

Vol. 243

No. 6



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday,

24 July, 2017

2 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-5)

Message from Lok Sabha – *Reported*

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017–

Laid on the Table (page 5)

Statement by Minister – *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Water Resources (pages 5-6)

Regarding number of days of work undertaken by Parliament (pages 6-8)

Regarding question of Privilege (pages 8-10)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Regarding Notice under Rule 267 for discussion on agrarian crises (page 10)

Regarding medium of NEET Examination papers (pages 11-12 and 20-21)

Regarding displacement of about 1600 families due to closure of gates of Sardar Sarovar Dam (pages 12-15)

Regarding Prime Minister's statement during his visit to Israel (pages 15-18)

Regarding Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (pages 341-345)

Matters raised with Permission —

Delay in developmental work due to steep rise in the Government rates of river sand and red sand in Uttar Pradesh (pages 18-20)

Custodial death of an inmate in the Byculla Prison, Mumbai (pages 21-23)

Need to drop the proposal to divide the Thiruvananthapuram Railway Division (pages 23-24)

Concern over unnecessary caesarean operations by private hospitals (pages 24-25)

Reported proposal of the Government to Privatised Air India (pages 25-27)

Concern over half of the 37 lakh IT professionals on the verge of losing jobs (pages 27-29)

Non-acceptance of coins of ₹ 1, 2, 5, and 10 denominations by the banks (pages 29-30)

Concern over increasing incidents of rape of young girls in India (pages 30-32)

Concern over the reported influx of Rohingyas into Jammu and Laddakh (pages 32-33)

Concern over the scarcity of life saving drugs in hospitals after implementation of GST (pages 33-34)

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

Concern over the poor quality of food served in trains (pages 34-36)

Need to accord official recognition to the Paik Rebellion in Odisha in 1817 (pages 36-37)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 37-82)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 82-106)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 107-340)

Government Bills—

The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010 – *Withdrawn* (page 341)

The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017 – *Passed* (pages 346-367)

The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017 – *Passed* (pages 367-384)

Special Mentions —

Demand to include the Sambalapuri- Koshli language spoken in Odisha in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution (pages 384-385)

Demand to take immediate steps to repair the Shenbagavalli dam in Kerala (pages 385-386)

Demand to make public the draft rules under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016 for public debate before they are finalized (pages 386)

Demand to make a time-bound plan to provide ambulances, equipped with all the facilities and give cashless treatment to victims of road accidents on National Highways in the country (pages 386-387)

Demand to withhold the disinvestment of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd. (pages 387-391)

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 24th July, 2017/2nd Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा एक point of order है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी बैठिए, अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Papers to be laid on the Table.
...**(Interruptions)**... अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IPIRTI, Bengaluru and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES; AND THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7158/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Mines

II. Notification of the Ministry of Power

III. Annual Budget (2017-18) of Damodar Valley Corporation

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. 411 (E), dated the 27th April, 2017, notifying the area of 1738.04

hectares through M/s National Aluminum Company Limited for undertaking prospecting or mining operations in respect of bauxite deposits in Taluk of Pottangi of Koraput District in the State of Odisha for a further period of five years w.e.f. 27th April, 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. 7076/16/17]

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

(1) No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 16th May, 2017, notifying that Regulation 6.3B of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2016 and the Detailed Operating Procedure on reserve shutdown and Mechanism for Compensation shall come into force with effect from 15.5.2017.

(2) No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 19th April, 2017, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

(3) No.1/21/2017-Reg.Aff./(RE-Tariff -2017-20)/CERC, dated the 19th April, 2017, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. (1) to (3) *see* No. L.T. 7077/16/17]

(4) No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 8th May, 2017, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 19th April, 2017.

(5) F. No. L-1/210/2016/CERC, dated the 29th May, 2017, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Communication System for inter-State transmission of electricity) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. Sl. No. (4) and (5) *See* No. L.T. 7197/16/17]

(6) No. L-1/01/2017-CERC, dated the 22nd June, 2017, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7077/16/17]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7056/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Science and Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y.S. Chowdary, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Act, 2011, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) Notification No. G.S.R. 1153 (E), dated the 11th April, 2017, publishing the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Statutes, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7183/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement:—
- (1) G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 10th February, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 120 (E), dated the 10th February, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 14th March, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.
 - (4) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (4th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (5) G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 21st March, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 485 (E), dated the 19th May, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (9) S.O. 1374 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, specifying the vehicles on office duty which are designated for certain emergency and disaster management duties to be allowed to use multi coloured red, blue and white light on its top.
- (10) G.S.R. 643 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (10th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 633 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 634 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, publishing the Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. (1) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 7342/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 30th March, 2017, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 305 (E), dated the 30th March, 2017, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 306 (E), dated the 30th March, 2017, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

- (4) G.S.R. 506 (E), dated the 24th May, 2017, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2017, publishing the Mormugao Port Employees (Contributory Medical Benefit after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 545 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2017, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 9th June, 2017, publishing the I Mormugao Port Employees (Pension and Gratuity) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 7078/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st of July, 2017."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fourth and Fifth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on 'issues concerning flood management, compensation and status of ownership of submerged and eroded land in the country including compensation to farmers for loss of their crops destroyed by floods and right to disposal of the sand left in the fields of farmers'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on 'Review of ground water scenario, need for a comprehensive policy and measures to address problems in the country with particular reference to (i) Dark Blocks; and (ii) Contamination of underground water by certain industries'.

**REGARDING NUMBER OF DAYS OF WORK UNDERTAKEN
BY PARLIAMENT**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा एक point of order है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order, Mr. Agrawal? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, पहले तुलसी जी को सुन लीजिए। उसके बाद मुझे मौका दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tulsiji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Agrawal, you raised the point of order.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, either you can raise it now or you can keep quiet. You cannot ask him to raise your point of order.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am raising.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: संविधान के अनुच्छेद 85 के अंतर्गत महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय को यह सदन आहूत करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जब

सदन का सत्र बुलाएंगे तो एक सत्र और दूसरे सत्र के बीच में 6 महीने से ज्यादा की अवधि नहीं होनी चाहिए। संविधान इसके बाद silent है। प्रक्रिया यह है कि Cabinet सदन को আহूत करने की date तय करके महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय को भेजती है, जिसके अनुसार महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय सदन का सत्र बुलाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, मैं इधर देख रहा हूँ कि जब से केन्द्र में यह सरकार आई है, सदन के सत्र की अवधि लगातार कम होती जा रही है। आप record उठाकर देख लीजिए। जब से लोक सभा और राज्य सभा बनी है, पहले साल में 200 दिन सदन चलता था। उसके बाद, 150 दिन से कम सदन कभी चला ही नहीं। इन दिनों निरंतर 90 दिन भी सदन नहीं चल रहा है। इसलिए यह गम्भीर विषय है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there a violation of Article 85? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब है कि सरकार के पास काम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the violation of Article 85? ...*(Interruptions)*... It only says, the interval should be ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: संविधान का Article 85 इसके आगे silent है कि कम से कम कितने दिन सदन चलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is silent, then you should also be silent? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन silent है तो उसका interpretation भी तो होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... साल में कितने दिन सदन चले? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, when Article 85 is silent on this issue, you should also be silent on this issue. Please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इससे सरकार को आराम मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is said here? It should be six months; the interval should be only six months. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ... There is no violation of Article 85. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरी चिन्ता है, तो आपकी भी चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। सदन की जो बैठकें हो रही हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश के हित में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर आपकी ruling आनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह मेरी भी चिन्ता है, लेकिन इसमें संविधान के Article 85 का कोई violation नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब है कि आप तीन दिन का सत्र बुलाएंगे और उसके बाद adjourn करके, 6 महीने बाद बुलाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; 200 days or less or higher, it is up to the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is up to the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is up to the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस बारे में आप कोई रूलिंग दे सकते हैं। पूर्व में, इस सदन की भी रूलिंग है और अदालत की भी रूलिंग है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। What is said in Article 85 is that the intervening period should be less than six months. It should not be more than six months. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's all. ...**(Interruptions)**... It should be less than six months. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more is said there. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यानी एक हफ्ते का सदन बुलाएं और फिर 6 महीने के लिए छुट्टी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; the Government can decide when to call. The only thing is that the inter-session period should be less than six months. That's all. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is over. There is nothing to explain. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, इस बीच में जितने भी Sessions हुए हैं, पहले sessions से ज्यादा हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात अलग है कि किसी सत्र में हमने काम नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर उसे भी जोड़ लेंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is nothing to explain. ...**(Interruptions)**... You don't worry. There is nothing to explain. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tulsi, what is your point?

REGARDING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, more than 50 MPs from more than 12 parties have given a notice under Rule 188 regarding breach of privilege where the statement of Mr. Naresh Agrawal was twisted and distorted. Not only that though we don't mind

criticism -- when they were presenting this programme, there was a banner on the screen of the television that read 'Not a shred of shame'. Now, this concerns every MP. Every Member is sought to be defamed in this manner. We don't mind criticism; we welcome it. But this is not the manner in which it should be done where no dialogue takes place and they are defaming Members. This is *per se* defamatory -- 'not a shred of shame'.

Sir, I submit that since more than 50 Members here support it, this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. I move this motion.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I support this motion.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I support this motion.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I support this motion.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی پرستاز کا سمرٹھن کرتا ہوں۔

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I support this motion.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I support this motion.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we support this motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. If there has been any distortion, it would be referred to the Privileges Committee. What I want to say is this. Even the other day, I had said in the House that media should not report anything that has been expunged in

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

the House. I said that and yet, it was reported; it is said that there has been reporting and misreporting. Also, when Members make some speech, if it is distorted...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: And also threatened! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, that amounts to breach of privilege. Your notice, especially when it has been signed by more than 50 Members, and if there is a distortion of what he said in the House, it will be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: We have submitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयर को चैलेंज किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयर को चैलेंज किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

REGARDING NOTICE UNDER RULE - 267 FOR DISCUSSION ON AGRARIAN CRISIS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your point of order, Mr. Digvijaya Singh? ...*(Interruptions)*... I would call you for your notice under Rule 267. I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is it, Mr. Tiwari?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर agrarian crisis के लिए दिग्विजय सिंह जी और मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मध्य प्रदेश में पाँच-पाँच किसानों को गोली मार दी गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सरकार जब से आई है, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, गोली मारी जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. Please sit down.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, यह बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट है। आप इसी बची में इसके लिए तारीख बता दीजिए कि इसको कब उठाया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not yet come to Rule 267; please sit down. I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, हम लोगों ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to Rule 267. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien; take only three minutes.

REGARDING MEDIUM OF NEET EXAMINATION PAPERS

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would take just three minutes or two-and-a-half minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the issue is not about the time taken but the seriousness of the issue.

Sir, last week, my friends from Tamil Nadu raised the issue of the NEET Examination paper. In 2013, the original English paper was being translated into different languages. The problem this year is, in Bengal and in Tamil Nadu — the Minister is here — there are separate papers. For example, if 'A' is the English paper in the translation of Bengali and Gujarati, paper 'B' is being set; for Tamil Nadu, paper 'D' is being set. So, this time, in the case of Bengal and Tamil Nadu, out of 56,000 people who wrote that exam, 40,000 wrote it in Bengali. They got a separate paper, and the results have been disastrous. Those boys and girls in the two States of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have been deprived.

Sir, about HRD there is a bigger issue because again this is an issue of federalism. These papers take a lot of time. These States have a lot of experience in setting the papers. The Minister has given the assurance that from next year we would revert to the 2013 set up. The question is, what about the students who appeared this year? Worse on the HRD Ministry there has been a bigger problem — today's newspapers have carried an article saying that for the NCERT syllabus the chapter on Rabindranath Tagore is going to be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is going on? He wrote the *National Anthem*. Now, we don't believe everything written in the newspapers, but this is a very credible newspaper. The Chair has ruled that if something like this appears in the papers, give the Government an opportunity to clarify its stand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, on these two issues, the NEET Exam is not just a Bengal issue; it is a federal issue. My friends from Tamil Nadu also wish to speak on that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... But we do not want them to do politics on Rabindranath Tagore. Let the Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Leader of the House is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN.: The Leader of the House is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am quite sure, the Leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion on this, give separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, 'Kobi Guru' Rabindranath Tagore is a national treasure. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he be removed from the syllabus? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): How can you remove him? ...*(Interruptions)*... He gave our National Anthem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**REGARDING DISPLACEMENT OF ABOUT 1600 FAMILIES DUE TO
CLOSURE OF GATES OF SARDAR SAROVAR DAM**

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने हमारे अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के माध्यम से आपसे अनुरोध किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने हमारे अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के माध्यम से यह अनुरोध किया था कि रूल 267 के अंतर्गत आज जितना listed business है, उसको आप suspend करिए क्योंकि 31 जुलाई, 2017 को सरदार सरोवर बांध के गेट के बंद होने से लगभग 16,000 से ज्यादा विस्थापित परिवारों के डूबने की आशंका है। अभी तक राज्य सरकार ने, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो व्यवस्था दी थी, उसका पालन भी नहीं किया है। शनिवार को हम लोग, कई माननीय संसद सदस्य वहां गए थे। वहां पर इतना निम्न कोटि का निर्माण कार्य हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से विस्थापित परिवार वहां पर बहुत अधिक प्रभावित होने वाले हैं और कई लोगों के डूबने की आशंका है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, गुजरात में बाढ़ आ रही है, वहां पानी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अभी

जितना सरदार सरोवर बांध में पानी है, गुजरात उसका केवल 20 प्रतिशत उपयोग कर रहा है। उसके बावजूद 31 जुलाई को वहां पर जबर्दस्ती गेट बंद करने का उन्होंने निर्णय लिया है और 12 अगस्त को सौ साधु-संतों को ले जाकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी नर्मदा आरती करने वाले हैं। नर्मदा आरती किस बात के लिए - ताकि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के 16,000 परिवार डूब सकें! मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आज इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रकरण को लेकर आप चर्चा कराएं। हम माननीय नेता सदन से अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि विशेष तौर पर इस विषय पर चर्चा करायी जाए।

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

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

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभाति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Not permitted. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing it under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, मैं केवल दो सेकेंड का समय लूंगा।

श्री शरद यादव: इन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ये वहां होकर आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ali Anwar, you listen to me first. ...(Interruptions)... I am not disallowing you. ...(Interruptions)... You listen to me first. ...(Interruptions)... First of all, you should listen to the Chair also. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing the discussion under Rule 267. That is rejected. But you can put across your view.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह केवल एक राज्य, मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है, इसमें गुजरात भी है, महाराष्ट्र भी है और बड़ी संख्या में आदिवासी भी हैं। वहां एक जल प्रलय की स्थिति बनेगी। सरकार उन इलाकों में पुलिस भर रही है। लोगों से जबर्दस्ती signature करवाकर लिखवाया जा रहा है कि लिखो कि 31 तारीख तक हम खाली कर देंगे - इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन रही है। कोर्ट का जो direction है, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने लिखकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दिया है कि जब तक पुनर्वास नहीं

होगा, उनके मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं होगा, तब तक उन्हें वहां से displace नहीं किया जाएगा। वहां पुलिस बल के द्वारा उसे खाली करवाना ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, "नर्मदा बचाओ" आंदोलन 32 साल पुराना और देश का सबसे ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion give another notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: वह अहिंसक आंदोलन है। यह सरकार उसे हिंसा में बदलना चाहती है। वहां जोर-जबर्दस्ती कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, what is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give another notice. It is not allowed under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am explaining the issue. We, three of us, went to the Narmada Valley. We could see thousands of farmers, men and women, coming and listening to us. What are they saying? The 1979 Narmada Tribunal Award is yet to be fully implemented to ensure resettlement and rehabilitation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you give a separate notice for discussion rather than embarking on Rule 267? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, these are the tribal people. There is a Government action to evict them, displace them before any rehabilitation or resettlement has been ensured. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Motion under Rule 267 is not permitted, but you can give another notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is the problem of thousands of tribal people. ...(Interruptions)... We should discuss. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give a separate notice. Why don't you try for a Calling Attention? ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you give notice for a Calling Attention?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Okay, Sir, we will give a notice for Calling Attention.
...(Interruptions)...

**REGARDING PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT DURING HIS
VISIT TO ISRAEL**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, India, since independence, has followed a Foreign Policy which has been balanced, correct and upholds India's commitments as well as supreme national interest. We have, throughout our history, spoken in solidarity with the people of Palestine, their struggle and also their right to an independent State within secure borders. We recognize the Government post-Oslo Accord and the successive Governments in India have given support. Even recently, the President of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas, visited India and he visited earlier too. Recently, our Prime Minister visited the State of Israel. He became the first Prime Minister to de-link, as the Government said, and to de-hyphenate. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister of India as to which country to visit and not to visit. We have diplomatic relations with the State of Israel too. But, Sir, day before yesterday, there was a meeting of the Prime Minister of Israel with the Heads of Governments and the leaders of the European Union - the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia - in the Hungarian Capital of Budapest on the issue of and the conditionalities EU is imposing on Israel's association with the EU. The EU has this practice and they were asking questions on the settlements and the illegality of the settlements which occur in the West Bank, which is creating difficulties and problems for the Palestinian people. In that meeting, the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, asked the European leaders as to why they were asking such questions and putting conditions, whereas the big countries didn't ask him those questions. Then, he went on to say, Sir, as reported by the leading Israeli daily, *Haaretz*, and reproduced by most of the European papers, that recently, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Modi, visited Israel from July 4 to 6. He skipped Palestine and he told me, "Prime Minister, Netanyahu, India needs your technologies; India needs water; my people need water. I can get it from here." That is good. But then he says, "Why should I go to Ramallah, where they cannot give me water? They cannot give me technology; they cannot give me strategic support." This was a private conversation. Accidently, it got caught as the reporters' mikes were switched on, the 'hot mike' as they call it. Before they realized, it was all over the world.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. *...(Interruptions)...* Three minutes are over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When the Prime Minister of India makes a conversation, it is the dignity of the Office. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three minutes are over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not about three minutes. The issue is very serious. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ripun Bora, you can give Zero Hour notice. It is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I have given a notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On your subject, you can give Zero Hour notice tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* You can give Zero Hour notice for tomorrow because this subject is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what is your point? Say in one minute only. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what I have asked, is let the Government respond. If the Prime Minister of Israel said that this is what our Prime Minister has told him. *...(Interruptions)...* वहां के प्रधान मंत्री हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कह रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप इसका जवाब नहीं देंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...* हम आपसे इसका जवाब मांगेंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप तो ऐसे कह रहे हैं कि बहुत सरल बात हो गई। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have spoken. *...(Interruptions)...* It is up to the Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I very humbly urge the Central Government to frame a uniform NEET syllabus, prescribe text-books and make it very popular and publicise it in all the newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a request to the Government.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: This should be made available to the students. Then only, you can conduct NEET. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. It is a request to the Government.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I repeat my point. The entire NEET syllabus should be uniform, text-books should be prescribed and only then the NEET exam should be held. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The examination... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. Now, Shri A. K. Antony. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Nishad, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed Shri A. K. Antony. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, the issue raised by Shri Anand Sharma has far-reaching implications.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a small issue.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: It is not a small issue. The Government must respond to this. The Leader of the House is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister has told the European countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a small issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. I am not blocking the Government. I cannot direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot direct; it is up to the Government.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is a serious matter of.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम issue उठाएंगे और गवर्नमेंट जवाब नहीं देगी, तो issue उठाने का फायदा क्या हुआ?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is a matter of international repercussions.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government; I cannot direct the Government. ...(Interruptions)... It is up to them whether to respond or not. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Delay in developmental work due to steep rise in Government rates of river sand and red sand in Uttar Pradesh

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं zero hour में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी है। ...(व्यवधान)... बालू, मोरम उत्तर प्रदेश से गायब हो गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to allow. ...(Interruptions)... I have already allowed you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सारे विकास कार्य बंद हो गए हैं। मान्यवर, वहां सड़क बनना, शौचालय बनना, आवास बनना मुश्किल हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज वहां का किसान और गरीब आदमी अपने लिए शौचालय भी नहीं बना पा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां इमरजेंसी लगा रखी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Mr. Nishad says will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, वे अपने लिए शौचालय तक नहीं बना सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तर प्रदेश में बालू के रेट गवर्नमेंट के 400 रुपए घनमीटर हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने रेट

10 गुना बढ़ा दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अप्रैल, मई और जून के महीने में बालू, मोरम का भंडारण होता था, लेकिन जब से उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी है, कोई निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है, जिससे पूरे प्रदेश का विकास कार्य ठप हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी शौचालय बनाने व स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में आज तक भी शौचालय नहीं बन पा रहा है, एक भी प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना का आवास नहीं बन पा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is something which. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I have given the floor to Mr. Nishad. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given the floor to Mr. Nishad. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में बालू, मोरम की व्यवस्था तुरंत की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Mr. Nishad is speaking, you please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, इस से झांसी, जालौन, हमीरपुर, बांदा, चित्रकूट, फतेहपुर, सोनभद्र, इलाहाबाद के सारे मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश के कामगार, मजदूरों के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, जो विकास कार्य होने थे, आज कोई अधिकारी उसके लिए estimate बनाने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि बालू के रेट 400 रुपए घनमीटर से बढ़कर 4000 रुपए घनमीटर हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दे कि सरकारी रेट पर बालू, मोरम गरीबों को उपलब्ध करायी जाए जिससे कि वे अपने यहां शौचालय बना सकें, मकान बना सकें, पुलिया व सड़क निर्माण कर सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

REGARDING MEDIUM OF NEET EXAMINATION PAPERS - Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. My Tamil Nadu friends, Tamil Nadu brothers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Bengal brothers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Bengal brothers and sisters, please listen to me. You have not given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... In spite of that, I allowed you to have your say, and you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed Shri Derek O'Brien first to express his view on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... In spite of no notice being there, I allowed Tamil Nadu friends also. And you made your point. It is known to everybody. I understood it very well. That means everybody must have understood it. There is no doubt about that. The Government also understood it. Now you go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. I will ask the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... When the HRD Minister comes, I will request the Government to respond to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The HRD Minister is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, यहां हेल्थ मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Health Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadda, do you want to react to it?
...*(Interruptions)*... You can react.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Yes, Sir. Two days back ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the Minister's reply, you should keep quiet and sit in your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will have to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... On your demand, the Minister is responding. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, you have to sit quiet in the House and be disciplined Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, after the Health Minister, you listen to this side of the House.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, two days back, the hon. Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu had come and met me. We are looking into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was raised by Members of West Bengal also.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: No, they had not come. But, yes, the issue is the same. We are looking into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the subject? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, the issue merits a response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because he has quoted the Prime Minister of India speaking informally to the heads of other States against the traditional policy of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, it is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vandana Chavan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a woman's issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Chair can direct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I cannot direct. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are saying that it is a private conversation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should I? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vandana Chavan, you speak.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - *Contd.*

Custodial death of an inmate in the Byculla prison, Mumbai

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the death of a woman inmate, Manjula Shette in Byculla jail on 23rd

last month. ...*(Interruptions)*... Manjula died because she was brutally and inhumanly beaten by none other than the jail staff — one jailer and five constables. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, all women...*(Interruptions)*... What was the reason, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Because she complained about two eggs and four slices of bread missing from her morning ration. She was so barbarically beaten, Sir, that it brings shivers down one's spine. There are several very serious issues which emerged during the investigation. The Government needs to look into these issues.

Sir, the inmates, who are witnesses to this incident, said that apart from the lathi blows to the head and body, a lathi was inserted into the private parts of her body. Absolutely surprising, Sir, is that this is not revealed in the post-mortem report. We don't understand how it happened. Secondly, Sir, the DIG, who was sent to the spot to take stock of the situation, again a lady officer, tried to destroy the evidence and blatantly threatened the witnesses to keep shut. She has now been suspended. Manjula was left bleeding in the barrack. No help was offered by the jail authorities. She was taken to the hospital only after she fell unconscious in the evening and that too probably after she was dead. The FIR also was filed after two days. All these smells of suspicion whether the investigation is happening in the right direction. Not just this matter, but there have been several matters in the country in several jails where inmates have been tortured and led to death. I urge upon the Government that a committee must be constituted at the earliest and jail reforms should be brought about so as to see that the human rights of the inmates are preserved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Need to drop the proposal to divide the Thiruvananthapuram Railway Division

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): I would like to draw the attention of this august House and the Central Government through you, Sir, to an important and serious issue in connection with Trivandrum Railway Division. Trivandrum Division is one of the six administrative divisions of the Southern Railway. It manages 625 km. of route track and 108 railway stations in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It was formed in 1979. This Division carries over 1.65 lakh passengers daily. This Division includes three category - A1 and ten category-A stations.

Now, it is learnt that the Railway Board has taken a decision to divide this Division. The Railway Board has sought the opinion of the Thiruvananthapuram Division of Southern Railway with its plan to transfer the Tirunelveli-Nagercoil and Kanyakumari-Nagercoil-Thiruvananthapuram sections to Madurai Division excluding Thiruvananthapuram Central Station. In lieu of the above stations, the Sengottai-Kollam route will be transferred to Thiruvananthapuram Division from Madurai Division.

The Thiruvananthapuram Division would lose Neyyattinkara, Nemom, Balaramapuram, Amaravila, Dhanuvachapuram and Parassala railway stations in Kerala and two other stations, that is, Nagercoil and Tirunelveli.

It will have to give over control of 160-kilometre railway line and get control over 80-kilometre only. This change will cause a major decrease in the total revenue collections of the Division. The income from tourist places like Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari will also be lost. The funds for developmental projects are allotted to railway divisions based on revenue collection.

If the above stations are transferred, it will be a massive blow to Kerala's long cherished dream of becoming a railway zone. There is a proposal to extend the railway line to Vizhinjam seaport from Nemom station. With the completion of Vizhinjam seaport, traffic along the rail route will pick up and the State will gain nothing from it.

This move will weaken the development of the Thiruvananthapuram Central Division and it will really be a setback to the prospects of Thiruvananthapuram Division. I strongly oppose the movement of the Railway Board.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to note that if the proposal is not withdrawn, it will lead to huge income loss to Thiruvananthapuram Division, a setback to the development of Thiruvananthapuram Central Station connecting Kochuveli and Nemom and the loss of proposed Nemom Coach Terminal from Thiruvananthapuram Division. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

Concern over unnecessary caesarean operations by private hospitals

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं यहां पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा के बारे में एक मुद्दा उठाना चाहती हूं। यह स्वास्थ्य सेवा पूरे देश में ही नहीं, अपितु विश्व में भी एक दिलचस्प विषय है। यू.एस. में ओबामा हेल्थ केयर की चर्चा हुई और यू.के. में भी हेल्थ केयर की चर्चा होती है, लेकिन आज की तारीख में अस्पतालों में खासतौर पर निजी अस्पतालों में जिस तरह से मरीजों को निचोड़ कर फेंका जाता है, मैं उसी से संबंधित मुद्दा यहां उठाना चाहती हूं।

सर, आपको मालूम होगा कि हमारे यहां पहले तो औरतों की नॉर्मल डिलीवरी होती थी, लेकिन आजकल जब भी कोई औरत डिलीवरी के लिए अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाती है, तो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में हर हफ्ते में सोनोग्राफी के नाम पर उससे दो हजार रुपए लिए जाते हैं। यदि उसकी उम्र 30 साल से ज्यादा है, तो उसका down syndrome test कराया जाता है, जिसका 40,000 रुपए खर्च आता है। सर, इस तरह से हर जगह, हर हफ्ते उनसे पैसे लेकर डर दिखाया जाता है कि यदि आप यह test नहीं कराओगे, तो हम कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेंगे। आखिर में यह होता है कि जब डिलीवरी का टाइम आता है, तो उससे कहा जाता है कि अभी डिलीवरी होनी तो मुश्किल है, इसलिए आपका सिजेरियन करना आवश्यक है। उसको सी-सेक्शन के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, यह आज की परिस्थिति है।

सर, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सामान्य परिस्थिति में जब सी-सेक्शन का हेतु होता है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि भ्रूण से जुड़ी समस्या है, लम्बी प्रसव पीड़ा है, भ्रूण का तिरछा होना है, तो हम

इन कामों के लिए तो सी-सेक्शन की बात समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई भी ऐसी बात न होते हुए अगर सी-सेक्शन किया जाता है, तो यह उचित नहीं है। यदि आंकड़ों को देखा जाए, तो मैं यहां यह उजाकर करना चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में 70 प्रतिशत सी-सेक्शन होते हैं, तेलंगाना में 74.9 per cent और त्रिपुरा में 73.7 per cent होते हैं।

सर, इस तरह से 10 per cent से ज्यादा सी-सेक्शन का होना समाज के लोगों के लिए आर्थिक रूप से अच्छा नहीं है, इसलिए मैं यह बात बताना चाहती हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि पिछले सप्ताह ही हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है... आईएमआर रेट और एमएमआर रेट तथा "सी" सेक्शन का कोई भी संबंध नहीं है। हम हमेशा दावा करते हैं कि आईएमआर और एमएमआर रेट कम हुआ है, लेकिन इस पर डॉक्टर हमसे कहते हैं कि इसका कारण यह है कि इसमें "सी" सेक्शन होता है। वे कहते हैं कि यह इसीलिए कम हुआ है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसका इससे कोई संबंध ही नहीं है।

FOGSI, जो कि भारत का एक प्रसिद्ध स्त्री रोग सोसायटी संघ है, उनको सरकार ने आदेश भी दिया है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगी, यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इससे आगे, प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में, जहाँ "सी" सेक्शन होता है, वहाँ पर उन्हें प्रतिबंधित किया जाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri C.P. Narayanan.

Reported proposal of the Government to privatise Air India

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this august House the disastrous move of the Central Government to privatize the National Carrier, Air India, on the plea that the company is making huge losses. Everybody knows that Air India has accrued great loss not because of the mismanagement of Air India Board of Directors. It was the decision of the earlier Government to bring together Air India and Indian Airlines in 2007 and it was against the advice of the Board of Directors. To make operational efficiency better, at that time, it was decided to acquire 11 aircrafts with borrowed fund and it is because of this borrowed fund, Air India has accumulated great loss and is not being able to pay it.

Despite all these things, during the last few years, Air India has started making profit. In 2015-16; it has made a profit of ₹ 105 crores. In 2016-17, it is expected to have a surplus of more than ₹ 300 crores. It is at this moment that the move of the Government is there to privatize it. Earlier, the Government of India has infused an equity of ₹ 24,723 crores through budgetary support to purchase 23 new aircraft and another

7 aircraft are being brought in. Air India has overcome the deficit of ₹ 2,636 crores as operational loss in the previous year. In 2015-16, it has got a surplus of ₹ 105 crores.

Over and above these things, to make the matters worse, from Air India, AITSL, AIESL and Air India Express, which are profit-making ventures, are being separated. All these things will make our Air India, which is our prospective public career, into a big loss. Now, because of the earlier moves of the Government, writing off of ₹ 30,000 crores debt of the Air India is being shrimati ambika soniji

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the important mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the important mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the important mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Keraka): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the important mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too would like to associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of those who associate may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, why is the Government selling.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this is a subject which will have to be discussed in this Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, you have to give a notice separately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Notice has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Matter has been raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government is selling not only Air India but also other PSUs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a different subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, what about the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This Government is also disinvesting the Defence PSUs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tulsiji, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This Government is selling. ...*(Interruptions)*... This entire issue has to be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I want to start but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you should use your lung power also. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do?

Concern over half of the 37 lakh I.T. professionals on the verge of losing jobs

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House to a serious issue of Information Technology sector in India, that is, IT, which is on

the verge of losing half of 37 lakh jobs. This is what was reported in *The Times of India* on the 22nd April, 2017 that at least half of India's 37 lakh IT services' workforce is likely to become irrelevant in the next three to four years. These are also the findings of McKinsey Report. This includes cutting staff strength, slowing down new hiring, and initiating mass re-training programmes which will result in these loss of jobs. Wipro has decided to sack around 500 employees and Cognizant's decision to reduce its employee count by 5 per cent. This is the highlight of the carnage that is likely to take place in the IT sector.

There are two main reasons for this. One is the tightening of the H1-B visa regime in the United States and second is increasing industry-wide automation on account of cyber security issues.

According to *Firstpost* of 31st May, 2017, 14 per cent decline in India's IT workforce is estimated to be to the tune of 4,80,000 jobs at risk by 2021. The industry employs nearly four million Indians and rakes in revenues in excess of \$150 billion. The *Slate.com* on 27th June, 2017 reported that Prime Minister Modi, during his visit, and meeting with the US President Trump, did not bring up the issue of H1-B visas. This is despite the fact that prior to Mr. Modi's visit, the External Affairs Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj had told the media that the Prime Minister would voice his concerns. In April, President Trump has called for a multiagency report to recommend changes in the H1-B programme by November, 2017. At least, 200,000 software engineers in India will lose their jobs each year over the next three years due to denial of H1-B visas. The Prime Minister missed, it seems, a crucial opportunity to raise the visa issue...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West BENGAL): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

Non-acceptance of coins of ₹ 1, 2, 5 and 10 denominations by the banks

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, एक, दो, पांच और दस का जो सिक्का है, वह कानूनी रूप से तो चलन में है। सरकार ने इसको वापिस नहीं लिया है, लेकिन व्यवहार में देश के कई हिस्सों में लोग इन सिक्कों को नहीं ले रहे हैं। इन सिक्कों को दुकानदार नहीं ले रहे हैं और यहां तक कि बैंक भी इन्हें नहीं ले रहे हैं, जब कि बैंक दे रहे हैं। तुरा यह है कि बैंक पांच, दस और दूसरे जितने सिक्कों की कमी पहले दिखाते थे, आज आप जिस बैंक में जाइए, वे सिक्के भर-भर कर दे रहे हैं और कई जगहों पर मजबूर भी कर रहे हैं कि हमारे पास यही हैं, इन्हें आप ले जाओ।

महोदय, एक और दो के सिक्कों का हाल यह है कि अगर आप भिखमंगों को भी एक या दो का सिक्का दीजिएगा, तो वे आपके मुंह पर फेंक देंगे, वे गाली भी दे सकते हैं। आज सिक्कों की यह हालत है, लेकिन जो फेरी वाला है, जो ठेले वाला है, जो खोमचे वाला है, जो बीड़ी-तम्बाकू वाला है, टिकली और सिंदूर बेचने वाला है, जो बूट पॉलिश करने वाला है, उसको तो यही एक, दो, पांच और दस के ही सिक्के मिलते हैं। वह लेने से कैसे मना कर सकता है? जब वह इस तरह पचास रुपए, बीस रुपए, तीस रुपए कमा कर ले जाता है और जब वह दुकानदार के पास अपनी दिन भर की कमाई को लेकर जाता है, तो उससे दुकानदार वह नहीं ले रहा है। इस तरह के करोड़ों लोग हैं, जैसे रेहड़ी-पट्टी वाले, फुटपाथ वाले, गरीब लोग, उनके सामने एक विकट स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। ये जो सिक्के हैं, ये करेन्सी के रूप में पहले इस दुनिया में आए हैं, ये पहले इजाद हुए हैं और दुनिया के हर मुल्क में जो इनकी करेन्सी है, चाहे वह कागज की हो या प्लास्टिक कोटेड हो, उसके अलावा लेन-देन की सुविधा के लिए ये सिक्के जरूरी हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां इनका न सिर्फ इस तरह से अवमूल्यन हुआ है, बल्कि ये चलन से बाहर हो रही हैं। तो सरकार क्यों नहीं ऐसा करती कि इनको वापिस कर ले, सेकेंड फेज डिमॉनेटाइजेशन ही इसका नाम दे दे, लेकिन इसके लिए कुछ करे। लेकिन वह इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करे, क्योंकि इसके चलते जो समाज के अन्तिम पायदान के लोग हैं, वे प्रभावित होते हैं। बड़े लोगों को इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जब हम दुकानों में जाते हैं, तो वे चॉकलेट थमा देते हैं। पहले बच्चों को टॉफी और चॉकलेट दी जाती थी, लेकिन अब यह चॉकलेट बड़े-बुजुर्ग, सब लोगों को दी जा रही है। महोदय, यहाँ मैडम जया बच्चन जी कभी-कभी हम लोगों को भी चॉकलेट देती हैं। वे तो हम लोगों को चॉकलेट मुफ्त में दे देती हैं, हम लोग कभी-कभी उनसे माँग भी लेते हैं, लेकिन दुकानदार इसे मुफ्त में नहीं देता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

Concern over increasing incidents of rape of young girls in India

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, my Zero Hour mention is on increasing incidents of rape cases of young girls in India. Sir, I would draw the attention of this august House about a 16-year old national-level Kabaddi player, who was allegedly raped by a man in his thirties, who identified himself as a Chhatrasal Stadium official. The minor filed a complaint with the Model Town police station on Monday.

The police is yet to identify the accused. The teenager was outside the stadium premises; a man approached her introducing himself as a stadium official. He later asked her to sit in his car under the pretext of showing around the complex. The victim, however, could not recollect the events after that and has not been able to identify the accused. The girl is in trauma. As per a data release by the Delhi Police, until 15th June this year, the number of rape cases reported each year in the national capital has more than tripled over the last five years, - an increase of a jaw-dropping 277 per cent from 572 in 2011 to 2,155 in 2016.

The *Nirbhaya* incident in 2012 has forever changed the way Delhi is seen by the other States across India, by normal people and also other countries. Sir, there is about 32 per cent increase, to be precise, according to the Delhi Police data. The question we ask now is: What exactly are the plenty of help-lines set up for women's safety, or in that case, the *Nirbhaya* Fund and its plenty of promises, actually, doing to help the commoners?

Another case is of a 10-year-old girl rape survivor who had been raped several times, allegedly by her maternal uncle. She was 26 weeks pregnant. The case has left many medical experts dumbfounded as they have rarely come across a girl getting pregnant at such a tender age. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, what is happening to the *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* campaign? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, we demand strict action against the culprit and give adequate compensation ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में रोजाना गैंग रेप हो रहा है, जब से योगी सरकार आई है। इसलिए यह बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है। हम सभी इससे associate करते हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included. Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

Concern over the reported influx of Rohingyas into Jammu and Ladakh

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, a lot of us may be aware that there is a vicious ethnic conflict-cum-civil war which is going on in Myanmar. We are aware of it but since it is an internal affair of a neighboring friendly country, we refrain from commenting on it. However, Sir, what has been happening over the past few decades is that there has been a steady influx of Rohingyas into this country. Now, it is understandable if some of the Rohingyas actually came over to the States neighboring Myanmar. But it is curious, and somewhat inexplicable, as to why there should be so many Rohingyas who have migrated to Jammu and to Ladakh.

Sir, the figures are quite startling. Whereas the UN High Commission for Refugees states there are 14,000 Rohingyas in the whole of India, the media reports say that the Home Ministry estimates there are 40,000. Now, the J&K Government, in an answer in the Assembly in 2016, stated that there are approximately 5,700 Rohingyas in Jammu and 7,664 Rohingyas in Ladakh. So, nearly a total of 13,333 Rohingyas in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but concentrated in these areas.

Now, to my mind, Sir, this is very, very suspicious. The suspicion arises not for humanitarian reasons or anything like, but because of what the Bangladesh Government has reported — that there are at least three terrorist organizations among the Rohingyas, the Rohingya Patriotic Front, the Rohingya Solidarity Organization and the Arakan Rohingya National Organization.

We have seen, Sir, evidence of Rohingya involvement in the blast in Bodh Gaya, the most sacred Buddhist site, and we have seen, in October, 2016, that one of the two militants killed in an encounter in Jammu and Kashmir, turned out to be from Myanmar.

To my mind, Sir, it is something which is a pressing matter, which goes beyond the humanitarian aspect. We are all very concerned when there are humanitarian issues. But this is an issue which concerns the national security and which is more serious because these Rohingyas have been flaunting Voter Cards; they have been flaunting Aadhaar Cards in Jammu; it is only when they tried to register themselves as State Subjects that the issue came to the fore and assumed great importance.

So, I would urge the Government to take this matter very, very seriously.

**Concern over the scarcity of life saving drugs in hospitals
after implementation of GST**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 1 जुलाई, 2017 से देश में नई कर प्रणाली लागू हुई है। मेरी पार्टी जनता दल (युनाइटेड) ने इसका समर्थन किया है, लेकिन जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद देश के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में दवाओं की आपूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। पूर्व के राज्यों, खासकर बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा एवं झारखंड के अस्पतालों में दवाओं की भारी किल्लत हो गई है और इससे नाराज मेडिकल कॉलेज कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन ने अंदोलन की भी चेतावनी दी है।

महोदय, इन राज्यों के अस्पतालों में मरीजों की संख्या में गुणात्मक रूप से वृद्धि होने के बावजूद भी इनके बजट में कटौती कर दी गई है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग की काँट्रेक्ट लिस्ट में अभी मात्र 1100 दवाएँ ही शामिल हैं, जबकि गत वर्ष तक लगभग 4000 दवाएँ इसमें शामिल थीं, खासकर जीवन रक्षक दवाओं की किल्लत तो पूर्व के सभी राज्यों में है। बजट में राशि कम होने और लिस्ट में दवाएं कम होने से अस्पताल प्रशासन दवाएं खरीद नहीं पा रही है, अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि देश के सभी अस्पतालों में दवाओं की उपलब्धता समय पर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there is a Short Duration Discussion notice given by many Members on how, after demonetisation and GST, prices have gone up. Please consider it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. We will consider it.

