Are you prepared for this? I am asking the Government. Why cannot the Government think of extending the policy of reservation in private sector? That is the need of the hour. I am telling you. People do not have jobs and you are promising everywhere about Make in India. Yes; Make in India and create jobs. Where are the jobs? You promised to create 2 crore jobs per year. Where are those jobs? Why is there unrest among younger generation in our country? I want a reply from the Government. Let the Government say. What happened to your promise of creating two crore jobs? Why is there no job creation? And, you talk about Make in India and ease of doing business! What is ease of doing business? You are doling out massive concessions, one-after-the-other, to corporate houses. That is how you want to please corporate houses! And, you don't want to call defaulters as defaulters. And, you don't want to name them on the floor of the House! I am asking the Government. Who are all those who have defaulted and betrayed our public sector banks? Give us the list of names. Sir, employees' association came out with a list of names. But, the Government does not want to reveal the names! What is happening to our Government? What is happening to our economy? Are we not concerned about that? That is why, I think, this Finance Bill needs to be addressed properly. As many of my colleagues have pointed out, this is unconstitutional. This cannot go unchallenged. The Rajya Sabha should make its position clear that this Finance Bill cannot go this way. This way, our democracy cannot survive; our Constitution cannot survive; our Republic cannot survive. In the name of the Republic of India, I appeal to the Government to think over what it is doing. Today, you are in power. Tomorrow, some other party can come to power. But, nation power. But, nation is first and foremost; our Republic is first and foremost. That is where, all my concern lies.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): सर, इस इसीलिए सत्ता में आए हैं कि हमें बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान का भारत खड़ा करना है। हम संविधान बचाने के लिए ही इधर आए हैं, हमें संविधान बचाना है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You please carry on.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am coming to. Since he has mentioned the name of Dr. Ambedkar, I am telling you what Dr. Ambedkar has said. Let him go through the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Directive Principles have certain obligations on the part of the Government that wealth shall not be concentrated in the hands of a few people. Is it not there in the Constitution? That is what Dr. Ambedkar wanted. Dr. Ambedkar wanted equality, liberty and fraternity. Dr. Ambedkar wanted social, political and economic justice. Where is that justice? Where is that equality? Where is that fraternity? If there is fraternity, why in the name of beef, dalits are being attacked and massacred in this country? Why Muslims are being attacked in this country? Where is the fraternity in this country? This is what Dr. Ambedkar wanted. Equality, liberty and fraternity is a trinity, which you cannot divorce one from the other. It should be seen in totality. That is what Dr. Ambedkar said. My good friend, Mr. Minister, has referred to Dr. Ambedkar. Let us ensure that we carry forward the legacy of Dr. Ambedkar. It is not that Dr. Ambedkar talked only about annihilation of caste. Dr. Ambedkar also talked about economy. He was a great economist. In today's context, the economic thoughts of Ambedkar are more relevant. Are we ready to look at the economic thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar? But, you are going for privatization. Dr. Ambedkar never wanted that the means of production should go in the hands of private sector. Dr. Ambedkar wanted that they should remain in social sector. Are you following the legacy of Dr. Ambedkar? So, this Finance Bill cannot go this way. It should be challenged. The Upper House has a responsibility and an obligation to tell the Government that it cannot take this route to get the Finance Bill approved. There should be some concern for our democracy and our Republic. The Government must reconsider its position on this issue. Thank you very much.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill, moved by the hon. Finance Minister for consideration by this august House. Though the Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha, yet I am concerned and pained about certain issues. There are forty amendments. I have been seeing the Finance Bills for the last twenty-one years. But such record number of amendments has never happened during

the last twenty-one years. This is happening for the first time in the history. About 40 amendments in various laws have been given. It was also raised by Mr. Yechury. The entire House has been very much concerned as to how in the Finance Bill, they have given so many amendments. Now, I would like to say this. When you say 'non-taxation proposal', then, what is the logic in adding those amendments to the Finance Bill? We demand that the Finance Bill should consist of only taxation proposals. The Government is amending various Acts like the Companies Act, the Employees Provident Fund Act, the Smuggling and the Foreign Exchange Act, the TRAI Act and the Information Technology Act, etc. These things never happen, actually.

One more point that I would like to make is regarding the tax. As on today, there are about 67,000 tax disputes pending in the Supreme Court. There are about 1,50,000 cases in the IT Appellate Tribunals and about 3.7 lakh cases are with IT Commissioner (Appeals). The hasty move of the Government to abruptly increase the compliance to the tax regime will only increase the number of disputes. Actually, in a democracy, India is supposed to be highly respected and the biggest democratic country in the world. As per the Constitution, every citizen has got the right. Nobody can be harassed. Nobody can be, actually, given undue trouble. Here, you are giving sweeping powers to the Tax Officers. Yes, we welcome the move of raising the revenue. The Government should be strong in financial terms. There is not any dispute on this. What will happen if you give sweeping powers to the officers? There may be genuine officers, there will be hasty officers, there may be emotional officers and there may be fascinated officers. What will happen to their temperament? Normally, as on today, in a democratic country, if anybody wants to know anything about the taxpayers, then, if they raid, or, do anything, they should be able to give explanation in the record book, that yes, we have got reasonable evidence; therefore, we are going there. They must take permission from higher officers. Today, with the sweeping powers, if they go, it may lead to, actually, breaking out of economic terrorism, I must say, with the result, there will be more disputes. Again, people will go to the courts. As I have said just now, lakhs of cases are pending with the tribunals and with the Commissioners. It will go, again, into lakhs and lakhs, as far as tax disputes are concerned, if they do like this. Therefore, the Government should think over this issue. They should not, hastily, give such sweeping powers. I also request the Minister of State for Finance that the normal convention in the House is, when the Members speak when they draw your attention to something, you must respond to that, that, Yes, they have raised the issue of sweeping powers being given. Then you must give the response and the explanation. Normally they are not doing so. I am seeing it for the last three years. We are

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only shouting to the walls. Nothing moves. You don't respond. Please bear this in mind. You must give response. I have moved seven amendments. I won't withdraw any amendment unless you respond to my questions, I am telling you. Therefore, search and seizure, or attack on individual rights is very unwanted, very unfortunate and unprecedented and it should be actually thought over. The entire House or the Opposition is very much upset. Shri Sitaram Yechury has explained it in detail in the House.

Then, Sir, I would like to make one more point. When the NDA formed the Government, the exports were 26 billion dollars. In 2016, that is after three years, the export is only 21 billion dollars. That means, actually, the export system has fallen down. I don't know whether I am right or wrong; the Commerce Minister is here; so, this has to be borne in mind. Then, you have also got a windfall. Oil prices have fallen down considerably. That also will give you some help. Then, why are you not going for exports? I want a response for this.

Then the most burning point is, the Government can see the prosperity and the progress of the nation only if the industries grow or the agricultural sector grows. Then only you can expect that. Today, what is happening is, industrial growth has fallen considerably. The main reason is – I don't want to blame anybody – that banks are in a very, very pitiable situation. Industrial growth is linked with the institutions and banks. Sir, today, the Banks are having lakhs of crores of NPAs. About ₹ 5.6 lakh crores of NPAs are there. But in the name of NPAs, the Government is just throwing blame on the banks saying that the banks are having NPAs, the banks are in a very bad shape and so nothing can happen. As a result, the banks are demoralized. No banks come forward to provide finance either for the road sector or the industrial sector or the agricultural sector. This is very important. How? I will tell you. Take the banks like IDBI or IOB or some other bank. There is no sufficient capital. If you infuse capital, they will be able to contribute to the industrial growth and agricultural growth. But they won't give. They were giving it earlier. We read in the newspapers that they are thinking of giving it. If the patient is in death bed and if you do not give medicine in time, what is the use? Therefore, I am drawing the attention of the Finance Minister that it is very, very important to do this. Sir, the institutions like IDBI, IFCI and ICICI were the pillars of Indian industrial growth. But the ICICI has become a Bank, IDBI has become a Bank and only one institute, that is, the IFCI is left out. If you want industrial growth, you must have financial institutions. You see China, you see U.K. or you see any other country. You must have financial institutions. Unfortunately, in India, today, only IFCI has been left over and that also is an