Concern over the poor quality of food served in trains

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस सदन के संज्ञान में एक गंभीर मसला लाना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे भारत का सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक कैरियर है। अढ़ाई करोड़ लोग हर रोज़ इससे सफर करते हैं। अभी सीएजी की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, लेकिन उसके पहले से एक शिकायत की जा रही थी कि रेलवे का खाना अच्छा नहीं होता है और सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद यह बिल्कुल साफ हो गया कि जनता की जो शिकायत थी, वह बिल्कुल सही थी। वह खाना ऐसे पानी में बनाया जाता है, जो अशुद्ध होता है। वे गंदे पानी में खाने को पकाते हैं और जो खाना बच जाता है, दूसरे दिन वही खाना गर्म करके पब्लिक को दे देते हैं। मान्यवर, वह सब खाना खुला रहता है। उसके ऊपर तिलचट्टे, चूहे और अन्य कीड़े घूमते रहते हैं और उसे खाते रहते हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। रेलवे में लगभग ढाई करोड़ आम आदमी ज्यादातर सफर करते हैं। वे हवाई जहाज से सफर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, इस सरकार ने रेलवे का जितना किराया बढ़ाया है, उतना पिछले 70 सालों में कभी नहीं बढ़ा। इसकी दो casualties हैं। एक तो खाना गन्दा, खराब, घटिया और sub-standard होता है और दूसरे सेफ्टी का मामला है। इस सरकार के समय में जितने एक्सीडेंट्स हुए और जितने लोग मारे गए, उतने कभी नहीं मारे गए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि खाने की क्वालिटी को ठीक कराएं और उसे कम से कम शुद्ध पानी में तो बनाया जाए। आम आदमी रेल में सफर करता है, वह रेलवे का खाना खाकर बीमार पड़ जाता है। उसे खाने से बीमारी हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप सरकार को और रेल मंत्री को निर्देश दें कि खाने की क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव कराएं और कम से कम casualties हों।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious issue. Names of all those who associated themselves with the matter will be added, including Shri Kiranmay Nanda, Shri Motilal Vora. I think, the Government should take serious note of it because the foods are very sub-standard.

**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) :** Okay, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

محترمہ تزئین فاطمہ (اترپردیش) : مہودے، ماننیے سدسیئے دوارا اٹھائے گئے وٹے سے میں بھی اپنے آپ کو سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Need to accord official recognition to the Paik Rebellion in Odisha in 1817

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am raising a subject relating to our great freedom struggle. As you know, Sir, the people of the country continued their freedom struggle against the Britishers for centuries together. It was for more than two centuries. In 1857, the Sepoy Mutiny took place, which we consider as the first rebellion against the Britishers. But, Sir, before forty years of the Sepoy Mutiny...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, it is not Sepoy Mutiny, it is the First War of Independence.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am coming to the First War of Independence. Before forty years of that, in the year 1817, there was a great armed revolution against the Britishers, against the British India Company in Paik *Vidroh*. Paik means the soldiers, and it lasted for more than two decades. Thousands of people were imprisoned; many were given life sentences; many freedom fighters were hanged. It was led by the great freedom fighter, Bakshi Jagbandhu, and the then Raja of Puri who was Pushed to Khurda Raja Mukund Dev. And the speciality of that struggle was that, Sir, cross-section of the people in the society took part in that struggle, the Hindus, the Muslims. One of the Muslim leaders of that armed struggle was, Mir Hyder Ali, who was a very important leader of that freedom struggle, and particularly, the tribal community of Odisha, who were called Kandhas, who participated in large numbers in that freedom struggle, and many of them were hanged after the struggle was suppressed by the Britishers.

Sir, recently, the Prime Minister, Shri Modiji, visited Odisha, and he honoured the progenies of the freedom fighters. And, Sir, the President elect, Shri Kovindji, when he was in Odisha in relation to his campaign, he garlanded the statue of Bakshi Jagabandhu. Recently, the Odisha Cabinet passed a unanimous resolution, requesting the Central Government to recognise it as the first struggle for freedom, and the Chief Minister of Odisha also requested the hon. Prime Minister to recognise this struggle as the First War of Independence in the historical struggle for freedom. Recently, the outgoing President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, on the 20th of this month, inaugurated a function in Vigyan Bhawan, and he categorically said that this Paik *Vidroh* sowed the seeds for the future

12.00 NOON.

freedom struggle of India, which culminated in the shape of the 1857 struggle. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Time over. Please sit down. Shri D. Raja and Shri Naresh Agrawal can repeat their notices for tomorrow. आप कल रिपीट कीजिए। It is Question Hour time now.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Support for SBM from NGOs and corporate sectors

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

(a) whether Government is trying to seek support from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and some corporate sectors to achieve the goals of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) the list of NGOs and corporate sectors which are extending their support to Government in achieving the goal of Swachh Bharat; and

(c) whether these NGOs and corporate sectors are carrying out the mission independently or in alliance with Government and the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) As per Guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Non Government Organisations (NGOs) have a catalytic role in the implementation of SBM (G) in the rural areas. They can be considered for active involvement in the Information Education and Communication activities including in triggering leading to demand generation and sustained use of the facilities, in Capacity building, and assistance in construction.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM (G)}, Guidelines have been issued to facilitate the utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in

rural sanitation activities. States can use these guidelines as a base to develop their own procedure to attract/receive and utilize CSR funds. Several rounds of meeting have been held with various corporate groups, both in public and private sector, to harness their skills and resources in implementing Swachh Bharat Mission. Also, Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has been established under the Ministry of Finance to channelize corporate and individual contributions for Swachh Bharat Mission. These contributions are covered under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act.

(b) and (c) A Corporate Collaboration Framework has been prepared for systematically involving the corporate sector in advancing Swachh Bharat Mission. Many Corporates have announced taking up works in rural sanitation, which they carry out in consultation with the State/district and local governments. Details are available at the decentralised levels. At the central level, Corporate collaboration has been availed in development of Swachh Iconic Places, in engagement of district level Preraks and in certain IEC activities as per the priorities of the Mission.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Thank you, Sir. Sir, I am very excited that in three years this is my first question, जो पहली बार आ रहा है। I am sorry if I am wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a matter of luck. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Yes, Sir. It is luck. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am lucky enough, Sir. My first supplementary to hon. Minister, through you, Sir, इनके हिसाब से "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" में both rural and urban sectors को दो भागों में divide किया गया है, जिसमें इन्होंने NGOs को भी बहुत actively involve किया है और corporate houses को भी CSR activities के through involve किया है। सर, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इन NGOs को और इन corporate sectors को यह जो budgetary allocation यहाँ से जा रहा है, तो ओडिशा के लिए कितना budget allocate हुआ है और उसमें what are the criteria on the basis of which they are allocating this budget? दूसरी बात यह है कि...

श्री सभापति: एक बार में एक सवाल पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: एक सवाल है, सर। How many projects have been done after this allocation and what are consequences? I don't expect that the Minister should say कि यह State Government का lookout है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't anticipate that.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I know what my State Government is doing for this. I want a reply from the hon. Minister as to what is their participation in this budget allocation and on what basis they are doing it.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को आरम्भ हुआ। शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में इसकी पृथक-पृथक कार्य रूप-रेखा है, लेकिन यह प्रश्न ग्रामीण का है। स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। केन्द्र सरकार की लगातार यह कोशिश रहती है कि हम स्वच्छता को promote करें और स्वच्छता ऐसा विषय है कि यह सिर्फ केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार तक ही सीमित नहीं है, स्वच्छता समाज का विषय है, इसलिए समाज में भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे भी इस काम में आगे आयें। इसलिए चाहे वह शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हों या गैर-सरकारी संगठन में काम करने वाले लोग हों, corporate sector में काम करने वाले लोग हों, सभी लोगों को इस कार्यक्रम में भागीदार बनाने के लिए सरकार ने आह्वान किया है और हम लोगों ने राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि जो गैर-सरकारी संगठन हैं, कॉर्पोरेट्स हैं, उन सारे लोगों से वे बातचीत करें और उनको क्षेत्र आबंटित करें, जिन क्षेत्रों में काम करना चाहते हैं। इस दृष्टि से सभी क्षेत्रों में काम चल रहा है और ओडिशा में भी काफी तेजी के साथ काम चल रहा है।

पिछली बार "स्वच्छ भारत कोष", जो वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत बनाया गया था, उस कोष से 332 करोड़ रुपए स्वच्छता मंत्रालय को मिले थे और उसमें से ओडिशा को भी 79 करोड़ रुपए हम लोगों ने दिये।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू। दूसरा सवाल।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: But, Sir, I asked how the project has come out. Anyway. सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस union budget में 2011 करोड़ रुपए Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation को sanction हुए हैं। यह काम सिर्फ आम जनता का ही नहीं है कि वह "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" को अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ाये, बल्कि हम लीडर्स का भी यह हक़ है, हमारी भी यह responsibility है, duty है कि हम लोगों तक इस बात को अच्छी तरह से पहुंचाएं, उनको समझाएं, उनको सिखाएं कि आसपास जितनी स्वच्छता रहेगी, उतना ही हम स्वस्थ रहेंगे। Swachh Bharat is equivalent to Swasthya Bharat. सर, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले, I think everyone will agree, अगर सबकी नज़र में यह बात आयी होगी, कि सोशल मीडिया में एक फोटोग्राफ बहुत वायरल हुआ था, जिसमें मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, will all due respect. Through you, Sir, I would like to ask, हमारे एक माननीय मंत्री जी खुलेआम शौच कर रहे हैं और लोगों को यह एक बहुत बुरा मैसेज दे रहा है। It is giving a very dirty and very wrong message, क्योंकि अगर हम इतने हजार करोड़, 20,000 करोड़ रुपए इस पर spend कर रहे हैं और कितने हजार हम उसके promotion में spend कर रहे हैं, to make people aware of it, अगर आप मुझे बताएं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Through you, Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister कि यह जो खुलेआम शौच का फोटो सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हुआ है। Is it within this ₹ 20,011 crores Budget?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you.

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: या यह एक fake picture है, कृपया आप यह बता दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That's enough.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य की जो भावना है, वह निश्चित रूप से बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है, क्योंकि स्वच्छता का विषय किसी एक व्यक्ति का नहीं है, बल्कि संपूर्ण समाज का है और केन्द्र सरकार लगातार इस बात की कोशिश करती रहती है कि एक सकारात्मक campaign पूरे देश में चले। इसके लिए हम लोग conference भी करते हैं, तकनीकी समर्थन देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ भी काम करते हैं और किसी भी प्रकार की नकारात्मकता स्वच्छता के campaign में नहीं आए, यह हमारी लगातार कोशिश रहती है। हर बड़े व्यक्ति का, हर छोटे व्यक्ति का यह दायित्व है कि वह स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक रहे, अपने आस-पास गंदगी न होने दे, किसी को गंदगी न करने दे। माननीय सदस्य की जो भावना है, हम उसी के अनुरूप काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: माननीय सभापति महोदय, चूंकि 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' की प्राथमिकता के अनुसार केन्द्र स्तर पर स्वच्छ iconic स्थलों के विकास के बारे में जवाब में कहा गया है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कॉरपोरेट क्षेत्र के सीएसआर फंड को हर सांसद द्वारा 'सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना' के तहत विकास में लगाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, 'सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना' के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सभी सांसदों को आग्रह किया था कि वह अपने प्रभाव का भी, सांसद निधि का भी और अन्य स्थानों से भी गांव के विकास के लिए कोशिश कर सकते हैं। मुझे कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि बहुत सारे सांसदों ने इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया और वह प्रयत्न सफल भी रहा। पिछले दिनों मैंने लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के सभी सांसदों को पत्र लिखकर भी उनके आदर्श ग्राम की प्रगति से अवगत कराया था।

जहां तक स्वच्छता का सवाल है, यह सच है कि स्वच्छता में आदर्श ग्राम पूरी प्राथमिकता पर है और लगातार इस बात की कोशिश चल रही है कि केन्द्र सरकार की कोई भी योजना, राज्य सरकार की कोई भी योजना, वह स्वच्छता से संबंधित भी हो सकती है, हेल्थ से संबंधित भी हो सकती है, एजुकेशन से संबंधित भी हो सकती है, आदर्श ग्राम में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उसका अमल किया जाए।

जहां तक iconic places का सवाल है, इस संबंध में मैं सदस्य को यह अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों स्वच्छता मंत्रालय ने इसके तहत iconic places को लिया है, जिनमें वैष्णो देवी है, स्वर्ण मंदिर है, ताजमहल है, जगन्नाथ पुरी का मंदिर है। ऐसे अनेक iconic places हैं, जिनको हम लोगों ने लिया है और पीएसयूज से आग्रह करके हर iconic place को एक पीएसयू से जोड़ा है। एक पीएसयू, केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार, उस संस्थान का ट्रस्ट और वहां की स्थानीय सरकार, ये सब मिल कर वर्कशॉप में एक रोडमैप तैयार करते हैं और मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि उस रोडमैप का

क्रियान्वयन बहुत ठीक प्रकार से हो रहा है। इससे जो स्वच्छ iconic places हैं, उनमें 40 से 60 प्रतिशत तक स्वच्छता और बढ़ी है।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, firstly I would like to say that I am very unhappy with the answer that has been given in this paper. We can discuss this subject on the first question itself the whole day because this is a very important subject. The answer is very disappointing. The Government makes announcements. It expects the corporate houses to follow it up, but if you go and see what the Government's participation is, as far as *Swachh Bharat* is concerned, it is zero because everyday in the newspapers, if you see the second page, there are photographs of areas that have been taken by people showing how dirty every city of this country is. What kind of responsibility does the Government take as far as this is concerned? Are they recognising these photographs and try to correct it so that once these photographs come, I hope within a week the Government would give a reply saying that these places that have been brought to our notice, which were not clean, have been cleaned by us. I would like to know the names of all corporate houses that are participating in *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जया बच्चन जी ने ठीक कहा है कि स्वच्छता एक व्यापक विषय है, लेकिन एकदम सभी जगहों से गंदगी के फोटो आने बंद हो जाएंगे, ऐसी हमें कल्पना भी नहीं करनी चाहिए। फिर भी, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जब से प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता का आह्वान किया, देश ने इस कार्यक्रम को प्रमुखता से लिया है। देश में तब से लगातार स्वच्छता का प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा है। मुझे स्मरण है कि 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को, जब 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - ग्रामीण' आरम्भ हुआ था, उस समय देश में स्वच्छता का प्रतिशत 37.33 के आसपास था, लेकिन आज स्वच्छता का प्रतिशत 65.32 पहुंच गया है। इतना ही नहीं, देश में स्वच्छता लगातार बढ़ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैं यह दावा नहीं करता कि स्वच्छता के लिए हमें काम करना बंद कर देना चाहिए। अभी हमें लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना शेष है। स्वच्छता के प्रमुख रूप से तीन घटक हैं। पहला घटक देश को ODF करना है। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि वर्ष 2014-15 में जहां हमने 58 लाख शौचालय बनाए, वर्ष 2015-16 में 1 करोड़ 26 लाख शौचालय बनाए गए और वर्ष 2016-17 में 2 लाख 19 हजार शौचालय इस देश में बने। इस तरह, आज तक 4 करोड़ 60 लाख शौचालय देश में बन चुके हैं। पूरे देश में 150 जिले, 1424 ब्लॉक्स, 95,842 ग्राम पंचायतें और 2,10,209 गांवों के अलावा देश के 5 राज्यों - हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और केरल - ने अपने आपको ODF घोषित किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में लगातार हमारे प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। दूसरा स्वच्छता का घटक है - सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर - जहां व्यक्तिगत शौचालय बनाने की स्थिति नहीं बनती है या लोगों के पास स्थान नहीं है, ऐसे स्थानों पर अगर समुदाय इकट्ठा होकर सरकार को यह बताएं कि वहां सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर बनना चाहिए, तो हमें यह सुविधा हो जाएगी कि ऐसे स्थानों पर सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर बनाया जाता है। ODF होने के बाद, हमारी कोशिश है कि Solid and liquid waste

management पर काम प्रारम्भ करें। इसके लिए सरकार के मानदंड हैं और funds की व्यवस्था की जाती है। जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में, जो गांव ODF हो रहा है, उसे हम धनराशि release कर रहे हैं, ताकि वह ठोस और अवशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए काम प्रारम्भ कर सके। हमारे विभाग ने प्रो. माशेलकर जी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई है, जो देशज पद्धतियों का पूरा परीक्षण करके, जो पद्धति approve होती है, उसके अनुसार ठोस और अवशिष्ट प्रबंधन के काम को हम प्रारम्भ करते हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि तमिलनाडु और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों में ठोस और तरल अवशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए काफी अच्छा काम किया गया है और दूसरे राज्य भी उनका अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि स्वच्छता के लिए सबको मिलकर काम करने की आवश्यकता है। हम भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सबका सहयोग मिले बिना, इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए हम सब लोग इस काम में जुटें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: बहुत अच्छी बात है कि सदन में आज स्वच्छता के विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। दरअसल मैं मुम्बई से आता हूँ। मुम्बई में स्वच्छता अभियान की शुरुआत करने के बाद, अस्वच्छता ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। गटर खुले हैं। जहाँ मैं रहता हूँ, वहाँ हालात इतने खराब हैं कि खुल्लमखुल्ला सारे स्वच्छता गृहों का liquid गटर में जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जितने बड़े शहर हैं, उनके लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई अलग से policy बनाई है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न शहरी क्षेत्र से संबंधित है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं उनके राज्य को उनकी भावना से अवगत करा दूंगा।

Funds for river development

*77. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities undertaken under the "river development" programme and the major steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) whether any experiment has been done to develop any river and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Rivers provide necessary life support in the form of domestic, industrial and agricultural water requirement of the population. River development means taking

appropriate care of river by ensuring that flora and fauna in the riverine system survive comfortably along with human population. The work of development of River Ganga and its tributaries is undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), while the development work for rest of the rivers is undertaken by Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

The mandate of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) is to ensure effective abatement of pollution, rejuvenation, protection and management of the River Ganga. In this context, river development is viewed as development of "wholesomeness of National River Ganga" by ensuring '*Aviral Dhara*' i.e. continuous flow; '*Nirmal Dhara*' i.e. unpolluted flow, as well as sustainable ecological management having regard to the people, their socio-economic conditions and development of resources. The detailed plan for River Ganga is given in the Annexure-I (*See below*). So far, 155 projects have been sanctioned, out of which 41 Projects have been completed till date. Out of total sanctioned amount of ₹ 12423.63 crore, ₹ 2618.42 crore has been spent. The Project-wise and State-wise status of projects is given in the Annexure-II and III (*See below*).

Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers (excluding River Ganga and its tributaries) under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Government on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. Works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front/bathing ghat development are taken up. NRCP (excluding River Ganga and its tributaries) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore. So far, Central share of ₹ 2066.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2446.24 mld (million litres per day) has been created under NRCP. Details are given in Annexure-IV and V.

Annexure-I*Detail of plan/activities for development of River Ganga*

Objective	Programme	Sector	Activities
Nirmal Ganga	Infrastructure Development	Sewerage and Sanitation	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) along Ganga.
			Ensuring 100% sewerage infrastructure in identified towns along side Ganga depending upon the previous investments etc.,
			Pollution mitigation in open drains through interception and diversion works, <i>in situ</i> treatment etc. and other innovative methods.
			Sewerage infrastructure for identified 118 urban habitations on banks of River Ganga by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)
			Rural Sanitation schemes contemplated for making all 1649 number of Gram Panchayats located on Ganga banks free from open defecation by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDW&S)
		River Front Management	River Front Management and Ghat's developments in selected cities and towns including public amenities, etc.
		Industrial Pollution	Industrial pollution abatement in major industrial clusters
		Solid Waste Management	Essential Solid Waste Management projects for towns/Ghats

Objective	Programme	Sector	Activities
Aviral Ganga	Infrastructure/Non-infrastructure Investments		Misc. interventions aiming at improving flow and water availability. Interventions emerging from final report of consortium of IITs and Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP) recommendations.
	Institutional Development		Institutional Development (augmentation of project implementation capacities on ground, capacity building, setting up of monitoring centres and institutions). National Ganga Monitoring Centre. Ganga University - Creation of Centre for Excellence in the field of River Ganga. Support for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to keep a shelf of projects ready.
Program Support and Sustainability		Research and Development	Capacity building of urban local bodies, Research, studies, pilots and training, workshops, seminars, publication etc. Model interventions for non-point pollution mitigation, agricultural run-off etc. GIS based data, mapping, spatial analysis for Ganga basin and related applications. Assessment of Special Properties of Ganga Water.

Objective	Programme	Sector	Activities
			Study of communities depending on Ganga for their traditional livelihood.
			Special guidelines for sand mining in Ganga.
			Study of possible diversion of a portion of River Bhagirathi at a suitable location
Program Support and Sustainability	Ecological Sustainability	Habitat Improvement activities in Ganga Basin	Action Plan for Char Dham Yatra, Ganga Sagar etc. - Public amenities, waste disposal and sanitation. Safe disposal of flowers and other puja material, improved methods of last rites on river banks.
	Ecological Sustainability	Bio-Diversity Conservation	Conservation of Aquatic life - special attention on Dolphin, Turtles and Ghariyals etc. Afforestation - Conservation of Flora. Conservation of Wetlands. Other measures for ensuring habitat improvement and bio-diversity conservation
Public Participation	Communication and public outreach activities	Awareness Creation, Dissemination and Activities with Public Participation to fulfil the objectives of the programme	Media and Communication and public outreach activities and strengthening. Public Participation in Ganga. Rejuvenation and Public Awareness. Ganga Task Force. Ganga Vichar Manch. National and International Workshops, Seminar, Symposia, etc. National Awards, fellowship programmes. Other measures for strengthening public outreach, participation and Communication

Annexure-II
National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)
Projects-wise Status as on 30th June, 2017

Sl. No.	Projects Undertaken	No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects Under Progress	No. of Projects Under Tendering	AA&ES issued	Revised AA&ES	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sewage Infrastructure	75	10289.42	14	31	29	3	3	2191.34
2.	Old Ghats and Crematoria (Projects under NRCP/ NGRBA-in State of West Bengal)	24	204.39	24	0	0	0	0	180.16
	Ghats and Crematoria (New Projects under Namami Gange Programme)	36	1186.91	0	22	13	0	0	40.41
3.	River Front Development	2	270.55	0	2	0	0	0	128.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Ghats Cleaning	1	5.00	0	1	0	0	0	2.92
5.	Institutional Development (Non-Infrastructure)	5	250.82	1	5	0	0	0	16.87
6.	Project Implementation Support/Research and Study Projects	11	88.71	2	10	0	0	0	53.61
7.	Rural Sanitation-UNDP	1	127.83	0	1	0	0	0	5.00
GRAND TOTAL		155	12423.63	41	72	42	3	3	2618.42

Annexure-III*National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)***State-wise Projects Status as on 30th June, 2017****Entry Level Activities (Ghats/Crematoria)****Component B (New initiatives) (Approved Projects after 13/05/2015)**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	No. of Ghats			Status						
			Ghats		Total (G+C)	Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Completed	Under Progress		Under Tendering		
			(G)	(C)				Ghats	Crematoria	Ghats	Crematoria	
			Ghats	Crematoria	Ghats	Crematoria	Ghats	Crematoria	Ghats	Crematoria		
1.	Uttarakhand	9	36	37	73	261.37	0	0	8	8	19	17
2.	Uttar Pradesh	13	97	67	164	697.73	0	0	15	1	60	34
3.	Bihar	5	23	5	28	134.06	0	0	6	3	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	4	15	4	19	70.76	0	0	7	1	0	0
5.	West Bengal	4	11	6	17	21	0	0	1	3	0	0
6.	Delhi	1	1	0	1	1.99	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		36	183	119	302	1186.91	0	0	37	16	80	51

Annexure-IV*State-wise Details of Rivers covered under National River Conservation**Plan by MoEF&CC*

(Excluding Ganga and Tributaries)

(As on March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Funds Released (₹ in crores)	STP Capacity Created (in mld)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.78	259.80	30.00
2.	Telangana	Godavari and Musi	345.72		621.46
3.	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	4.26	0.00
4.	Gujarat	Sabarmati and Mindola	808.53	271.26	285.00
5.	Goa	Mandovi	14.09	9.26	12.50
6.	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Pennar	66.25	47.83	41.64
7.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga and Mula Mutha	1182.86	177.20	260.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada and Tapti	20.16	12.46	7.95
9.	Odisha	Brahmini and Mahanadi	92.74	61.41	48.00
10.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas and Satluj	774.43	466.16	648.20
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery and Tamrabarani	905.78	623.65	477.66
12.	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	7.78	0.00
13.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	111.41	13.83
14.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	14.50	0.00
TOTAL			4517.82	2066.98	2446.24

Annexure-V

*State-wise and Town-wise Details of Sanctioned Cost and STP created in 75 towns
under National River Conservation Plan by MoEF&CC*

(Excluding Ganga and Tributaries)

(As on March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/Town	River No.	Name of River	Sanctioned Cost (DPR) (₹ in lakhs)	STP Capacity Created (mld)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Andhra Pradesh				
	1. Rajamundry	1	Godavari	2178.60	30.00
	SUB TOTAL:			2178.60	30.00
II	Goa				
	2. Panaji	2	Mandovi	1409.52	12.50
	SUB TOTAL			1409.52	12.50
III	Gujarat				
	3. Ahmedabad		Sabarmati	54639.87	232.00
	4. Surat	4	Mindhola	26213.00	53.00
	SUB TOTAL			80852.87	285.00
IV	Jharkhand				
	5. Ghatshila	5	Subarnreka	65.43	0.00
	6. Jamshedpur		Subarnreka	174.52	0.00
	7. Ranchi		Subarnreka	74.21	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			314.16	0.00
V	Karnataka				
	8. Bangalore	6	Pennar	4627.00	0.00
	9. Bhadravati	7	Bhadra	376.98	5.83
	10. Davangere	8	Tungabhadra	466.05	19.45
	11. Harihara		Tungabhadra	249.94	8.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
	12.K. R. Nagar	9	Cauvery	57.80	1.45
	13. Kollegal		Cauvery	108.65	3.34
	14. Nanjagud		Cauvery	223.86	1.37
	15. Shimoga	10	Tunga	370.38	0.00
	16. Srirangapatna		Cauvery	144.01	1.36
	SUB TOTAL			6624.67	41.64
VI	Kerala				
	17. Pamba	11	Pamba	1844.98	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			1844.98	0.00
VII	Madhya Pradesh				
	18. Burhanpur	12	Tapti	481.47	6.00
	19. Chapara	13	Wainganga	39.85	1.20
	20. Hoshangabad		Narmada	1299.07	0.00
	21. Jabalpur	14	Narmada	133.85	0.00
	22. Keolari		Wainganga	36.16	0.75
	23. Seoni		Wainganga	25.10	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			2015.52	7.95
VIII	Maharashtra				
	24. Karad	15	Krishna	318.72	28.00
	25. Kolhapur	16	Panchganga	7429.00	78.00
	26. Nanded		Godavari	1346.76	26.00
	27. Nashik		Godavari	6201.76	100.00
	28. Prakkasha	17	Tapi	244.43	0.00
	29. Sangli		Krishna	2555.27	27.00
	30. Trimbakeshwar		Godavari	1164.00	1.00
	31. Pune	18	Mula Mutha	99026.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			118285.94	260.00
IX	Nagaland				
	32. Dimapur	19	Diphu and	8280.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL		Dhansiri	8280.00	0.00
X	Odisha				
	33. Chandbali	20	Brahamini	34.90	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	34. Cuttack	21	Mahanadi	804.30	33.00
	35. Dharamshala		Brahamini	19.63	0.00
	36. Puri		Coastal area	8044.86	15.00
	37. Talcher		Brahamini	370.20	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			9273.89	48.00
XI	Punjab				
	38. Banga	22	Satluj	1198.35	3.00
	39. Bholath	23	Beas and Satluj	1541.78	4.00
	40. Dasuya		Beas and Satluj	899.68	4.00
	41. Hoshiyarpur		Beas and Satluj	9405.00	30.00
	42. Jalandhar		Satluj	26428.78	185.00
	43. Kapurthala		Satluj	1256.26	25.00
	44. Ludhiana		Satluj	13351.21	311.00
	45. Moga		Beas and Satluj	5909.00	27.00
	46. Mukerian		Beas and Satluj	1467.09	5.00
	47. Nawanshahar		Satluj	1707.22	6.00
	48. Phagwara		Satluj	4975.40	36.00
	49. Phillaur		Satluj	1063.10	5.60
	50. Sultanpur Lodhi		Satluj	240.70	2.60
	51. Tanda		Beas and Satluj	2288.62	4.00
	52. Khanauri	24	Ghaggar	1345.86	0.00
	53. Monnak		Ghaggar	1496.43	0.00
	54. Patran		Ghaggar	815.85	0.00
	55. Lehragaga		Ghagar	2052.40	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			77442.77	648.20
XII	Sikkim				
	56. Gangtok	25	Rani Chu	16886.18	11.90
	57. Ranipool		Rani Chu	590.24	1.27
	58. Singtom		Rani Chu	632.82	0.66
	SUB TOTAL			18109.24	13.83
XIII	Tamil Nadu				
	59. Bhiwani		Cauvery	392.84	3.94
	60. Chennai	26, 27	Adyar, Cooum	40425.46	264.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
61. Erode			Cauvery	1472.13	25.17
62. Karur			Cauvery	3105.32	15.00
63. Kumarapalayam			Cauvery	232.14	6.00
64. Kumbakonam			Cauvery	4410.45	17.00
65. Madurai	28		Vagai	12009.40	0.00
66. Mayiladuthurai			Cauvery	4481.04	8.30
67. Pallipalayam			Cauvery	184.67	0.00
68. Thanjavur	29		Vennar	6274.76	28.05
69. Tirunelveli	30		Tamrabarani	5492.90	24.20
70. Trichirappalli			Cauvery	11667.00	58.00
71. Trichy			Cauvery	430.05	28.00
SUB TOTAL				90578.17	477.66

XIV Telangana

72. Bhadrachalam			Godavari	200.70	4.00
73. Hyderabad	31		Musi	33565.53	593.00
74. Mancherial			Godavari	231.30	6.46
75. Ramagudam			Godavari	574.55	18.00
SUB TOTAL				34572.08	621.46
TOTAL (14 STATES)				451782.41	2446.24

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे विस्तृत रूप से उत्तर मिला है। गंगा नदी के लिए लगभग 155 योजनाएँ सैंक्शन हुई हैं, जिनमें से 41 का काम पूरा हुआ है, जो लगभग साढ़े 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए की योजना है। मैंने अपने प्रश्न में एक स्पष्ट बात पूछी है, जिसका उत्तर मुझे नहीं मिला है। मेरा वह प्रश्न था, whether any experiment has been done to develop any river. अर्थात्, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो river development wing है, क्या इस विंग के द्वारा आपने नदी के विकास के लिए ऐसा कोई काम किया है? उसके परिणाम क्या हैं? जो अविरल पानी बहना चाहिए, वह पानी शुद्ध होना चाहिए और आस-पास के परिसर के ऊपर उसका कोई दुष्परिणाम नहीं होना चाहिए। इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या किया है? मैं इस प्रश्न को एक स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण के नाते पूछना चाहता था, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर उत्तर नहीं आया है। आप कृपा कर इसके बारे में बताने का कष्ट करें।

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2014 से पहले नदियों पर जो भी काम हुए हैं, वे काम पॉल्यूशन को लेकर हुए हैं, overall river development का कोई काम नहीं हुआ।

इस मंत्रालय में रिवर डेवलपमेंट आने के बाद गंगा -- रिवर डेवलपमेंट अपने आप में एक बड़ा सब्जेक्ट है और वह पॉल्यूशन के साथ-साथ e-flow, longitudinal connectivity, conservation of biodiversity, flood plain management, इस तरह से बहुत-से concepts उसके अंदर शामिल हैं। इन कांसेप्ट्स पर अलग-अलग नदियों में अलग-अलग जगहों पर काम हो रहे हैं, जिनमें से कुछ पर सरकारें और कुछ पर केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें मिल-जुल कर काम कर रही हैं। अगर आप एक्सपेरिमेंट कहेंगे, तो एक full-fledged काम गंगा पर शुरू हुआ है, जिसमें hundred per cent Central funded परियोजना, "नमामि गंगे" चल रही है, जिसके द्वारा काम शुरू हुआ है। इसमें काफी काम आगे बढ़ा है, लेकिन इसमें overall रिवर डेवलपमेंट में बहुत-से काम प्रदेश सरकारों से जुड़े हुए हैं। जैसे, अगर हम flood plain management की बात करें, तो जो रिवर-प्लेन हैं, उन पर कब्जे हुए हैं, बहुत दिनों में रिवर के fronts पर कब्जे हुए हैं। जब तक वे कब्जे नहीं हटेंगे, तब तक जब भी मॉनसून आएगा, नदी बढ़ेगी और उसकी वजह से बाढ़ आने की आशंका बनी रहती है तथा जो रिचार्ज होता था, वह नहीं हो पाता है। इस तरह से, इसमें कुछ काम प्रदेश सरकारों से जुड़े हैं। जैसे, सिल्ट मैनेजमेंट है, तो हमने अभी-अभी सिल्ट मैनेजमेंट की एक पॉलिसी बनाई है और उसे सभी स्टेट्स को सर्कुलेट किया है। इस प्रकार, इसमें अलग-अलग तरह के काम हैं और उन पर अलग-अलग एजेंसीज़, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्रदेश सरकारें मिल-जुलकर अलग-अलग काम कर रही हैं।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री बसारावाज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं फिर भी यही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी योजना को इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में लेने से पहले कहीं न कहीं कोई प्रयोग किया जाता है। अब अगर हवा में योजना बनेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, ठीक है -- तो अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे उन्होंने स्वयं उत्तर में बताया है कि कई जगह नदी की भूमि का अतिक्रमण किया गया है। जब तक के लिए योजना बनी है, अगर तब तक अतिक्रमण नहीं हटेगा, तो धीरे-धीरे वर्ष बीतते जाएँगे, काम पूरा नहीं होगा, रिजल्ट नहीं आयेगा। इन सब चीज़ों को जानकर, आपका जो यह रिवर डेवलपमेंट विभाग है, इसके द्वारा आप क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ, इसके बारे में अन्योन्य काम करने की दृष्टि से यह जो institutional development है, इसमें एक विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की बात कही गई है। यह विश्वविद्यालय कहाँ खुलेगा, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, institution कहाँ खुलेगा, यह अभी फाइनल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मुजफ्फरनगर में। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: नरेश अग्रवाल जी, अगर मेरा वश चले, तो मुजफ्फरनगर में ही खोलें, पर कई बार ऐसा होता है कि हमारी बातें नहीं चल पातीं। अगर इनका आशीर्वाद होगा, तो मुजफ्फरनगर में खुल जाएगा, यह और अच्छी बात है।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी अपने जवाब में माननीय सदस्य को कहा और फिर मैं अलग-अलग बताऊंगा। अगर हम e-flow की बात करें, तो नदियों में पानी मॉनसून सीजन में 90 प्रतिशत आता है

तथा नॉन-मानसून सीज़न में मात्र 10 प्रतिशत आता है और वह भी डैम्स बनने के कारण, एक तरह से आप कह सकते हैं कि बहुत-सी नदियां जिंदा हैं और मॉनसून के बाद ये नहीं है, यह कहा नहीं जा सकता। इस पर बहुत-सी कमिटीज़ बनीं और कई कमिटीज़ अब बनीं तथा बाद में कई कोर्ट्स के अलग-अलग डिसीज़ंस आए, लेकिन किस नदी में कितना flow होना चाहिए, इसको अभी तक हम फाइनल नहीं कर सके हैं। एन.जी.टी. कहता है कि 20 परसेंट इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट कहता है 50 परसेंट। मंत्रालय में अब यह आखिरी स्टेज पर है, जल्दी यह फाइनल करेगा कि कितना e-flow इसमें रहना चाहिए। जहां तक floodplain management की बात है, प्रदेश सरकारों को बार-बार अनुरोध किया जाता है कि इसे हटाया जाए। Longitudinal connectivity बीच-बीच में नदियां टूट रही हैं, उसमें भी कुछ प्रदेश सरकारें काम कर रही हैं और कुछ हम। ओवरऑल एक नदी पर काम इसलिए नहीं किया जा सकता, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि नदियां अलग-अलग प्रदेशों से गुजरती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार का कोई पूरा हक किसी नदी के ऊपर नहीं है, जो हम काम कर सकें। गंगा भी 5 स्टेट से होकर गुजरती है। कुछ काम प्रदेश सरकार करती है, कुछ काम केन्द्र सरकार करती है। बहुत से कामों में केन्द्र सरकार पैसा देती है और प्रदेश सरकार काम करती है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: धन्यवाद श्रीमन्, यह जो "नमामि गंगे" कार्यक्रम है, और पूरा ही गंगा को सुधारने का, rejuvenate करने का जो कार्यक्रम है वह बहुत की बड़ा कार्यक्रम है और कठिन काम भी है। लेकिन चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि गंगा को अविरल गंगा बना दूंगी और साफ कर दूंगी, सरकार बने हुए तीन वर्ष हो गए। मैं सिर्फ केवल एक पर्टिकुलर, पूरी गंगा की बात छोड़िए, जो घाट और उनके किनारे शवदाह गृह हैं, उनके बारे में इनकी जो योजना है, मैं बनारस के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि दशाश्वमेध घाट के बिल्कुल बगल में मणिकर्णिका घाट है, जहां सारे बनारस और आसपास के जिलों के लोग शव को लाते हैं और जलाते हैं। दशाश्वमेध घाट पर लोग बड़े पैमाने पर जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि अधजली बाँड़ी, वहां गंगा कर्व होकर इस तरह से आई है कि पानी का फ्लो तेज़ नहीं होता है, तो वहां बाँड़ी ऊपर फ्लोट करती रहती है। आपने इस योजना के लिए 1,186 करोड़ रुपया सैंक्शन किया था। अभी तक केवल पूरे प्रोजेक्ट के लिए, यह केवल बनारस के लिए नहीं है, 40 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। इसके मायने ये हैं कि इस रफ्तार से आप अगले 20 साल तक गंगा को साफ नहीं करते। कोई भी काम, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक तीन साल में कितने काम पूरे हुए? केवल बनारस के घाटों को और मणिकर्णिका घाट को ठीक करने में आपको कितना टाइम लगेगा, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती): सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूं कि माननीय राज्य मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने में सक्षम थे, लेकिन चूंकि आपकी आज्ञा हुई है इसलिए मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रही हूं। गंगा के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलॉटमेंट हुआ था। सबसे पहले गंगा की योजना बनी नई सरकार के गठन के बाद। योजना की EFC हुई। उसके बाद योजना का केबिनेट में एप्रूवल हुआ। पुराने प्रोजेक्ट को कम्पलीट करने के लिए हमें लगभग 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगेंगे। नए initiative लेने के लिए हमें लगभग 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगेंगे, जिसमें कि गंगा नदी की सभी समस्याओं का निदान उसकी main tributaries जिसमें हमने यमुना को माना, राम गंगा को और काली को माना। फिर बात आई कि कार्य आरम्भ करने से पहले condition assesement or feasibility report तैयार होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा

कि उसमें crematoria भी थे, उसमें घाट भी थे, बनारस के घाट भी थे। बनारस के घाटों को लेकर के माननीय सदस्य अवगत होंगे कि माननीय हाईकोर्ट का एक ऑर्डर है कि हाईकोर्ट को दिखाए बिना हम बनारस के घाटों के साथ जो कि शमशान घाट को भी include करते हैं, हम अपनी तरफ से जब भी कोई कार्य योजना बनाएं तो उसका एप्रूवल वहां जरूर लें, क्योंकि बनारस के घाट लाखों साल की प्रक्रिया से चलते आए हैं और हजारों साल से उसमें बार-बार पुनर्निर्माण होता रहा है। इसलिए उनका एक विशेष प्रकार है। मणिकर्णिका हो या दशाश्वमेध घाट हो, ये इतने सनातन और पुरातन काल से चले आ रहे शमशान घाट हैं, ये महाजाग्रत शमशान माने जाते हैं। सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदन से मेरा एक अनुरोध है कि कुछ बातें गंगा की ऐसी हैं कि जिसमें हम सरकारी दखलअंदाजी जितनी कम करें.... हमने कोशिश की है - हमें sewage treatment plant लगाने हैं, उसके साथ नेटवर्क की connectivity करनी है, हमें Industrial Effluent Treatment Plant लगाने हैं, catchment area बढ़ाना है, E-flow का निर्धारण करना है, गंगा का जो flood plain है, उसका भी निर्धारण हमें करना है। जो condition assessment of feasibility report आयी, उसके बाद हमने entry level activities भी शुरू कीं, घाटों के निर्माण और crematoria भी शुरू किए, लेकिन जिन घाटों का नाम माननीय सदस्य ले रहे हैं, उनमें से, आपने कहा कि मैंने यह बात कही थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से उन्हें एक बात बताना चाहती हूँ और पूरे सदन को भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि पूरे देश में जब रोड के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ होता है तो clearances लेने में दो-तीन साल लगते हैं और काम शुरू तथा खत्म होने में एक-डेढ़ साल लगता है। मैं यहां घोषणा करती हूँ कि 2018 में, जो मैं यहां घोषणा कर रही हूँ, उसमें गंगा के रिजल्ट आने लग जाएंगे, हमने इतनी तैयारी की हुई है। अब रही बात, दशाश्वमेध घाट और मणिकर्णिका घाट की - उनका सवाल बिल्कुल वाजिब है, यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है। हमने घाटों के जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए हैं, माननीय हाई कोर्ट ने उनका supervision कर लिया है, उसके बाद हमने वहां पर काम शुरू किया है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहूंगी कि अगर किसी भी एक दिन इसी विषय पर discussion हो जाए - सवाल-जवाब में हम बहुत सारी बातें कह पाएंगे, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन से अनुरोध करूंगी कि यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम सदन के सामने अपना पूरा रिपोर्ट कार्ड प्रस्तुत करें - मैं और मेरा मंत्रालय अपनी पूरी सीआर रिपोर्ट आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है कि हमने गंगा पर अभी तक क्या काम किया है, इसके लिए हमें एक अवसर प्रदान किया जाए।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग नोटिस दे देते हैं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: हम लोग गंगा किनारे रहने वाले लोग हैं। वहां जीरो काम हुआ है।

...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नीरज शेखर: वहां जीरो काम हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं देखिए, मंत्री जी ने discussion offer किया है, आप नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं नियम 60 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिए देता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं रूल 60 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दे देता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी गंगा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पूरा हाउस ही गंगा से related है।

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, under River Development, four projects have been approved for Karnataka — the Upper Thunga, Sri Rameshwaram, Karanja and Bhima. Out of these, the first two have to be completed by March as per the specification. But they have not been completed. And, out of a total of ₹ 130 crores for Upper Thunga, only ₹ 23 crores have been released so far and the same is the case with Sri Rameshwaram. Out of ₹ 50 crores that is required, the Ministry has so far released only ₹ 11 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that by when the Ministry is going to complete these projects if the pace of release of funds is so meagre and the funds allotted is very, very meagre. So, I would like to know when these projects are going to be completed.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, कर्णाटक के जो चार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे National River Conservation Plan, जो कि Ministry of Environment and Forests के अंडर आते हैं, उसके द्वारा sanctioned हैं। चार के चार प्रोजेक्ट्स टोटल sanctioned amount 66 करोड़ 25 लाख है, जिसमें से 47 करोड़ 83 लाख रिलीज हो चुका है, STP capacity 41.64 MLD की इनसे create होनी है। तो आप कह सकते हैं कि करीब 20 रुपए रिलीज होने के लिए बचे हुए हैं, 47 करोड़ रुपए Ministry of Environment and Forests से रिलीज हो चुके हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने "नमामि गंगे" के बारे में जवाब दिया। उसके पहले, जो सत्ता पक्ष के सदस्य हैं, उनका कहना है कि इनकी सारी योजनाएं हवा में बनती हैं। मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं, उनसे पहले राज्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नदियों की सफाई का काम राज्य सरकारों का भी है। अगर आप देखें तो उत्तराखंड से लेकर बलिया, जहां तक आधी गंगा है, वहां इन्हीं की राज्य सरकारें हैं। तो यह जो NGT की रिपोर्ट अभी आयी है, National Green Tribunal ने कुछ सख्तियां लगायी हैं, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपए अब तक लग चुके हैं, जो बिल्कुल बेकार हैं, इसलिए ये नियम लागू करने चाहिए, सख्ती करनी चाहिए और उन industries पर जुर्माना लगाना चाहिए, जो वहां लगायी जाती हैं। तो मंत्री जी, NGT को जो verdict आया है, इस पर गवर्नमेंट का अभी तक क्या response है?