orphan baby. Nobody bothers about it. It is not at all in order. Therefore, the Government must focus on it. You must infuse capital in the Banks which are in bad shape. This is number one. Number two, all NPAs are not bad. There are NPAs which are not 'wilful negligence'. They are due to sickness of the industry. Take sugar, textiles, steel, power or so many other industries. They have become 'sick' temporarily. There was a time when the steel sector was booming. But there was a fall down. There was a time when sugar was booming. But it has also fallen down. So in regard to all those industries which have become NPAs in this manner, the Government should focus as to how it can give them oxygen and remove the NPAs so that the banks will also be able to withstand. But the Government is not bothered. This is a very important point. I expect a response from the Finance Minister while giving the reply to the debate.

Similarly, if there is wilful negligence, take stern action. There are people, corporate companies which are willfully doing it. They are not bothered to pay. They are actually troubling the banks. You take them separately. But you have clubbed everybody. You have clubbed wilful defaulters and those industries which have temporarily become sick due to sickness of the industry. You have clubbed both of them together. It is actually giving a wrong impression. The banks are totally demoralized and are in bad shape. They are not going to give finance. Take, for example, the road sector. You want to build 40 kilometres of road everyday. But you have failed miserably. Why? It is because when you build it under the PPP mode or BoT system or the annuity system, no bank is ready to give any finance. They are neither in a position to give nor they want to give. So, you cannot build the road. Similarly, you can't build the industry. You can't have the industrial growth or agricultural growth. Therefore, it is very important. I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to it.

Then, you promised so many lakhs of jobs in your Manifesto. But today, how many jobs are you giving? Why you are failing in giving jobs because the industrial growth is not there. It is interlinked but you are not bothered. I have seen the last Budget, the last Finance Bill and also this Bill. The Government is not bothered. It is not applying its mind. You have to apply your mind. Here, I am not criticizing for the sake of criticism only. We want to construct this country and actually attain the progress and prosperity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The next point is regarding demonetization. It was said that there is going to be huge money. I don't understand it. Lakhs of crores are credited in the banks at the time of demonetization. What happened to that money? There is no answer. Actually, what happened is, the Government definitely got a lot of money. You had also announced

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the Black Money Disclosure Scheme. Some people have disclosed it. What happened to that money? When the money has come to the Government, it means the Government is strong. But what difference it has made in your functioning? There is no difference. You are neither helping the financial institutions nor the banks nor the industry nor are you doing any rural development or agricultural development or anything like that. There is not much improvement. The same thing is there in the present Finance Bill and also in the previous Finance Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Reddy, your time is up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There is one more thing -- you may have the bank balance, but you cannot withdraw money. In the entire world, there is no system like this; it is there only in India. That is a record! You have the money, but you can't withdraw the money! If you draw more than two lakh rupees, you are in trouble. What is this? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, everybody gets a little extra time. Please give me a little more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is up. The next speaker is waiting.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, lastly, the prices are going up. The Government has failed miserably on that count. They have not shown anywhere in their Budget proposals as to how they are going to control prices. Also, the Export-Import Policy is very important. It is a burning issue. We have to be very careful. When there is a dearth of any particular product, we have to import, but our people sometimes import and export in an erratic manner. I may be right or wrong, but this is what I feel it is. The Government must clarify this. You must take conscious, judicious decisions and take care to see to it that the Government system does not actually affect the Export-Import Policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. There is one more thing. The percentage of State borrowing must be increased to 30 per cent. The Government has restricted it to 20 per cent. I won't go into details as there is not much time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): There is no time; please conclude now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Yechury was given 12 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You are the second speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was the only speaker from his party while you are the second speaker from your party.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I now make my last and most important point. I speak about my State. When Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated, it was the commitment of the Government that they would fund the Polavaram Project and that they would fund the construction of the Capital of Andhra Pradesh, but in this Budget, there is no mention of the amount that they are going to spend on the Polavaram Project. I don't wish to go into details, but this is very unfortunate. I would like the Government to tell us how they are going to fund the Polavaram Project and also for the Capital of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati. Till today, they have not mentioned this in the Budget proposals.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, this is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to say one thing in conclusion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Governments may change, Prime Ministers may change, but the commitments given in the House remain. This is the parliamentary and democratic principle. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, during the previous regime, Dr. Manmohan Singh had committed that Special Category status would be given to Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Arun Jaitley said it should be for five years; but till today, nothing has been done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have exhausted your Party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