सुश्री उमा भारती: माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे मंत्रालय में गंगा पर एक एक्ट पर विचार हो रहा है। उस एक्ट के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस गिरधर मालवीय हैं। हम उस एक्ट को राज्यों के साथ भी शेयर करेंगे। जब 2015 में NGRBA की बैठक हुई थी, तो माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के सामने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह अनुरोध किया था, वह बैठक प्रधानमंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में हुई थी कि अगर ऐसा कोई एक्ट प्रस्तावित है, तो उसे आप हमारे साथ शेयर करिए। एक्ट की कॉपी मंत्रालय में submit हो गयी है,

मंत्रालय एक बार उसका निरीक्षण कर रहा है। हमने तय किया है कि उसके बाद हम राज्यों के साथ उसको शेयर करेंगे। उसके पहले NGT का जो ऑर्डर आया है, हम उस ऑर्डर का पूरा सम्मान करते हैं। इसके पहले भी इस nature के ऑर्डर्स आए हैं, उनका ध्यान रखा गया है, उनका सम्मान किया गया है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगी – और मैं बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष, अराजनैतिक भाव से यह बात आपके सामने कह रही हूँ – कि नदियों को बचाने के लिए सरकार की जो भूमिका है, वह निर्माण कार्यों तक है, जैसा कि बसावट को हटा देना, बढ़ा देना, STP लगा देना, ETP लगा देना, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से गंगा जैसी नदी को बचाने का जो काम है, क्योंकि गंगा Rhine और Thames नहीं है कि वह एक बार साफ हो गई और अब उसमें लोग dip नहीं लेते। गंगा में एक दिन में 20 लाख लोग dip लेते हैं और पूरे साल भर का जो average है, वह लगभग 60 करोड़ है। इसीलिए 70 साल, 72 साल पहले जब जनता ने उसको ठीक रखा है। आगे भी हम जन-साधारण के जरिए एक ऐसा माहौल बनाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहती हूँ कि माननीय सदन में एक बार इस विषय पर हम बता दें कि सरकार क्या कर रही है और आगे माननीय सदस्यगण और हम सब मिलकर, समाज के बीच में जाकर क्या करें, इस विषय में अगर विस्तार से यहां चर्चा हो जाए, तो बहुत उपयोगी होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give notice for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, let us get on with the next question.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, एनजीटी के ऑर्डर के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Give notice for a discussion. The Minister has offered a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, 14 rivers find a place in the National River Conservation Plan. Why has River Brahmaputra not been considered? ...**(Interruptions)** Why has no such project been taken up there? It is also a big river, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is also a holy river. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am sorry, you cannot interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, give me one minute to speak on this answer; only one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to congratulate the Minister for this answer because for the first time in three years, the Government has recognized *Mission Clean Ganga*, launched by the UPA Government in 2010. They talk about *Nirmal Dhara* and

Aviral Dhara from a project that was announced in 2014. For the first time in this answer, the name *Namami Gange* is not mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 78. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Revised cost of Polavaram Irrigation Project

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

- (a) whether Government has revised the cost of Polavaram Irrigation Project at 2014-15 prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the cost of project, component-wise *i.e.* irrigation component, power component and drinking water component;
- (d) the cost involved in rehabilitation and resettlement activities; and
- (e) the present status of works and likely completion date of each component?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted revised estimated cost of the Polavaram Project at price level 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The estimated cost of Polavaram Irrigation Project is ₹ 16010.45 crore (at 2010-11 price level). Component-wise cost is as follows:—

Irrigation Component -	₹ 9307.54 crore
Power Component -	₹ 3716.05 crore
Drinking Water Component -	₹ 2986.86 crore

As intimated by Polavaram Project Authority, the above estimate has provision of ₹ 3486.83 crore for Land Acquisition including Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

(e) The status of works ending May, 2017 as reported by the Project Authorities/ State Government is as follows:—

Head Works:

Earthwork-66%, Embankments-9%, Concreting for Navigation tunnel and OT Regulator-6%.

Right Main Canal (RMC):

Earthworks-100% Lining-79%

Structures-61 % (By Numbers)

Left Main Canal (LMC):

Earthworks-86%

Lining-62%

Structures-24% (By Numbers)

As per Project Authorities, various components of the project are planned to be completed by December, 2018. However, as per present pace of works, project completion is likely to spill beyond that.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Hon. Chairman, Sir, with regard to this question, I urge upon you to give me two minutes to explain the pathetic scenario of the State and the pathetic condition of a project, the foundation stone for which was laid in 1981 by the then Chief Minister, Shri Anjaiah, after institution of the award and after the firm allocation of the waters to the States.

Sir, this project was mainly designed to link River Godavari with River Krishna in order to solve the problems of the water-starved districts of Rayalaseema, the city of Visakhapatnam and to the backward districts of North Coastal Andhra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I begged you for two minutes to explain the background.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't explain the background. Just ask the question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: In this regard, on 20th February, 2014, the then Prime Minister had assured in this House that the Polavaram Project was being

taken up as a national project, that it would be done expeditiously, incurring even the rehabilitation and resettlement cost that is completely borne by the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. Do you have a question?

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes, Sir; please be kind enough to allow me two supplementaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is your first supplementary. Go on; ask the question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No, Sir; this is not the first supplementary; this is only the background.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; no background. There is no background in Question Hour. Just put the supplementary question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted a revised estimated cost of the Polavaram Project at the price levels of 2014-15. Sir, in this regard, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is: Are the revised administrative sanctions given by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for head works, spill way works, right and left canal works given without the approval of the Polavaram Project Authority? And the Central Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we will go on to next supplementary. You have asked your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Is it a national project? If so, what is its fate? Sir, My question is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked the question ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Let it be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट की 2011-12 की लागत 16,010 करोड़ रुपए थी, उसके बाद 2014 तक की लागत का कोई revised estimates, मैंने अपने उत्तर में भी लिखा है, अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार को आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। वर्ष 2014 में यह National project declare किया गया था। वर्ष 2014 तक की जो भी cost होगी, उसकी hundred per cent funding Central Government द्वारा की जाएगी। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर वर्ष 2014 के बाद करीब 3,364 करोड़ रुपए मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जा चुके हैं। इस के अलावा टोटल खर्च 5,736 करोड़ रुपए है और अगले 15-20 दिनों में शायद 1,000 करोड़ रुपए हम आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को release करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: अब जल्दी से दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, then the revised estimates are illegal. Is it so? Then are the revised estimates that the State Government is claiming not with the sanction of the Polavaram Project Authority or the Central Government? Sir, is it clear?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you accuse the State Government?
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: There is a Polavaram Project Authority constituted by the Central Government under the Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation Act. Is it in force?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can clarify it.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं दो बार कह चुका हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से land acquisition के संबंध में हमें जरूर पता लगा है कि अभी जो करीब 94,000 एकड़ भूमि और acquire होनी है, जिस में अंदाज़न 9,866 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। उसके अलावा detailed estimates आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार तैयार करवा रही है। जैसे ही revised estimate आएंगे, हम 2014 की cost पर उसे sanction करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Swain. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. Please sit down now. ...(Interruptions)... You have asked your second question. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my second supplementary.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you have asked your second supplementary.
...(Interruptions)... Please observe the rules of the House and sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Swain, do you have a question?

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you have asked two supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...
I am sorry; you have taken ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)... No; I am sorry. Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Swain, do you have a question? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Sir, the matter is sub judice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Polavarm project is a sub judice matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... That matter is sub judice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: They are ignoring Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: आदरणीय सभापति महोदय...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interpret his question. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: कोर्ट की तरफ से कोई stay नहीं है। प्रोजेक्ट जारी है। जहां तक ओडिशा का संबंध है, embankment बनाने का वायदा आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने किया है और जो भी उस पर खर्च आएगा, उसे केन्द्र सरकार वहन करेगी। ओडिशा के साथ डूब क्षेत्र में embankment बनाने का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; please don't interpret. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; this is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Many tribal places are submerged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohanty, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: दोनों प्रदेश सरकारों के बीच में embankment बनाने का सारा खर्च केन्द्र सरकार उठाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohanty, you cannot interfere like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you please sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules of questions in the House. The person who has asked the question gets an answer and gets two supplementaries. Thereafter, anybody asking a supplementary question is by way of rotation of questions. There is no provision in the rules, procedures or practice for others to interfere while a question is being asked or answered.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी रूलिंग पर अगर प्रश्नकर्ता के प्रश्न जवाब सही नहीं आएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए कि यह गलत जवाब है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नियम में क्या दिया गया है और चेयर का क्या अधिकार है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very simple. I will tell you. If a question is wrong or misleading...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mohanty, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, if an answer is not satisfactory, what can we do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give a notice that the answer is wrong, false or unsatisfactory.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I did give a notice once long back, but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't tell me about long back. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? Stop wasting the time of the House. Now, Shri A. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI A. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Polavaram Project is predominantly located in an area where tribals are settled. Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, every evicted family is entitled for land to land and also one job per family. The area, where this project is coming up, is West Godavari and East Godavari Districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI A. VIJAYASAI REDDY: From five villages in West Godavari District and a few villages of East Godavari District, the tribals are being evicted and the land is made available to the project. My question to the hon. Minister is as to how many such families have been evicted and how many evicted families have been given land to land and how many families have been provided the jobs as per the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, करीब 1,07,551 व्यक्ति जो 28,757 परिवारों के हैं और जो tribals से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे इस प्रोजेक्ट से प्रभावित होंगे। इनमें से 3,052 व्यक्तियों को वहां शिफ्ट किया जा चुका है। R&R पैकेज देने का काम जो भी काम किया है, वह प्रदेश सरकार ने किया है। यदि माननीय सदस्य को व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानकारी चाहिए कि किस परिवार को, किस व्यक्ति को कितना दिया है, मैं माननीय सदस्य के पास जानकारी भिजवा दूंगा, लेकिन वहां से डिस्प्लेस्ड किए जा चुके हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... चूंकि यह प्रदेश सरकार का काम है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is very clear from the answer given that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has failed to give a Revised Estimate of the Polavaram Project. There is a Central Polavaram Project Authority constituted by the Government of India. It is a national project and, as per the Act, the execution has to be done by the Government of India. Now, why has the Government of India transferred the execution

of the project to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and what is the role of the Polavaram Project Authority, which comes under the Government of India, when the whole execution is to be done by the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति महोदय, एक तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार फेल नहीं है। मैं माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि 2014 से पहले, जब से यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू हुआ, मात्र 500, कुछ करोड़ रुपए इस प्रोजेक्ट को दिए गए थे। रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट की सूची आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार बना रही है, जल्दी आ जाएंगे। काम की गति में कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है। एग्जिक्यूशन का काम नीति आयोग के फैसले से प्रदेश सरकार को इसलिए दिया गया, ताकि इफेक्टिव एग्जिक्यूशन इस काम को प्रदेश सरकार अपने स्तर पर कर सके। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा, शायद यह पहला प्रोजेक्ट होगा, जिस पर मुख्य मंत्री जी हर हफ्ते जाकर व्यक्तिगत रूप से रिपोर्ट ले रहे हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question was different. Under the Act, when the Government of India has the responsibility to execute the project, why has the Government of India transferred its authority to the State Government?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता चुका हूँ, चूंकि यह प्रदेश सरकार का प्रोजेक्ट है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: How can you do it without amending the Act?
...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: और सुनिए, effective implementation और जल्दी प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए on behalf of Government of India, आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीट करने की जिम्मेदारी नीति आयोग के फैसले के द्वारा गई थी।

श्री सभापति: वे जो सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, आप उसका जवाब दीजिए। Does the Act require any amendment? That is all.

DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN: No, the Act does not require an amendment, as far as my knowledge is concerned. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is a project under the Act. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest, if the answer is inadequate, you go as per the procedures. ...(Interruptions)... Let me now go to Question No. 79. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 79.

पेयजल की आपूर्ति

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में पेयजल के संबंध में पूर्ण रूप से सम्मिलित किए गए, आंशिक रूप से सम्मिलित किए गए और पेयजल की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पेयजल योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी और प्रयुक्त की गई धनराशि का, राज्य-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पेयजल योजनाओं के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी, राज्य-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी) के अंतर्गत राज्यों द्वारा मंत्रालय की एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) पर दी गई सूचना के अनुसार ग्रामीण आबादी को पेयजल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में पूर्ण रूप से कवर, आंशिक रूप से कवर और गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों का राज्य-वार विवरण उपाबंध-I में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति के करवेज हेतु रिलीज की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों का राज्य-वार विवरण उपाबंध-II में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ग) ग्रामीण आबादी को पेयजल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराना एक गतिशील और जारी प्रक्रिया है। एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी की वास्तविक तथा वित्तीय प्रगति की राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय/राज्य स्तरीय समीक्षा बैठकों, सम्मेलनों और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसों में निगरानी की जाती है। ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए राज्य मंत्रियों और राज्य सरकारों के विभागीय सचिवों के साथ पिछली राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय समीक्षा बैठक दिनांक 22 मार्च, 2017 को आयोजित की गई थी। राज्यों के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा वार्षिक कार्य योजना बैठक (एएपी) में भी की जाती है जो प्रति वर्ष मंत्रालय द्वारा फरवरी/मार्च के दौरान आयोजित की जाती है। पिछली समीक्षा बैठक में राज्यों से आर्सेनिक/फ्लोराइड से प्रभावित बसावटों, सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (एसएजीवाई) ग्राम पंचायतों और खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित गांवों पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए जारी स्कीमों को पूरा करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने को कहा गया है। निरन्तर रूप से की जा रही समीक्षाओं और निगरानी के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 2009-10 से 2016-17 तक 18,737 बहुल ग्राम स्कीमें (एमवीएस) और 4,68,718 एकल ग्राम स्कीमें (एसवीएस) कमीशन की गई हैं जैसा कि मंत्रालय के वेब पोर्टल पर राज्यों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है। राज्य-वार विवरण उपाबंध-III में दिया गया है।

उपाबंध-1

दिनांक 19.07.2017 की स्थिति के अनुसार पेयजल आपूर्ति से संबंधित ग्रामीण बसावट की स्थिति

क्रम सं.	राज्य	बसावटों की कुल संख्या	पूर्णतः कवर बसावटों की संख्या	आंशिक रूप से कवर की गई बसावटों की संख्या	गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	400	324	76	0
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	48363	33039	14902	422
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7577	2914	4632	31
4.	असम	88099	52741	24312	11046
5.	बिहार	110234	67326	38669	4239
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	74685	70462	3045	1178
7.	गोवा	347	345	2	0
8.	गुजरात	36066	36062	4	0
9.	हरियाणा	7948	7596	224	128
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	53604	42529	11075	0
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15958	8930	7011	17
12.	झारखंड	120764	116791	898	3075
13.	कर्नाटक	60248	19877	39106	1265
14.	केरल	21551	4894	16293	364
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	128061	127772	99	190
16.	महाराष्ट्र	99732	86938	12503	291
17.	मणिपुर	3788	2227	1561	0
18.	मेघालय	10475	1755	8688	32
19.	मिजोरम	738	467	271	0
20.	नागालैण्ड	1530	699	788	43
21.	ओडिशा	157773	138498	16199	3076

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	पुडुचेरी	266	153	113	0
23.	पंजाब	15384	9872	1791	3721
24.	राजस्थान	121648	54189	46891	20568
25.	सिक्किम	2084	737	1347	0
26.	तमिलनाडु	100204	92737	7269	198
27.	तेलंगाना	24562	13463	9715	1384
28.	त्रिपुरा	8723	4535	1613	2575
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	260027	256302	2346	1379
30.	उत्तराखंड	39360	21992	17352	16
31.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	105905	50098	36497	19310
कुल		1726104	1326264	325292	74548

अनुबंध-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार रिलीज़

(₹ करोड़ में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		(as on 17.07.2017)							
		रिलीज़	राज्य द्वारा उपयोग	रिलीज़	राज्य द्वारा उपयोग	रिलीज़	राज्य द्वारा उपयोग	रिलीज़	राज्य द्वारा उपयोग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.81	0.43	0.16	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	377.78	427.08	170.05	190.60	204.00	157.38	32.93	58.17
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	109.83	119.50	65.40	66.23	110.84	90.68	11.27	0.00
4.	असम	585.32	586.88	284.11	216.20	348.06	206.61	24.11	0.00
5.	बिहार	399.11	381.90	202.73	295.38	373.81	473.29	84.91	10.93
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	150.74	173.08	60.83	64.64	84.28	65.66	9.13	8.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	गोवा	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	1.19	3.35	0.00	0.00
8.	गुजरात	405.58	491.44	238.91	274.78	278.50	265.16	107.06	0.00
9.	हरियाणा	277.98	228.82	122.65	150.74	111.53	116.42	22.83	0.62
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	120.89	120.18	64.38	69.88	83.31	66.04	0.00	17.56
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	474.41	458.03	192.12	222.16	225.14	219.94	87.74	0.00
12.	झारखंड	175.18	206.88	132.09	133.70	131.74	157.89	39.95	44.71
13.	कर्नाटक	563.91	622.37	278.08	366.68	343.72	341.33	90.08	0.00
14.	केरल	124.10	131.86	48.05	64.45	75.22	74.21	24.38	0.00
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	440.18	399.94	193.73	387.62	232.26	212.50	86.71	17.99
16.	महाराष्ट्र	748.23	901.96	330.88	584.00	404.45	412.32	40.68	15.00
17.	मणिपुर	88.54	92.25	27.92	43.44	40.61	18.87	0.00	0.00
18.	मेघालय	69.50	81.02	31.24	30.92	40.42	49.29	20.06	0.09
19.	मिजोरम	34.50	39.81	17.32	23.16	24.49	24.82	0.00	0.00
20.	नागालैण्ड	101.44	86.45	38.53	61.90	36.84	40.20	12.81	0.00
21.	ओडिशा	230.67	272.83	103.19	165.25	134.96	100.59	0.81	21.72
22.	पुडुचेरी	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	पंजाब	97.38	90.23	42.79	36.57	51.89	53.56	1.23	4.57
24.	राजस्थान	1304.64	1386.79	526.75	480.21	1072.92	681.21	135.08	15.56
25.	सिक्किम	31.70	32.03	12.05	12.49	19.42	16.51	2.91	0.00
26.	तमिलनाडु	382.46	432.39	182.35	164.85	174.68	188.98	56.67	14.93
27.	तेलंगाना	212.24	189.25	97.71	106.42	133.09	111.89	192.23	33.01
28.	त्रिपुरा	68.31	64.81	31.68	39.97	43.73	38.73	13.69	2.01
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1073.22	1146.18	490.31	690.46	621.95	639.54	3.77	0.00
30.	उत्तराखंड	111.48	138.05	60.06	99.79	88.19	99.95	7.43	2.30
31.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	431.09	480.72	216.85	288.75	440.15	444.86	61.97	15.45
कुल		9191.22	9783.16	4264.58	5331.24	5931.90	5371.78	1170.44	283.45

उपाबंध-III

वर्ष 2009-2010 से 2016-17 तक पूरी की गई बहुल ग्राम स्कीमों और एकल ग्राम स्कीमों
की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 2009-10 से 2016-17 तक पूरी की गई नल जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की संख्या	
		बहुल ग्राम योजना (एमवीएस)	एकल ग्राम योजना (एसवीएस)
1	2	3	4
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	3	3
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	387	30019
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	147	5581
4.	असम	1744	3199
5.	बिहार	201	1945
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	192	31167
7.	गोवा	0	1
8.	गुजरात	440	22223
9.	हरियाणा	943	4960
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2675	2451
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1091	1567
12.	झारखंड	283	10798
13.	कर्नाटक	1491	183884
14.	केरल	132	302
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	130	13650
16.	महाराष्ट्र	1491	32175
17.	मणिपुर	226	1663
18.	मेघालय	322	2583
19.	मिजोरम	52	434
20.	नागालैण्ड	28	2866
21.	ओडिशा	1400	14953

1.	2	3	4
22.	पुडुचेरी	3	1
23.	पंजाब	604	2276
24.	राजस्थान	1819	12630
25.	सिक्किम	17	1787
26.	तमिलनाडु	700	50753
27.	तेलंगाना	328	23859
28.	त्रिपुरा	399	4651
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	433	3145
30.	उत्तराखंड	537	2914
31.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	519	278
	कुल	18737	468718

Supply of drinking water

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

(a) the details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected regions in the country including Maharashtra regarding drinking water, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds released and utilised for drinking water projects during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of schemes for drinking water and if so, the details and outcome thereof, State-wise?

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

Statement

(a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), as per information provided by States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State-wise details of fully covered, partially covered and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

quality affected habitations in the country including Maharashtra with regard to coverage of rural population with drinking water supply are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of funds released and utilised for coverage of rural drinking water supply during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Annexure-II (*See below*)

(c) Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored in National /Regional /State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. The last National Level Review Meeting with State Ministers and Secretaries of Departments of State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply was held on 22nd March, 2017. Performance of States is also reviewed during Annual Action Plan (AAP) meeting held during February/March by the Ministry every year. In the last review meeting, States have been asked to focus on completion of ongoing schemes with special focus on Arsenic/ Fluoride affected habitations, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) Gram Panchayats and Open Defecation Free declared villages. As a result of continuous reviews and monitoring, 18,737 number of Multi-Village Schemes (MVS) and 4,68,718 number of Single-Village Schemes (SVS) have been commissioned from 2009-10 to 2016-17 in various States as reported by them in the web-portal of the Ministry. The State-wise details is given in the Annexure-III.

Annexure-I

Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking water supply as on 19.07.2017

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48363	33039	14902	422
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2914	4632	31
4.	Assam	88099	52741	24312	11046

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	110234	67326	38669	4239
6.	Chhattisgarh	74685	70462	3045	1178
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	36062	4	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7596	224	128
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	42529	11075	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8930	7011	17
12.	Jharkhand	120764	116791	898	3075
13.	Karnataka	60248	19877	39106	1265
14.	Kerala	21551	4894	16293	364
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128061	127772	99	190
16.	Maharashtra	99732	86938	12503	291
17.	Manipur	3788	2227	1561	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	1755	8688	32
19.	Mizoram	738	467	271	0
20.	Nagaland	1530	699	788	43
21.	Odisha	157773	138498	16199	3076
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15384	9872	1791	3721
24.	Rajasthan	121648	54189	46891	20568
25.	Sikkim	2084	737	1347	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	92737	7269	198
27.	Telangana	24562	13463	9715	1384
28.	Tripura	8723	4535	1613	2575
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260027	256302	2346	1379

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Uttarakhand	39360	21992	17352	16
31.	West Bengal	105905	50098	36497	19310
	TOTAL	1726104	1326264	325292	74548

Annexure-II

State-wise releases under NRDWP for the last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 17.07.2017)	
		Release by State	Utilization by State	Release by State	Utilization by State	Release by State	Utilization by State	Release by State	Utilization by State
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81	0.43	0.16	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	377.78	427.08	170.05	190.60	204.00	157.38	32.93	58.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	109.83	119.50	65.40	66.23	110.84	90.68	11.27	0.00
4.	Assam	585.32	586.88	284.11	216.20	348.06	206.61	24.11	0.00
5.	Bihar	399.11	381.90	202.73	295.38	373.81	473.29	84.91	10.93
6.	Chhattisgarh	150.74	173.08	60.83	64.64	84.28	65.66	9.13	8.83
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	1.19	3.35	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	405.58	491.44	238.91	274.78	278.50	265.16	107.06	0.00
9.	Haryana	277.98	228.82	122.65	150.74	111.53	116.42	22.83	0.62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	120.89	120.18	64.38	69.88	83.31	66.04	0.00	17.56
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.41	458.03	192.12	222.16	225.14	219.94	87.74	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	175.18	206.88	132.09	133.70	131.74	157.89	39.95	44.71

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Karnataka	563.91	622.37	278.08	366.68	343.72	341.33	90.08	0.00
14.	Kerala	124.10	131.86	48.05	64.45	75.22	74.21	24.38	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	440.18	399.94	193.73	387.62	232.26	212.50	86.71	17.99
16.	Maharashtra	748.23	901.96	330.88	584.00	404.45	412.32	40.68	15.00
17.	Manipur	88.54	92.25	27.92	43.44	40.61	18.87	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	69.50	81.02	31.24	30.92	40.42	49.29	20.06	0.09
19.	Mizoram	34.50	39.81	17.32	23.16	24.49	24.82	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	101.44	86.45	38.53	61.90	36.84	40.20	12.81	0.00
21.	Odisha	230.67	272.83	103.19	165.25	134.96	100.59	0.81	21.72
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	97.38	90.23	42.79	36.57	51.89	53.56	1.23	4.57
24.	Rajasthan	1304.64	1386.79	526.75	480.21	1072.92	681.21	135.08	15.56
25.	Sikkim	31.70	32.03	12.05	12.49	19.42	16.51	2.91	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	382.46	432.39	182.35	164.85	174.68	188.98	56.67	14.93
27.	Telangana	212.24	189.25	97.71	106.42	133.09	111.89	192.23	33.01
28.	Tripura	68.31	64.81	31.68	39.97	43.73	38.73	13.69	2.01
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1073.22	1146.18	490.31	690.46	621.95	639.54	3.77	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	111.48	138.05	60.06	99.79	88.19	99.95	7.43	2.30
31.	West Bengal	431.09	480.72	216.85	288.75	440.15	444.86	61.97	15.45
	TOTAL	9191.22	9783.16	4264.58	5331.24	5931.90	5371.78	1170.44	283.45

Annexure-III

State-wise Details of Multi-Village Schemes and Single Village Schemes commissioned from 2009-2010 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Number of Piped Water Supply schemes completed from 2009-10 to 2016-17	
		Multi-Village Scheme (MVS)	Single Village Scheme (SVS)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	387	30019
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	147	5581
4.	Assam	1744	3199
5.	Bihar	201	1945
6.	Chhattisgarh	192	31167
7.	Goa	0	1
8.	Gujarat	440	22223
9.	Haryana	943	4960
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2675	2451
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1091	1567
12.	Jharkhand	283	10798
13.	Karnataka	1491	183884
14.	Kerala	132	302
15.	Madhya Pradesh	130	13650
16.	Maharashtra	1491	32175
17.	Manipur	226	1663
18.	Meghalaya	322	2583
19.	Mizoram	52	434

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	28	2866
21.	Odisha	1400	14953
22.	Puducherry	3	1
23.	Punjab	604	2276
24.	Rajasthan	1819	12630
25.	Sikkim	17	1787
26.	Tamil Nadu	700	50753
27.	Telangana	328	23859
28.	Tripura	399	4651
29.	Uttar Pradesh	433	3145
30.	Uttarakhand	537	2914
31.	West Bengal	519	278
TOTAL		18737	468718

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय सभापति जी, देश में पेयजल की और उसकी गुणवत्ता की जो स्थिति है, मेरा प्रश्न उसी से संबंधित है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी इजराइल की यात्रा की थी। उन्होंने एक देश की यात्रा केवल इसलिए नहीं की उसका कोई उद्देश्य नहीं था, बल्कि वे चाहते थे कि पेयजल के लिए जो technology इजराइल के पास है, वह technology देश को मिल जाए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने technology की जो मांग की है, उससे पता चलता है कि देश में पेयजल की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें बसावट का जो जिक्र किया है उसमें कवरेज की संख्या बताई है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल यह है कि उसका मानक क्या है, किस आधार पर उनको पूर्व कवर माना गया है, क्या उसमें हैंड पंप की सप्लाई, वॉटर क्वालिटी, पाइपलाइन से सप्लाई आदि को मानक माना गया है? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ये मानक बताने की कृपा करेंगे? इसके साथ ही साथ क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह समय-सीमा बनाने का भी कष्ट करेंगे कि इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा और जो बजट एलॉट किया गया है, जितना बजट हमें चाहिए था, क्या यह बजट उसके सापेक्ष दिया गया है या नहीं दिया गया है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पेयजल की गुणवत्ता के बारे में

जिक्र किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बसावटों की जो कुल संख्या है, वह 17 लाख, 26 हजार, 104 है।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: माननीय मंत्री जी, थोड़ा तेज बोलिए, आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति जी, देश में बसावटों की संख्या, 17 लाख, 26 हजार, 104 है। जो पूर्णतः कवर्ड हैं, वे 13 लाख, 26 हजार हैं, जो आंशिक रूप से कवर्ड हैं, वे 3 लाख, 25 हजार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह तो पढ़ लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, प्लीज़ उनको सुनिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: जो गुणवत्ता से प्रभावित हैं, वे बसावटें लगभग 74 हजार हैं। माननीय सभापति महोदय, पूर्णतः कवर की परिभाषा यह है कि एक व्यक्ति को 40 लीटर पानी उपयोग के लिए मिल रहा है और आंशिक रूप से कवर्ड वे बसावटें हैं, जिनमें 40 लीटर से कम पानी मिल रहा है। जहाँ तक गुणवत्ता का सवाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: 40 लीटर कहाँ से मिल गया? यह हैंड पंप से मिला या तालाब से मिला? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, प्लीज़ मंत्री जी को सुनिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: देश में 15 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको घरेलू कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पानी मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त 53 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको पाइपड वॉटर से पानी मिल रहा है। घर में कनेक्शन नहीं है, लेकिन नल से पानी मिल रहा है। जो शेष बसावटें हैं, वे हैंड पंप, कुआँ इत्यादि जो अन्य साधन हैं, उन पर अभी भी निर्भर हैं। जहाँ तक गुणवत्ता का सवाल है, मैं उस संदर्भ में बताना चाहूंगा कि 74 हजार बसावटें ऐसी हैं, जिनकी गुणवत्ता भिन्न-भिन्न धातुओं से प्रभावित हो रही हैं, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड, ये दो विषय ऐसे हैं, जिनमें मनुष्य को बहुत ही शारीरिक नुकसान होता है। इस दृष्टि से जो allocation "ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना" के अंतर्गत राज्यों को जाता है, उसमें से 5 प्रतिशत निधि जल की गुणवत्ता के लिए आरक्षित है। राज्य सरकारें उस 5 प्रतिशत निधि का उपयोग जल गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए कर सकती हैं, लेकिन सरकार इसको भी अपर्याप्त मानती है, इसलिए पिछले दिनों मार्च, 2017, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस गुणवत्ता की समीक्षा की तो "राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता उप-मिशन" बनाया। इसकी लागत लगभग 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये आएगी। और आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड से प्रभावित देश में लगभग 28 हजार बसावटें हैं। इन 28 हजार बसावटों को इस

सब-मिशन के माध्यम से हम 2021 तक 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से स्वच्छ पानी लोगों को उपलब्ध करा पाए, यह सरकार की कोशिश है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पानी की गुणवत्ता को लेकर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, खास तौर से जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, वहां से होकर काली नदी गुजरती है। जो उसके नजदीक के गांव हैं, उनमें स्थिति यह है कि वहां पानी की वजह से कैंसर की पेशेंट्स की संख्या काफी बढ़ रही है। हर महीने एक-दो व्यक्तियों की मौत कैंसर के कारण होती है। इन गांवों के लिए, या इस तरह के गांवों के लिए आपकी क्या योजना है, जहां नदी का पानी कैंसर के पेशेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ा रहा है? दूसरा, आपने "सांसद ग्राम योजना" का जिक्र किया। यह एक ऐसी योजना है, जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई बजट नहीं दिया जाता, लेकिन आपने अपेक्षा यह की है कि सांसद इसको एडॉप्ट कर लेंगे और वहां पानी शुद्ध हो जाएगा। मेरी आपसे यह मांग है कि जिस तरीके से राज्यों में विधायकों को अपने क्षेत्रों के लिए, जहां पर पानी खराब होता है, वहां पर हैंडपंप दिए जाते हैं, तो क्या उसी तरीके से सांसदों को भी कम से कम पांच-पांच सौ हैंडपंप देने का काम सरकार करेगी, ताकि उन क्षेत्रों में जहां पानी की क्वालिटी खराब है, उसको सुधारने में सांसद भी अपना सहयोग दे सकें?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों का जिक्र किया है। यह सच है कि जहां आर्सेनिक है, उस स्थान पर जो व्यक्ति उस दूषित पानी को पी रहा है, उसको कैंसर तक हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति अनेक स्थानों पर है, जिसमें उत्तरप्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्र हैं, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के भी हैं, जो गंगा जी के किनारे के क्षेत्र हैं, वहां आर्सेनिक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से, जैसा मैंने बताया, पेयजल योजना के एलोकेशन में 5 प्रतिशत पैसा तो उपलब्ध रहता ही है, लेकिन पिछली बार गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए नीति आयोग के माध्यम से एक हजार करोड़ रुपए पूरे देश के लिए दिए गए थे। इसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश को 13.39 करोड़ रुपए की निधि उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। इसमें 39 आर्सेनिक प्रभावित बसावटें और 143 फ्लोराइड प्रभावित बसावटें आती थीं, जिनमें लोगों को प्रति दिन कम से कम 8 से 10 लीटर स्वच्छ पेयजल, पीने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो जाए, इस पर काम करने के लिए यह राशि उनको उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। दूसरा, माननीय सदस्य को मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जब पूर्व में उत्तर दिया था, तो मैंने जिक्र किया था कि आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड के लिए "राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता उप मिशन", यह मार्च, 2017 को आरंभ हुआ है और इसके माध्यम से देश भर में 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड से प्रभावित जो 28 हजार बसावटें हैं, उनमें शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध हो, इस दृष्टि से हमारी कोशिश है और इस मिशन के लिए राज्य सरकारें अपने प्रोजेक्ट सम्मिलित करें, इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ बातचीत की गई है और राज्य सरकारें अपनी परियोजनाएं

केन्द्र सरकार को सबमिट करेंगी। तो इस सब-मिशन में उनको हम धन उपलब्ध कराएंगे और दूसरा पेयजल की दृष्टि से यह भी आवश्यक है कि राज्य सरकारों को अपना प्रयत्न भी करना चाहिए। जैसे तेलंगाना ने पिछली बार भागीरथी मिशन के माध्यम से प्रयत्न किया और गुजरात ने भी अपना प्रयत्न किया। इसको सुधारने में केन्द्र सरकार का जो सहयोग है, वह तो केन्द्र सरकार देगी ही, लेकिन राज्य सरकार अलग से अगर कुछ एफर्ट करेगी, तो वित्तीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र सरकार मदद करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सर, मैंने हैंड पंप की बात की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please allow the next questioner.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हम सब जानते हैं कि देश में पेय जल की खोज में जगह-जगह पर ग्रामीण अंचलों में बोरवेल खोदे जाते हैं। बोरवेल खोदने के बाद कई बार ऐसा होता है कि उसमें से पानी नहीं निकलता है, तो उसको वैसे ही छोड़ दिया जाता है या पानी खत्म हो जाता है, तो भी बोरवेल वैसे का वैसे रहता है और उस पर कोई ढक्कन नहीं रखा जाता है। इसके कारण बोरवेल में बहुत सारे बच्चे गिर जाते हैं और उनको बाहर निकालना एक त्रासदी हो जाती है। इससे बहुत परेशानी होती है, इसलिए मैं इसके ऊपर मंत्री जी की प्रतिक्रिया चाहूँगा।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छी बात की है और इस समस्या के ऊपर ध्यान दिलाया है, क्योंकि जब बोरवेल खोदे जाते हैं और वे सफल नहीं होते हैं, तो उनको बंद करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनका सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। मैं उनके सुझाव को राज्य सरकार तक पहुँचाऊँगा। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: सर, शायद मंत्री महोदय इसमें पंजाब को शामिल करना भूल गए, जहाँ लोगों के सामने कैंसर एक बहुत भयंकर रूप में प्रस्तुत है, क्योंकि वहाँ पानी toxic है और उसमें कई तरह के केमिकल्स हैं। मैंने उनका पूरा जवाब पढ़ा है। उसमें आपने monitoring committee का जिक्र किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या monitoring committee में किसी भी प्रदेश से, especially पंजाब से, कोई ऐसी बात आई कि 2014 से लेकर 2017 तक जो भी धनराशि उपलब्ध करवाई गई है, वह पंजाब के जिन कंडी इलाकों में पानी नहीं मिलता है, उधर विचलित हुई है या कुछ विशेष हलकों में वितरित हुई है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो RO Systems लगाए गए हैं, उनमें

से कितने RO systems चल रहे हैं और कितने खराब पड़े हैं? क्या Corporate Social Responsibility RO systems के साथ जोड़ी जा सकती है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो जल की गुणवत्ता की चर्चा की, उसमें मैं हर राज्य का नाम नहीं ले सकता, लेकिन जहां-जहां आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड है या जहाँ भी पानी की गुणवत्ता खराब है, वे सब राज्य इसमें शामिल हैं। इसमें पंजाब भी शामिल है। पिछले दिनों पंजाब को जल गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से जो पैसा दिया गया, उस पैसे की monitoring राज्य द्वारा की जाती है और केन्द्र द्वारा भी की जाती है। मैडम चाहेंगी तो हम उनको तथ्यों से अवगत करा देंगे।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें दो points हैं। एक point तो पानी की quality का है और second point demand and supply का है। आने वाले 20 साल में पानी की बहुत जरूरत होगी, क्योंकि आबादी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। क्या इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट की कोई planning है कि आने वाले 20 साल के लिए demand and supply कैसे ठीक की जाएगी? इसमें quality का point तो है, quantity का point भी है। क्या इसके लिए कोई planning है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही गंभीर बात कही है, क्योंकि हम सब लोगों के सामने पीने के पानी का संकट है। हर घर को पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पेयजल मिले, इसके लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी की उपलब्धता भी आवश्यक है। मौसम परिवर्तन चल रहा है और बरसात की कब, क्या परिस्थिति बनती है, इसके बारे में आज कुछ भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह कोशिश है कि भिन्न-भिन्न माध्यमों से जल का जितना सदुपयोग किया जा सके, वह करना चाहिए। इसमें अन्य विभाग भी सम्मिलित हैं, जैसे ग्रामीण विकास विभाग मेरे पास है। इसमें हम लोगों की कोशिश यह है कि मनरेगा का 65 प्रतिशत पैसा सिर्फ जल संरक्षण पर ही खर्च हो, जिससे आने वाले कल में हम जल की चुनौती से निपट सकें। शहरी विकास और अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी अनेक प्रकार के प्रयोग चल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस दृष्टि से केन्द्र सरकार लगातार इस बात के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। हम आने वाले कल के लिए पेयजल योजना को भी रिव्यू कर रहे हैं, जिससे आने वाले कल में भी हम इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति कर सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.80. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Care of saplings planted in Delhi**

†*80. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the saplings, planted every year in Delhi are less than the target set therefor and whether they are not taken care of;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, in Delhi, Government departments/agencies except the Forest Department are not able to achieve the plantation target;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether forest cover in Delhi is less than what is prescribed under the National Forest Policy; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Afforestation/Tree plantation targets in the country under Item No.51 (a) (Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands) and 51 (b) (No. of Seedlings Planted) of Twenty Point Programme(TPP) is fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) annually in consultation with States/UTs including GNCT of Delhi. As stated by the GNCTD these Plantation targets are further allotted to Greening Agencies in Delhi. The progress of the same are collectively reported to this ministry and to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) which is compiling achievements collectively under TPP. As reported by MoSPI, the achievements for number of seedlings planted during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) by Delhi are as under:

Achievements of Item No 51 (b) under TPP by Govt. of Delhi

Year	Point No. 15 - Item 51(b) of TPP -No. of seedlings planted (in lakhs)		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
2014-15	4.50*	9.54	212%
2015-16	5.53	9.74	176%
2016-17	5.51	8.45	153%
TOTAL	15.54	27.73	178 %

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Revised targets on request from Delhi.