6.00 P.M.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: So, when the commitment has been made on the floor of the Rajya Sabha by the then Prime Minister, the present Government should honour it. But they said that this would be looked into by the Finance Commission. Now, the Finance Commission, the Planning Commission, etc., are the arms of the Government. They follow whatever the Government says. What is it that they are actually doing? Therefore, they have to do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Lastly, MPLAD funds of ₹ 5 crore is not sufficient. Today the value of the Rupee has fallen. It must be made ₹ 10 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very important. Everybody would be benefited by that. You could help your constituencies better for the construction of roads, culverts, for providing drinking water, etc. I would like the Finance Minister to respond. If he doesn't, we may ask for a Division on voting and it may take two hours more to conclude! ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you all.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we still have some speakers left. I would request that we may continue tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. and the reply may also be made then.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that suggestion may be accepted. We can continue tomorrow, but I have to caution you. The problem is, the total time for discussion was five hours. We have taken four hours....*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. Some other parties have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is actually three-and-a-half hours; we started at 2.25 p.m.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have not taken five hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. We have not taken five hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all correct. The point is, most of the parties have exhausted their time. Mr. Tapan Kumar is raising hands. Your party has taken triple the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I asked for eight hours but you didn't accept it. Sir, you make it eight hours, be practical, and that is what it is going to be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, tomorrow, we will do like this
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, initially the BAC allotted three hours. Then on the demand of hon. Members, the Chair directed for five hours. आज 2 बजे या 2 बजकर 25 मिनट पर हमने डिस्कशन शुरू किया और अभी 6 बज रहे हैं तथा अभी कुछ ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स बोलने के लिए बाकी रह गए हैं। मेरी पहली रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि आज वे डिस्कशन कन्क्लूड करें। दूसरा, अगर आज डिस्कशन कन्क्लूड नहीं करना है, इसको कल कंटीन्यू करना है, तो रिप्लाइ का टाइम 3 या 3.30 तय कर दिया जाएगा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: 2 बजे शुरू कर दें।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : دو بجے شروع کر دیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, I have suggestions from both the sides. We will resume the discussion tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And the reply is at 5.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Reply is at 3.30 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the reply is at 3.30 p.m.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reply is at 3.30 p.m. I have seen the names and decided. ...(Interruptions).... Secondly, no new names will be added. The names which I have already are these. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi from the Nominated category; then Shri Tapan Kumar Sen has given his name today, and he will get only five minutes. No new names will be added. Whatever new names are here, I will call them.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Mr. Vivek Gupta's name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he has also given his name. I will add his name also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, my name is there.
...(Interruptions)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have given in writing earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I cannot accept. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we will resume tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. and the reply will be, in any case, at 3.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister will reply at 3.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there is a Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2017, has adopted the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016:—

Motion

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Monsoon Session (2017) of Parliament".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions can be laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, is there any decision between the Chair and the Leader of the House about my motion on the Government of Goa? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave the ruling today. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The ruling has come but time-line has to be fixed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you in the morning what the position is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table of the House. Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand to give financial assistance and address other problems of people affected by drought in Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I want to highlight the severe drought in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh. Crops have failed; farmers are in acute distress. Agricultural labourers have no work. People are facing acute drinking water problem. Bore-wells have almost dried up. Particularly, Ananthapur district is the worst hit. I personally witnessed the situation. Water has become a big business and is selling as hot cake. Hundreds of villages in Rayalseema region are in the grip of famine. People in villages are forced to walk long distances for drinking water everyday. Migrations have started already. It is well known fact that Rayalaseema Region, particularly, Ananthapur District which is the second lowest rainfall district after Jaisalmer, will be in the grip of drought and affected by water scarcity year after year.