States/UTs also set their own plantation targets, in addition to the plantation targets fixed under TPP by MoEF&CC. As stated by GNCT of Delhi, as per the policy of the Delhi Govt., the forest department allots a target of 1.00 million saplings approximately to Greening Agencies each year to make Delhi green which includes the targets given by MoEF&CC under TPP. As stated by GNCT of Delhi, 28.11 lakhs saplings including the target fixed by MoEF&CC and Delhi Govt, has been achieved during last three years.

(c) and (d) As per the reports, the plantation targets fixed by MoEF&CC, have been achieved fully. However, as stated by Delhi Government, some greening agencies like Airport Authority of India, BSES, Delhi Cantonment Board, PWD have either not reported the achievement of plantation targets allotted to them which is over and above the targets fixed by MoEF&CC or reported less achievements. Such lesser achievement of targets is given to the concerned greening agency as backlog to be completed in the next year.

(e) and (f) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages a target of 33% of Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) of the total geographical area of the country for ensuring environmental stability. The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun assesses the FTC of the country at the interval of two years. The total green cover (FTC) of Delhi, as per ISFR, 2015, is 20.22% to state's geographical area, which has shown a net increase of about 1.96 sq. km. as compared to the previous assessment of ISFR, 2013. Moreover, despite severe pressure on land resources for developmental activities to cater to the needs of ever increasing population of Delhi, being the national capital of India the total green cover of Delhi has increased from 5.93% in the year 1999 to 20.22% to the total geographical area of NCT Delhi in 2015.

Development of villages and cities under Tehri dam area

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

(a) the names of agencies responsible for developing villages and cities falling under Tehri dam area situated in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether these agencies have collected funds for this head;

(c) if so, the amount collected from financial year 2010-11 to 2016-17;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether these agencies have utilized the collected amount elsewhere also besides the dam area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Responsibility for Rehabilitation of the families in affected area subsequent to construction of Tehri Dam Project and development of facilities is being done by Rehabilitation Directorate, Tehri Dam Project, Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK).

(b) Funds for Rehabilitation and construction works are being released to Rehabilitation Directorate of GoUK by THDC India Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, which implemented the project.

(c) Details of amount received by GoUK is furnished in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As reported by GoUK, the amount received has not been utilized elsewhere.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

Details of year-wise income expenditure on Rehabilitation works under Rehabilitation Directorate, Tehri Dam Project, New Tehri

Sl. No.	FY	Received Amount (₹)
	2010-11	9,91,57,422.00
	2011-12	1,25,49,33,423.00
	2012-13	4,71,50,911.00
	2013-14	5,71,30,600.00
	2014-15	13,72,91,970.00
	2015-16	17,65,07,905.00
	2016-17	13,70,41,264.00
	TOTAL	1,90,92,13,495.00

Note: 90% utilization has been made of the above received amount.

Record of funds under MGNREGA

†*82. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has no record of funds released so far under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of funds released, so far, under MGNREGA and whether it has been used for constructive work?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry maintains records of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of funds released by the Ministry under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA since inception are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No	Financial Year	Fund released
1.	2006-07	8694.25
2.	2007-08	12,661.22
3.	2008-09	30,000.19
4.	2009-10	33,539.38
5.	2010-11	35,841.49
6.	2011-12	29,215.05
7.	2012-13	30,274.69
8.	2013-14	32,994.12
9.	2014-15	32,977.42
10.	2015-16	37,340.72
11.	2016-17	48,387.16
12.	2017-18 [@]	26,778.43

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[@]Till 10/07/2017

One of the objectives of the Act is to strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor through creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability. The details of works permitted under MGNREGA has been listed at para 4 of Schedule-I of the Act which includes (i) Natural Resources Management (NRM) works; (ii) individual assets for vulnerable sections (Paragraph 5 Households); (iii) common infrastructure for production of bio-fertilizers, post-harvest facilities; and (iv) rural infrastructure such as Individual House Hold Latrines, Anganwadi centre, rural connectivity etc. The funds released to States/UTs are utilized for approved items of works subject to the conditions laid down in the MGNREGA guidelines. Provision has been made that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost under MGNREGA shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. However, works which are non-tangible, not measurable and repetitive are not permitted under MGNREGA. During the last FY 2016-17, around 64% of works in terms of cost were related to Agriculture and Allied activities like land development, goat shelter, poultry shelter etc. at National level.

Stalled hydro power projects

*83. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several hydro power projects, with more than 13,000 MW capacity, are stalled at various stages of project development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the cost and time overrun as on the 1st July, 2017;
- (d) whether a special committee has been constituted to coordinate the actions of various entities involved in energy generation, both hydro and thermal power projects, and to facilitate investments and clearances; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As on 01.07.2017, there are 14 under construction Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW), totalling 5,055 MW, which are stalled due to various reasons. The cost overrun calculated by CEA due to these stalled projects is ₹ 25,593.78 cr. The details of time and cost overrun in respect of these held up projects, alongwith reasons for the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (d) and (e) No such committee has been constituted.

Statement

Details of under construction hydro electric projects (above 25 mw) having time/cost overrun

As on 01.07.2017

Sl. No	Project Name/ (I.C.)/ Executing Agency	State	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Sched.	Ant. Comm. Sched.	Time over run (months)	Org. Cost (₹ in crores)	Ant. Cost (₹ in crores)	Cost over run (₹ in crores)	Reasons for stalling / time and cost over run
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central sector											
1.	Lata Tapovan (3x57= 171 MW) NTPC	Uttara- khand	123	57	2017-18	2021-22	48	1,527.00 (12/06)	1,801.07 (12/13)	274.07	> Flash flood during June, 2013 in Uttarakhand. > Local issues / non-start of works in Barrage area > Hon'ble Supreme Court ban on construction works since May-14.
2.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2,000 MW) NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	250 250 250 250 250 250 250	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11	2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21	120	6,285.33 (12/02)	17,435.15 (02/16)	11,149.82	> Delay in transfer of forest land. > Disruption of works by locals in Arunachal Pradesh side. > Slope failure in Power House in Jan, 2008. > Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river. > Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels.

	Sl. No.	State sector	No. of projects	Year started	Period	Status	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Remarks
3.	1	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)= 40MW KSEB	30	2012-13	2020-21	96	136.79 (2007)	13.23
	2		10	2012-13	2020-21 (subject to re-start of works)			
								> Land acquisition issue.
								> The works of weir and approach channel stopped from 2010 to 2012 by local people.
								> The work stopped by Court from 12.12.2012 to April-2013.
								> Contractual issues.
								> Financial crunch with contractor.
4.	1	Shahpurkandi Punjab 3x33+3x33+ 1x8 =206 MW, Irrigation Deptt. &PSPCL	33	2017-18	2020-21	36	2,285.81 (04/08)	Nil
	2		33	2017-18	2020-21			> Works of Dam stopped since 29.08.2014 due to inter-state dispute between states of Jammu and Kashmir & Punjab on sharing of waters of river Ravi and Tariff.
	3		33	2017-18	2020-21			
	4		33	2017-18	2020-21			
	5		33	2017-18	2020-21			
	6		33	2017-18	2020-21	36		
	7		33	2017-18	2020-21 (subject to restart of works)			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Koyna Left Bank PSS2x40 = 80 MW WRD, Maha	Maharashtra	1 2	40 40	2017-18	2019-20 (subject to restart of works)	24	245.02 (1999)	1,494.94 (2014)	1,249.92	> Slow progress of works. > Fund constraints due to increase in project cost. RCE under approval.
PRIVATE SECTOR											
6.	Tidong-I 2x50=100 MW NSL Tidong	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2013-14 2013-14	2018-19 2018-19 (subject to restart of works)	60	543.15 (08/05)	1,286.27 (01/17)	743.12	> Delay in NOC by Projects affected Panchayats. > Suspension of works by Govt, for one year > Funds constraints with the developer
7.	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	22 22	2014-15 2014-15	2019-20 2019-20 (subject to restart of works)	60	255.00 (2006)	562.97 (01/17)	307.97	> Slow progress of civil works. > Poor geology. > Difficult area. > Weather conditions & accessibility. > Financial constraints with the developer.
8.	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2012-13 2012-13	2018-19 2018-19 (subject to restart of works)	72	586.00 (2006)	586.00 (Under revision)	-	> Poor geology. > Poor weather conditions, difficult & poor accessibility. > Penstock cracks / leakage during filling of Water conductor System in Nov '13. > Rupture in surface penstock in Nov-15 during trial run.

9.	Maheshwar (10x40=400 MW) SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02	2018-19 (subject to re-start of works)	204	1,569.27 (96-97)	6,793.00	5,223.73	> Funds constraints with developer. > R&R issues > Cash flow problem with developer
10.	Teesta Stage VI (4x125=500 MW) Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	125 125 125 125	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (subject to re-start of works)	108	3,283.08 (2008)	7,542.00 (12/16)	4,258.92	> Poor geology. > Land acquisition. > Contractual issues > Funds constraints with developer
11.	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40- 120 MW) JPCL	Sikkim	1 2 3	40 40 40	2011-12 2011-12 2011-12	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (subject to re-start of works)	96	726.17 (09/07)	1,692.60 (06/16)	966.43	> Slow progress of HRT & Surge Shaft works due to poor geology. > Works hampered due to earthquake in September, 2011. > Financial constraints with developer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Ratle (4x205+1x30) = 850 MW Ratle HEP Pvt .Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 2 3 4 5	205 205 205 205 30	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (subject to re-start of works)	48	5,517.02 (03/12)	6,257.00 (09/2013)	739.98	> Slow progress of works. > Works suspended since 11.7.14 due to frequent local disturbance. > Developer wants to surrender the Project to State Govt.
13.	Gongri 2x72= 144 MW Dirang Energy (P) Ltd.	Ar. Pradesh	1 2	72 72	2017-18 2017-18	2020-21 2020-21 (subject to re-start of works)	36	1,436.27 (05/12)	1,535.91 (10/16)	99.64	> Works awarded on 22.11.2011. However, consent to establish from State Pollution Control Board was issued on 19-5-14. > Financial constraints with the developer.
14.	Panan 4x75= 300 MW Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	75 75 75 75	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (subject to active start of works)	36	1,833.05 (2009)	2,400.00 (09/16)	566.95	> Clearance from NWLB received in December, 2015. > Clearance from Hon'ble NGT.
TOTAL				5,055				26,228.96	51,822.74	25,593.78	

Plantation of trees

†*84. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the details of cost and number of trees planted, and the number of saplings which survived, for improvement of forestry and environment during 2012 to 2016, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Tree plantation/ Afforestation targets in the country under Twenty Point Programme(TPP) is fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) annually for States/UTs. The State/UT-wise achievements of number of seedlings planted under TPP during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Tree Plantation/Afforestation activities are taken up cross sectorally by various departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporate etc. under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also under different State Plan/Non Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing two major Tree Plantation/Afforestation Schemes in the country for improvement of forestry and environment *i.e.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme and National Mission for a Green India (GIM). While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/ increase in forest cover besides cross sectoral activities on landscape basis. 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. On an average, under NAP tree survival percentage is reported to be around 50%. The State-wise details of funds released under NAP and GIM during 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Achievement under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) during 2012-13 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of state/UT	Point 51(b) - No. of Seedlings planted in lakhs				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3450.09	3050.71	2212.73	1839.48	1628.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.98	1.36	0.27	0.06	0.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	28.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	197.14	449.95	604.21	269.22	216.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	643.54	577.79	696.00	98.70	649.42
6.	Goa	7.07	2.60	4.50	0.33	0.32
7.	Gujarat	2011.53	995.82	1820.39	1689.92	1791.46
8.	Haryana	501.00	444.72	279.27	238.50	189.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	187.87	166.37	135.00	121.68	79.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.44	58.77	59.61	76.60	12.17
11.	Jharkhand	184.37	54.72	74.26	NR	192.10
12.	Karnataka	691.18	777.17	519.29	435.38	546.48
13.	Kerala	162.64	28.61	10.53	17.30	29.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	777.27	878.79	866.87	63.94	855.37
15.	Maharashtra	1575.16	1770.58	863.12	557.50	566.62
16.	Manipur	145.76	116.55	92.02	62.06	68.44
17.	Meghalaya	39.48	1.04	45.04	33.65	0.00
18.	Mizoram	15.13	32.84	0.00	NR	26.46
19.	Nagaland	64.17	65.63	0.00	NR	0.00
20.	Odisha	533.58	771.81	1242.17	960.03	831.20
21.	Punjab	99.24	110.53	18.00	19.07	32.65
22.	Rajasthan	275.85	473.13	451.96	461.14	438.55
23.	Sikkim	60.27	31.93	23.07	16.31	22.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	296.90	456.53	456.53	293.34	186.40
25.	Telangana	-	-	445.79	1378.31	3673.17
26.	Tripura	129.88	105.83	106.19	15.38	433.31
27.	Uttarakhand	187.96	212.17	175.09	157.76	156.17
28.	Uttar Pradesh	524.76	599.41	919.73	587.03	667.66
29.	West Bengal	162.66	50.75	100.18	324.19	27.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.06	7.23	6.73	7.13	7.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.87	0.70	0.82	1.33	1.38
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.28	3.33	3.52	3.03	3.83
33.	Daman and Diu	0.25	0.39	0.16	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	9.16	5.51	9.54	9.74	8.45
35.	Lakshadweep	0.24	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	2.04	0.45	1.46	0.33	0.87
TOTAL		13034.77	12303.93	12244.07	9738.43	13343.21

Note*: Achievement upto December 2016

Statement-II

State-wise Details of funds released during 2012-13 to 2016-17 under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission For Green India (GIM)

(A) National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore)					
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.71	3.75	4.56	0.87	1.33	13.21
2.	Bihar	3.40	12.84	7.00	5.01	2.18	30.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.33	21.38	20.00	10.20	4.92	69.83
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	14.30	11.68	10.50	8.54	4.36	49.38
6.	Haryana	6.41	17.94	11.00	0.72	3.50	39.57
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.62	2.61	0.73	0.00		6.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.37	8.11	3.59	0.00		15.07
9.	Jharkhand	4.69	9.02	8.60	0.00		22.31
10	Karnataka	6.81	9.26	21.35	1.05	7.33	45.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	11.30	6.99	2.82	1.02		22.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.15	22.10	21.00	9.45	4.00	65.69
13.	Maharashtra	28.87	32.33	35.00	14.90	4.76	115.87
14.	Odisha	3.38	5.36	17.92	9.49	4.62	40.77
15.	Punjab	0.76	2.00	1.87	0.00		4.63
16.	Rajasthan	4.14	2.81	3.35	0.75		11.05
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.78	3.21	4.25	1.42	1.56	13.22
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00		2.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15.27	20.15	12.00	2.68	2.55	52.64
20.	Uttarakhand	6.25	6.01	2.50	3.05		17.81
21.	West Bengal	2.57	2.96	0.78	0.00		6.32
	TOTAL (Other States)	143.11	200.49	190.85	69.16	41.10	644.71
	North Eastern States						0.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.66	0.00	0.15	0.00		1.81
23.	Assam	1.47	2.99	0.00	2.56		7.02
24.	Manipur	9.46	12.12	8.00	3.67	1.21	34.46
25.	Meghalaya	9.10	4.50	3.61	1.35		18.56
26.	Mizoram	8.78	11.94	15.00	10.17	6.74	52.63
27.	Nagaland	10.88	9.82	11.00	0.00	5.21	36.90
28.	Sikkim	5.42	3.77	6.00	1.52	5.09	21.80
29.	Tripura	3.50	11.99	9.17	5.73		30.39
.	TOTAL (NE States)	50.26	57.13	52.93	25.00	18.25	203.57
	G. TOTAL	193.37	257.62	243.78	94.16	59.35	848.27

(B) Green India Mission (GIM)

Sl. No.	States	Amount Released (Rupees in crores)				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.27	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	2.25	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	23.39	20.23
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	1.05	0.87
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	9.15**	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	8.35	7.82
16.	Meghalaya	-	0.89	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	2.24	-	-	9.88
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	-	-	1.83	1.39
20.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.11**	-
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	2.99	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	20.21**	-
27.	West Bengal	-	3.01	-	-	-
TOTAL		0	12.65	0	70.09	41.25

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

Meeting with farmer's bodies of GM mustard growers

* 85. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to again meet the farmer's bodies of GM mustard growers who have been opposing the introduction of genetically modified mustard's production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has given clearance to GM mustard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's stand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), the Apex Regulatory Committee constituted under the Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous microorganisms /Genetically engineered organisms or cells (Rules 1989) in its 133rd meeting held on 11.05.2017, recommended the proposal for environmental release of Genetically Engineered (GE) Mustard submitted by Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants (CGMCP), University of Delhi, South Campus to the Government of India for its final decision. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

WHO guidelines on arsenic limit in drinking water

*86 SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per WHO guidelines, the permissible limit of arsenic in drinking water is 10 ppb while the Central Government permissible limit is 50 ppb and if so, the reasons for such a stark difference between the two limits; and

(b) whether it is a fact that arsenic poisoning in ground water is rising alarmingly in large parts of the country, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per WHO Guidelines, provisional value for arsenic in drinking

water is 0.01mg/litre (10ppb). The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Government of India has considered these guidelines and amended the Indian Standard, IS-10500 for Drinking Water Specifications with effect from 1st June, 2015 reducing the permissible limit for arsenic in drinking water from 0.05mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.01mg/L (10 ppb). This Indian Standard is now accepted by the Central and State Governments.

(b) As reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, arsenic contamination in the ground water has increased recently in certain States.

Arsenic contamination is mainly found in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Bihar though this is prevailing in 8 States.

Although rural drinking water supply is a state subject, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population. Up to 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 habitation.

In addition to this, Ministry has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March 2017 to give focused funding for schemes covering arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. States had also been provided an amount of ₹ 1000 crores in March, 2016 by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

Simplification in approval of mega irrigation projects

†87. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any plan to simplify the process of according approval to mega irrigation projects by the Central Water Commission and the Ministry;

(b) whether, for Central assistance, the requirement of investment approval by the Central water Commission and NITI Aayog has been dispensed with; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the manner in which guidelines regarding approvals for irrigation projects by the Central Water Commission have been simplified after May, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) to (c) The Guidelines for "Submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects, 2010" have been revised/simplified. The main modifications incorporated in the 2017 Guidelines, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per the revised guidelines, State Governments submit the Investment Clearance proposal to Central Water Commission (CWC) and after examination; they recommend the proposal to Investment Clearance Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR). Based upon recommendations of the committee, MoWR, RD & GR accords Investment Clearance to such projects. Investment clearance is necessary for inclusion of the project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for Central Assistance.

Statement

Main modifications incorporated in the Guidelines

- Detailed Project Report (DPR) submission and appraisal process are to be done only through web-enabled e-PAMS system to reduce postal and other communication delays.
- DPR preparation by the Project Authority has to be undertaken in a consultative mode with CWC to reduce deficiencies in the DPR before its submission to CWC.
- Project Authority needs to furnish a certificate indicating that the DPR has been prepared in a consultative mode with the specialised Directorates of CWC.
- Project Authorities will get aspects pertaining to CSMRS/MoAG&FW/CGWB examined from the respective agencies before submitting the DPR to CWC leading to fast track examination of the DPR.
- The time line for completion of examination/appraisal process has been fixed.
- In case the statutory clearances/concurrences such as Environment, Forest clearances from MoEF&CC, clearance of R&R plan of tribal population from MoTA, the State Finance Concurrence (SFC) etc., are pending, the Advisory Committee may accord conditional acceptance to the project.

Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGS

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

(a) the details of delay in payment of wages to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there have been instances of denial of wages due to lack of Aadhaar Card or problems in payment through Aadhaar Payment Bridge and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to overcome these problems; and

(c) whether the compensation to be paid on account of delay of payment is also being delayed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Timely payment of wages is one of the priority areas under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). During the current Financial Year 2017-18, as on 20th July 2017, out of the total payments, 84.33% payments are generated in time and 15.63% payments are delayed beyond 15 days of closure of Muster roll. The delay payments has been reduced significantly from 74.25% in 2014-15 to 15.63% in 2017-18.

The delay in payment of wages are due to implementation issues in the States which include inadequate staffing, non-timely recording and reporting of attendance, measurement, data entry, wage list generation, pushing fund transfer order etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the provisions mentioned in Schedule-II of the Act, wage seekers are entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day for the duration of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. The programme officer (PO) shall decide whether the compensation that has been automatically calculated by the NREGA Soft is payable or not after due verification. The payment of the compensation is made by the State Government upfront, only after due verification. As per Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of compensation paid under MGNREGS during the FY 2017-18 (as on 20.07.2017) is given in the Statement.

Statement*Status of payment of delay compensation FY 2017-18 (as on 20.07.2017)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Payable Amount automatically calculated by NREGA Soft	Approved Amount	delayed compensation Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.28	00.00	00.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00.00	00.00	00.00
3.	Assam	52.59	00.00	00.00
4.	Bihar	259.03	25.85	02.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.30	00.00	00.00
6.	Goa	00.07	00.00	00.00
7.	Gujarat	44.55	05.20	02.99
8.	Haryana	07.77	00.18	00.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	04.16	01.01	00.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	00.00	00.00
11.	Jharkhand	09.84	04.75	02.18
12.	Karnataka	66.86	06.98	00.99
13.	Kerala	02.57	00.87	00.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91.45	20.12	16.52
15.	Maharashtra	180.92	123.44	34.81
16.	Manipur	00.70	00.00	00.00
17.	Meghalaya	07.21	00.00	00.00
18.	Mizoram	36.70	00.00	00.00
19.	Nagaland	00.00	00.00	00.00
20.	Odisha	203.12	14.60	03.20
21.	Punjab	32.52	08.42	01.29

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	32.26	07.22	01.17
23.	Sikkim	03.76	00.00	00.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	03.50	00.00	00.00
25.	Telangana	26.80	00.00	00.00
26.	Tripura	04.25	00.00	00.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	182.25	00.00	00.00
28.	Uttarakhand	05.27	02.58	01.67
29.	West Bengal	161.78	01.75	01.04
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00.00	00.00	00.00
31.	Lakshadweep	00.00	00.00	00.00
32.	Puducherry	00.00	00.00	00.00
TOTAL		1507.51	223.00	69.01

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Collection of DMF contribution on coal minerals

*89. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) contribution on non-coal minerals has been allowed with effect from the 12th January, 2015, while for coal minerals it has been allowed only with effect from the 20th October, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing the collection of DMF contribution on coal minerals with effect from the 12th January, 2015 as in the case of non-coal minerals; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to remove this disparity?

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

(a) to (c) Section 9B introduced through the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 (Amendment Act of 2015), prescribes establishment of District Mineral Foundation; the object of which shall be to work for the interest and

benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations; and is to be funded by contributions received from holders of mining leases. Under sub-sections (5) and (6) of section 9B, the Central Government is required to prescribe the amount of payment to be made to DMF.

Ministry of Mines *vide* notification No. G.S.R. 715(E) dated 17.9.2015 published in the Official Gazette, prescribed the amount of payment to be made to DMF. As all the provisions of the Amendment Act of 2015, including the provisions relating to DMF, are deemed to have come into force with effect from 12.1.2015 as also in view of the fact that the powers delegated to the Central Government in this regard was limited only with regard to fixing the amount of statutory contribution to DMF, the date of contribution to DMF was made with effect from 12.1.2015.

Ministry of Coal has also made the date of contribution effective from 12.1.2015 on the same lines as Ministry of Mines.

Supply of safe drinking water in rural areas

*90. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of works undertaken for supply of safe drinking water through pipelines in rural areas, State-wise, including Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of works undertaken for supply of safe drinking water in arsenic affected districts of the country;
- (c) whether Government would be able to provide safe drinking water to inhabitants of these districts by the beginning of the next financial year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) by when safe and arsenic free drinking water will be available to the people of the affected districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State-wise number of single village and multi village piped water supply schemes already undertaken and completed from 2009-10 to 2016-17 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) including Maharashtra State, as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) At present, 87 districts are affected with arsenic. In these districts, from

2009-10 to 2016-17, 39056 numbers of single village schemes, 3819 numbers. of multi village schemes and 1604 numbers. of water treatment plants have been completed.

(c) to (f) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and maintain schemes for providing clean drinking water. However this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population. Upto 67% of funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilised for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitation.

In addition to this, Ministry has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March 2017 to give focused funding for schemes covering arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. States had also been provided an amount of ₹ 1000 crores in March, 2016 by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

States have been advised to provide safe and arsenic free drinking water to the people of affected districts at the earliest by (i) utilising the above stated assistance from Government of India, (ii) investing more funds from the State Budget (iii) using enhanced grant received on the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission, and (iv) taking assistance from external agencies/borrowing from lending agencies.

Statement

State-wise number of single village and multi village piped water supply schemes already undertaken and completed from 2009-10 to 2016-17 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) including Maharashtra State, as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of schemes undertaken and completed	
		Piped Water Supply (Multi Village Schemes)	Piped Water Supply (Single Village Schemes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	387	30019
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	147	5581

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	1744	3199
5.	Bihar	201	1945
6.	Chhattisgarh	192	31167
7.	Goa	0	1
8.	Gujarat	440	22223
9.	Haryana	943	4960
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2675	2451
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1091	1567
12.	Jharkhand	283	10798
13.	Karnataka	1491	183884
14.	Kerala	132	302
15.	Madhya Pradesh	130	13650
16.	Maharashtra	1491	32175
17.	Manipur	226	1663
18.	Meghalaya	322	2583
19.	Mizoram	52	434
20.	Nagaland	28	2866
21.	Odisha	1400	14953
22.	Puducherry	3	1
23.	Punjab	604	2276
24.	Rajasthan	1819	12630
25.	Sikkim	17	1787
26.	Tamil Nadu	700	50753
27.	Telangana	328	23859
28.	Tripura	399	4651
29.	Uttar Pradesh	433	3145
30.	Uttarakhand	537	2914
31.	West Bengal	519	278
TOTAL		18737	468718

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Unsafe coal mines in Maharashtra**

801. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to wind up unsafe coal mines in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of such coal mines which are located in the State of Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (c) Safety in coal mining is a priority area for the Government of India. Accordingly, Government has made it mandatory to annually conduct safety audit of all coal mines. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has graded all mines into high, moderate and low risk categories. Mine-wise Action Plan to mitigate high and moderate risks and to bring such mines into low risk category has been done by CIL. CIL will close down high risk mines which are beyond mitigation.

Coal cess collections for clean energy initiatives

802. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) total amount of coal cess to financially support clean energy initiatives, collected since 2011-12, State-wise;
- (b) total amount of the collected fund spent so far in supporting clean energy initiatives, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of such clean energy initiatives supported by Government, so far?

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

(a) As informed by Department of Economic Affairs (Budget Division), Ministry of Finance, details of year-wise collection from Clean Energy Cess and amount transferred to National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), as given in Union Finance Accounts upto 2015-16 are as under; (State-wise collection and utilisation figures are not available).

(₹ in crore)

Year	Collection of Cess	Amount transferred to NCEF
2011-12	2579.55	1066.46
2012-13	3053.19	1500.00
2013-14	3471.98	1650.00
2014-15	5393.46	4700.00
2015-16	12675.60	5123.09

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Underground fire in Bihar coal beds

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

(a) whether it is a fact that subterranean fire is smoldering in the coal bed area of Bihar;

(b) if so, the date on which information was received by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to control the fire and the extent to which it has been controlled?

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

(a) to (c) There is no report of subterranean fire in the coal bed area of Bihar.

Re-allocation of coal blocks

804. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has re-allocated 47 coal blocks through transparent auction after the Supreme Court had cancelled the allotment of 204 coal blocks made during the previous UPA Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this issue;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the decision to allocate the remaining coal blocks has also been taken and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has formulated strict rules and norms for grant of permission and allocation of coal mines to curb corruption and favoritism of any kind; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) So far, the Government have allocated 31 coal mines by way of auction under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. Further, 53 coal mines have also been allocated by way of allotment to State and Central PSUs under the provisions of the said Act. 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 publicly 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.

(c) Auction of coal mines is an ongoing process, hence, no timeline has been fixed for the allocation of the remaining coal mines.

(d) and (e) The allocation of 204 cancelled coal mines are made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, Rules made thereunder as well as the terms and conditions prescribed in the Tender/Allotment document.

Price of coking coal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) raised the price of coking coal without any discussion with its key customer SAIL;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that SAIL did not turn up for deliberations despite repeated pleas by CIL;

(d) whether CIL is considering to revise the price to accommodate the request of various steel manufacturers, including SAIL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Coal India Limited (CIL) Board during its 334th Board Meeting delegated the power of fixation of price of coking coal to the Board of subsidiary coal companies. Accordingly, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) Board during 330th Board Meeting revised the washed coal price on the basis of import parity. Similarly, Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) also revised the prices of coking coal for non-regulated sector from January, 2017 and for regulated sector from March, 2017.

Fixation of prices of products remain a key responsibility of a company. There was no formal discussion with any customer including SAIL before notification of coking coal prices. As per the price notifications issued by BCCL and CCL, the price of washed coking coal is based on quarterly average Australian Coking Coal Price and the same is to be revised on quarterly basis.

Sale of coal as per consumer requirement

806. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited plans to set up a joint venture in order to sell blended coal as per consumer requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cut down the logistics cost component in landed prices of coal?

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

(a) to (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal and consider the feasibility for rationalisation of these sources with a view to optimize the transportation cost and materialisation under the given constraints. The IMTF recommended rationalisation of existing sources on a case to case basis for 19 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of public sector units keeping in view the availability of coal at each coalfield, distance of TPPs from linked sources and constraints of Railway transportation etc. The recommendation of IMTF has been implemented by CIL/SCCL leading to potential annual savings of about ₹ 1,471 crore annually. In addition to the above, Coal India Limited has also rationalised sources (coal company-wise) based on the request of consumers from public sector units with a view to optimise the transportation cost and materialisation taking into account coal availability and logistics leading to annual potential savings of ₹ 1,883 crore approximately.

**Strike by Singareni coal workers against merger of Coal
Workmen PF with EPF**

807. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the strike by Singareni coal workers who protested against the merger of Coal Workmen Provident Fund with Employees Provident Fund, as it would reduce the accrued amount, if both are merged;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to resolve these problems and protect monetary loss?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has not taken any decision to merge Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Splitting of CIL into seven companies

808. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog proposed splitting Coal India Ltd. (CIL) into seven units as independent companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind such proposal;
- (c) the response of Government;
- (d) whether all stakeholders will be effectively consulted including labour unions before taking any decision; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Under clause 5.4.7 of Chapter 5-"Coal" of draft National Energy Policy, Niti Aayog has suggested as following:-

"In the medium to long run, it is essential that we move away from this opaque coal economy and introduce greater competition in it. This requires two key steps. First, we must corporatise the seven subsidiaries of CIL into independent companies and allow them to compete against one another in an open coal market."

(c) This is one of the recommendations in the "draft" document and does not reflect Government Policy.

(d) and (e) As informed by NITI Aayog, the draft National Energy Policy which is in draft stage has been circulated to the Ministry of Coal. For wider consultation, the draft National Energy Policy at draft stage has been uploaded on the website of NITI Aayog.

Coal reserves under Dhanbad-Chandrapura rail track

809. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the total coal reserves under the Dhanbad-Chandrapura rail track and adjoining areas;

- (b) the opinion of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) about the extent of underground fire;
- (c) whether options have been considered for dousing the underground fires; and
- (d) the details of plan to mine coal underneath the Dhanbad-Chandrapur rail track and adjoining areas?

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

(a) As informed by Coal India Limited (CIL) the total geological coal resource under Dhanbad-Chandrapura rail track in the coal bearing area in Jharia Coalfield was 263 million tonnes approximately as assessed earlier. However, impact of fire after the last assessment have not been done.

(b) The opinion of Directorate General of Mines Safety is as under:—

In 9 mines (namely Basuria, Sendra Bansjora, Kankanee, Mudidih, Katras Chatudih, AKWMC, New Akash Kinaree, South Govindpur and Teturia collieries) fire exists beneath and within railway acquired land of Dhanbad-Chandrapura Railway line and out of nine mines, in four mines (Sendra Bansjora, AKWMC, South Govindpur and Teturia collieries) fire exists beneath the Railway track.

In 8 mines (namely Basuria, Sendra Bansjora, Kankanee, Mudidih, Katras Chatudih, New Akash Kinaree, South Govindpur and Teturia collieries) fire exists at a cover (depth from surface) less than 35 m whereas in AKWMC Mine fire exists at a cover (depth from surface) of 8 to 20 m only.

(c) Yes, Sir. As informed by CIL, the following two schemes were prepared to deal with fire in the area:—

- (i) Scheme for dealing with seam fire near Gopal Gareria sub-station at Sendra Bansjora Colliery (December, 2003).
- (ii) Scheme for dealing with fire for protection of KT Link Line at East Busseriya Colliery (December, 2003).

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Specialist doctors at CIL Hospital, Dhanbad

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of specialist doctors at the Central Hospital, Dhanbad in key streams like neurology, cardiology etc.;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to raise the retirement age of doctors serving in hospitals of Coal India Limited like what has been done by the Central Government;
- (c) if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) if so, by when?

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

(a) The Central Hospital, Dhanbad is short of specialised doctors in the field of neurology and cardiology. The proposal for recruitment of medical executives is under process.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to raise the retirement age of doctors serving in Hospitals of Coal. India Limited (CIL). However, CIL engages the retired executives including Medical officers as full time/part time advisors for a contract period of 2 years upto an age of 65 as per the CIL's policy.

Potable water in Government schools and rural areas

811. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints about the impure drinking water in Government schools and in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken to provide safe and pure drinking water to Government Educational Institutions and to the rural population so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of complaints received about the impure drinking water in Government schools/ rural areas is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The assistance under the programme included provision of drinking water supply in schools which were constructed prior to 2007. Further for schools constructed thereafter under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the facility of drinking water is provided to the vicinity of the school premises.

Statement

Complaints about the impure drinking water in rural areas

Sl. No.	Name/Address	Subject	Action
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Shri Kawarpal Singh, Village, Post Aadarsh Kakadipur, Block-Chaprouli, Tehsil-Badout, Distt. Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh.	Discontinuation of connection due to polluted water in tank built by Water Corporation, Uttar Pradesh, in Lihia Village Kakadipur.	Ref. sent to state Government of Uttar Pradesh, <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter No. F-1 1012/19/2016-W-II dated 23.09.2016, for necessary action.
2.	Shri Gyanendra Son of Shri Raj Singh, Village-Mukteswara, Distt. Hapur, Teh-Hapur, Post-Dtyana, Uttar Pradesh.	Regarding the color of tank water being red and Typhoid and Cancer with water.	Ref. sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh, <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter No. F-1 1012/19/2016-W-II dated 23.09.2016, for necessary action.
Rajasthan			
3.	Shri Laxman Sankhla, Pradesh Adhyaksh, All India Banjara Seva Sangh, Plot No.03, Shriram Vihar, Saraswati Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	In order to protect the lives of one crore people by protecting human rights.	Ref. sent to State Government of Rajasthan, <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter No. F-11012/23/2016-W-II dated 23.11.2016 for necessary action.

Sl. No.	Name/Address	Subject	Action
Bihar			
4.	Shri Ganesh Prashad Jha, Writer, Payonir House, Kungadhi Supour, Tarapur, Munger, Bihar.	Red water from Government deepwell hand pumps located in Village Kuangadi and surrounding villages of Sangrampur block in Munger District of Bihar.	Ref. sent to State Government of Bihar, <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter No. F-11012/19/2016-W-II dated 23.09.2016, for necessary action.
Odisha			
5.	Shri Sarada Prasad Pradhan, Villagers, Goratanga, PO-Padamarai, Via Mahanga, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha.	Regarding 'Write to Secretary' Problem bad water quality, multiple leakage on pipeline.	Ref. sent to State Government of Odisha, <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter No. F-11012/55/2015-W-II dated 05.01.2016, for necessary action.
Haryana			
6.	Shri Dalpir Sihag, Bharat Swabhiman, Sangathan (NGO), Gajuwala, Fatehabad, Haryana.	Due to non-availability of clean drinking water, many diseases are spreading.	Ref. sent to State Government of Haryana, <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter No. F-11012/47/2015-W-II dated 06.10.2015, for necessary action.
Rajasthan (Through Prime Minister's Office)			
7.	Shri Surendra Swami, Near Basani Chowk, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.	To providing clean water by connecting Swachh Bharat Mission to Gung Canal.	<i>Vide</i> letter dated 3.5.2017 the ref. is forwarded to State Government of Rajasthan for taking appropriate action.
Uttar Pradesh (Through Prime Minister's Office)			
8.	Dr. Satyapal Singh, MP Lr. ref.MP/LS/2029/2017	Due to serious diseases and death due to impure drinking water.	<i>Vide</i> letter dated 28.5.2017 the ref. is forwarded to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for taking appropriate action.

Fund allocation for drinking water

†812. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the areas in the country, including the State of Maharashtra which were fully and partially covered and where water quality was affected with regard to drinking water, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds released and utilised for drinking water schemes during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of schemes for drinking water, if so, the details and outcome thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) whether any time-limit has been fixed by Government to provide safe drinking water to all households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), as per information provided by States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State-wise details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the country including Maharashtra with regard to coverage of rural population with drinking water supply are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of funds released and utilised for coverage of rural drinking water supply during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Annexure-II appended to the answer to SQ 79 part (b)].

(c) Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. The last National level review meeting with State Ministers and Secretaries of Departments of State Governments for rural drinking water supply was held on 22nd March, 2017. Performance of States is also reviewed during Annual Action Plan (AAP) meeting held during February/March by the Ministry every year. In the last review meeting, States have been asked to focus on completion of ongoing schemes with special focus on Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) Gram

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Panchayats and Open Defecation Free declared villages. As a result of continuous reviews and monitoring, 18,737 number of Multi-Village Schemes (MVS) and 4,68,718 number of Single-Village Schemes (SVS) have been commissioned from 2009-10 to 2016-17 in various States as reported by them in the web-portal of the Ministry. The State-wise details is given in the Statement-III [Refer to the Annexure-III appended to the answer to SQ 79 part (c)].

(d) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has prepared a strategic plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-22 for providing the piped water supply in the rural areas. As per this, by 2022, the goal is to cover at least 90% of rural households with piped water supply and less than 10% through hand pumps or other safe & adequate private water sources.

Statement-I

State-wise details of fully/partially covered and quality affected habitations in the country including Maharashtra with regard to coverage of rural population with drinking water supply

Sl. No.	State	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33039	14902	422
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2914	4632	31
4.	Assam	52741	24312	11046
5.	Bihar	67326	38669	4239
6.	Chhattisgarh	70462	3045	1178
7.	Goa	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36062	4	0
9.	Haryana	7596	224	128
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42529	11075	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8930	7011	17
12.	Jharkhand	116791	898	3075

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	19877	39106	1265
14.	Kerala	4894	16293	364
15.	Madhya Pradesh	127772	99	190
16.	Maharashtra	86938	12503	291
17.	Manipur	2227	1561	0
18.	Meghalaya	1755	8688	32
19.	Mizoram	467	271	0
20.	Nagaland	699	788	43
21.	Odisha	138498	16199	3076
22.	Puducherry	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	9872	1791	3721
24.	Rajasthan	54189	46891	20568
25.	Sikkim	737	1347	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	92737	7269	198
27.	Telangana	13463	9715	1384
28.	Tripura	4535	1613	2575
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256302	2346	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	21992	17352	16
31.	West Bengal	50098	36497	19310

Mortality due to polluted drinking water

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people die in the country every year of diseases borne due to polluted water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large part of rural population is deprived of drinking water;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Government is working on any scheme to provide pure drinking water to entire population of the country; and

(f) if so, the details of the achievement so far against the target set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, it is a fact that a large number of people are affected due to consumption of polluted drinking water. The exact number of people suffering and deaths occurred are maintained at State level. However communicable and non-communicable diseases are monitored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and publishes annually the National Health Profile.

(c) and (d) As per the data entered into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 20th July, 2017, access to safe drinking water is there in 95.7% of the total rural habitations of the country.

(e) and (f) Provision of safe drinking water as per IS 10500:2012 standards is mandatory requirement as per the Guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which is a continuous scheme. No other scheme is required for this purpose to provide safe drinking water. To resolve problems of about 28,000 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations, the Ministry has launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission on Arsenic and Fluoride under the NRDWP to provide safe drinking water within a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Allocation for drinking water and sanitation schemes

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

(a) the details of the funds released and utilised under drinking water and sanitation schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether some State Governments/UTs have not fully utilised the funds provided under the drinking water and sanitation schemes during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of the funds released and utilised under drinking water during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Annexure-II appended to the answer to SQ 79 part (b)]. State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] during last 3 years and current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the execution of rural water supply scheme is done by the respective State Government. States are free to plan, design and execute Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) after getting the same approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). As far as NRDWP release at the Central level is concerned, there are no unspent balances of the allocated amount in any year. The Ministry is able to release the entire allocation to the States. The effort of the Ministry has been to release due allocation of funds to the States well in time after obtaining the utilisation certificates and other requisite documents. However, some State Governments are not able to fully utilise the funds released under NRDWP possibly due to one or more of the following reasons:—

- (1) Delay in disbursal of funds from the State Finance Department to the State implementing agencies.
- (2) Delay in physical progress of schemes for various reasons as under:—
 - (i) Contractual problems including arbitration and litigations/public unrest and protests.
 - (ii) Statutory clearances/permissions unavailable from respective authorities, source related problems.
 - (iii) Non-availability/possession problems of land.
 - (iv) Source related problems.
 - (v) Electricity/power connection not available.
 - (vi) Material not available/material out of production.
 - (vii) Disputes while laying pipeline below/over ground.

(viii) Transport problems/inaccessibility due to inclement weather/natural calamity.

The State/UT-wise details of fund unutilised under NRDWP during last three years is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Under SBM(G), some States have not fully utilised the funds. The reasons for poor utilisation of funds under SBM(G) in some States are as under:—

- Lack of demand generation.
- Inadequate capacity at grass root level.
- Lack of institutional structure.

Statement-II

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

State/UT	(₹ in crore)							
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	5.00	0.54
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.08	165.20	103.60
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	66.55	2.31
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.29	300.65	162.26
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	0.00	38.38
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	320.74	71.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00
Daman and Diu							1.00	0.43
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.92
Gujarat	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.23	0.00	34.84
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.61	0.00	27.99
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	82.25	0.00	6.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.16	73.91	4.69
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	184.61	72.08
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	113.83	82.66
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	0.00	1.44
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	369.56	199.83
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	477.66	41.92
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	0.00	1.19
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	0.00	2.32
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	0.00	3.99
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	0.00	3.70
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.29	241.20	65.24
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	4.44	0.10
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	132.61	5.63
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	291.66	61.16
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	1.21	0.35
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	242.87	15.21
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	174.02	70.63	75.08
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	0.00	2.14
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1132.21	520.98	235.01
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	132.03	34.21
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.60	251.05	133.30
TOTAL	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10027.48	3968.88	1511.16

Statement-III*State/UT-wise funds utilised under NRDWP during last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Unutilised funds/Closing balance		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.67	0.83	1.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.44	12.88	59.51

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.09	15.26	35.42
4.	Assam	92.64	160.83	309.59
5.	Bihar	276.54	183.89	84.97
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.05	8.24	26.86
7.	Goa	3.73	5.39	3.23
8.	Gujarat	48.38	12.5	25.84
9.	Haryana	63.13	35.19	30.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	45.97	40.48	57.75
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.49	45.44	57.87
12.	Jharkhand	89.27	99.65	80.62
13.	Karnataka	179.31	90.71	93.1
14.	Kerala	33.11	16.71	17.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	174.38	8.93	28.68
16.	Maharashtra	433.66	180.69	172.82
17.	Manipur	23.38	7.87	29.61
18.	Meghalaya	11.6	12.14	3.39
19.	Mizoram	30.99	25.15	24.83
20.	Nagaland	27.37	4.25	0.89
21.	Odisha	78.85	39.96	53.47
22.	Puducherry	1.02	0.98	1.27
23.	Punjab	22.1	28.31	26.64
24.	Rajasthan	117.07	163.61	555.31
25.	Sikkim	0.98	0.54	3.45
26.	Tamil Nadu	5.48	27.49	14.35

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Telangana	22.99	14.52	35.71
28.	Tripura	8.18	0.8	6.54
29.	Uttar Pradesh	412.65	272.38	257.82
30.	Uttarakhand	97.76	44.01	52.66
31.	West Bengal	96.94	25.49	20.78
TOTAL		2535.22	1585.12	2172.05

Source: Format D-IN of IMIS.

Irregularities in ODF districts

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

(a) whether any irregularities have been observed in the districts which have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the respective State Governments after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Allocation for NRDWP in Rajasthan

816. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) the extent to which Government has achieved the aims and objectives of the said programme in the country, especially in Rajasthan;

(c) whether any special objectives have been set to address shortage of drinking water in the State; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and released by the Central Government under the said programme along with its utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year, especially in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The aims and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with prescribed water quality standards. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process. As per information entered by States on web portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 20.07.2017, 94.35% of the rural population in the country is being provided with safe drinking water in the country. However, the service delivery to 23.44% of the rural population is less than the prescribed norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). So far in Rajasthan, 83.34% of the rural population in the country is being provided with safe drinking water in the country. However, the service delivery to 38.90% of the rural population is less than the prescribed norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd).

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of clean drinking water to rural population, this Ministry continuously supplementing the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). However, it is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing clean drinking water. The Ministry has suggested to all the States including Rajasthan to go for long term solution through perennial surface water source and for which States may invest more funds by using enhanced grants provided to them with the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission from 32% to 42% and also by taking assistance/loan from external/lending agencies.

(d) The State-wise details of the funds allocated and released by the Central Government under NRDWP to all the States including Rajasthan along with utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year are in the Statement.

Statement*Details of funds allocated, released and utilized during last the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in crore)													
		Fin. Year - 2014-15			Fin. Year 2015-16			Fin. Year 2016-17			Fin. Year 2017-18 as on 18.07.2017			Exp.	
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation#	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0.00	0.45	0.22	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.60	181.02	204	157.38	144.08	32.93	58.17		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.50	58.08	65.40	66.23	101.39	110.84	90.68	77.51	11.27	0.00		
4.	Assam	501.10	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.20	402.15	348.06	206.61	274.31	24.11	0.00		
5.	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.90	229.60	202.73	295.38	314.97	373.81	473.29	211.75	84.91	10.93		
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	70.65	84.28	65.66	64.33	9.13	8.83		
7.	Goa	4.61	0.00	0.00	2.08	1.66	0.00	2.44	1.19	3.35	2.32	0.00	0.00		
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	281.14	278.5	265.16	231.62	107.06	0.00		
9.	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	114.71	111.53	116.42	104.05	22.83	0.62		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.20	64.38	69.88	69.65	83.31	66.04	66.02	0.00	17.56
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.40	192.12	222.16	233.29	225.14	219.94	222.26	87.74	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.70	115.86	131.74	157.89	85.03	39.95	44.71
13.	Karnataka	623.20	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	360.07	343.72	341.33	290.86	90.08	0.00
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.10	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	62.54	75.22	74.21	56.88	24.38	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	387.62	213.87	232.26	212.50	195.67	86.71	17.99
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584.00	413.57	404.45	412.32	338.13	40.68	15.00
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	41.83	40.61	18.87	32.20	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	59.61	69.50	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	42.02	40.42	49.29	41.86	20.06	0.09
19.	Mizoram	42.43	34.50	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	25.33	24.49	24.82	22.40	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.90	37.93	36.84	40.20	27.66	12.81	0.00
21.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	257.29	96.90	103.19	150.64	114.99	134.96	100.59	102.69	0.81	21.72
22.	Puducherry	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.29	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	46.02	51.89	53.56	38.30	1.23	4.57
24.	Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	547.17	526.75	480.21	1114.56	1072.92	681.21	591.67	135.08	15.56
25.	Sikkim	30.38	31.70	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	14.77	19.42	16.51	9.30	2.91	0.00

26.	Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.50	182.35	164.85	157.60	174.68	188.98	123.83	56.67	14.93
27.	Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	117.03	133.09	111.89	87.41	192.23	33.01
28.	Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	39.48	43.73	38.73	32.26	13.69	2.01
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.18	477.69	490.31	690.46	653.77	621.95	639.54	393.28	3.77	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	152.94	63.57	60.06	98.91	90.87	88.19	99.95	68.42	7.43	2.30
31.	West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	438.91	440.15	444.86	193.97	61.97	15.45
TOTAL		9007.64	9191.22	9782.51	4233.31	4264.58	5315.75.	5873.74	5931.9	5371.78	*4131.32	1170.44	283.45

* This allocation excludes funds under externally aided project for low-income States, funds under National Water Quality Sub-Mission, funds under Management Devolution Index and Central level expenditure. The total allocation during 2017-18 is ₹ 6050 crores.

Expenditure on SBM

†817. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure incurred under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is not yielding the expected result;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the total expenditure incurred by Government on SBM, so far and the positive outcome thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Total ₹ 23,670.98 crore has been reported as central expenditure under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) since launch of SBM (G) on 2.10.2014 and ₹ 5037 crores has been released to States till 11.07.2017 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behaviour change and usage of toilets. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 219.24 lakh latrines (146%) have been constructed. For the year 2017-18, against the expected outcome of 1.7 crore individual latrines, 47,91,506 latrines (28%) have been constructed as on 20-07-2017. Sanitation coverage, which was 38.67% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 65.32% on 20-07-2017. A total of 2, 10,809 Villages, 95,842 Gram Panchayats, 1,424 Blocks and 150 District have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 20-07-2017. In addition, 5 States namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Haryana have also been declared ODF. And Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), 834 cities have been declared as certified Open Defecation Free (ODF), target achievement is 19% (Certified ODF), IHHL achievement - 70% against target, CP/PT achievement - 46%. 100% door to door collection exists in 43,264 wards out of total 81,015 wards in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of defective toilets

†818. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the toilets are being constructed just to increase figures, ignoring their utility and quality;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, Government agency responsible for monitoring utility and quality of the toilets to be constructed and the total number of toilets that have been found to be defective so far?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000, to provide good quality toilets. State Governments are responsible for monitoring utility and quality of the toilets to be constructed. As per Swachhata Status Report 2016, published by National Sample Survey Office, in rural India, of the households having sanitary toilet, 4.4% were found to be not using them.

Drinking water from wells, ponds and borewells

†819. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families in the country which are getting drinking water from wells, ponds and borewells, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the number of rural families which are devoid of facilities of sanitation, clean drinking water, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) by when the rural population of the country would be declared open defecation free under Swachh Bharat Mission and the details there of along with present status?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) This Ministry maintains the data for drinking water source in terms of population of habitations and not in term's of family. As per data entered by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 20.07.2017, the State-wise details of population getting drinking water from wells, ponds, borewells and other sources of drinking water is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As reported by States on IMIS, State-wise number of rural habitations devoid of facilities of clean drinking water, *i.e.* Nos. of quality affected habitations is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)], State/UT-wise, number of households without toilet facility in rural areas as on 20.7.2017 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) launched on 2nd October, 2014 with aims to attain Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behaviour change and usage of toilets. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 219.24 lakh latrines (146%) have been constructed. For the year 2017-18, against the expected outcome of 1.7 crore individual latrines, 47,91,506 latrines (28%) have been constructed as on 20-07-2017. Sanitation coverage, which was 38.67% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 65.32% on 20-07-2017. A total of 2, 10,809 Villages, 95,842 Gram Panchayats, 1,424 Blocks and 150 District have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 20-07-2017. In addition, 5 States namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Haryana have also been declared ODF.

Statement-I

Number of Population covered by spot sources

Sl. No.	State Name	Well/borewell	Hand Pump	Other spot sources
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1511	1000	14189
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2893622	30326859	4318032

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	126563	66824	56540
4.	Assam	14602271	4975951	12474159
5.	Bihar	3407506	94996625	11198671
6.	Chhattisgarh	2947758	19522569	1543602
7.	Gujarat	5430882	4386193	1412070
8.	Haryana	46696	452346	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	167199	2135751	81545
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	69467	3607758	81
11.	Jharkhand	3827973	26164663	1629575
12.	Karnataka	13384647	19120047	10381297
13.	Kerala	638199	245355	198550
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4886198	52517846	2305253
15.	Maharashtra	6111862	22480368	5047018
16.	Manipur	2213	311189	4313
17.	Meghalaya	405188	150050	572674
18.	Mizoram	980	5627	19705
19.	Nagaland	0	15586	284
20.	Odisha	2075869	34371878	1008529
21.	Puducherry	115922	0	137906
22.	Punjab	1188253	791862	1278603
23.	Rajasthan	10944363	25929168	11482602
24.	Sikkim	173	0	710
25.	Tamil Nadu	15841415	24159673	1456573
26.	Telangana	663185	22497983	2897458
27.	Tripura	647343	2877798	748828
28.	Uttar Pradesh	152198	165855034	0
29.	Uttarakhand	0	2193601	92
30.	West Bengal	117080	59127722	835589
TOTAL		90696536	619287326	71104448

Statement-II*Number of Water Quality Affected Habitations*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	422
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31
4.	Assam	11046
5.	Bihar	4239
6.	Chhattisgarh	1178
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	0
9.	Haryana	128
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	3075
13.	Karnataka	1265
14.	Kerala	364
15.	Madhya Pradesh	190
16.	Maharashtra	292
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	32
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	43
21.	Odisha	3076
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	3721
24.	Rajasthan	20568

1	2	3
25.	Sikkim	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	198
27.	Telangana	1384
28.	Tripura	2575
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	16
31.	West Bengal	19310
	TOTAL	74549

Statement-III*State/UT-wise rural house holds without access to toilets*

(As on 20.07.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total households without access to toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18735
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3092400
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31304
4.	Assam	1458353
5.	Bihar	13917791
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	639587
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12274
9.	Daman and Diu	1297
10.	Goa	43598
11.	Gujarat	73200
12.	Haryana	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	124
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	988846
15.	Jharkhand	2072464
16.	Karnataka	2386050

1	2	3
17.	Kerala	7946
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2758374
19.	Maharashtra	1886021
20.	Manipur	100572
21.	Meghalaya	61841
22.	Mizoram	30369
23.	Nagaland	47489
24.	Odisha	5236980
25.	Puducherry	46733
26.	Punjab	483179
27.	Rajasthan	2193649
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	2357270
30.	Telangana	2086574
31.	Tripura	204563
32.	Uttar Pradesh	14337106
33.	Uttarakhand	0
34.	West Bengal	1608573
TOTAL		58183121

Supply of clean drinking water to SC and ST areas

†820. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for supply of clean drinking water to the areas dominated by SCs and STs in the country;

(b) the percentage of work completed for the projects running under above schemes and the estimated time required to complete them, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of amount allocated/released and utilized under drinking water schemes during the last three years and current year, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of clean drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, 22% and 10% funds are to be utilized by the States only for the habitations dominated by Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST). As reported by States on the online portal of Ministry, under NRDWP, from 2009-10 to this date, number of schemes completed in Scheduled Caste dominated habitations are 7,53,467 and number of schemes completed in Scheduled Tribe dominated habitations are 10,20,958. Number of ongoing schemes at various stages of physical completion under SC and ST dominated habitations are as under:—

Nos. of Ongoing Schemes in various Stage (%) of Physical completion

Stage (%) of Physical completion	SC Dominated	ST Dominated
0 > to < 25%	2696	6831
25 to < 50%	655	888
50 to < 75%	759	1432
75 to < 100%	3111	7751
TOTAL	7221	16902

The States have been advised to complete the above schemes in the order of advance stage of completion and at the earliest by using NRDWP fund, enhanced grants under Fourteenth Finance Commission, State funds, and by taking assistance from external agencies/loan lending agencies.

(c) The State-wise quantum of amount allocated/released and utilized for coverage of drinking water supply during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ 816 (Part d)].

Open defecation free villages

821. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on June 2017, 33 per cent of the country's villages have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages;

(b) if so, the coverage of ODF villages so far, State-wise; and

(c) the proposed target of Government for 100 per cent individual sanitation, in the country, details thereof?

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

(b) State-wise, total villages and Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages as on 20.7.2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry has target to provide 100 per cent Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) to rural households by 2nd October, 2019.

Statement***State-wise Total Villages and ODF declared villages***

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Villages		
		Total	Declared ODF	%
1	2	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	323	3	0.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18942	4394	23.20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5519	2633	47.71
4.	Assam	27267	3772	13.83
5.	Bihar	38715	2302	5.95
6.	Chhattisgarh	19648	13273	67.55
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	0	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	26	0	0.00
9.	Goa	375	0	0.00

1	2	2	3	4
10.	Gujarat	18342	16071	87.62
11.	Haryana	6908	6908	100.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	15978	15978	100.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7446	251	3.37
14.	Jharkhand	29688	5408	18.22
15.	Karnataka	27530	8492	30.85
16.	Kerala	2035	2035	100.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	51344	16564	32.26
18.	Maharashtra	40522	24586	60.67
19.	Manipur	2848	181	6.36
20.	Meghalaya	6773	3778	55.78
21.	Mizoram	704	249	35.37
22.	Nagaland	1451	424	29.22
23.	Odisha	47271	5034	10.65
24.	Puducherry	265	0	0.00
25.	Punjab	12406	5506	44.38
26.	Rajasthan	41506	21364	51.47
27.	Sikkim	441	441	100.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	12542	3792	30.23
29.	Telangana	11037	2029	18.38
30.	Tripura	1033	5	0.48
31.	Uttar Pradesh	99289	8096	8.15
32.	Uttarakhand	15473	15473	100.00
33.	West Bengal	42075	21767	51.73
TOTAL		605791	210809	34.80

Mission on provision of Fluoride and Arsenic free water

†822. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate mission has been set up under National Rural Drinking Water Programme for a permanent solution, through surface source based drinking water system in settlements affected from excessive Fluoride and Arsenic; and

(b) whether 5108 Fluoride affected rural settlements in Madhya Pradesh have been included in this mission, wherein drinking water facility of permanent nature are yet to be developed and if not, by when they will be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) on 22nd March 2017 to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds. Under the Sub-Mission, States can take up three types of schemes, *i.e.* surface water based piped water supply schemes, safe ground water based piped water supply schemes and ground water with treatment technology based schemes/community water purification plants (CWPPs).

(b) As reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 20th July, 2017, there are 174 habitations affected by fluoride. National Water Quality Sub-Mission on Arsenic and Fluoride was formulated to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 Arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in the country based on the data provided by the States into the IMIS of the Ministry as on 18th August, 2016. As per the freezed data (as on 18th August, 2016) Madhya Pradesh had 136 habitations affected by Fluoride, out of which 49 habitations are planned to be covered through ongoing schemes for which Ministry has released ₹ 3.15 crore under National Water Quality Sub-Mission during February- March 2017. It is not possible for the Ministry to consider inclusion of further Fluoride affected habitations under the National Water Quality Sub-Mission, in this phase as Ministry has considered the habitations reported as affected as on 18th August, 2016 only.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allocation for sanitation facility at Nandla in H.P.

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

(a) whether Government has received a letter from Prime Minister's Office regarding sanctioning of sufficient funds for provision of sanitation facility at village Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh (H.P.); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the sanitation facility will start functioning in this village?

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

(b) Sanitation is State Subject. Communication received from Prime Minister's Office regarding provision of sanitation facility at village Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) has been forwarded to Government of Himachal Pradesh for appropriate action.

Contribution of funds under Swachh Bharat Kosh

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

(a) when was Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) started and contribution of private or public funds to this Kosh since its inception, year-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that private sector contribution to SBK has been dwindling during the last couple of years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that private sector companies are escaping from contribution by saying that they are constructing toilets under their CSR; and

(e) if so, the number of toilets each of the private company constructed in 2015, 2016 and till June, 2017, company-wise and year-wise?

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

Kosh was started in October, 2014. The details are segregated for individual contribution and contribution by corporates. The corporate includes PSUs as well. The year-wise details of amount of donations received in Swachh Bharat Kosh so far by individuals and Corporates are as under:—

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Individual donations	Corporates donations	Total
2014-15	1.62	15959.57	15961.19
2015-16	4.87	25319.77	25324.64
2016-17	30.29	24474.57	24504.86
2017-18 (Upto 13.7.2017)	3.72	374.48	378.20

The company-wise details are not maintained.

(b) and (c) The total contribution in Swachh Bharat Kosh may be seen in the table at part (a). As may be seen, individual donations are increasing year after year, while corporate donations have marginally declined in 2016-17. Information for 2017-18 is only for three and half months.

(d) There is no such information available.

(e) Does not arise. However State-wise number of IHHLs constructed through CSR is given in the Statement.

Statement

IHHLs constructed under CSR

Sl. No.	State	No. of IHHLs constructed under CSR
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	298
4.	Chhattisgarh	2498
5.	Gujarat	14635
6.	Haryana	910

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	38
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	122
9.	Jharkhand	200
10.	Karnataka	1920
11.	Kerala	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	317
13.	Maharashtra	2181
14.	Meghalaya	460
15.	Odisha	108
16.	Punjab	17145
17.	Rajasthan	4710
18.	Tamil Nadu	90
19.	Telangana	207
20.	Uttar Pradesh	373
21.	Uttarakhand	8
22.	West Bengal	1423
TOTAL		47797

Allocation for Bihar under SBM

†825. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount allocated to Bihar under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in the current financial year;

(b) whether the target for construction of separate toilets for boys and girls in all schools, has been achieved;

(c) whether the achievements with regard to the target set for construction of toilets for all municipalities/gram panchayats, have not been satisfactory; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the efforts being made for construction of toilets in all homes under SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) ₹ 659.67 crore have been allocated to Bihar under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in the year 2017-18.

(b) Since launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014, construction of school toilets is responsibility of Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per District Information System for Education (DISE) Report 2015-16, 88.14% and 89.38% schools have Boy's and Girl's toilets in Bihar.

- (c) No, Sir. The achievements have been reasonably satisfactory.

(d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under this programme, the following efforts being made for construction of toilets in all homes under SBM:—

- 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).
- The focus of the scheme now is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- There is a focus on capacity building.
- Flexibility has been provided to State in the implementation of the programme.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- Centre-State coordination has been increased.
- Social media [twitter (@swachhbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission), HIKE and WhatsApp] is being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross-learning.

Construction of toilets under SBM(G) in M.P.

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

(a) the number of households benefited under Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin SBM(G) yojana during the last three years and current financial year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of efforts made to expedite the drive of toilet construction under this scheme during last three years and the current financial year; and

(c) details of the amount so far allocated under SBM(G) yojana, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State-wise, the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The following efforts have been made to expedite the drive of toilet construction under this scheme during last three years and the current financial year:–

- 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence State-wise allocation are not made. However, State/UT-wise, central share released during last 3 years and current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise, Individual Household Latrines constructed during last three years and current year

(As on 20.7.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 20-07-2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	979	265
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	344648
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	595
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	178703
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	443985
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	293092
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	144
8.	Daman and Diu				622
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	335762	922728	1559806	177802
11.	Haryana	107765	132661	126157	317692
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	80521	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	15037
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	175302
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	175085
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	1034616
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	340500
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	5403
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	4083
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	2218

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	0
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	107435
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	121
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	8151
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	267390
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	51725
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	141275
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	2821
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740916	426405
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42921
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322393	233470
		5854987	12741367	21924332	4791506

Statement-II

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

	(₹ in crore)			
State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 20-07-2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.40	3.00	5.00
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	234.17	342.21	165.20
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	38.71	65.09	66.55
Assam	185.78	474.27	747.58	300.65
Bihar	0.00	221.55	131.86	0.00
Chhattisgarh	28.12	144.72	584.46	320.74
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu				1.00
Goa	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	156.07	478.22	751.23	0.00
Haryana	5.93	32.76	68.79	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37	117.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05	59.51	73.91
Jharkhand	23.05	97.32	455.46	184.61
Karnataka	312.54	450.77	419.56	113.83
Kerala	33.97	8.50	196.28	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	374.33	1210.77	369.56
Maharashtra	236.11	567.45	528.94	477.66
Manipur	9.18	44.19	27.28	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	35.65	75.70	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	3.32	10.98	0.00
Nagaland	20.87	10.83	64.12	0.00
Odisha	65.84	571.50	863.65	241.20
Puducherry	2.00	4.40	0.00	4.44
Punjab	0.00	38.70	197.02	132.61
Rajasthan	271.57	938.73	777.30	291.66
Sikkim	3.89	6.12	6.87	1.21
Tamil Nadu	205.12	78.94	537.02	242.87
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	70.63
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	520.98
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	132.03
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	251.05
	2730.30	6362.96	10559.58	3968.88

Assessment of sanitation status under SBM (G)

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

(a) whether, as per the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin SBM (G), a country-wise and yearly independent third party assessment of sanitation status is mandatory;

(b) if so, the details of such assessments undertaken during 2015, 2016 and 2017, State-wise;

(c) whether World Bank is yet to release the first instalment of \$ 1.5 billion loan to SBM-Gramin in July 2016, as Government has not fulfilled the condition of conducting and announcing results of independent verification survey;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the basis on which open defecation free villages/blocks/districts and States are declared without independent audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin has multiple independent third party assessments of sanitation coverage, one of which is the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS). The survey agency for the NARSS has been hired and the survey is scheduled to begin shortly. The National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi had conducted a national survey on sanitation status in India in 2015 and published Swachhata Status Report 2016. The Quality Council of India (QCI) has also conducted the Swachh Survekshan of 75 top districts in 2016, and are currently conducting a national survey for sanitation status in the country and all States.

(c) and (d) The first instalment of the World Bank loan will be released after the results of the NARSS are announced. It may be noted that the World Bank funding is only 7.5% of the overall fund allocation for the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin.

(e) There exists a multi-stage verification system for ensuring that a village is indeed ODF. A village is first declared ODF at an open Gram Sabha meeting after due-diligence by the gram panchayat and sufficiently ascertaining that no one in the village defecates in the open. This is then followed by a third party verification by the district

administration within 3 months. The verification of an ODF district is similarly done by the State. Additionally, National Level Monitors are being sent to ODF villages to verify their ODF status.

World Bank loan for SBM

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

- (a) the details of funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to States since 2014, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether Government is supposed to receive \$ 376 million loan from the World Bank for the SBM, if so, the details and status thereof;
- (c) if the loan has been received, has it been released to the States, if so, the details of the funds allocated so far, State-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of regarding the methods being used for tracking the usage of funds allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise, Central share released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during last 3 years and current year is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to SQ answer to USQ 826 part (c)]

(b) to (e) The project of World Bank Support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been approved with project cost of ₹ 9000 crore. The Project basically provides for incentivising States on the basis of their performance in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The performance of the States will be gauged through an independent survey based measurement of certain performance indicators, called the Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs). The modalities for conduct of this independent survey is under process, and therefore, no funds have been released to the States yet.

Thinning out of rain clouds in West and Central India

829. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per a study conducted by Indian Meteorological Department,

over a period fifty years (1960 to 2010/rain clouds are thinning out in West and Central India;

- (b) if so, the detailed highlighted/findings of the study; and
- (c) the steps proposed to counter the decline in rainfall in the above regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The above study deals only with the low cloud cover variability but not considering quantum of medium and high level convective clouds at all. Rainfall activity depends on the combined cloud covers of low, medium and high level deep convective clouds and hence the study is not comprehensive enough to relate to the variability of rainfall.

- (c) Question does not arise.

Setting up of a High Altitude Cloud Observatory near Munnar, Kerala

830. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up a High Altitude Cloud Observatory near Munnar in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind it;
- (c) the expected benefit that this region will get from this move;
- (d) the estimated cost involved in setting up the observatory;
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up such facilities in other parts of the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government in mapping the impact of climate change on agriculture, fisheries, tourism, biodiversity and forestry sectors in long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. Recently a High Altitude Cloud Physics Observatory was established at Munnar (Kerala), in Western Ghats, the region which is gateway for the monsoon of India.

- (b) High Altitude Cloud Physics Observatory at Munnar is used to observe cloud and rain processes over that region with state-of-the art observations. Such

facility will enable understanding of rainfall distribution and will allow better characterization of rainfall processes in the numerical models used for prediction of monsoon rainfall.

(c) It is expected that long-term monitoring of cloud and rainfall processes will enable for accurate representation of cloud micro-physical process in forecast models to improve over all skill of rainfall prediction for severe weather phenomena *viz.*, heavy rainfall, thunderstorm etc., not only over Kerala but for the whole country.

(d) An allocation of ₹ 10 crore is made for the establishment of the laboratory.

(e) High altitude cloud physics laboratories are functional at Mahabaleshwar (Konkan) and Munnar (Kerala) to study the monsoon cloud microphysics process modulated by the Western Ghats only and hence no such additional facility are contemplated.

(f) Studies were undertaken in four climate sensitive regions of the country, *viz.* Himalayan Region, Western Ghats, North Eastern Region, Coastal Areas to assess the possible impacts on the four sectors *viz.* agriculture, water, forests and health and associated ecosystem. A Report entitled, Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Assessment of Impact of Climate Change in 2030s, has been released by the Government during November, 2010 under the aegis of the Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA).

Rise in global sea levels

831. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that global sea levels are rising every year;
- (b) if so, the rise of sea level in the Indian coastal regions during the last three years;
- (c) the possibility of rise in the next 10 years; and
- (d) the actions taken by Government and/or proposals to tackle the serious threat in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that global mean sea level had risen by 0.19m over the period 1901-2010 with a rate of global averaged sea level rise of 1.7mm/year between 1901 and 2010 within which an accelerated rate of 3.2mm/year was noticed between 1993 and 2010. The estimates made for the period 1993-2010, using the remote sensing satellite data and *in-situ* measurements of tide gauges, are found to be 3.2 ± 0.5 mm/year and 2.8 ± 0.8 mm/year, respectively. Recent studies by Indian Scientists reveal that the trend of sea level rise in the north Indian Ocean is slightly higher than the global estimate of 3.2 mm per year.

(c) The possibility of sea level rise in the next ten years is about 3.2 cm in the north Indian Ocean, if the sea level acceleration remains similar to 3.2 mm per year.

(d) A number of studies have been undertaken using remote sensing techniques in the past for assessment of the shoreline changes; mapping and delineation of entire coastal wetlands including beach vegetation, bio-shields, sea grass, opening of lagoons in certain cases and small islands etc. including their regeneration/preservation. The Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) Directorate of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has carried out mapping and demarcating of multi-hazard coastal vulnerability for the entire coast of India. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has been implementing an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan for India instead of uniform Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) framework. Accordingly, the Central Government has issued CRZ-2011 notification with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming. As a part of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, the MoEFCC has been implementing the four components, namely, (i) National Coastal Management Programme; (ii) ICZM-West Bengal; (iii) ICZM-Odisha; (iv) ICZM-Gujarat. The national component includes (a) Demarcation of hazard line for mapping the entire coastline of the mainland of the country; (b) establishment of a National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) in Chennai with its regional centres in each of the coastal States/Union territories to promote research and development in the area of coastal management including addressing issues of coastal communities. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) outlines a

strategy that aims to enable the country adapt to climate change and enhances the ecological sustainability of our development path. Appropriate protection measures arising out of the coastal erosion are addressed jointly by respective State Governments and the Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) of the Central Water Commission.

Accurate prediction of monsoon rains

832. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Meteorological Department had predicted normal or more than normal monsoon rains last year;

(b) whether some of the States did not get good monsoon rains as predicted and suffered severe drought conditions; and

(c) whether there are any special plans to ensure that the forecast of the weather is almost accurate so that the agriculturalists are able to plan accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) had predicted a normal monsoon rainfall last year (2016). IMD's forecast for the 2016 monsoon season (June to September) rainfall over the country as a whole issued on 22nd April, 2016 was $106 \pm 5\%$ of LPA and its update issued on 2nd June, 2016 was $106 \pm 4\%$ of LPA.

(b) IMD at present do not issue forecast for State rainfall. However, IMD had issued forecast for the seasonal rainfall over country as a whole as mentioned above and that for four geographical regions of the country (north-west India, central India, south Peninsula and north-east India). Among the four geographical regions, seasonal rainfall was normal over central India (94-106% of LPA) and north-west India (92-108% of LPA) and was below normal over northeast (<95% of LPA) and south Peninsula (<93% of LPA).

During the 2016 south-west monsoon seasonal rainfall was deficient in 9 subdivisions (Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam and Meghalaya, Coastal Karnataka, Interior Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep) with deficiency ranging from -21% (South Interior Karnataka) to -34% (Kerala). Seasonal rainfall over remaining 27 sub-divisions was normal or above normal.

(c) IMD regularly reviews the operational long range forecasting system to improve it through in-house research and development activities and collaboration with various research institutions in the country and abroad. The operational statistical models are mainly improved by implementing the latest-state-of-the-art statistical forecasting techniques and by using better predictors.

Under the National Monsoon Mission initiative, other institutions of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), NOIDA have embarked upon to build a state-of-the-art coupled ocean atmospheric climate model for: (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and (b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days) so that forecast skill gets quantitatively improved further for operational services of IMD.

Pollution from thermal power plant

833. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 thermal power plants across the country are polluting the air of the respective cities, if so, the details thereof, plant-wise;

(b) if so, whether those polluting power plants are not complying with the prescribed guidelines of Government, if so, the details thereof and since when these plants are not having pollution control equipments; and

(c) whether these power plants have been penalized for causing pollution-and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The compliance with environmental norms in Thermal power plants is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees- Based on the inspections carried by CPCB under Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) and SMS alerts generated, 21 power plants were found non-compliant where pollution control systems need to be upgraded. Appropriate actions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,

1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been initiated against these plants. The list of such plants is given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

List of power plants found non complaint and where action has been initiated under Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection Act) 1986.

Sl. No.	Name of the Thermal Power Plant
1.	Paras Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra
2.	Patratu Thermal Power Station in Jharkhand
3.	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station in Gujarat
4.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station in West Bengal
5.	Korba (East) in Chhattisgarh
6.	Obra in Uttar Pradesh
7.	Anpara in Uttar Pradesh
8.	Korba, NTPC in Chhattisgarh
9.	Parichha Thermal Power Station in Uttar Pradesh
10.	Korba (West) in Chhattisgarh
11.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station in Bihar
12.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station in West Bengal
13.	Tenughat Thermal Power Plant in Jharkhand
14.	Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant in Jharkhand
15.	Talcher Thermal Power Plant, NTPC in Odisha
16.	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plant in Bihar
17.	Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station in Rajasthan
18.	Kota Super Thermal Power Station in Rajasthan
19.	Jindal Thermal Power Plant in Odisha
20.	Bhusan Thermal Power Plant in Odisha
21.	Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Plant Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh

Clearance of seaport project at Tadadi

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

- (a) when the Shipping Ministry sent a proposal to clear a seaport project at Tadadi on PPP mode;
- (b) since when the proposal is pending with the Ministry and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what constraints the Ministry is facing in clearing the above proposal; and
- (d) by when the proposal is likely to be cleared by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The proposal for development of Multipurpose all weather sea port at Tadadi was submitted to Ministry in December, 2015 by Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC) Limited for grant of Environmental and CRZ Clearance in terms of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011, under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986. The Proposal was considered by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meetings held in December, 2015, October, 2016 and December, 2016. The EAC has recommended the project for grant of Environmental and CRZ Clearance with stipulated environmental safeguards and subject to Stage-I, Forest Clearance. The Ministry has not received proposal for Stage-I, Forest Clearance so far under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

Cases under consideration of NGT

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

- (a) the number and details of cases under the consideration of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), State-wise; and
- (b) the details of the steps being taken to speed up the process of disposing cases, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The number of cases under the consideration at NGT Delhi

(Principal Bench) are 1600, Pune 543, Bhopal 256, Chennai 799 and Kolkata 407 as on 30.06.2017.

(b) As per provision of Rule 18 of National Green Tribunal (Practice and Procedure) Rules 2011, cases are heard and decided finally, as far as possible, within six months from the date of their filing.

Rise in average temperatures

836. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the average temperature in the country during the last ten years;

(b) whether the average temperature shown an alarmingly rising trend compared to rest of the world; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Average Temperature during last ten years (2007 to 2016) was 26.10°C. Rise in the average temperature was 0.51°C during this period. Spatial pattern of trend in mean annual temperature anomalies, for the period 1902-2012, suggests significant positive (increasing) trend (0.50 C in general with few pockets of 1.00 C) over most parts of the country except some parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, where significant negative (decreasing) trend was observed.

(b) No Sir. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report (2014) highlights that mean surface temperature of the globe has risen by 0.85°C + 0.18°C. However, all India mean temperature has risen around 0.64°C over the last 110 years.

(c) Following steps have been undertaken in the area of Climate Change:

- (i) Launched a high-priority Programme to address the Science issues of Global and Regional Climate Change (GRCC) with a well-equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune for interdisciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change.

Development of Earth System Model (ESM) has been taken up for generating future climate change scenarios. Currently, CCCR is leading "Co-ordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX)" for the South Asian region under the aegis of the World Climate Research Program (WCRP) of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The CORDEX program provides an important framework for a co-ordinated set of downscaled regional climate simulations for both the historical past and future decades. Training workshops are also conducted for end-users, stakeholders in the South Asian region.

- (ii) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) released in 2008 by Government of India. Outlines eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. Eight National Missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multipronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

Standard for noise pollution

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

- (a) whether Government has specified any standard for noise pollution;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the permissible standard of noise pollution in residential areas;
 - (d) whether Government has any data regarding places with higher pollution;
- and
- (e) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has set up any monitoring mechanism to contain this pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The ambient noise standards notified by the Government for industrial, commercial and residential areas as well as silence zones is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The noise levels in the country are monitored through National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network comprising 70 stations in 7 metropolitan cities; Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad. As per data available, exceedence with respect to permissible noise levels is observed in all these cities.

Statement

Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise

Area Code	Category of Area/Zone	Limits in dB(A) Leq*	
		Day Time	Night Time
(A)	Industrial area	75	70
(B)	Commercial area	65	55
(C)	Residential area	55	45
(D)	Silence Zone	50	40

Note:

1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.
 2. Night time shall mean from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.
 3. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 metres around hospitals, educational institutions, courts, religious places or any other area which is declared as such by the competent authority.
 4. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the four above mentioned categories by the competent authority.
- * dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound in decibels on scale A which is relatable to human hearing.
- A "decibel" is a unit in which noise is measured.
- "A", in dB(A) Leq, denotes the frequency weighting in the measurement of noise and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.
- Leq: It is an energy mean of the noise level over a specified period.

Spread of environmental protection

838. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to take up work related to environmental protection as a movement all over the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Ministry to move ahead in this direction; and

(c) the steps being taken to engage peoples representatives in this work at different levels?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry has initiated various steps for environmental protection across the country, which include:

- i. National Green Corps programme:- wherein a network of Eco-clubs has been established in schools across the country to undertake activities on various environmental issues such as cleanliness drives, rally's, celebration of environment days, plantation.
- ii. National Nature Camping Programme wherein 125 nature camps were organized during the last three years involving students. The students are sensitized about nature and conservation of biodiversity, natural resources and to experience with nature.
- iii. National Environment Awareness Campaign is held where large number of NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, professional associations and communities participate.
- iv. Centre of Excellences: Seven Centre of Excellence have been set up on various themes of Ministry across the country. These centres provide information and also take up research development in the field of environment.

(c) In all the programmes /initiatives indicate above local communities, school children, NGOs and other organisations are involved extensively in implementing the components of the programme.

Control over increasing global warming

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

- (a) the steps Government proposes to check the increasing global warming, at a fast pace due to forest fires and the smoke emanating there from;
- (b) the instances of fire in forests across the country during the last five years along with the names of the forests, State-wise;
- (c) the clear policy of Government to save forests from fires or whether any changes have been made in the earlier policy after review; and
- (d) the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) This Ministry is issuing advisories to State/UT Governments regarding preparedness on forest fire before the fire seasons. Further, Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun a subordinate organization of this Ministry sends alerts to the State Forest Departments and other registered users through SMS and E-mail of forest fire locations detected by the MODIS sensor onboard Aqua and Terra Satellites of NASA since 2004. From 2017 onwards, FSI has also started disseminating alerts obtained from SNPP-VIIRS sensor, which has better resolution (375 mt x 375 mt) compared to MODIS sensor (1 km x 1km). Further, the Forest Protection Division is implementing Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) under which financial assistance is provided to States/UTs to protect the forests from various threats including forest fire.

(b) The forest fire alerts indicating forest fire incidences, disseminated by FSI using Satellite data during last five years, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides that special precautions, should be taken during the fire season along with adoption of improved and modern management practices to deal with forest fires. This Policy is still in force. Further, there are provisions to deal with forest fires and punishment for this offence under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the state Specific Forest Acts.

Statement

*Number of MODIS fire alerts disseminated to various States/UTs by
Forest Survey of India*

State/UT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	96	1	24	8
Andhra Pradesh	2143	2458	1075	1699	1877
Arunachal Pradesh	501	535	358	293	733
Assam	1608	2536	1656	1766	1887
Bihar	273	140	45	321	272
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	1530	1018	1272	2808	4373
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	0	0

State/UT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	2	5
Goa	4	3	0	10	32
Gujarat	179	74	117	262	574
Haryana	5	5	6	43	185
Himachal Pradesh	34	32	22	199	170
Jammu and Kashmir	23	74	13	217	113
Jharkhand	554	202	457	740	1133
Karnataka	606	424	295	831	1333
Kerala	98	114	91	165	456
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	753	534	294	2675	4781
Maharashtra	1433	702	721	1874	3487
Manipur	1303	1774	1286	1105	1094
Meghalaya	804	1123	1373	966	1454
Mizoram	2259	2189	2468	1318	1587
Nagaland	846	886	722	678	930
Odisha	2221	1904	1467	2763	4416
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	9
Punjab	36	20	7	45	320
Rajasthan	75	53	90	66	260
Sikkim	0	0	3	0	8
Tamil Nadu	89	284	95	113	301
Telangana	Not Applicable	1052	1154	1748	
Tripura	588	1160	476	346	431
Uttar Pradesh	237	218	130	691	1170
Uttarakhand	119	379	207	1501	376
West Bengal	118	116	138	142	364
TOTAL	18451	19054	15937	24817	35888

^s Figures of 2013 and 2014 pertain to undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Projects or programmes for the rivers of Manipur

840. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) has any projects or programmes for the rivers in Manipur and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Nambul River is highly polluted due to sewages from the Imphal City, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government contemplates to carry out a sewage project to save the river from pollution;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of funds released to the State Government from the Ministry during the last three years, year-wise with their purposes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) It is the responsibility of the concerned local bodies/ State Governments to set up proper facilities for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers or other water bodies, thereby polluting them. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in identified stretches of various rivers through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Proposals for pollution abatement of rivers are submitted by the State Governments from time to time, which are examined and considered for financial assistance under NRCP depending on the degree of pollution in the river, State Government's commitment to bear matching share, conformity of projects formulated as per the Ministry's guidelines along with availability of funds under the programme.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with respective State Pollution Control Boards is regularly monitoring the surface water quality and has drawn up a list of 302 polluted rivers stretches in the country, based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BoD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. This list also includes the stretch of river Nambul from Singda Dam to Bishnupur in Manipur, which

is polluted due to discharge of untreated sewage from Imphal and other towns, with BOD levels ranging from 4.3-23.7mg/l (milligrams per litre) in this stretch.