I, therefore, want the Centre to come to the rescue of the region with some permanent solution. As immediate relief, please announce special package to ensure at least supply of adequate drinking water. Please waive the crop loans; write off small bank loans of agricultural workers and working people like rickshaw pullers and petty traders. Thank you.

Demand to announce rehabilitation package for workers employed in zari industry and other cottage industries in the country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the zari industry of Howrah is one small scale industry which has been thriving since the Mughal era. This trade which has stood the test of time for 700 years has almost been completely wiped out in a few months after demonetisation.

More than five lakh artisans were involved in this trade and today 90 per cent of these people are finding it hard to have three square meals a day. These artisans, who were once commissioned by rulers across India to make clothes, today face losses due to cancelled orders which are worth as high as 100 crores.

During the peak season after Diwali, due to the marriage season, high number of orders were placed, but just after demonetisation, everything vanished. These poor artisans were forced to work at construction sites to earn their daily bread.

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

Wages which are as high as ₹ 500 per day during the peak season have dropped to paltry sums of just ₹ 100. Also, this situation was hugely affected due to long queues in banks and the ATMs. The restrictions imposed on the people with respect to the limits of cash withdrawal also compounded the issue.

Sir, such workers who still carry out our traditional arts, are now in a position of misery. Saving them will lead to saving of the art form. I would urge the Government to announce special rehabilitation package for these workers and to millions of others who are employed in such cottage industries across the country.

Demand to take steps to improve digital literacy in the country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): With the increasing penetration of Internet and digital devices, it is important that the Government also starts focusing on improving digital literacy in the country. Owning a smartphone does not make an individual digitally literate. It is important that he or she is able to use the device to avail best of the services available to him.

Starting an online scheme is not enough to transform the life of the citizens. It is important that citizens take benefit of these schemes directly and not through some middlemen who exploit those who are not digitally literate.

Sir, demonetisation, which has abruptly interrupted the usual transaction system of the country, may have slightly increased the digital transaction for the time being but it is not sustainable. The reason is poor digital literacy. The people, who were forced to use digital platforms for the time being, are reluctant to continue it for long because of the lack of knowledge and trust in online transactions. At the same time, it has created many middlemen who charge a lot for the services which are technically free.

If I am not wrong, it is unfortunate that a private online payment company has more users than the Unified Payment Interface launched by the National Payments Corporation or BHIM App launched by the Prime Minister.

In the end, through you, Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to give immediate attention to improve digital literacy through training and workshops, especially to enhance trust in online transactions and to eradicate middlemen.

Demand to make a concrete policy for protection of social and economic rights of senior citizens in the country

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम केन्द्र सरकार का "राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना" शुरू करने के लिए हार्दिक अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे हमारे देश के बुजुर्गों के

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

जीवन में कुछ तो बदलाव आएगा ही, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। साथ ही, मैं इस स्पेशल मेंशन के माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान अपने देश के भगवानतुल्य 10 करोड़ वृद्धों की समस्याओं की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी शारीरिक स्थिति काफी दयनीय है और उनका मानसिक शोषण भी होता है। उन्हें रोजमर्रा के जीवन में कई प्रकार की प्रताड़ना झेलनी पड़ती है। इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने योजना का विस्तृत मसविदा तैयार किया था, जिस पर मंत्रिमंडल की मुहर लग चुकी है। मंत्रालय ने पिछले दिसम्बर में सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखकर लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने और उनकी सूची तैयार करने को कहा था। मंत्रालय की ओर से फिलहाल यह योजना गरीबी-रेखा से नीचे के बुजुर्गों के लिए लागू की गई है। मेरा मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि इसमें गरीबी-रेखा से ऊपर के परिवारों को भी शामिल किया जाए, क्योंकि अमीर या गरीब दोनों ही परिवारों में बुजुर्गों का कभी उनकी सन्तानों के द्वारा तो कभी निःसन्तान बुजुर्गों का उनकी देखभाल करने वालों के द्वारा शोषण होता है।

अतः सरकार से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि ऐसे वृद्धों के सामाजिक व आर्थिक अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए ठोस नीति बनाने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past six of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,
the 28th March, 2017.*