A Conceptual Project Report for "Wastewater Treatment and Clean-up in Nambul and Waishel Maril Basins, Manipur" amounting to ₹ 452.44 crore was received from the Government of Manipur in May, 2015. The project report was returned back to the State Government in May, 2015 itself as it was not prepared as per the guidelines of NRCP. Thus, no funds have been released by the Ministry to the State Government for pollution abatement of river Nambul in Manipur under NRCP.

Revenue from tourism in national parks

841. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the revenue generated through tourism to national parks of the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the amount of funds spent during the last three years to preserve national parks of the country, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken to increase the tourism to the national parks of the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Management of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. Hence the information on revenue generated from National Parks/sanctuaries through tourism in the country is not collated in the Ministry.

(b) The Ministry provides financial assistance for the management of Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves) under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger'. State-wise details of funds released under these Schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Purpose of establishing National Parks is for protection and preservation of wildlife. Tourism is one of the activities to promote public awareness on conservation of wildlife. Activities including tourism in National Park are taken by the State Governments as per the Management Plan.

Statement

(A) Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS - 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' during last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	100.00	118.49
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63.31	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	304.02	256.8107
4.	Assam	149.11	87.10	0
5.	Bihar	85.249	108.011	100.576
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	26.06514
7.	Chhattisgarh	482.087	213.409	278.9453
8.	Goa	00	00	0
9.	Gujarat	634.94	395.798	497.604
10.	Haryana	14.71	99.33	124.6572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	430.345	431.837	280.31
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	506.761	354.00	336.50626
13.	Jharkhand	101.12	18.62	0
14.	Karnataka	483.7769	262.13	325.52
15.	Kerala	818.491	967.386	1928.427
16.	Madhya Pradesh	371.354	394.565	322.265
17.	Maharashtra	402.723	277.94	497.35
18.	Manipur	129.192	248.919	340.032
19.	Meghalaya	44.87	38.3902	55.23
20.	Mizoram	131.54134	94.55	1234.95
21.	Nagaland	85.155	235.48	357.846

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Odisha	350.3229	246.8365	279.65
23.	Rajasthan	367.296	314.788	453.87878
24.	Sikkim	169.15643	290.32635	145.52
25.	Tamil Nadu	280.626	113.261	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	224.899	235.05	250.956
27.	Uttarakhand	141.116	188.318	545.30576
28.	West Bengal	108.847	100.934	237.66
29.	Puducherry	12.00	00	0
TOTAL		6588.99857	6120.99905	8994.55514

(B) Funding assistance provided to tiger range States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger, during last three years State-wise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184.141	0.00	173.486
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	658.426	429.53900	597.289
3.	Assam	1509.389	1425.4130	1510.921
4.	Bihar	317.096	223.55051	487.838
5.	Chhattisgarh	609.827	398.94500	626.567
6.	Jharkhand	199.080	47.98470	323.762
7.	Karnataka	1565.773	1378.19440	3203.6144
8.	Kerala	517.5351	396.60100	780.231
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4335.118	1421.00700	12885.5979
10.	Maharashtra	3425.524	3923.07890	8229.718
11.	Mizoram	232.189	187.98450	301.548
12.	Odisha	707.391	544.80052	917.167
13.	Rajasthan	627.192	1257.80800	381.302
14.	Tamil Nadu	864.316	1950.17128	949.869

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
15.	Telangana	0.00	214.81920	239.259
16.	Uttarakhand	391.1941	683.98538	1023.403
17.	Uttar Pradesh	760.928	624.54630	1057.045
18.	West Bengal	596.882	376.50781	536.3407
TOTAL		17502.00	15484.9365	34224.758

Poaching of tigers

842. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of poaching of tigers in the country and to what extent it has been controlled; and

(b) whether all the tiger reserves in the country have special guards to control such a loss, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The status of confirmed tiger poaching, as reported by States, is as follows:

Year	Poaching
2012	12
2013	15
2014	7
2015	12
2016	11
2017 (as on 19.7.2017)	2

There have been 11, 7, 12, 9, 22 and 9 seizure of tiger body part respectively from 2012 to 2017 indicating the extent of vigilance by enforcement agencies in controlling trade in tiger body parts.

(b) The tiger reserves are manned by frontline staff, besides support from casual antipoaching staff like home guards. Certain States like Assam have a specialized Forest Protection Force deployed in tiger reserves. Further, the National Tiger Conservation

Authority / Government of India supports raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force in 7 tiger reserves, namely Tadoba-Andhari (Maharashtra), Pench (Maharashtra), Melghat (Maharashtra), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Similipal (Odisha), Bandipur (Karnataka) and Ranthambhore (Rajasthan). In remaining tiger reserves, funding support is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for Tiger Protection Force (TPF) which is, *inter alia*, composed of ex-army men.

Increasing attacks on human beings by wild life

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there has been increasing incidents of attacks on human beings by wild animals in recent years;
- (b) if so, the number of persons attacked/killed by wild animals during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the compensation for wild animal attacks are being misused by tribals in some States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No increase in number of deaths due to wild animal (tiger and elephants) attacks has been reported lately. The details of human causality due to tiger and elephant during the last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No instances have been reported.

Statement-I

Details of human death by tiger attacks in the States for calendar year

(during last three years and current year)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 18.5.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	4	2	0	0
9.	Kerala	1	1	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	3	0
11.	Maharashtra	8	0	4	4
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
16.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	6	7
18.	Uttarakhand	0	1	1	2
19.	West Bengal	14	18	0	0
TOTAL		34	31	14	13

Statement-II*Number of human deaths caused by elephant from 2013-14 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 9.2.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	NR	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	1	
3.	Assam	87	54	31	69
4.	Chhattisgarh	23	32	59	67
5.	Jharkhand	56	53	66	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Karnataka	33	38	26	
7.	Kerala	7	20	INR	
8.	Maharashtra	0	3	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	10	3	9	
10.	Nagaland	0	1	1	
11.	Odisha	67	64	63	
12.	Tamil Nadu	52	31	47	
13.	Tripura	0	1	0	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	INR	INR	INR	
15.	Uttarakhand	INR	INR	INR	
16.	West Bengal	69	89	112	65
TOTAL		413	392	415	245

NR - Not Received

INR - Information Not Received

Impact on weather due to increasing temperature and pollution

†844. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weather of earth is getting affected due to increasing temperature and pollution, and other resources including agriculture have been adversely affected due to harsh summer-winter, rain and snowfall and unseasonal hailstorm and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government with regard to the above; and

(c) whether Government is taking steps in the direction of implementing the proposals suggested at global level for keeping the environment safe, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per the fifth Assessment Report of Inter-governmental

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. 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.

A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change was undertaken and a report entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010. The study assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely, the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North-Eastern Region. The study projects a variable rate of change in agriculture production including losses in some crops.

(b) 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.

(c) India ratified the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2.10.2016 which seeks to limit the rise in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial level.

Pollution due to plastic in oceans and beaches

845. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale pollution due to plastic in oceans and their beaches, including those in the country, which is affecting the marine life and environment;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The volume of plastic produced in the world has increased significantly and an increasing amount of plastic litter ends up in waterways and the ocean. Globally, an estimated 20 million tons of plastic enters the ocean each year including Indian coasts: Plastic litter adversely impacts marine life and environment.

(c) As per Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) Notification 2011, dumping of solid waste including plastic in CRZ areas is prohibited. Government has also, notified Plastic Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, which, *inter-alia*, has made every local body responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing, recycling and disposal of plastic waste.

Forest clearances and CAMPA funds in Madhya Pradesh

†846. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the number of pending cases concerned with forest clearance and the details of 'CAMPA' funds of Madhya Pradesh, and the amount yet to be released there from and by when the said amount would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): At present 27 cases are pending with the Ministry for forest clearance under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

As per the record as on 31st March 2017, the balance in the principal account of Madhya Pradesh State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) maintained by the *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority is ₹3365.06 crores. A total amount of ₹661.53 crores has been released to the Madhya Pradesh State CAMPA from the interest accrued on the amount deposited in the CAF of Madhya Pradesh. 90% of the deposits in the CAF of Madhya Pradesh will be transferred along with the interest according to the provisions of CAF Act, 2016.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Environmental clearance for industrial units in Rajasthan

847. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of industrial units in Rajasthan have been functioning without obtaining environmental clearances;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take against the owners of the industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per the records available with MoEFCC only two cases have been found where the construction was done without Environmental Clearance.

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry has issued a Notification dated 14th March, 2017 to address such violations.

Statement

Details of the cases where construction was found to have been done without environmental clearance

Sl. No.	Details of units	Location	Company
1.	Group Housing Project "VIVANTA" at Plot No. C-1/A, Balaji Market: Yojna, Shrinathpuram, Kota (Rajasthan) of Goldendunes Buildhome Pvt. Ltd.	State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Ladpura	M/s Goldendunes Buildhome Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Group Housing Project "PANACHE" at District Center, Scheme No 8: Ghandhi Nagar, Alwar, (Rajasthan) of M/s Goldendunes Colonizers Pvt. Ltd.	State : Rajasthan District : Alwar Tehsil : Alwar	M/s Goldendunes Colonizers Pvt. Ltd.

Funds for wildlife protection

848. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Rajasthan requesting for funds for wildlife protection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to each of the States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has received proposals from, various State/Union Territory Governments including Rajasthan for Central assistance during the financial year 2017-18 for protection of wildlife and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'.

State-wise details of proposals received and funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' as on date is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of proposal received and fund released during 2017-18 under CSS-'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH), 'Project Tiger', and 'Project Elephant'

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	IDWH		Project Tiger		Project Elephant	
		Amount Proposed	Amount Released	Amount Proposed	Amount Released	Amount Proposed	Amount Released
			(As on 19.7.2017)		(As on 19.7.2017)		(As on 19.7.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	468.80	-	NA		NA	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	250.00	-	698.471	180.246	28.99	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	-	1601.583	147.1032	NR	-
4.	Assam	866.353	-	4580.449	-	646.25	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	2594.04	-	1155.27	1.00	NR	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	3250.85	-	1921.723	-	NR	-
7.	Goa	287.90	-	NA	-	NA	-
8.	Gujarat	975.53	-	NA	-	NA	-
9.	Haryana	50.00	-	NA	-	245.00	17.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	428.30	-	NA	-	NA	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	508.91	-	NA	-	NA	-
12.	Jharkhand	227.998	-	400.00	262.758	210.00	-
13.	Karnataka	916.66	-	5837.883	257.16	656.25	-
14.	Kerala	1354.51	-	2350.107	215.813	1199.50	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1787.20	-	61487.07	310.992	14.76	-
16.	Maharashtra	1320.106	-	8306.539	1031.158	349.60	21.60
17.	Manipur	1558.676	162.25	NA	-	20.00	10.80
18.	Meghalaya	242.493	0	NA	-	256.00	99.04
19.	Mizoram	697.316	462.025	355.34	-	NA	-
20.	Nagaland	332.488	111.29	NA	-	112.42	25.20
21.	Odisha	806.613	275.167	2386.294	676.5776	478.00	-
22.	Rajasthan	1963.51	-	6089.18	319.734	34.19	10.315
23.	Sikkim	403.85	161.72	NA	-	NA	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	658.559	294.279	7236.018	-	NR	-
25.	Telangana	333.00	-	785.811	-	NA	-
26.	Tripura	412.39	-	NA	-	149.15	10.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1535.618	320.388	6391.922	218.65	249.14	-
28.	Uttarakhand	2958.02	-	8927.793	-	494.03	128.875
29.	West Bengal	1058.28	-	2116.481	200.49	167.92	-
TOTAL		28247.97	1787.119	122627.934	3821.6818	5311.20	323.7062

NR - Not received.

NA - Not applicable.

Non-disclosure of High Tide Line for coastal States

849. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has a policy of non-disclosure of High Tide Line for coastal States, particularly Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the details of information related to High Tide Line for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The Government does not have a policy of non-disclosure of High Tide Line (HTL) for Coastal States. The exercise of demarcation of HTL has been completed and the data has been shared with all the 13 coastal States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, for vetting by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations, before final notification.

Programmes to control air pollution

850. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that, in spite of several programmes being run to control air pollution, desired results have not been achieved;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to modify the present air pollution control programmes; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to continue with present programme for some more time?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) monitor ambient air quality in the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Three air pollutants *viz.*, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), are monitored at the 684 manual monitoring stations located in 302 cities/towns in 29 States and 5 Union Territories. Analysis of ambient air quality data of 42 million plus cities indicate that

the values of SO₂ were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 50 Ug/m³ (annual standard) in all the cities during 2016. The value of NO₂ were within permissible NAAQS limit of 40 (Ug/m³ (annual standard) in 32 out of 42 cities. Exceedance was mainly observed with respect to particulate matter in most of the cities. However, the analysis of time series data of particulate matter in various cities does not show any significant rising trend despite rise in population, number of vehicles and other economic activities. This has been possible due to various measures taken by Government for control of air pollution in the country which, *inter alia*, include Notification of NAAQS; revision of emission and effluent standards for industrial sectors from time to time; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; launching of National Air Quality index; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance, notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 comprising of action points to address air pollution in major cities including control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps; installation of online continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; and notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc. The above measures are calibrated from time to time according to emerging needs.

Projects under NRCP

†851. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects launched under the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) by Government during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and utilised till date and current status of these projects;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the target to decrease pollution in rivers, has been achieved under the programme, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to rejuvenate NRCP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of works on cost sharing basis between Central and State Governments. Various pollution abatement works taken up under NRCP, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria, river front development, etc. Presently, NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore.

During the last three years and current financial year, 3 projects amounting to ₹ 1517.50 crore in the States of Nagaland, Gujarat and Maharashtra have been sanctioned under NRCP and Central funds amounting to ₹ 74.28 crore have been released/utilized so far. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Against the required sanctioned sewage treatment capacity of 3155 million litres per day (mld), 2446.24 mld capacity has been created so far under the NRCP programme.

(d) and (e) NRCP is an ongoing programme of the Ministry and has been categorized as a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last three years and current financial year

Sl. No.	State/Name of project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Sanction date	Central funds released/utilized till date (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nagaland			
	Pollution abatement of Diphu and Dhansiri rivers at Dimapur	82.80	04.03.2014	14.50

1	2	3	4	5
2	Gujarat			
	Sabarmati River Conservation Project Phase-II at Ahmedabad	444.44	29.10.2014	33.79
3	Maharashtra			
	Pollution Abatement of River Mula-Mutha at Pune	990.26	14.01.2016	25.99
	TOTAL	1517.50		74.28

**Denotification of forest lands for industrial purposes
in Andhra Pradesh**

852. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any request from the Andhra Pradesh Government to denotify forest lands for non-forest uses or for industrial purposes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent of land requested and the purpose for which it was requested; and
- (d) whether Government has denotified any forest land during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No proposal for denotification of forest land under Section 2 (i) of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) However 5 proposals for diversion of forest land for industrial purposes involving a total of 5229.42 Ha. of forest land under Section 2(ii) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been received. The details are as below:

1. Proposal for diversion of 1018.22 hectares of forest land in Compartment Nos. 209, 211 and 212 of Nallajerla R.F., Eluru Division for establishment of Industrial hub, in favour of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC Ltd.) for Establishing Industrial Park.

2. Proposal for diversion of 1017.27 hectares of forest land in Compartment Nos. 216 to 220 of Unguturu - I & II Forest Block of Eluru Division for establishment of Industrial hub, in favour of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC Ltd.).
3. Proposal for diversion of 1137.57 hectares of forest land in Compartment Nos. 210, 213, 214 and 215 of Nallajerla R.F., (Nallajerla -II) Eluru Division for establishment of Industrial hub, in favour of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC Ltd.).
4. Proposal for diversion of 1294.94 hectares of forest land in Compartment Nos. 199, 200 and 201 of Ramasingavaram Forest Block of Eluru Division for establishment of Industrial hub, in favour of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC Ltd.).
5. Proposal for diversion of 761.69 hectares of forest land in Compartment Nos. 231, 232, 233 I. S. Jagannadhapuram Forest Block of Eluru Forest Division for establishment of Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Sector, in favour of Zonal Manager, APIIC Ltd.

(d) No forest land has been denotified under Section 2(i) of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in last three years in Andhra Pradesh.

Elephants straying into human habitations

853. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the incidence of elephants straying into human habitations has been increasing;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of human casualties which have taken place due to their attacks during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The incidences of elephants straying into human habitation has increased during the last few years.

- (b) The reasons of elephants straying into human habitation are:
- (i) Fragmentation and degradation of elephant habitats.
 - (ii) Lack of sufficient food and water in their natural habitats.
 - (iii) Change in the migratory paths due to disturbance/development.
 - (iv) Rapid expansion of human habitations and agriculture near elephant reserves and elephant habitats.
- (c) The details of human deaths due to elephant attacks during the last year are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (d) The measures taken by the Government to reduce man elephant conflicts are given below:
- (i) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Project Elephant'.
 - (ii) The elephant range States notify the elephant habitats as "Elephant Reserves" for better management of wild elephants. So far 29 Elephant Reserves have been established in 14 States.
 - (iii) Elephant is included under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, to provide it highest degree of legal protection.
 - (iv) Improvement of Protected Areas, habitat, including Elephant Reserves and Corridors is carried out regularly.
 - (v) Regular and extensive patrolling of forest areas and anti poaching measures by frontline field staff of the State Forest Departments.
 - (vi) Trainings and awareness camps are organised regularly for local people for conservation of elephants and other wildlife.
 - (vii) Local communities are organised into Joint Forest Management Committees/Eco-development Committees for protection of elephant habitat, including elephant corridors.
 - (viii) To reduce man-elephant conflict and to avoid retaliatory killing of elephants. Compensation is provided to local communities for loss of their property and life caused by wild elephants.

Statement***Details of human deaths due to elephant attacks***

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 9.2.2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	Information not received
3.	Assam	54	31	69
4.	Chhattisgarh	32	59	67
5.	Jharkhand	53	66	42
6.	Karnataka	38	26	38
7.	Kerala	20	Information not received	Information not received
8.	Maharashtra	3	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	3	9	Information not received
10.	Nagaland	1	1	1
11.	Odisha	64	63	62
12.	Tamil Nadu	31	47	43
13.	Tripura	1	0	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Information not received	Information not received	Information not received
15.	Uttarakhand	5	6	Information not received
16.	West Bengal	89	112	82
TOTAL		397	421	406

Consideration of environmental concerns of NBWL in project clearances

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

- (a) whether proper and due consideration has been given to environmental

concerns of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) while granting clearances, given the extremely low rate of rejection of projects; and

(b) the details of the procedure adopted by the NBWL in order to reach its decisions?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (SC-NBWL) considers, proposals for developmental projects falling inside or within 10 km. from the boundary of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, buffer zones and takes decision on recommending the proposals along with mitigation measures on a case to case basis after the same is received through State Government and with the recommendations of the State Board for Wildlife.

Proposals received are scrutinized and the proposals complete in all respects are included in the agenda for consideration in the meeting. The SC-NBWL takes due and proper consideration of wildlife and the environmental concerns of matters for taking decision on recommending the same.

Central funds to check pollution in Karnataka

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

(a) whether Government has released any funds to Karnataka to check pollution in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the pollution control related works carried out from this fund during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Details of funds released to Karnataka to check pollution and address other environmental issues under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA), National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Activities carried out from these funds include operation and maintenance of 30 ambient air quality monitoring (AAQM) stations in 18 cities of Karnataka, water quality

monitoring at 63 locations in Karnataka, development of gardens/parks, wetland construction, strengthening of existing bunds, de-silting, construction of silt trap, community participation etc.

Statement

Funds released to Karnataka under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA), National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) during the last three years

				(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Programme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	NPCA	—	—	227.47
2.	NAMP	3.54	67.49	—
3.	NWMP	—	29.94	—

An amount of ₹5.00 lakhs has also been released to Karnataka State Pollution Control Board to carry out the work of comprehensive study for the polluted river stretch of Bhadra river.

Rise in conflict between humans and animals

856. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether increase in population of some wild animals such as nilgai, elephants and rhesus monkeys are leading to a rise in human-animal conflict;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India is considering mercy killing as a method of controlling the population of wild animals for the first time;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken the views of all stakeholders including wildlife conservationists;
- (f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by Government for preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystem?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Increase in population of animals like nilgai, elephants and rhesus monkeys in certain area in the country coupled with increase in human population in the vicinity of forest area is attributed to the increase in case of human-animal conflict.

(c) and (d) No proposal is under consideration in the Ministry for mercy killing as a method of controlling the population of wild animals.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

(g) The Government has taken following steps for preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystem.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' are focused Centrally Sponsored Schemes on conservation of endangered species namely tiger and elephant. A specific component of "Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats" is provided in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on selected critically endangered species.
- (iii) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iv) In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (v) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing better protection to wildlife including endangered species and improvement of its habitat.

- vi. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vii. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- viii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure co-ordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- ix. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife .

Funds for plantation in forest lands

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

- (a) whether Government is sanctioning any funds to States for plantation in forest lands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount of funds released to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has sanctioned funds to states for implementation of projects/schemes for plantation on the forest land under the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for afforestation/tree plantation of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and National Mission for a Green India (GIM). While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/increase in forest cover besides cross sectoral activities on landscape basis.

(c) The details of funds released to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under NAP and GIM for implementation of sanctioned Annual Plan of Operation (APO) by this Ministry during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		NAP	GIM	NAP	GIM	NAP	GIM
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.56	-	0.87	-	1.33	1.05
2	Telangana	2.03	-	0.00	-	0.00	-

Death of tigers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 11 tigers had died every month in 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether there has been a nexus between influential persons, poachers and forest rangers for causing death of tigers; and
- (d) if so, the swift action taken by the Ministry to break this nexus?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As reported by the States, 75 tigers have died across the country in 2017, whose month-wise distribution is as follows:—

January	13
February	10
March	08
April	15
May	16
June	08
July	05

- (b) State-wise tiger mortality during the year 2017, as reported by States, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).
- (c) No such information has been received from any quarter.
- (d) Question does not arise. However, Government of India through the National

Tiger Conservation Authority has taken a number of steps to prevent poaching of tigers in the country which are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of tiger death, as reported by State, during the year 2017

(as on 19.7.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi	0
7.	Jharkhand	0
8.	Karnataka	15
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13
11.	Maharashtra	15
12.	Mizoram	0
13.	Nagaland	0
14.	Odisha	1
15.	Rajasthan	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	2
17.	Telangana	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5
19.	Uttarakhand	12
20.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		75

Statement-II

Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken a number of steps to prevent poaching of tigers in the country

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Project Tiger" for protection, infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force).
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves.
- Alerting the States as and when required.
- Transmitting backward / forward linkages of information relating to poachers.
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares / traps.
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices.
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers.
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers.
- Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring system for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STrIPES).
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 25 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% central assistance amounting to around ₹ 25 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), e.g. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few.
- Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger / wildlife crime tracking / reporting system in tiger reserves and to coordinate with INTERPOL for checking trans-border trade of wildlife products.

- Raising, arming and deploying of Special Rhino Protection Force in the lines of Special Tiger Protection Force for Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
- Insurance / Corpus Fund for staff of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
- Motivating tiger reserve administration / tiger States to ensure conviction of criminals through pursuance of cases in different courts.
- Bilateral co-operation with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan.
- Sharing of information on seizure of body parts including skin of tigers among tiger range countries to ascertain source area. India made a proposal in this regard in CITES CoP-17 in Johannesburg which was agreed by member countries.
- Security audit of tiger reserves has been finalised.
- Generic guidelines for preparation of Security Plan.

Ratification of Paris Climate Agreement

859. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) when India has entered/ratified Paris Climate Agreement;
- (b) the details of amount that India received as foreign aid under the above agreement in 2015, 2016 and till June, 2017, year-wise;
- (c) whether there are any provisions under the Paris Climate Agreement to renegotiate any country's exit and reentry; and
- (d) the total Green Climate Fund (GCF) accrued so far and the details of countries that have contributed to GCF, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) India ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd October, 2016.

(b) The Paris Agreement implementation will begin in 2021, therefore question part (b) does not arise.

(c) As per the provisions of Paris Agreement, at any time after three years from the date on which this Agreement has entered into force for a Party, that Party may

withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notification to the Depositary and any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal.

(d) As on 20 June, 2017, a total of 10.3 billion US Dollars has been announced for Green Climate Fund, out of which a total of USD 10.13 billion has been signed as contributions. The country-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Country-wise contribution to Green Climate

Sl. No.	Country	Amount announced (in USD Million)	Amount signed (in USD Million)
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	187.6	187.6
2.	Austria	34.8	34.8
3.	Belgium	66.9	66.9
4.	Bulgaria	0.10	0.10
5.	Canada	277	277
6.	Chile	0.30	0.30
7.	Colombia	6.00	0.30
8.	Cyprus	0.47	0.47
9.	Czech Republic	5.32	5.32
10.	Denmark	71.8	71.8
11.	Estonia	1.30	1.30
12.	Finland	107	46.4
13.	France	1,035	1,035
14.	Germany	1,003	1,003
15.	Hungary	4.30	4.30
16.	Iceland	1.00	0.70
17.	Indonesia	0.25	0.25
18.	Ireland	2.70	2.70

1	2	3	4
19.	Italy	334	268
20.	Japan	1,500	1,500
21.	Latvia	0.47	0.47
22.	Liechtenstein	0.1	0.1
23.	Lithuania	0.10	0.10
24.	Luxembourg	46.8	33.4
25.	Malta	0.20	0.20
26.	Mexico	10.0	10.0
27.	Monaco	1.08	1.08
28.	Mongolia	0.1	--
29.	Netherlands	134	134
30.	New Zealand	2.56	2.56
31.	Norway	258	258
32.	Panama	1.00	1.00
33.	Peru	6.00	-
34.	Poland	0.11	0.11
35.	Portugal	2.68	2.68
36.	Republic of Korea	100	100
37.	Romania	0.10	0.10
38.	Spain	161	161
39.	Sweden	581	581
40.	Switzerland	100	100
41.	United Kingdom	1,211	1,211
42.	United States of America	3,000	3,000
43.	Vietnam	0.10	-
TOTAL		10.3	10.13
		USD Billion	USD Billion

Animals falling prey to electric lines

860. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more animals are falling prey to electric lines in farmlands, plantations, around human settlements, etc.;

(b) if so, the total number of animals electrocuted during the last year and the current year;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Centre to the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the State Governments for violation, if any, of those guidelines due to which animals fell prey to electric lines?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Reports, have been received regarding animals falling prey to electric lines in farmlands, plantations, around human settlements, etc. as per the information available in the Ministry. Details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued generic guidelines for preparation of a Security Plan for tiger reserves which inter alia advises to carry out resource mapping which necessarily should include locations of electric transmission lines and electrical substations, besides carrying out patrolling.

Further, such sensitive locations are mapped out in the overarching Tiger Conservation Plan mandated under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for which dedicated prescriptions like Electric Line Patrolling are prepared and carried out.

With respect to Project Elephant Chief Wildlife Wardens have been requested to take up the issues with electricity departments to prevent sagging of electric transmission lines and maintenance to minimum ground clearance as per Rule 77 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

Statement-I*Elephant casualties by electrocution from 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 9.2.2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	INR	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	
3.	Assam	3	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	3
5.	Jharkhand	0	0
6.	Karnataka	1	
7.	Kerala	INR	
8.	Maharashtra	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	0	
10.	Nagaland	0	
11.	Odisha	14	
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	
13.	Tripura	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	INR	
15.	Uttarakhand	INR	
16.	West Bengal	15	8
TOTAL		45	21

INR= Information Not Received.

Statement-II*Tigers casualties by electrocution from 2012-16 and 2016-17*

Sl.No.	Year	death
1.	2012	12
2.	2016	4
3.	2017	2
TOTAL		18

Reduction of ESZ areas

861. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed to reduce the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) area of certain wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to protect the habitat of a number endangered animal species belonging to these sanctuaries and National Parks?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not reduced the area of eco-sensitive zone around National Parks and Sanctuaries that has been notified.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government to protect endangered wild animals and their habitats include:—

- (i) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (ii) Increase in Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves, 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.
- (iii) Enhanced financial 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 including peacock, and improvement of habitat.
- (iv) The Ministry has taken up the initiative for conservation breeding of the critically endangered species, like Asiatic Lion, Great Indian Bustard, Gangetic Dolphins, Manipur Brow Antler Deer, Vultures, etc. under the Endangered Species Recovery Programme Scheme.

- (v) The local communities are involved in conservation measures through eco-development activities who help the forest department in protection of wildlife.
- (vi) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau activities have been intensified to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles, including peacocks, and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

Pollution in mines, streams and rivulets

†862. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rivers are getting polluted on a large scale, due to flowing of untreated sewage and industrial and hotel wastes directly into rivers, streams and rivulets and if so, the total number of polluted rivers and rivulets in Maharashtra;
- (b) the schemes being implemented by Government to save these rivers from pollution; and
- (c) the details of the above schemes and the streams and natural rivulets apart from the big rivers included under this scheme to make them pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) According to Central Pollution Control Board, 49 polluted rivers are identified in Maharashtra. Water quality monitoring of aquatic resources including surface and sub-surface is carried out at 250 locations in Maharashtra under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). The water quality monitoring indicates that the rivers are polluted in downstream of major urban and industrial centers due to water abstraction and discharge of untreated/ partially treated/ treated wastewater which are not meeting the prescribed criteria.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, including Maharashtra, in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Projects at a total cost of ₹ 1182.85 crore have been sanctioned under NRCP in Maharashtra on cost sharing basis between Central and State Government for River Mula -Mutha at Pune; River Panchganga at Kolhapur; River Krishna at Sangli and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Karad; River Tapi at Prakkasha as well as River Godavari at Nanded, Nashik and Trimbakeshwar. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 260 MLD (million liters per day) has been created under NRCP.

Damage to Yamuna flood plains

863. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Experts appointed by National Green Tribunal opined that serious damage has been caused to Yamuna flood plains in Delhi where the World Culture Festival organised by the Art of Living was held in March, 2016;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) the actions being taken by Government to rectify the damages?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Art of Living International Center had organized a World Culture Festival in March, 2016 on Yamuna flood plains. An application No. 65 of 2016 had been filed before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi challenging the festival due to ecological, environmental and biodiversity damage to the river and the flood plains by the activity of the Foundation and the environmental consequences of holding such an event. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, *vide* its order dated 9.3.2016 constituted a committee comprising of representatives of Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Member Secretary of Central Pollution Control Board and directed immediately to inspect the site and submit a report. The NGT again in its order dated 10.8.2016 mentioned that the expert committee submitted its report to Hon'ble NGT on 28.7.2016. The matter is being regularly heard in NGT and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Glacier melting at Gomukh

†864. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of melting of glacier at Gomukh is increasing every year because of global warming;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures taken by the Ministry for balancing the pace of melting and formation of glaciers and the result thereof;

(c) the details of steps being taken/taken for minimizing the pace of melting of glaciers like Gangotri, Dukrani, Chaurabadi, Doonagiri in Uttarakhand;

(d) the opinion of experts on adverse effects of climate change causing natural calamities including floods and droughts; and

(e) whether any study has been conducted regarding those effects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Melting of Gangotri glacier has been studied by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) by taking Survey of India maps of 1962 as the base. The snout of Gangotri glacier is known as Gomukh. The area of Gangotri glacier was estimated as 224.42 sq km from Survey of India maps of 1962. From 1990 onwards satellite data was used to monitor the Himalayan glaciers. The study by ISRO during last four decades has revealed that loss in area of Gangotri glacier during the years: (i) 1962 and 2005 was 3.19 sq km; (ii) 1990 and 2007 was 0.13 sq km and (iii) 2007 and 2016 was 0.15 sq km.

(b) and (c) The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) encompasses, *inter alia* conservation measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystems through establishment of monitoring network, promotion of community based management, human resource development, and strengthening regional cooperation. Major initiatives taken under NMSHE include establishment of a Centre for Himalayan Glaciology at the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun and setting up of six Thematic Task Forces *viz.*, Natural and Geological Wealth; Water, Ice, Snow including Glaciers; Micro Flora and Fauna and Wildlife and Animal Population; Himalayan Agriculture; Traditional Knowledge system; and Forest Resources and Plant Diversity. Also, State Climate Change Centers have been set up in the eleven Himalayan states namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) As per the fifth assessment report (AR5) of Inter-governmental 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 °C) over the period of 1880 to 2012. Many extreme weather and climate events like heat waves, heavy precipitation and severe weather phenomena have been observed since about 1950.

According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), in line with rising temperatures across the globe, all India mean temperature has risen by nearly 0.60°C over the last 110 years. Further, IMD studies have highlighted that extreme events like heat waves, extreme rainfall events of moderate (>5 cm/day) and high (>10 cm/day) intensity have shown significant positive trend.

Further, a scientific study to assess the impact of climate change was undertaken and a report entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010. The study assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely, the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North-Eastern Region.

Expansion of Shamshabad Airport

865. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has consented for expansion of Shamshabad Airport and given its clearance for the same; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The project proposal for Expansion of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Village Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana promoted by M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meeting held in May, 2017 and recommended for grant of environmental clearance with stipulated environmental safeguards.

Economic implications of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017

866. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed economic implications of the implementation of newly introduced Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of

Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 pertaining to farmers and meat producing industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide market linkages for farmers to sell their old and unproductive cattle for slaughtering and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to rehabilitate the people employed in the meat industry, who will be adversely affected and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what alternatives have been provided?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock: Markets) Rules, 2017 was notified in the Gazette of India on 23.05.2017. The notification was stayed by Madurai Bench of Madras High Court *vide* order dated 30.05.2017. A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 000422 of 2017 titled All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee Through its President Mohammed Abdul Faheem Advocate Vs Union of India was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 11.07.2017 observed that the stay granted by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court *vide* order dated 30.05.2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7769 & 7771 and 10128 & 10129 to the operation of rules shall apply to the whole country. Thus, the operation of the notification dated 23.05.2017 has been stayed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the question of economic implication of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules does not arise.

Prior permission for linear projects

†867. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to get prior permission for linear projects like widening of railway tracks and roads under Forest Conservation Act and Environment Protection Act; and

(b) whether Government considers traffic density or future traffic report essential before giving permission for construction of new railway tracks or widening of roads?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes. Forest Clearance is required for all linear projects under Forest Clearance Act, 1980.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prior environmental clearance is mandatory for expansion of Highways including expressways, greater than 100 km. involving additional right of way of or land acquisition greater than 40 mt. on existing alignment and 60 mt. on re-aligned or by-passes under the provision of Environmental Impact Assessment notification (EIA) notification, 2006.

In addition to widening / expansion mentioned above, all new National Highways, State Highways and expansion of State Highways in hilly terrain (above 100m AMSL) and or located in ecologically sensitive areas require prior environmental clearance.

Further, linear projects like slurry pipelines (coal, lignite and other ores) and oil and gas transportation pipe line (crude and refinery / petrochemical products) passing through National Parks / Sanctuaries / Coral reefs / ecologically sensitive areas including LMG Terminal would require prior environmental clearance under EIA notification, 2006.

Whereas Railway tracks both new and widening does not attract the provisions of EIA notification, 2006.

(b) Yes. These information are considered while processing the proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Traffic density is an integral part of Environmental Impact Assessment report while considering roadway projects for environmental clearances.

Initiatives and policies for development and exploitation of mineral deposits

†868. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken new initiatives and adopted new policies for total development and exploitation of mineral deposits in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of profits earned by various mining companies during the last three years and also during the current year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering disinvestment of loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and it has taken over some profit making PSUs and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken new initiatives and adopted new policies for development and exploitation of mineral deposits in the country. Accordingly, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has been amended and notified in 2015 through the MMDR Amendment Act, 203 5. The salient features of the Amendment Act are the following:—

- (i) Auction to be the sole method of allotment of mining concessions thus bringing in greater transparency and dispensing with discretion for realisation of fair value of mineral resources.
- (ii) Boost to exploration through National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). An amount equivalent to 2% of the royalty to be collected from the miners to accrue in a dedicated NMET account and to be utilised for enhancing exploration activities.
- (iii) Security of tenure of mining leases by raising the lease period uniformly to 50 years. Extension of lease period provided for existing mines till 31.03.2020 and 31.03.2030 for merchant mines and captive mines respectively.
- (iv) Assured transferability to encourage private sector participation.

Further, a National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) has been notified to provide a framework for fostering exploration activities primarily by private sector companies.

Unveiling of NMEP has placed special thrust on much needed exploration of deep-seated concealed deposits for triggering economic growth of the country.

The Ministry has started star rating of mining leases for implementation of sustainable development framework in the mining sector. In the star rating the performance of mining leases is evaluated based on technical, socio-economic, environmental and adoption of best practices. 5 Star Rating is the best and 1 Star Rating is the least.

(b) Mining leases are granted by State Governments both for major mineral and minor minerals. The details of mining leases, especially with regard to details of profits earned by various mining companies, are not maintained centrally.

(c) As per information received from Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) its mandate includes disinvestment of equity in Central

Public Sector Undertakings (CPSEs) through various methods including Offer for Sale (OFS), Initial Public Offer (IPO) and by Strategic Disinvestment of CPSEs which have been identified by the NITI Aayog as non-strategic in nature irrespective of being in profit or loss.

Rescue package for distressed power plants

869. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has evolved a rescue package for distressed power plants of Tata, Adani and Essar groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the financial status of these plants at present?

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

(a) and (b) Government of India has not evolved any rescue package for distressed power plant of Tatas, Adani and Essar groups and no information on the financial status of these plants has been collected.

Auctioning of mining leases

870. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has auctioned about 21 mining leases and these minerals blocks have a cumulative resource value around ₹94,000 crore;

(b) whether Government has already facilitated the auction process extending support from IBM and GSI and various PSUs such as MSTC, MECON, MECL and SBICAP; and

(c) whether Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are among the States preparing for auction of mineral blocks like iron-ore, limestone and bauxite in the next financial year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Till 31.03.2017, a total of 21 mineral blocks have been auctioned. The estimated total value of resources in these mines is ₹ 93,190 crores. Subsequently, 8 more mineral

blocks have been auctioned. As on date, 29 mineral blocks with an estimated total value of resources of ₹ 1,56,746 crores have been successfully auctioned in States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir. The list of mineral blocks proposed for e-auction in the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha as per the information provided by the respective State Governments is given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of the mineral(s) to be auctioned	No. of blocks proposed for auction
1	Jharkhand	Gold, Limestone, Graphite, Emerald, Iron, Bauxite	9 Blocks
2	Chhattisgarh	Bauxite, Limestone	11 Blocks
3	Odisha	Iron Ore, Graphite, Limestone	7 Blocks

Auctioning of mineral blocks

871. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would auction around 300 mineral blocks in the country during 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the States have very large number of mining leases; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Karnataka alone has about 100 odd leases which would be put for auction and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act, 2015 and the Rules framed thereunder, the State Governments are empowered to carry out auction of mineral blocks in accordance with the statutory procedure. As per the information received from various State Governments, the mineral blocks proposed for e-auction in the near future are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

Statement*Details of the mineral blocks proposed to be auctioned in future*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the mineral(s) to be auctioned	No. of blocks to be auctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gold, Limestone	6 Blocks
2.	Chhattisgarh	Bauxite, Limestone	11 Blocks
3.	Gujarat	Limestone, Bauxite	12 Blocks
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Limestone	1 Block
5.	Jharkhand	Gold, Limestone, Graphite, Emerald, Iron Ore, Bauxite	9 Blocks
6.	Karnataka	Iron Ore	9 Blocks
7.	Maharashtra	Iron Ore, Limestone, Copper, Graphite, Bauxite, Manganese	18 Blocks
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Limestone, Bauxite, Manganese, Iron Ore	9 Blocks
9.	Odisha	Iron Ore, Graphite, Limestone	7 Blocks
10.	Rajasthan	Limestone, Copper	8 blocks
11.	Tamil Nadu	Molybdenum	3 Blocks
12.	Telangana	Limestone	2 Blocks
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Silimanite, Gold, Iron, Asbestos	4 Blocks
TOTAL			99 Blocks

Electricity generated through NRE

†872. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of electricity being generated through new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) the quantum of energy generated during the last two years; and

(c) the amount of fund allocated for the development of energy production

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through new and renewable sources of energy in Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken for its promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total of 81,868.69 Billion Units(BU) of electricity have been generated from various renewable energy sources in the country during 2016-17.

(b) The quantum of electricity generated during last two years is given as under:—

Generation in Billion Units(BU)		
Source	2015-16	2016-17
Other Sources	11,07,822	11,59,835
RE Sources	65,780.85	81,868.69
Total	11,73,602.9	12,41,704
% RE	5.61	6.59

Source:CEA.

(c) An amount of ₹ 28.37 crore as Central Financial Assistance was provided to various agencies / institutions in the state of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of various renewable energy schemes of the Ministry of New Renewable Energy during 2016-17.

Steps taken by State Government of Uttar Pradesh for promotion of Renewable Energy in the State include:—

- State Solar Policy-2013 promulgated. Under the policy 265MW solar power projects commissioned and 1,45 MW under installation.
- State Grid Rooftop Solar Power Plant Policy - 2014 promulgated. Under the policy 36.1MW Rooftop Solar Plant commissioned.
- Uttar Pradesh Mini-Grid Policy -2016 promulgated. Mini-grid solar plants with an aggregate capacity of 4.3 MW commissioned.
- Interactive voice response System (IVRS) developed for RE System's complaint management.

Encouragement to bio-gas and other renewable energy sources

873. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy to encourage people from the remote and rural areas to produce bio-gas and other renewable energy for cooking, heating and other purposes;

(b) if so, whether Government is extending any financial or infrastructural assistance to such people; and

(c) if so, a list of the schemes and assistance that Government is providing to the people of rural and remote areas for production of bio-gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing programmes such as National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), Biogas Power (off-grid) Generation Programme (BPGP), Biomass Gasifier Programme, Unnat Chulha Abhiyan (UCA) Programme, and Solar Home Lighting Systems to meet cooking, heating, lighting and small power and thermal energy needs for the people of remote and rural areas of the country.

(b) Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided under the NBMMP, which ranges from ₹5,500/- to ₹ 17,000/- per biogas plant as per the size of biogas plant which also depends upon the region & category of beneficiary. Under the BPGP, CFA is provided ranging from ₹ 15,000/- to ₹40,000/- per kw depending upon the capacity of biogas plant and use of biogas; under the UCA programme, CFA is provided to the beneficiaries ranging from ₹300/- to ₹4,000/-per cook stove depending upon type and user category of the improved Biomass Cook stove that is households and community. Under Biomass Gasifier Programme, CFA is being provided ranging from ₹ 2,500 to ₹ 15,000 per kilowatt depending upon its use and applications.

(c) Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), family type biogas plants are set up for individual households to provide biogas as clean fuel for cooking to the people of rural and remote areas. The details of the Central Financial Assistance being provided under the NBMMP is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Under Biogas Power Generation (off-grid) Programme (BPGP), biogas plants for decentralized power generation in the capacity range of 25 M3 to 2500 M3

for meeting thermal and electrical energy needs in rural areas are set up based on the availability of waste such as cattle dung, waste from forestry, rural based industries, kitchen waste etc. The details of the Central Financial Assistance provided under BPGP is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of Central Finance Assistance/Subsidy being provided by the Government for setting up of family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMP) in the country (as of the Twelfth Five Year Plan)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) & States / Regions and Categories	Family Type Biogas Plants under NBMP (1 to 6 cubic metre capacity per day)	
		1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre
		Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (in ₹)	
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) and including SC and ST Categories of NE Region States.	15,000	17,000
2.	Plain areas of Assam.	10,000	11,000
3.	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kurseong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	7,000	11,000
4.	Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes of all States other than NE Region States including Sikkim and other Hillilly States / regions as given in SI. No.3 above.	7,000	11,000
5.	All Others	5,500	9,000

Statement-II*Subsidy pattern for setting up Biogas based Power Generation Systems under the Biogas Power (Off-grid) Programme*

Power generating capacity	Biogas plant capacity	Requirement of DPR	CFA/subsidy limited to the following ceiling or 40% of the cost of the system whichever is less	Administrative Charges to State Nodal Departments / Agencies/ BDTCs for providing technical, supervision, training support and submission of project completion and monitoring report of successful operation		
				Power Generation	Thermal applications	Power Generation
3-20kW	25 M ³ to 85 M ³	No DPR required	₹40,000/-(Rupees Forty thousand only)per kW	₹20,000/-(Rupees Twenty thousand only) per kWeq	10% of the CFA	5% of the CFA
>20kW up to 100kW	Any combination of above plants or approved alternate capacity/design	DPR required	₹35,000/-(Rupees Thirty five thousand only) per kW	₹17,500/-(Rupees Seventeen thous and five hundred only) per kWeq	₹ 1,00,000/-	₹ 50,000/-
>100kW up to 250 kW	Any combination of above plants or approved alternate capacity/design	DPR required	₹30,000/-(Rupees Thirty thousand only) per kW	₹ 15,000/-(Rupees Fifteen thousand only) per kWeq	₹1,50,000/-	₹75,000/-

Installation of solar lights in remote and hilly areas

874. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Government guidelines for installation of solar lights in the country especially in the hilly and remote areas across the country and the agencies/organizations responsible for bearing the entire cost of installation;

(b) the status of installation of solar lights in the hilly and remote villages of the country with special emphasis to Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether Prime Minister's Office has forwarded any request for installation of 16 solar lights in village Nandla which falls in Chirgaon Tehsil of district Shimla to the Chief Secretary of Himachal Pradesh and if so, by when the solar lights would be installed at Nandla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Programme, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides 30% capital subsidy for installation of solar PV systems and power packs in various parts of the country including hilly and remote areas. 90% capital subsidy is provided in North East and Special Category States for Government Institutions. Balance cost of the system is to be borne by the user.

(b) State-wise details of solar lights installed in the country, including the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Request for installation of street lights in village Nandla was received from the Office of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. Accordingly, 15 solar street lights have been sanctioned to the Nandla village of Gram Panchayat Jangla, Tehsil Chirgaon, District Shimla. As per the sanction, duration for completion of the project is 19 months, with an additional 8 months with penalty.

Statement***State-wise break-up of solar lights installed as on 30th June, 2017***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Home Lights Nos.	Street Lights Nos.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22972	7812	30784
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18945	1671	20616

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	6926	318	7244
4.	Bihar	12303	955	13258
5.	Chhattisgarh	7754	2042	9796
6.	Delhi	0	301	301
7.	Goa	393	707	1100
8.	Gujarat	9253	2004	11257
9.	Haryana	56727	22018	78745
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22592	58618	81210
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	65319	5806	71125
12.	Jharkhand	9450	787	10237
13.	Karnataka	52638	2694	55332
14.	Kerala	41912	1735	43647
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4016	9378	13394
16.	Maharashtra	3497	10420	13917
17.	Manipur	3900	1888	5788
18.	Meghalaya	7844	1273	9117
19.	Mizoram	6801	5056	11857
20.	Nagaland	1045	6235	7280
21.	Odisha	5274	5834	11108
22.	Punjab	8626	42758	51384
23.	Rajasthan	166978	6852	173830
24.	Sikkim	15059	504	15563
25.	Tamil Nadu	243411	36802	280213
26.	Telangana	0	244	244
27.	Tripura	32723	1199	33922
28.	Uttar Pradesh	235909	185091	421000
29.	Uttarakhand	91595	21905	113500

1	2	3	4	5
30.	West Bengal	145332	8726	154058
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	468	390	858
32.	Chandigarh	275	898	1173
33.	Lakshadweep	600	2465	3065
34.	Puducherry	25	417	442
35.	Others	24047	9150	33197
36.	NABARD	108000	0	108000
TOTAL		1432609	464953	1897562

Contribution of solar and wind energy

875. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the contribution of solar and wind energy as compared to total electricity generation of the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the names of top five and bottom five States in the usage of solar energy for the generation of electricity and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by how much Government is planning to increase the generation of solar and wind energy in next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per report received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the year-wise details of the contribution of solar and wind energy as compared to total electricity generation in the country during the last three years, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The names of top five and bottom five States, in the solar energy generation of electricity and the reasons therefor, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Government has planned to install grid connected solar power in next five years as detailed below:—

Year/Category	Rooftop Solar (In MW)	Large Scale Solar Power Projects (In MW)	Total (In MW)
2017-18	5,000	10,000	15,000
2018-19	6,000	10,000	16,000
2019-20	7,000	10,000	17,000
2020-21	8,000	9,500	17,500
2021-22	9,000	8,500	17,500

Till 31st March, 2017 the total wind power installed capacity in the country was 32.3 MW and it is targeted to reach 60 GW by 2022.

Statement-I

Year-wise details of contribution of solar and wind energy in the total electricity production during last three years

All Figures in Million Units (MU)

Year	Total Generation	Solar Generation	Wind Generation
2014-15	11,10,457.83	4,599.02	33,768.30
2015-16	11,73,603.10	7,447.90	33,029.40
2016-17	12,41,943.21	13,499.40	46,004.33

Source: Data from Central Electricity Authority.

Statement-II

The names of top five and bottom five States in the solar energy generation of electricity alongwith reasons therefor

Sl. No.	State	Installation of Solar energy as on 30.6.2017 (In MW)	Reasons
1	2	3	4
I.	Top five States		These States are rich in solar insolation and therefore have large installed capacity of solar power plants as compared to bottom States.
	(i) Andhra Pradesh	2,010.87	
	(ii) Rajasthan	1,961.21	
	(iii) Tamil Nadu	1,697.32	
	(iv) Telangana	1,609.27	
	(v) Gujarat	1,262.10	

1	2	3	4
II. Bottom five States			
(i) Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	These States have less solar potential.	
(ii) Mizoram	0.10		
(iii) Puducherry	0.08		
(iv) Manipur	0.03		
(v) Meghalaya	0.01		

Beneficiaries under Right to Light Scheme

876. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under Right to Light Scheme, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government would extend the benefit to hilly and tribal areas of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no scheme named 'Right to Light' promoted by this Ministry. However, solar study lamps have been distributed to ten lakh students in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha under Offgrid and Decentralized Solar Applications Programme. State-wise numbers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) During the current financial year 70 lakh such solar study lamps are being distributed to students in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, with focus on SC/ST segment. It is expected that this will cover hilly and tribal areas of these States.

Statement

State-wise break-up of beneficiaries of solar study lamps under Offgrid and Decentralized Solar Applications Programmes

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiaries Covered
1.	Maharashtra	1,70,316
2.	Madhya Pradesh	5,19,032
3.	Rajasthan	2,21,101
4.	Odisha	89,551
TOTAL		10,00,000

Electrification of villages in forest areas through NRE

877. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposals from various State Governments regarding electrification of villages in the forest areas including backward areas and remote areas through New and Renewable Energy (NRE) sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals sanctioned out of the said proposals for approval, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds released during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Programme, 3,709 proposals for electrification- of villages in the forest areas including backward areas and remote areas, have been received from various States across the country during the last three years and current year upto 30.06.2017. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) All proposals received from States have been approved.

(d) An amount of ₹ 294.93 crore has been disbursed under DDG Programme during the last three years and the current year. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise details of the proposals received for electrification of villages*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Proposals Received	Sanctioned Project Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
Projects sanctioned in 2014-2015			
Nil			
Projects sanctioned in 2015-2016			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165	22.09
2.	Assam	521	294.81

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	117.48
4.	Chhattisgarh	523	177.95
5.	Jharkhand	305	147.19
6.	Karnataka	2	0.62
7.	Madhya Pradesh	122	60.93
8.	Meghalaya	77	8.23
9.	Odisha	190	56.76
TOTAL		2905	886.06
Projects sanctioned in 2016-2017			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	41.83
2.	Chhattisgarh	327	91.26
3.	Jharkhand	77	48.98
5.	Meghalaya	132	32.32
6.	Uttarakhand	13	3.31
7.	Odisha	79	38.29
TOTAL		804	255.99
Projects sanctioned in 2017-2018			
Nil			
GRAND TOTAL		3709.00	1142.04

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released under DDG Programme

Sl. No	State	Grant Amount (₹ in crore)
FY 2014-15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.39
2.	Chhattisgarh	13.13
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6.64
4.	Uttarakhand	1.48
SUB TOTAL		22.64

Sl. No	State	Grant Amount (₹ in crore)
FY 2015-16		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.92
2.	Chhattisgarh	32.03
3.	Karnataka	5.30
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11.32
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3.93
SUB TOTAL		63.50
FY 2016-17		
1.	Chhattisgarh	50.98
2.	Assam	81.70
3.	Rajasthan	24.68
4.	Kerala	1.24
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2.09
SUB TOTAL		160.69
FY 2017-18		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.14
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1.84
3.	Odisha	17.64
4.	Meghalaya	4.47
SUB TOTAL		48.10
GRAND TOTAL		294.93

Estimated solar power generation by 2022

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for generation of solar power energy by 2022 was revised in 2015 from 22 GW to 100 GW;

(b) the plans for solar power energy generation to achieve revised targeted capacity and the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up of the plants and whether these would be set up by Government controlled agencies or private players would also be pooled in to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Originally targets set in 2010 were as follows:—

Grid connected solar power: 20 GW

Off-grid solar systems: 2 GW

The target of grid connected solar power was revised in 2015 from 20 GW to 100 GW.

(b) Year-wise targets for grid connected solar power capacity installation are given below:—

Year/ Category	Rooftop Solar (in MW)	Large Scale Solar Power Projects (in MW)	Total (in MW)
2015-16	200	1,800	2,000
2016-17	4,800	7,200	12,000
2017-18	5,000	10,000	15,000
2018-19	6,000	10,000	16,000
2019-20	7,000	10,000	17,000
2020-21	8,000	9,500	17,500
2021-22	9,000	8,500	17,500
TOTAL	40,000	57,000	97,000*

*3,743 MW commissioned upto 2014-15.

In order to achieve the targets, Government has launched following schemes:—

- (i) Solar Park Scheme for setting up of over 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 20,000 MW of solar power projects (Target capacity recently enhanced to 40,000 MW).

- (ii) Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and various Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments and Para Military Forces with VGF.
- (iv) Pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops.
- (v) Bundling Scheme - 15,000 MW grid-connected solar PV power plants through NTPC Ltd./ NVVN.
- (vi) VGF Scheme for setting up of 2,000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.
- (vii) VGF Scheme for setting up of 5,000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.
- (viii) Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.

(c) In order to achieve the target of one lakh MW power through grid connected solar energy by the end of 2022, the overall investment is expected to be around ₹ 5,00,000 crores (estimated @ ₹ 5 crore per MW). Most of the investment in solar sector comes from private sector. This apart, projects are taken up by Public Sector Undertakings e.g. Solar Energy Corporation of India, National Thermal Power Company Ltd., Coal India Ltd. etc. and the State Governments utilizing their own resources.

NRE programmes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

879. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of New and Renewable Energy (NRE) programmes in the two Telugu speaking States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) the number of projects initiated under solar and wind energy in the two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of new and renewable energy

programmes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details of Wind and Solar power capacity commissioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as follows:—

State	Wind Power	Solar Power
Andhra Pradesh	3706.17	2010.37
Telangana	100.80	1388.79

Statement

Details of major Renewable Energy Schemes / Programmes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1. Grid Interactive Renewable Energy Programme:

- (i) **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive -Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, Solar Roof Top programme, Development of Solar Parks.
- (ii) **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind projects at potential wind sites.
- (iii) **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants up to 25 MW capacity- canal based.
- (iv) **Bio-power:** Biomass power from surplus agriculture and other Biomass residues, Bagasse Cogeneration projects in sugar mills.
- (v) **Waste to Energy:** Projects for recovery of energy from urban, industrial and agriculture waste.

2. Off-Grid/ Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Energy Programme:

- (i) **Solar Power:** To promote the solar devices such as Solar Lighting Systems, Solar Pumps, Solar Power Packs and Concentrated Solar Technology systems.
- (ii) **Biomass (non-bagasse) Cogeneration:** For captive power generation and thermal application in Industries.
- (iii) **Biogas programme:** Setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/ manure/ small scale power generation.

Modalities for setting up of National Solar Mission

880. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalized the modalities of setting up of the National Solar Mission in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the time by which the modalities are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The National Solar Mission has already been launched on 11th January, 2010. Initially, the target of 22,000 mw of solar power installation was fixed as detailed under:—

- (i) deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022,
- (ii) 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications including 20 million solar lights by 2022,
- (iii) 20 million sq. m. solar thermal collector area.

In June, 2015, the target was revised from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022 for grid connected solar power projects. The Year-wise targets for grid connected solar power capacity installation are given below:—

Year/Category	Rooftop Solar (InMW)	Large Scale Solar Power Projects (In MW)	Total (In MW)
2015-16	200	1,800	2,000
2016-17	4,800	7,200	12,000
2017-18	5,000	10,000	15,000
2018-19	6,000	10,000	16,000
2019-20	7,000	10,000	17,000
2020-21	8,000	9,500	17,500
2021-22	9,000	8,500	17,500
TOTAL	40,000	57,000	97,000*

*3,743 MW commissioned upto 2014-15.

In order to achieve the new target, the Government has launched following schemes:—

- (i) Solar Park Scheme for setting up of over 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 20,000 MW of solar power projects (Target capacity recently enhanced to 40,000 MW).
 - (ii) Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and various Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
 - (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments and Para Military Forces with VGF.
 - (iv) Pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops.
 - (v) Bundling Scheme - 15,000 MW grid-connected solar PV power plants through NTPC Ltd./NVVN.
 - (vi) VGF Scheme for setting up of 2,000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.
 - (vii) VGF Scheme for setting up of 5,000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.
 - (viii) Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Electricity to farmers through renewable energy sources

881. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide electricity to the farmers through renewable energy sources by formulating subsidy based Renewable Energy Policy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Haryana;
- (c) whether Government is considering to provide financial assistance for new research and development in renewable energy sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any proposal has been received by the Central Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has been supporting Research and Development (R&D) to various R&D/academic institutions, NGOs, industries, etc. in the field of renewable energy for technology development and demonstration leading to commercialization. A comprehensive policy and guidelines for research, development and demonstration for new and renewable energy sector is in place. It has a provision for providing financial assistance up to 50% of the project cost for the projects that involve partnership with industry / civil society. For proposals from academic institutions, Government/non-profit research organizations and NGOs, the Ministry provides funds upto 100%.

(e) and (f) A total of 112 projects were sanctioned/implemented by various R&D/academic institutions and industries in the renewable energy sector and an amount of ₹ 568 crore was spent during Twelfth Plan period.

Environmental impacts due to solar cells

882. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the non-biodegradable nature of most solar cells and its impacts on the environment and if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to tackle the same;

(b) whether Government is aware of the various poisonous by-products produced during the manufacturing process of the solar cell; and

(c) whether Government is working on a sustainable energy plan instead of just moving completely to renewable sources and if so, the details regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Most Solar cells are environment friendly and have no adverse impact on environment. However, in some cases, special procedure would be required for safety disposal on completion of life-expectancy of solar cells.

(b) In the manufacturing of Solar Cells, no poisonous by product is produced.

(c) The Government has set a target of 175 GW of Renewable Energy out of total planned capacity of 523 GW by 2022.

Scope of BRGF

†883. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether scope of BRGF is expected to increase in future;

(b) if not, whether the Central Government has stopped funds to States under BRGF;

(c) if not, the details of amount given to districts in border States under BRGF during financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(d) the names of districts for which funds would not be released under BRGF along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, which was being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16. This has been done on account of the enhanced devolution of fund to the States from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts under Fourteenth Finance Commission award.

(c) The details of amount given to border States for districts covered under BRGF during financial year 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below). As stated above, the programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply of (a) and (b) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Amount given to border States for districts covered under BRGF
during financial year 2014-15*

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2014-15
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.35
2.	Assam	139.41
3.	Bihar	206.52
4.	Gujarat	65.07
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11.92
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.67
7.	Manipur	36.76
8.	Meghalaya	2.56
9.	Mizoram	24.39
10.	Nagaland	60.87
11.	Punjab	14.87
12.	Rajasthan	211.45
13.	Sikkim	12.32
14.	Tripura	12.63
15.	Uttar Pradesh	346.86
16.	Uttarakhand	2.53
17.	West Bengal	226.64
TOTAL		1435.82

Training to public representatives of Panchayats and municipal bodies

†884. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to run a special training programme to impart training to public representatives of Panchayats and municipal bodies with regard to their rights, duties and powers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) provides assistance to the States/ UTs for capacity building and training of Panchayat Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries, to enable them to perform their functions, including planning and implementation of development programmes, effectively and efficiently. The training area covers Panchayat governance including functions of public representatives, Panchayat finance, various schemes of Government and the role of Panchayats therein etc. States/ UTs have been advised to include modules on subjects of national importance such as water conservation, health, sanitation, less-cash transactions etc. in their trainings for ERs and Functionaries of Panchayats. Exposure visits of ERs and Panchayat functionaries to Panchayats with best practices are promoted to enhance learning and motivation. Trainings are also conducted for Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) applications developed by the Ministry to cater to various aspects of Panchayats functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit, delivery of citizen services. The Government has consistently impressed upon the States/ UTs to adopt new and innovative best practices, and to also leverage technology for maximum outreach for Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been organising three-day sensitization training programme for Elected Representatives from Urban Local Bodies under Individual Capacity Building as per guidelines of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). These programmes cover aspects such as major issues and challenges of urban development, best practices that have been evolved by cities in various sectors through site visits, and the role that elected representatives can play in improving their cities.

- (c) Question does not arise.

Implementation of rural projects for PRIs

†885. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate rights have been conferred on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for implementation of rural projects;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain basic problems were raised at Prime Minister's level and in the conferences of representatives of Gram Panchayats held under the aegis of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to address them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Panchayats as institutions of local self-government mandated under Part IX of the Constitution of India are in best position to understand the local issues and to plan, prioritize and implement various schemes/programmes of rural development. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been given adequate role for decision making, planning, implementation, selection of beneficiaries and monitoring under the various Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes (CSSs) like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

(c) and (d) Gram Panchayat representatives are invited on National Panchayat Day and other conferences held by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) to felicitate them and discuss the problems being faced by them in Panchayats. The Prime Minister in his speeches during National Panchayat Day for 2015 and 2016 had highlighted the issues affecting rural masses such as water scarcity, school dropouts, poverty, solid waste management, open defecation, malnutrition among children, modern techniques for irrigation etc.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission award has devolved large funds to Gram Panchayats to address issues of basic amenities within Panchayat areas. This has also lent support to the Gram Panchayats for discharge of their mandated function for planning the social and economic development of the area through preparation of an integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has proactively supported the Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayats through funding support to States for trainings with special focus on GPDP trainings and cross state sharing of best practices under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). States/UTs have been advised to include modules on the subjects of national importance such as water

conservation, health, sanitation, less-cash transactions etc. in their training for ERs and functionaries of Panchayats. Trainings on various aspects of Panchayat functioning have also been imparted to ERs and Panchayat stakeholders.

Further, the Government, in collaboration with the State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions, launched the Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan during 14th April to 24th April, 2016 to disseminate information about various schemes/programmes of the Government for the development of the rural areas, encouraging the rural masses to actively participate in the development process of the Gram Panchayat and also to address the local socio economic issues.

Rural electrification

886. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of rural electrification and the time-frame to electrify all the villages in the country;

(b) whether Government is implementing the Decentralised Distribution Generation (DDG) scheme for the electrification of villages located in backward and inaccessible areas through new and renewable energy sources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of villages covered under DDG scheme, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per information provided by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. 13,872 un-electrified census villages have been reported to be electrified up to 30.06.2017. The time-frame to electrify all the villages is 1st May, 2018.

(b) and (c) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is to provide access to electricity to un-electrified villages/habitations where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective including the villages located in backward, remote, inaccessible and forest areas. DDG can be from renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, Mini hydro, solar etc. Under the scheme, 4,220 projects have been sanctioned with the total project cost of ₹ 1354.60 crore, covering 3,285 un-electrified villages in various

States across the country, as on 30.06.2017. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise project sanctioned under DDG

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Effective project cost (₹ in crore)	Un-electrified villages covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	427	87.88	
2.	Assam	521	294.81	521
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,176	159.32	1,176
4.	Chhattisgarh	946	296.97	520
5.	Jharkhand	382	196.18	393
6.	Karnataka	39	28.11	9
7.	Kerala *	15	5.32	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	147	88.10	147
9.	Meghalaya	212	44.44	212
10.	Odisha	276	97.02	275
11.	Telangana *	39	9.26	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	25	38.84	17
13.	Uttarakhand	15	8.37	15
TOTAL		4,220	1,354.6	3,285

* Projects correspond to electrification of Habitations.

Coverage of electricity

887. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent population still do not have any access to electricity;

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

(c) the details of the achievement made during the last three years in providing new electricity connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, there were 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 7.50 crore rural households were un-electrified. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). In December, 2014, Government of India has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to provide access to electricity to all rural households and also ensure quality and reliability of power supply in rural areas. The scheme envisages Feeder Separation; Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network; and rural electrification. Under the scheme, free electricity connections are provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

(c) The details of free electricity connections to BPL households released under DDUGJY during last three years, are as under:—

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
7,59,377	14,39,144	22,42,763

Statement

Unelectrified Rural Household as per Census, 2011

Sl. No.	State	Balance un-electrified Rural Households (in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.15
2.	Telangana	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01
4.	Assam	0.39
5.	Bihar	1.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.13
7.	Gujarat	0.10
8.	Haryana	0.04
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.03
10.	Jharkhand	0.32
11.	Karnataka	0.10
12.	Kerala	0.03

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.46
14.	Maharashtra	0.34
15.	Manipur	0.01
16.	Meghalaya	0.02
17.	Nagaland	0.01
18.	Odisha	0.52
19.	Punjab	0.01
20.	Rajasthan	0.40
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.09
22.	Tripura	0.02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.94
24.	Uttarakhand	0.02
25.	West Bengal	0.82
GRAND TOTAL		7.50

Environmental clearance hampering hydro power projects

888. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of hydro power projects planned in different parts of the country have been stalled due to environmental concerns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether obtaining environmental clearance for hydro power projects takes a long time causing undue delays and if so, the steps taken by Government for simplification of the procedure to obtain early environmental clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, three under construction projects and seven other projects have been stalled due to environmental concerns as per details given in the Statement (*See* below). One project namely Lohari Nagpala has been dropped due to environmental concerns.

(c) The environmental clearance process has been streamlined by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and it has also started online submission and monitoring of Environment, Forest & Wild-life Clearances.

Statement

Details of Stalled Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects due to Environmental Concerns

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Lata Tapovan,	Uttarakhand	NTPC	171	Construction stopped due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 7.5.2014 on account of environmental concerns.
2.	Subansiri Lower	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	NHPC	2000 MW	Construction work stopped due to directions of National Green Tribunal dated 16.12.2011.
3.	Panan	Sikkim	Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt Ltd.	300	Construction works stopped since April, 2014 for want of clearance from National Green Tribunal
4.	Loharinag Pala	Uttarakhand	NTPC	600	DPR concurred on 11.8.2004. Project dropped due to environmental concerns.
DPR concurred/works not started					
5.	Pala Maneri	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	480	DPR concurred on 23.02.2007. Work not started due to environmental concerns.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bharionghati	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	381	DPR returned in Feb.'2008. Work not started due to environmental concerns.
7.	Kotlibhel St-IA	Uttarakhand	NHPC	195	DPR concurred works not started due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 7.5.2014.
8.	Kotlibhel St-IB	Uttarakhand	NHPC	320	DPR concurred works not started due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 7.5.2014.
9.	Kotlibhel St-II	Uttarakhand	NHPC	530	DPR concurred works not started due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 7.5.2014.
10	Alaknanda	Uttarakhand	GMRL	300	DPR concurred works not started due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 7.5.2014.

Thermal power generation

889. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity generation from conventional energy sources was same during February, 2017 as compared to this month during the last year;

(b) whether electricity generation from thermal power plants slipped marginally, but it has remained the main source of electricity catering to more than 92 per cent of the country's total power supply;

(c) whether the generation achieved a total monitored capacity of about 265 GW; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The electricity generation from conventional energy sources was 89,285.92

Million Units (MUs) during February, 2017 as compared to 89,011.13 Million Units during the corresponding month of the last year.

(b) to (d) Electricity generation from thermal power plants was 79,893.22 MU in February, 2017 as compared to 79,661.24 MU in February, 2016 as compared to February, 2016. Thermal generation contributed 89.25% of the total generation in Feb-2017. Total electricity generation of about 89,285.92 MU in Feb-2017 was achieved through the total monitored capacity of about 265 GW.

Power situation in the country

890. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether, despite a number of measures being taken by Government, there exists a huge gap between demand and supply of power resulting in shortage of power in most of the States/UTs;

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

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of power generated from various sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) in the country during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise power generation during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The peak and energy shortages have progressively reduced over the years and were 1.6% & 0.7% respectively in 2016-17. As per information given by the States/UTs to the Central Electricity Authority, a few States are facing energy shortages in the country due to the following reasons:—

1. Sub-transmission and distribution constraints.
2. Poor performance of state's own generating stations.
3. Poor financial condition of many state power utilities.
4. High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country, *inter alia*, are:

- (i) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 99,209 MW as against the target of 88,537 MW from the conventional sources and about 29,462 MW as against the target of 30,000 MW from renewable sources have been achieved.
- (ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured.
- (iii) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), 1,10,370 ckm as against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 3,31,214 MVA as against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed.
- (iv) The Government of India has taken up an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States. The roadmap for all the States/UTs have been finalised and is under implementation.
- (v) Two schemes which were launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply of power and reduce line losses.
- (vi) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) The Central Government notified Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Operational & Financial Turnaround of DISCOMs.
- (viii) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.

Statement-I

Details of Power generation from various sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) in the country during the last three years and the current year

Category	Generation (MU)			
	2017-18 (upto-June,17)*	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Thermal	2,61,299.22	9,94,230.17	9,43,787.7	8,78,320.03
Nuclear	9,060.17	37,915.87	37,413.62	36,101.54
Hydro	36,243.56	1,22,377.56	1,21,376.75	1,29,243.65
Import (from Bhutan)	1,059.56	5,617.34	5,244.21	5,007.74
Hydro total	37,303.12	1,27,994.9	1,26,620.96	1,34,251.39
GRAND TOTAL	3,07,662.51	11,60,140.94	11,07,822.28	10,48,672.96

Note: Generation from stations of 25 MW & above only.

Statement-II

State-wise generation for last three years and current year (upto June 2017)

Region	State	Generation (MU)			
		2017-18 (upto-June, 17)*	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
NR	BBMB	2,557.95	10,570	11,818.9	10,599.78
	Delhi	1,797.26	6,253.26	6,206.1	8,722.83
	Haryana	5,519.63	18,890.44	22,247.14	28,748.61
	Himachal Pradesh	10,575.6	26,853.98	27,087.49	23,319.13
	Jammu and Kashmir	5,992.58	15,377.69	15,136.15	14,485.02
	Punjab	5,392.29	26,492.18	23,342.89	22,960.9
	Rajasthan	11,688.03	51,792.17	53,947.35	54,185.92
	Uttar Pradesh	33,084.36	1,20,142.11	1,11,329.53	1,11,901.74
	Uttarakhand	4,007.52	14,250.54	12,765.92	11,439.22
NR Total		80,615.22	2,90,622.37	2,83,881.47	2,86,363.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
WR	Chhattisgarh	28,792.57	1,05,686.18	89,513.29	79,710.57
	Goa	0	0	0	12.61
	Gujarat	24,695.14	99,748.61	1,04,917.26	1,05,538.54
	Madhya Pradesh	27,283.77	98,599.98	95,740.5	75,212.47
	Maharashtra	33,159.43	1,18,091.71	1,17,244.43	1,07,309.21
WR Total		1,13,930.91	4,22,126.48	4,07,415.48	3,67,783.4
SR	Andhra Pradesh	16,117.79	65,248.16	58,230.59	45,245.42
	Karnataka	10,682.88	43,766.67	47,553.25	50,163.29
	Kerala	1,184.07	4,130.61	6,653.34	8,034.17
	Puducherry	56.25	246.84	227.59	102.14
	Tamil Nadu	20,812.84	84,581.68	76,406.83	71,418.41
	Telangana	11,640.61	43,391.23	36,868.2	40,901.97
SR Total		60,494.44	2,41,365.19	2,25,939.8	2,15,865.4
ER	Andaman and Nicobar	46.4	215.56	182.85	153.76
	Bihar	6,680.43	24,514.85	20,827.01	18,272.27
	DVC	9,382.33	33,566.47	28,029.93	25,551.11
	Jharkhand	3,731.6	14,727.43	15,933.67	14,621.88
	Odisha	12,165.76	55,841.18	57,221.8	51,332.44
	Sikkim	2,353.36	4,330.4	3,551.92	3,345.29
	West Bengal	13,586.74	52,192.69	46,946.62	49,742.02
ER Total		47,946.62	1,85,388.58	1,72,693.8	1,63,018.77
NER	Arunachal pradesh	376.25	1,249.01	1,280.25	1,109.48
	Assam	1,133.36	5,981.37	4,522.12	4,299.84
	Manipur	226.17	741.07	536.64	372.44
	Meghalaya	295.32	916.7	1035.99	863.15
	Nagaland	41.14	258.94	163.14	165.15
	Tripura	1,543.52	5,873.89	5,109.38	3,824.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
NER Total		3,615.76	15,020.98	12,647.52	10,634.5
Import Bhutan (Imp.)		1,059.56	5,617.34	5,244.21	5,007.74
Import total		1,059.56	5,617.34	5,244.21	5,007.74
GRAND TOTAL		3,07,662.51	11,60,140.94	11,07,822.28	10,48,672.96

* Provisional based on actual-cum-assessment

Note: 1 Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State & Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Taking over of short term liability of discoms by State Governments

891. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of power be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are required to take over the short term liability of power discoms in their States;

(b) if so, the details of debt taken over during the last three years, so far, discom-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether it is likely to affect electricity tariffs for the common man;

(d) if so, the details of States where it has resulted in lowering of tariffs;

(e) whether it is likely to push up financial burden on the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the manner in which this will be dealt with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) States participating under Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), 2012 have taken over debt of ₹ 12576 Crores during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 and the States participating under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) have taken over debts of ₹ 2.09 Lakh Crores during FY 2015-16 and 2016-17. The details of the debt taken over by the States under FRP and UDAY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Tariffs are determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), keeping into consideration several parameters including cost of debt, power purchase costs, operation and maintenance costs, capital expenditure etc. Any impact depends upon these factors.

(e) and (f) The financial liabilities of DISCOMs are contingent liabilities of the respective State Governments, and thus financial liabilities of DISCOMs, notwithstanding the presence or absence of UDAY, lies with the States themselves. However, there is a reduction of the debt burden due to lower interest rates after the takeover of debts by the States.

Statement

*Details of Debt of DISCOMs taken over by States Under FRP UDAY
the last three years*

(₹ in Crs)											
Sl. No.	State	Financial Years							Grand Total		
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17					
		FRP-12	FRP-12	UDAY	Total	FRP-12	UDAY	Total	FRP-12	UDAY	Total
1.	Rajasthan	1806		37350	37350		22372	22372	1806	59722	61528
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5270		24332	24332		14801	14801	5270	39133	44403.29
3.	Chhattisgarh			870	870			0	0	870	870
4.	Jharkhand			6136	6136		0	0	0	6136	6136
5.	Punjab			9860	9860		5769	5769	0	15629	15629
6.	Bihar			1553	1553		779	779	0	2332	2332
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			2140	2140		1398	1398	0	3538	3538
8.	Haryana			17300	17300		8651	8651	0	25951	25951
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1500			0		8256	8256	1500	8256	9756
10.	Madhya Pradesh				0		7360	7360	0	7360	7360
11.	Maharashtra				0		4960	4960	0	4960	4960
12.	Himachal Pradesh				0		2891	2891	0	2891	2891
13.	Telangana				0		8923	8923	0	8923	8923
14.	Tamil Nadu	1000	1000	0	1000	2000	22815	24815	4000	22815	26815
15.	Meghalaya						125	125	0	125	125
TOTAL		9576	1000	99541	100541	2000	109100	111100	12576	208641	221217

Surplus generation of electricity

892. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government aims to make our country surplus with electricity and also able to export it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering for reduction of electricity tariffs/prices in the domestic consumption; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The country has surplus electricity capacity at present to meet the current requirements. At present, India is net exporter of electricity to Nepal and Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) The tariff of all categories of consumers including domestic consumers is fixed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) considering various factors like the cost of supply which depends on the operational and financial efficiency of DISCOMs and the cross subsidy among the various categories of consumers. The Government of India has taken the following steps to improve the operational and financial efficiency of DISCOMs:

- (i) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Financial and Operational Turnaround of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) of the country.
- (ii) Power For All (PFA) initiative with States and UTs for bringing uninterrupted power.
- (iii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for Rural Electrification; strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas.
- (iv) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas.
- (v) Augmenting transmission capacity to remove transmission constraints.

- (vi) Flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.

Discouragement of hydro power generation

893. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to discourage hydro power generation in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of stalled hydro power projects in the Central sector; and
- (d) the steps being taken to revive/start them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present, there are only 2 stalled under construction Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) in Central Sector in the country, namely, Lata Tapovan HEP (171 MW) and Subansiri Lower HEP (2000 MW). The details of these projects along with reasons for stalling and steps taken by the Government to revive them are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Stalled Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects along with reasons and remedial steps for their revival (As on 30.06.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency/ Capacity (MW)	State	Reasons for Stuck up	Remedial Steps taken by Government /Developer
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lata Tapovan, NTPC Limited 3x57=171 MW	Uttarakhand	Construction work stopped <i>vide</i> Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7.5.14.	The matter is sub-judice.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Subansiri Lower NHPC Limited 8x250=2000MW	Arunachal Pradesh / Assam	Since 16.12.2011 works stopped due to agitation by various activists, fearing dam safety and downstream impacts of dam. - Case in Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata Bench.	<p>Matter related to Subansiri Lower HEP is being heard by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Kolkata. On the hearing date on 11th Dec'15, Hon'ble NGT allowed NHPC to undertake emergency maintenance work for safety and protection of the public and the property. However, Hon'ble NGT ordered that no construction work be done. In the last hearing held on 25th & 26th May, 2017, the Hon'ble NGT heard the arguments of the respondents and directed the Ld. Counsel of all the parties to submit their short notes of arguments held within two weeks, which has since been done. The judgement is reserved.</p> <p>Another petition has been filed before the Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata alleging that the changes have been made to the scope of work and fresh Environmental clearance has not been taken by NHPC. The Hon'ble NGT has issued notice and fixed the date for hearing as 17th July, 2017. The next hearing has been fixed for 11th August, 2017.</p>

Status of UMPP at Cheyyur, Tamil Nadu

894. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Tamil Nadu Government to expedite the bidding process for the 4,000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Cheyyur in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there are any bottlenecks in implementation of the said project;

(c) whether Government has taken any appropriate remedial steps to clear the bottlenecks if any, to expedite the implementation of UMPP; and

(d) if so, the details and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A memorandum dated 19.12.2016 from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, requesting to expedite the bidding process for Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project was received through the Prime Minister's Office which was duly replied and Tamil Nadu has suggested on the usage of domestic coal and has requested coal block.

(b) to (d) An Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Power is reviewing the Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) for the purpose of inviting bids. Current status of the project is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Current Status of Implementation of Cheyyur UMPP (District
Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu)*

Land	About 1272 acres land is required for the project. Status of acquisition of the land is as given below:		
Sl. No		Land required (acres)	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Main Plant & captive port Land	1143.39	
	Private Land	655.15	Possession of land of 623 acres has been taken.
	Govt. Land	488.24	Govt. Order issued by Govt. of Tamil Nadu for 333 acres.

1	2	3	4
2.	Corridor Land	128.98	
	Private Land	101.88	Govt. Order issued by Govt. of Tamil Nadu for 107.53 acres
	Govt. Land	27.10	

Water 'In principle', NOC for use of sea water received from Tamil Nadu Maritime Board.

Fuel This UMPP is based on imported coal. Coal is to be arranged by developer. During the meeting held on 17.03.2017 Hon'ble Electricity and Non-Conventional Energy Minister of Tamil Nadu suggested to explore feasibility of the conversion of project as a domestic coal based UMPP. Possibility of developing the UMPP on domestic coal is being explored.

Clearances • EC for Main Plant is issued by MoEF, Gol on 30.09.2013.

- Environmental and CRZ clearance for Captive Jetty at Panaiyur, Kancheepuram issued by MoEF, Gol on 30.11.2012.
- Stage-1 Forest clearance (24.29 acres) issued by MoEF, Gol on 07.12.2012.
- Clearance from AAI obtained on 21.12.2009.

Power Allocation Tamil Nadu (1600 MW), Karnataka (800 MW), Maharashtra (400 MW), Andhra Pradesh (400 MW), Uttar Pradesh (300 MW), Kerala (300 MW) and Punjab (200 MW).

Draft SBDs are under approval of the Govt.

Additional power generation

895. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target of additional power generation for the current Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the annual target of contribution from the Central, State and private sector power generation facilities;

(c) the details of the actual addition made in power generation during the first two years of the plan period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the targets of annual capacity addition have been missed; and

(e) if so, which sector, out of the Central, State and private sectors, has shown slippages and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The 12th Five Year Plan for the period 2012-2017 ended on 31.03.2017. Thereafter the concept of Five Year Plans have been done away with. However, for the year 2017-18, the generation target is fixed at 1,229.40 Billion Units (BU).

(b) The annual target of contribution from the Central, State and private sector power generation facilities is 6,180 MW, 3,810 MW and 3,181.15 MW respectively during 2017-18.

(c) The actual generation capacity addition made during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the first two years of the 12th Plan period was 20,631.8 MW and 17,825.01 MW respectively.

(d) and (e) Against the target of 88,537 MW during the 12th Five Year Plan, a capacity addition of 99,209.47 MW was achieved. Thus, the target for 12th Five Year Plan has been over achieved.

Debt of power distribution companies

†896. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of debt, profits and losses of power distribution companies during the last three years;

(b) whether Government-owned power distribution companies are increasingly more in debt than the privately-owned power distribution companies and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to reduce burden of debt of power distribution companies, if so, details of steps taken, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd., the aggregate losses and total outstanding debt for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

utilities selling power directly to consumers including data available for private utilities such as BSES Rajdhani, BSES Yamuna and Tata Power (TPDDL) for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as given below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis (₹ in crore)	(71,621)	(67,336)	(58,275)
Total Outstanding Debt (₹ in crore)	3,04,228	3,65,013	4,06,825

The state-wise and utility-wise profit/loss details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and the state-wise and utility-wise outstanding debt details are given in the Statement-II.

(b) The financial position of Distribution Utilities depends on the several parameters including geographical spread, category break-up of their consumers, consumption pattern, tariff structure and level of Distribution infrastructure, and thus a strict comparison on debt levels cannot be drawn.

(c) The Ministry of Power, Government of India on 20th November, 2015 notified Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana Scheme (UDAY) for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), so far 26 States and 1 Union Territory have joined UDAY and Bonds to the tune of ₹2.32 lakh crores have been issued by States and their Power Distribution Utilities to address the debt.

Statement-I

Details of state-wise and utility-wise loss incurred in crore Rupees

Region	State	Utility	2012-13 Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	2013-14 Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	2014-15 Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(1,088)	0	0
		NBPDCL	(56)	(74)	(491)
		SBPDCL	(84)	(269)	(748)
	BIHAR TOTAL		(1,227)	(343)	(1,239)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(2,668)	(3,950)	0
		JBVNL	0	(71)	(37)
	JHARKHAND	TOTAL	(2,668)	(4,021)	(37)
	Odisha	CESU	(316)	(199)	(202)
		NESCO	(77)	(45)	(123)
		SESCO	(34)	(11)	(379)
		WESCO	(132)	(87)	(224)
	ODISHA	TOTAL	(559)	(342)	(929)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	39	33	(126)
	SIKKIM	TOTAL	39	33	(126)
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	82	19	20
	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL	82	19	20
	EASTERN	TOTAL	(4,332)	(4,654)	(2,310)
North	Arunachal	Arunachal PD	(255)	(428)	(257)
Eastern	Pradesh				
	ARUNACHAL	PRADESH TOTAL	(255)	(428)	(257)
	Assam	APDCL	(568)	(693)	(578)
	ASSAM	TOTAL	(568)	(693)	(578)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(315)	(194)	0
		MSPDCL	0	0	0
	MANIPUR	TOTAL	(315)	(194)	0
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	(221)	(295)	(202)
	MEGHALAYA	TOTAL	(221)	(295)	(202)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(200)	(192)	(192)
	MIZORAM	TOTAL	(200)	(192)	(192)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(212)	(191)	(315)
	NAGALAND	TOTAL	(212)	(191)	(315)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tripura	TSECL	(107)	(62)	(82)
	TRIPURA TOTAL		(107)	(62)	(82)
	NORTH EASTERN TOTAL		(1,880)	(2,056)	(1,625)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	21	8	63
		BSES Yamuna	25	11	19
		TPDDL	310	334	336
	DELHI TOTAL		356	353	418
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(1,352)	(2,089)	(636)
		UHBVNL	(2,297)	(1,465)	(1,481)
	HARYANA TOTAL		(3,649)	(3,554)	(2,117)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	(340)	(137)	(125)
	HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		(340)	(137)	(125)
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	(3,129)	(2,387)	(3,913)
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOTAL		(3,129)	(2,387)	(3,913)
	Punjab	PSPCL	94	249	(1,100)
	PUNJAB TOTAL		94	249	(1,100)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(3,905)	(4,843)	(3,593)
		JDVVNL	(4,285)	(5,299)	(4,146)
		JVVNL	(4,161)	(5,503)	(4,735)
	RAJASTHAN TOTAL		(12,351)	(15,645)	(12,474)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(3,364)	(5,521)	(2,936)
		KESCO	(545)	(674)	(168)
		MVVN	(2,033)	(3,263)	(1,994)
		Pash VVN	(1,303)	(3,172)	(1,577)
		Poorv VVN	(2,533)	(4,095)	(2,000)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UTTAR PRADESH TOTAL		(9,778)	(16,724)	(8,675)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(16)	323	(260)
	UTTARAKHAND TOTAL		(16)	323	(260)
NORTHERN TOTAL			(28,814)	(37,521)	(28,245)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	(7,718)	(811)	0
		APEPDCL	(1,681)	(136)	(722)
		APNPDCL	(3,445)	(31)	0
		APSPDCL	(4,678)	(401)	(1,827)
	ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL		(17,522)	(1379)	(2,549)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	(433)	76	113
		CHESCOM	(337)	(72)	37
		GESCOM	(189)	38	(110)
		HESCOM	41	(576)	30
		MESCOM	13	0	14
	KARNATAKA TOTAL		(905)	(534)	85
	Kerala	KSEB	241	140	0
		KSEBL	0	(24)	(1,273)
	KERALA TOTAL		241	116	(1,273)
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	(308)	(60)	157
	PUDUCHERRY TOTAL		(308)	(60)	157
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	(12,064)	(14,052)	(12,757)
	TAMIL NADU TOTAL		(12,064)	(14,052)	(12,757)
	Telangana	TSNPDCL	0	0	(1,741)
	TSSPDCL		0	0	(1,171)
	TELANGANA TOTAL		0	0	(2,912)
SOUTHERN TOTAL			(30,559)	(15,909)	(19,249)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	(498)	(630)	(1,569)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	CHHATTISGARH TOTAL		(498)	(630)	(1,569)
	Goa	Goa PD	(285)	(4)	(17)
	GOA TOTAL		(285)	(4)	(17)
	Gujarat	DGVCL	25-	52	51
		MGVCL	21	19	29
		PGVCL	11	10	11
		UGVCL	14	14	17
	GUJARAT TOTAL		71	95	108
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(1,595)	(2,672)	(2,765)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(1,425)	(1,811)	(1,061)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(1,432)	(1,893)	(1,175)
	MADHYA PRADESH TOTAL		(4,452)	(6,376)	(5,001)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	(871)	(280)	(366)
	MAHARASHTRA TOTAL		(871)	(280)	(366)
	WESTERN TOTAL		(6,036)	(7,196)	(6,845)
	GRAND TOTAL		(71,621)	(67,336)	(58,275)

Statement-II

Details of State-wise and Utility-wise outstanding debt in crore Rupees

Region	State	Utility	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB			
		NBPDCL	1,281	1,654	1,776
		SBPDCL	1,682	2,174	2,040
	BIHAR TOTAL		2,963	3,827	3,816
	Jharkhand	JSEB	9,795		
		JBVNL		125	265

Region	State	Utility	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	JHARKHAND	TOTAL	9,795	125	265
	Odisha	CESU	1,668	1,949	2,163
		NESCO	670	704	933
		SESCO	548	557	721
		WESCO	589	587	769
	ODISHA	TOTAL	3,476	3,797	4,585
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0	0	0
	SIKKIM	TOTAL	0	0	0
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	9,197	11,648	12,871
	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL	9,197	11,648	12,871
EASTERN	TOTAL		25,430	19,398	21,536
North	Arunachal	Arunachal PD	0	0	0
Eastern	Pradesh				
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TOTAL	0	0	0
	Assam	APDCL	1,351	1,591	2,260
	ASSAM	TOTAL	1,351	1,591	2,260
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79	0	0
		MSPDCL	0	0	0
	MANIPUR	TOTAL	79	0	0
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	324	266	388
	MEGHALAYA	TOTAL	324	266	388
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	39	37	32
	MIZORAM	TOTAL	39	37	32
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	150	0	328
	NAGALAND	TOTAL	150	0	328
	Tripura	TSECL	204	204	237
	TRIPURA	TOTAL	204	204	237
NORTH EASTERN	TOTAL		2,148	2,099	3,246

Region	State	Utility	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	4,599	4,167	3,702
		BSES Yamuna	3,171	2,961	2,858
		TPDDL	3,762	3,940	3,782
	DELHI TOTAL		11,532	11,068	10,343
	Haryana	DHBVNL	8,056	10,750	14,659
		UHBVNL	14,515	17,950	19,425
	HARYANA TOTAL		22,571	28,700	34,085
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	4,522	4,374	4,590
		HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		4,522	4,374
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	147	152	166
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOTAL		147	152	166
	Punjab	PSPCL	19,795	19,771	21,903
	PUNJAB TOTAL		19,795	19,771	21,903
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	22,667	24,812	27,017
		JDVVNL	20,954	23,493	25,956
		JVVNL	20,520	24,553	28,176
	RAJASTHAN TOTAL		64,141	72,858	81,149
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	10,503	17,950	20,477
		KESCO	1,979	3,160	3,151
		MVVN	6,642	10,163	10,704
		Pash VVN	6,819	9,956	9,941
		Poorv VVN	7,694	12,370	12,709
	UTTAR PRADESH TOTAL		33,637	53,599	56,982
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	1,344	1,201	1,388
	UTTARAKHAND TOTAL		1,344	1,201	1,388
NORTHERN TOTAL			1,57,689	1,91,723	2,10,607

Region	State	Utility	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	7,808	8,793	
		APEPDCL	3,233	3,554	3,879
		APNPDCL	4,159	4,306	
		APSPDCL	6,302	6,913	9,958
	ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL		21,502	23,567	13,837
	Karnataka	BESCOM	3,419	4,524	5,489
		CHESCOM	336	539	964
		GESCOM	455	582	726
		HESCOM	1,126	1,343	1,983
		MESCOM	453	631	677
	KARNATAKA TOTAL		5,789	7,619	9,838
	Kerala	KSEB	4,077		
		KSEBL		5,261	5,810
	KERALA TOTAL		4,077	5,261	5,810
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	0	0	0
	PUDUCHERRY TOTAL		0	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	45,198	66,105	75,467
	TAMIL NADU TOTAL		45,198	66,105	75,467
	Telangana	TSNPDCL			4,867
		TSSPDCL			7,059
	TELANGANA TOTAL				11,926
SOUTHERN TOTAL			76,566	1,02,552	1,16,877
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	1,052	1,502	1,907
	CHHATTISGARH TOTAL		1,052	1,502	1,907
	Goa	Goa PD	109	97	54
	GOA TOTAL		109	97	54
	Gujarat	DGVCL	274	271	223

Region	State	Utility	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		MGVCL	335	275	302
		PGVCL	1,278	1,047	1,136
		UGVCL	536	431	524
	GUJARAT TOTAL		2,423	2,024	2,186
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	7,593	9,604	11,762
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	7,055	8,346	9,807
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	8,038	9,966	11,822
	MADHYA PRADESH TOTAL		22,685	27,916	33,391
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	16,127	17,703	17,021
	MAHARASHTRA TOTAL		16,127	17,703	17,021
WESTERN TOTAL			42,396	49,242	54,559
GRAND TOTAL			3,04,228	3,65,013	4,06,825

Electrification of uninhabited villages

897. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has electrified more than 700 villages where there is no habitation;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind spending money in such villages;
- (c) the amount spent to join grids with such villages, State-wise; and
- (d) the present status of the 'power to all' project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015; of these, 962 un-electrified census villages have been found un-inhabited as on 30.06.2017 and no electrification work has been carried out in these un-inhabited villages under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

(d) 24x7 Power for All is a roadmap wherein joint initiative has been taken 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 documents have been signed by all the States and Union Territories in the country.

Plantation under green highways scheme

898. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has began planting trees on the land of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under Green Highways Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of such plantations done in the country during 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Plantations are part of all highway development projects. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is actively promoting greening of Highway corridors with participation of the community, farmers, private sector, NGOs and government institutions/departments. NHAI has initiated plantations along 1513 km length of NH in ten states in 2016. State wise details are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh - 390 Km, Assam - 133 Km, Haryana - 418 Km, Jammu and Kashmir - 100 Km, Jharkhand - 50 Km, Madhya Pradesh - 82 Km, Maharashtra - 87 Km, Odisha - 77 Km, Rajasthan - 26 Km, Telangana - 150 Km.

Construction of highways along coastline of Odisha

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

(a) whether the Ministry had proposed for construction of highways along coastline of Odisha in June, 2015, and appointed a consultant for preparation of feasibility report and Detailed Project Report (DPR) but no action appears to have been taken in the matter despite lapse of one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken in this regard, so far, and the present position thereof;
and

(d) by when construction would start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Preparation of DPR from Chatrapur (extended to Gopalpur) to Ratanpur has been assigned to M/s Chaitanya Projects Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. and from Ratanpur to Digha has been assigned to M/s Aarvee Associates Pvt. Limited. The said consultants have commenced their services for preparation of DPR with effect from 11.02.2016. After preliminary survey, the proposed alignment of the said stretch has been shared with the State Government in the meeting held on 03.09.2016 which has been agreed in-principle by the State Govt. Subsequently, the same was approved in-principle by the Competent Authority of National Highways Authority of India *vide* letter dated 24.11.2016. Accordingly, the detailed survey of the stretch on the approved alignment has been undertaken by both the consultants. Field investigation and survey works have been substantially completed for the proposed stretch. The feasibility report for Ratanpur to Digha section has been received and same in respect of Gopalpur to Ratanpur is under preparation which is likely to be submitted by July 2017. The project will involve acquisition of huge area of private land/forest land apart from existing land under State Govt. The land acquisition will be commenced after approval of DPR. After availability of atleast 90% of land, the project will be commenced.

Highways projects in Karnataka

900. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new National Highway projects have been earmarked for Karnataka;

(b) the rate of conversion of the present highways into 4/6 lanes in the State;
and

(c) the total budget outlay for the current financial year for all the highway projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There are 146 projects earmarked for the state of Karnataka for the year 2017-18.

(b) During the year 2016-17 a total length of 240 km and during the present year up to end of June 2017 a total length of 49.6 km has been converted in to 4/6 lane in the state.

(c) The total outlay for the current year is ₹ 6861 cr.

Identification of old bridges for repair

901. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has identified various bridges in the country which have outlived their utilities; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard with a particular reference to Bihar and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One bridge in Bihar and none in Jharkhand has crossed 100 years of design life.

Taking over of incomplete expressways/road projects of states

902. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incomplete State expressway/road projects taken over by Government during each of the last three years and the current status thereof, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether proposals received from some of the States to take over incomplete expressway/road projects are still pending with Government;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry is responsible for development of National Highways/National Expressways. Dwarka Expressway, with the state government, is in active consideration with the Ministry. Similarly, Jaipur ring road, a state project with Jaipur Development Authority, is under consideration to be taken over by National Highways Authority of India.

Declaration of roads as national highways in Himachal Pradesh

903. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has declared a few roads in Himachal Pradesh as National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, road-wise;
- (c) whether Government has awarded the contract for construction therein;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, road-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the amount allocated/released and utilized on the project so far, and the current status of the projects, road-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as new National Highways (NHs) from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

The Ministry has declared about 246 km length of State roads as new NHs in the State of Himachal Pradesh since end of Financial Year (FY) 2013-14 till date. With this, the total length of NHs in the State of Himachal Pradesh is about 2,642 km at present. Apart from this, the Ministry has approved "In-Principle" about 4,507 km State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The initiatives have also been taken up for preparation of DPRs

The details of State roads declared as new NHs in the State of Himachal Pradesh since end of FY 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The details of State roads approved "In-Principle" as new NHs in the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The information is being compiled and the same shall be laid on the table of the house.

(e) The funds for development of NHs are not allocated project-wise or NH-wise. The funds allocated and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year for development of the NHs entrusted with State Government of Himachal Pradesh is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18@	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
134.57	134.57	140.00	139.96	210.95	182.14	171.45	79.31

@-Expenditure upto June, 2017

Statement-I

The details of State roads declared as new (National Highways NHs) in the State of Himachal Pradesh since end of FY 2013-14

Sl. No.	NH Number	Description of NH	Tentative Length in the State of Himachal Pradesh (km)
1.	705	The highway starting from its junction with new NH No. 5 at Theog connecting Kotkhair, Jubbal and terminating at its junction with NH No. 707 at Hatkoti in the State of Himachal Pradesh.	70
2.	503A	The highway starting from its junction with NH. 3 at Amritsar connecting Mehta, Sri Hargobindpur, Tanda Hoshiarpur in the state of Punjab. Una, Basoli, Barsar, Salooni, and terminating at its junction with NH No.103 near Bhota in the state of Himachal Pradesh.	80
3.	907 A	The Highway starting from its junction with NH No. 7 near Nahan connecting Banethi, Sarahan and terminating at its junction with NH No. 5 near Kumarhatti in the state of Himachal Pradesh.	76
4.	505A	The Highway starting from its junction with NH. 5 near Powari connecting Reckong Peo and terminating at Kalpa in the state of Himachal Pradesh.	20
TOTAL LENGTH			246

Statement-II

The details of State roads approved "In-Principle" as new National Highways (NHs) in the State of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Stretch	Tentative Length in the State of Himachal Pradesh (km)
1	2	3
1.	Bhota on NH 103-Jahu-Kalkhal-Ner Chowk on NH 154	52.50
2.	Ranital on NH 503-Kotla on NH 154	39.20
3.	Rohru-Tikkar-Theog Ghati-Nera Ghati-Bhali Dhar-Bareon-Panog-Kiari-Deori-Kotkhai on NH 705	80.00
4.	Chhaila on NH 705- Sainj Oachghat - Sarhan on NH 907A	108.00
5.	Lowasa Choki on NH 907A - Kolanvala - Budh - Majari - Narayangarh	39.00
6.	Shimla (Tara Devi) - Kunihar - Ramsher - Nalagarh - Dharowala (HP) -Ghanauli on NH 205	102.35
7.	Salhech-Chandol-Habbon-Rajgarh-Baddu-Sahib-Bghthan-Banethi	127.30
8.	Dadour - Chailchowk - Janjehli - Chhatri - Ranbag - Nagan	111.00
9.	Narkanda - Bagi - Ghanasidhar - Khadralla - Sungri - Rohru - Hatkoti	78.00
10.	Ghanasidhar to Tikkar	14.00
11.	Sungri - Taklech - Nogli on NH 5	53.00
12.	Ghumarwain-Jahu-Sarkaghat	41.50
13.	Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Alampur-Palampur	60.00
14.	Basoli on NH 503A to Biru - Thanakalan - Bangana - Nadaun on NH 3	65.00
15.	Nadaun-Tira Sujanpur-Sandhol-Kandapattan Joginder Nagar junction with NH 154	127.30
16.	Mandawala on NH 105 junction with Haryana - Barotiwala-Pataa-Kuthar - Arki - Shallaghat	79.40

1	2	3
17.	Shimla-Dhalli-Tattapani-Churag-Rohanda-Sundar Nagar	180.00
18.	Junction with NH 154 at Drahaman - Sihunta - Chuwari - Jot - Chamba -Koti - Tissa -Traila - (Bairagarh) - Killar	271.00
19.	Sanaura (NH)-Rajgarh-Nohradhar-Haripurdhar-Raunhat-Jamali (NH 72B)	115.00
20.	Solan to Ochghat	10.00
21.	Sataun(NH 707)-Renuka-Dadahu-Jamta-Dosarka (NH 907A)	56.00
22.	Haripurdhar-Sangarah-Renuka - Trimti - Baliya - Dholakuana	79.00
23.	Kandaghat(NH)-Sadhupal-Chail-Kufri (NH)	57.00
24.	Haripurdhar-Kupavi-Tarahan-Sarahan-Chopal	67.00
25.	Sainj (NH 705) -Deha-Chopal-Nerwa-Feduspul (NH)	90.00
26.	Solan-Shabattu Kainchi Mor	23.00
27.	Kuniha to Dpmehar to Piplughat to Dhundan to Bharari Ghat	33.00
28.	Kafota-Jakhana-Jong-Tunia-Haripur	29.75
29.	Yashwantnagar-Gaura-Dubloo to Janedghat	38.00
30.	Chhalanda-Junga-Mehali	28.00
31.	Patsari to Mandhol - Tahu - Throlla - Kotkhai	61.50
32.	Nalagarh (NH 21A)-Dabhota-Tibbi-Dugri-Pated Nawangiram-Androla Uperla- Kashmirpuram- Baruna-Bagheri-Khertiwala-Maura on NH 21.	35.50
33.	Rohru-Chirgaon-Tikri-Larrot-Chanshal-Dodra Kavar	96.00
34.	Junction with NH-303 at Jawalamukhi-Dehra-Jawali-Raja-Ka-Talab-Jassur	90.00
35.	Ghatsani-Shilha-Badhani-Bhubhu Jot-Kullu road	52.40
36.	Dharampur - Maddi - Sandhol - to Gaddidhar to Tihra to Awahdevi on NH 70(NewNH 03)	88.00
37.	Baijnath-Balada-Kanapattan-Dharampur	40.50
38.	Sundernagar-Chai-Dohara-Trifalghat-Palasi	42.00
39.	Jogindernagar to Bareru to Dharman to Kunkatar to Kotli	44.00

1	2	3
40.	Declaration of Palampur-Dharamshala road <i>via</i> Nagri road as new National Highway	35.70
41.	Nagni - Pudwa - Panhar - Khundiya - Jawalamukhi road	34.20
42.	Dhaneta-Barasar-Shahtalai-Berthin	61.00
43.	Bharwain-Chintpurni-Jorbar-Pacca Tiala-Sansarpur Terrace	82.56
44.	Ranital to Masroor-Lunj-32 Meel <i>via</i> Kuthar-Tripal-Bhater-Bassa-Lunsu-Dhar Road Km 0/0 to 53/500 including bridge over Baner Khad	54.20
45.	Kaloha-Pragpur-Dhaliara-Dadaiba-Sansarpur Terrace <i>Sansarpur</i>	60.90
46.	Bhager Patha - Berthin Ghoridhabiri-Maharal-Bijhari-Saloni-Galore-Kangu Jalari (Bhatha)	71.20
47.	Didwin Tikkar-Mahal-Bhoranj-Chandruhi-Tatahar (Sarkaghat)	28.80
48.	Bangana-Dhaneta-Kangu-Rangas-Balduhak-Jihan Road (<i>Via</i> Bangana-Dhaneta Tunnel)	27.80
49.	Santokhgarh-Tahilwala-Polian Jajon-Haroli-Saloh-Ispur-Gagret-Daulatpur-Mubarikpur-Marwari (Punjab Border) road	97.30
50.	Ajouli Santokhgarh Una Lower Lalsingi upto Swan Bridge	22.20
51.	Dadhol to Swara to Muhana to Lanjta Matiyal to Kuthera road	16.00
52.	Thapna (Four Lane Junction) Baghchhal (Babkhal) Marotan-Jejwin-Kalol-Bharoli Kalan-Gharan-Shah Talai(including bridge at Babkhal over Satluj river)	42.00
53.	Darla mod (Navgaon) to Berri road	37.00
54.	Bangana to Jawalaji <i>via</i> Shantla-Tutroo-Peer-Saluhi-Chamukha-Kaleshwar Mahadev	39.00
55.	Bijhari-Deotsidh-Railly-Jajri-Ballu Bridge-Berthin-Sunhani-Ghumarwin	51.80
56.	Manpul -Gauna-Basaral-Dhaneta-Tipper-Fahal-Galore-Budhwani Chowk -Nalti- Hamirpur (Junction of Hamirpur bye-pass)	50.50
57.	Hamirpur (Mattan Sidh) Dosaka-Lambloo-Tarakwadi - Bhornaj-Jaahoo	34.00

1	2	3
58.	Bassi(on Navgoan Beari Road)-Jabbal-Rani Kotla-Markand (Construction of tunnel near Bandla Dhar connecting Bilaspur) Balh-Bulana- Beri Darola (Construction of bridge connecting Kiratpur - Ner Chowk Expressway)	22.00
59.	Salapad to Harnora to Kasol to Tatapani on left bank	64.00
60.	Sunni to Luhrion left bank	50.00
61.	Kanchimore-Shree Naina Devi Ji-Bhakhra	50.00
62.	Chamba(onNH 154A) Tissa-Killar	168.00
63.	Pandoh to Bakhrot <i>via</i> Devigarh, including tunnel at Devigarh, Masogal, Khyalpuri	81.00
64.	Moviseri to Rohangalu	35.00
65.	Tandi to Sansari Nalla	172.00
66.	Banga on NH 344 A - Garhshankar - Anandpur Sahib - Naina Devi	15.00
67.	Hathithan (NH 21) -Manikaran-Pulga	43.00
68.	Taklesh- Sarahan-Jeori (NH-5)	77.00
69.	Chandigarh- Karoran- Tanda- Premapura- Gariran- Paploha- Bar- Shilukhurd-Jangesh-Kasuali-Dharmpur (on NH-5)	50.00
70.	Naina Devi-Swarghat	30.00
TOTAL		4,507.36

Cashless treatment to road accident victims

904. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing cashless treatment to road accident victims on certain stretches of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not extending this facility to all road accident victims on all stretches of National Highways;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend this facility to all road accident victims on all stretches of National Highways; and

- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) At present, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is not implementing the cashless treatment scheme on National Highways.

- (b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Maintenance of National Highways

905. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure adopted for maintenance of National Highways;
- (b) the legal/administrative provisions laid down for the purpose by the Central Government and/or State Governments; and
- (c) the amount allocated therefor during the last three years and the names of National Highways in Northern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) are implemented on the agency basis. The State Governments (State Public Works Departments (PWDs), Road Construction Departments (RCDs), etc.), National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and Border Roads Organisation (BRO) are the main agencies of the Ministry. The responsibility of maintenance of NHs rests with the agency to which the NH stretch is entrusted.

For the NH stretches developed on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode / Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM), the Concessionaire is responsible for the maintenance of the project highway during the concession period. For the NH stretches developed on Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) mode, the contractor is responsible for remedying of the defects and concurrent maintenance of project highway during the four years Defect Liability Period (DLP) after completion of the work. The Concessionaires/

Contractors are responsible for M&R of such NH stretches during Development/ Construction phases also, as per the provisions of the Concession/ Contract agreements.

For maintenance contracts taken up for a definite time period (*e.g.* 4 to 9 years), on the NH stretches developed through public funding, on Operate-Maintenance-Transfer (OMT) basis, maintenance of the project highway is the responsibility of the Concessionaire.

The M&R of other NH stretches, including those which are not covered under DLP, are carried out from Annual Outlay available for M&R of NHs as per inter-se priority, traffic density and within available resources so as to keep the NHs in traffic worthiness.

(c) State/ Union Territory (UT) -wise details of NHs are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). State/ UT-wise details of allocation of funds for M&R of NHs during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of National Highways (NHs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	National Highway No.	Total Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16 G.Q., 216, 216A, 716, 26, 326, 326A, 30, 40, 140, 42, 44 N.S., 65, 165, 365 BB, 565, 67, 69, 71, 75, 340, 765, 340C, 516D, 544D, 167, 167B, 167A, 516E, 544DD, 544E, 65&5 - All new number	6,286
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13, 15, 115, 215, 315, 415, 515, 315A, 113, 313, 513, 713, 713A - All new number	2,537
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 117A New, 127B New, 127E New, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A New, 127C New & 127D New, 208A New, 329 New, 329A New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 702C New, 702D New, 715ANew	3,845
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 120 New, 122A New, 131A New, 133 New,	4,839

1	2	3	4
		133B New, 219 New, 227 A New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 333B New, 527A New, 527C New, 727 A New, 120 New	
5.	Chandigarh	5 New	15
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 45Ext. New, 78, 111, 130A New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149B New, 163A New, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930New	3,232
7.	Delhi	9, 19, 44, 48, 148A, 248BB - All new number	79
8.	Goa	748, 66, 366, 566 - All new number	262
9.	Gujarat	NE-1, 53 New, 48 New, 47 New, 41 New, 27 New, 147 New, 151 New, 51 New, 68 New, 56 New, 64 New, 58 New, 848 New, 848A New, 848 B New, 251 New, 753 B New, 341 New, 351 New, 953 New, 927D New, 168-A New, 168 New	5,017
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 148B New, 236, 248 A New, 254 New, 334B New, 352A, 444A New, 703 New, 709 Ext. New, 709A New, NE-II	2,641
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A, 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503A New, 503 Ext. New, 505 New, 505A New 705 New, 907A New	2,642
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New, 701 New, 244 New	2,601
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 133B New, 143A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New, 419 New	2,661
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67 New, 150 New, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 160 New, 161A New, 166E New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218, 234, 275 New, 367 New, 544DD New, 544E New, 548B New, 561A New, 752K New, 766C New	6,791
15.	Kerala	66, 85, 183, 185, 544, 744, 766, 966, 183A, 966A, 966B - All new number	1,782

1	2	3	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 34 New, 43Ext. New, 45 Ext. New, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92, 135B New, 146B New, 161G New, 339B New, 346 New, 347A New, 347B New, 347C New, 543 New, 548C New, 552 Ext. New, 752B New, 752C New, 752G New, 753L New, 927A New, 943 New	7,854
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 50 New, 63 New, 69, 130D New, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 161A New, 161E New, 161G New, 161H New, 204, 211, 222, 247 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 166E New, 266 New, 347A New, 347C New, 348 New, 348A New, 353B New, 353C New, 353D New, 353E New, 353I New, 353J New, 353K New, 361 New, 361B New, 361C New, 361H New, 543 New, 547E New, 548 New, 548A New, 548B New, 548C New, 548CC New, 548D New, 548E New, 561 New, 561A New, 752E New, 752G New, 752H New, 752I New, 752K New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New, 753E New, 753F New, 753J New, 753L New, 753M New, 848A New, 930 New, 930D New, 953 New, 965 New, 965C New, 965G New	15,436
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102A New, 102B New, 102C New, 129A New, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 137A New, 150, 155, 702A New	1,746
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 217 New & 127B New	1,204
20.	Mizoram	2, 6, 108, 302, 502A, 306A, 102B, 306, 502 - All new number	1,422
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150, 155, 129A New, 229 New, 329A New, 702 New, 702A New, 702B New, 702D New	1,547
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 20 New, 23, 43, 55 New, 57 New, 60, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 326 New, 326A New	4,838
23.	Puducherry	45A, 66 - All new number	64
24.	Punjab	1, 1 A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 154A New, 205A New, 254 New, 344A New, 344B New, 503 Ext. New, 503A New, 703 New 703A New, 754 New & 148B New	2,769

1	2	3	4
25.	Rajasthan	3, 11 New, 123 New, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 458 New, 71B, 76, 58 Ext. New, 758 New, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116, 148B New, 148D New, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 168 New, 168A New, 248A New, 325 New, 709 Ext. New, 927A New	7,906
26.	Sikkim	10, 310, 310A, 510, 710, 717A, 717B - All new number	463
27.	Tamil Nadu	32, 36, 38, 40, 42, 66, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 132, 136, 138, 181, 183, 332, 336, 381, 532, 536, 544, 648, 716, 744, 944, 948, 16 G.Q., 44 N.S., 48 G.Q., 544H, 136, 179A - All new number	5,381
28.	Telangana	30, 44, 61, 161, 161B, 63, 163, 163 ext. 63 ext. 363, 563, 65, 365, 365B, 365BB, 565, 765, 150, 167, 353C, 365A, 167 ext., 353B, 765D, 161AA, 161BB, 248BB - All new number	3,786
29.	Tripura	8, 108, 108A, 208, 208A, 108B - All new number	854
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 123 New (3A Old), 7, 11, 12A, 19, 21 New, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 135B New, 219 New, 227 A New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330 New, 330A New, 330 B New, 334B New, 334C New, 552 Ext. New, 709A New, 727A New, 730 New, 730A New, 731A New, 931 New, 931A New & NE-II	8,711
31.	Uttarakhand	9 New, 58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 107A New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125, 309A New, 309B New, 334A, 707A New	2,842
32.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10 New, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131A New, 133A New, 317A New, 327B New, 419 New, 512 New, 717 New, 717A New	2,998
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4 New	331
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A New	31
35.	Daman and Diu	848B New, 251 New	22
TOTAL			115,435

Statement-II

State/ UT-wise details of allocation of funds for M&R of National Highways (NHs) during the last three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/ Agency/ Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.00	143.41	129.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.00	31.16	36.63
3.	Assam	48.50	88.50	136.50
4.	Bihar	204.50	108.50	104.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.50	66.03	51.00
6.	Goa	55.36	32.31	34.13
7.	Gujarat	126.00	146.37	121.69
8.	Haryana	25.40	57.33	56.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.00	64.42	94.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	9.52	10.34
11.	Jharkhand	51.00	100.50	91.26
12.	Karnataka	145.50	117.96	204.53
13.	Kerala	152.50	71.72	115.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.25	22.27	24.35
15.	Maharashtra	129.00	225.30	319.23
16.	Manipur	13.00	31.00	27.86
17.	Meghalaya	18.00	40.80	57.83
18.	Mizoram	21.00	36.67	64.36
19.	Nagaland	30.50	44.93	47.77
20.	Odisha	103.50	63.92	88.39
21.	Punjab	69.00	87.67	78.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	160.50	104.38	64.91
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	175.00	157.66	156.66
25.	Telangana	86.00	118.18	117.15
26.	Tripura	1.25	6.09	52.78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	284.50	229.85	140.27
28.	Uttarakhand	52.00	75.03	52.67
29.	West Bengal	73.40	91.32	93.47
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	1.29	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	15.00	2.17	1.49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.00	0.12	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.08	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.62	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2.50	3.41	1.21
SUB TOTAL (States/ UTs)		2,395.66	2,380.49	2,577.73
36.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	100.00	100.00	100.00
37.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*	-	50.00	52.00
38.	Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	93.50	140.00	115.00
39.	Traffic Census	10.00	-	-
40.	Bridge Management System	-	3.68	1.80
41.	Machinery & Equipment- Non Plan	0.09	-	-
SUB-TOTAL (Agencies/ Others)		203.59	293.68	268.80
GRAND TOTAL		2,599.25	2,674.17	2,846.53

* State/UT-wise allocations are not made.

Deaths due to road accidents

906. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the road agencies would be booked for deaths caused by potholes;
- (b) whether Government has accepted the proposal for treating drunken driving cases, resulting in deaths, as culpable homicide not amounting to murder under the Indian Penal Code which attracts a 10-years jail term or life imprisonment; and
- (c) whether at present drunk drivers, causing deaths, are booked under section 304A of IPC, attracting two years jail term or fine or both?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) In the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017, a new section 198A has been proposed to be inserted which *inter-alia* envisage that where failure on the part of the designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible to comply with standards for road designs, construction and maintenance, results in death or disability, such authority or contractor or concessionaire shall be punishable with a fine.

(b) As per the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in the 243rd Report, the issue has been referred to Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The applicability of the section for an offence committed under the relevant provisions is considered by the competent police officer as per applicable law.

Road construction using plastic wastes

†907. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to use plastic wastes for road construction;
- (b) if so, the length of roads, in kilometres, constructed from plastic wastes, so far, and the quality of such roads; and
- (c) the target of road construction, in kilometres, from plastic wastes during 2017-18?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry encourages the use of waste plastic in National Highways construction etc. especially on National Highways within 50 km periphery of urban areas having population 5 lakhs or more. The guidelines for use of waste plastic have been issued to select a stretch of at least 10 km as pilot project for assessment so as to make it compulsory in the contracts. At present no National Highways has been constructed with waste plastic and there is no target set during 2017-18.

Development of green highways

908. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand Government for development of greenery along the sides of highways in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Two proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government have been received by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for development of greenery along the sides of National Highways. No proposal has been received from Jharkhand Government.

(b) The details of the proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

- (i) Plantation and Beautification along National Highways through AP Urban Greening and Beautification Corporation Ltd.
- (ii) Plantation and Maintenance along NH-44 (Hyderabad - Bangalore section) through Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Proposals for plantation and maintenance for 40km length along NH 7 (Anantpur bypass to Chenekothapalli) and 27km length along NH 16 (Divancheruvu to Gundugolanu) and 60km along NH 44 (Hyderabad - Bangalore section) have been approved by NHAI.

Hike in expenditure on road sector

909. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a huge amount of money is going to be spent on road sector in the coming five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the percentage of public and private spending in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The estimated fund requirement for development of National Highways (NHs) / roads under various schemes and proposed Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana is about ₹ 6,92,324 crore upto Financial Year (FY) 2021-22. The sources of funds include Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) including NH share of Central Road Fund (CRF) cess, Toll Remittance, expected monetisation of NHs through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) route, market borrowings by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and private sector investment.

The estimated share of private sector investment and expected monetisation through TOT route during this period are about ₹ 1,06,000 crore and about ₹34,000 crore respectively; total of these form about 20.22 percent of total estimated fund requirement of ₹ 6,92,324 crore.

During its meeting held on 16.06.2017, the Public Investment Board (PIB) has recommended the proposal for Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for investment approval.

Use of plastic/jute in construction of National Highways

910. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to construct National Highways with the help of products like plastic, jute, etc.;

(b) if so, the current status of the progress of the project and the expected period for initiation of the usage of such products in actual creation of National Highways in the country; and

(c) the details of steps taken along with the allocation and utilisation of funds for research and development on innovation in road transport sector during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry encourages the use of waste plastic/jute in National Highways construction etc. especially on National Highways within 50 km periphery of urban areas having population 5 lakhs or more. The guidelines for use of waste plastic have been issued to select a stretch of at least 10 km as pilot project for assessment so as to make it compulsory in the contracts. At present no National Highways has been constructed with waste plastic. Ministry's Specifications for Roads and Bridge works incorporates the use of jute and geo-textiles in different geotechnical engineering applications. The allocation and expenditure of funds for research, development, training & quality assurance during last five years is as below:

Year	Allocation in ₹ crore	Expenditure in ₹ crore
2012-13	1.0	0.47
2013-14	0.4	0.18
2014-15	7.0	4.65
2015-16	68.2	40.90
2016-17	83.0	16.79

Safety audit of bridges and culverts

911. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created a data on all bridges and culverts in the country as part of steps to avert mishaps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether safety audit of bridges has been conducted;
- (d) if so, the number of bridges found in dilapidated condition, particularly in Odisha; and
- (e) the action taken by Government to repair/replace old bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As on 20.07.2017, Bridge inventory and visual condition survey of 1,61,838 bridges including culverts has been carried out.

(c) and (d) Total 147 bridges have been found under rated including one bridge in the state of Odisha.

(e) Ministry has initiated detailed condition survey of these bridges to assess their repair/ replacement requirements.

Status of new highway projects

912. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new highways being constructed throughout the country;
- (b) the number of ongoing highway projects still pending in the country particularly those in Odisha;
- (c) whether Government has targeted any specific period for completion of these pending projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) 170 numbers. of new National Highways have been declared for construction since June 2014 throughout the country and 363 numbers. of projects are pending/delayed in the country which includes 12 numbers. of projects in Odisha and these are all likely to be completed by March, 2019.

Feasibility studies for new ROBs

913. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any feasibility study of new Road Over Bridge (ROB) projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of ROB projects initiated during last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken various measures to mobilise funds for certain ROB projects which are incomplete/pending due to shortage of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of such projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Initially, the Ministry has identified 208 standalone level crossings for construction of ROB's under Setu Bharatam and the feasibility study of 87 ROB projects have been completed. The State-wise details of 208 standalone ROB's identified under Setu Bharatam is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No ROB under Setu Bharatam is incomplete or pending due to lack of fund.

Statement

State-wise details of 208 standalone ROB's identified under Setu Bharatam

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of ROB's identified under Setu Bharatam Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Assam	12
3.	Bihar	20
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Gujarat	8
6.	Haryana	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5
8.	Jharkhand	11
9.	Karnataka	17
10.	Kerala	4

1	2	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6
12.	Maharashtra	12
13.	Odisha	4
14.	Punjab	10
15.	Rajasthan	9
16.	Tamil Nadu	9
17.	Telangana	0
17.	Uttarakhand	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9
19.	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		208

Trucks with air conditioned cabins for drivers

914. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new trucks manufactured after the 1st April, 2017 will have to be provided with air conditioned cabins for drivers;

(b) whether this was notified, explaining that drivers should not get tired owing to the harsh conditions;

(c) whether trucks were responsible for about 11.5 per cent of the total 1.4 lakh road deaths in 2015 and similarly buses were involved in 10,745 deaths last year; 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) The Central Government notified G.S.R 1034(E) dated 2nd November, 2016, with effect from 01st day of April, 2017 mandated all goods vehicles of Category N2 and of Category N3, to be fitted with an air conditioning system for the cabin. Implementation date has been extended to 31st December, 2017 *vide* S.O 2056(E) dated 30.06.2017.

(c) and (d) As per the data reported by Police Department of all States/UTs during the calendar year 2015, Trucks, Tempos, MAV and Tractors caused 98,897(19.7%) road accidents and resulted in 37,458 (25.6%) deaths. Buses caused 41,832 (8.3%) road accidents and resulted in 12,133 (8.3%) deaths.

However, in terms of road users killed in road accidents during the calendar year 2015, the share of users of trucks and buses were 16,611 (11.4%) and 10743 (7.4%) respectively out of 1,46,133 number of total road accident deaths in the country.

Registration of BS-III vehicles

915. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether registration of BS-III vehicles is possible after the 1st April, 2017;
- (b) whether manufacturing of such vehicles will not be allowed after the 31st March, 2017;
- (c) whether stopping such registration without stopping the production would lead to huge loss for vehicle manufacturers like in 2001 and 2005 when migration to BS-II and BS-III took place; 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 has amended Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 by mandating Mass Emission Norms, Bharat Stage-IV from 1st April, 2017 all over India for four wheeled vehicles *vide* notification GSR 643(E) dated 19th August, 2015, for three wheeled vehicles *vide* GSR 487(E) dated 12.06.2015 and for two wheeled vehicles *vide* GSR 431(E) dated 04.07.2014. As per the notifications, the Mass Emission Standards for Bharat Stage-IV shall come into force all over the country in respect of all the three category of vehicles manufactured on or after the 1st April, 2017. As per Hon'ble Supreme Court decision dated 29.03.2017, "All the vehicles registering authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are prohibited for registering such vehicles on and from 1st April, 2017 that do not meet BS-IV emission standards, except on proof that such a vehicle has already been sold on or before 31st March, 2017".

(c) and (d) The-notifications mandating Bharat Stage-IV all over India for all the three categories of vehicles were notified much earlier from the date of their implementation.

**Agreement with the Asian Development Bank for
Improvement of State Highways**

916. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and the Asian Development Bank have signed a loan agreement to improve connectivity, transport efficiency and safety on State highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many State Highways will be benefited from this agreement and the total length of roads that would be covered;

(d) whether similar agreements will be signed with global financial institutions to improve other State highways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) to (e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of the National Highways network in India. The loan agreements with Asian Development Bank or other Global financial institutions for improvement of State Highways do not come under the purview of this Ministry and hence are not signed by this Ministry.

Contracts for four and two laning of NHs

†917. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contracts awarded for the four and two laning of various National Highways in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Jharkhand since 2014-15 till date;

(b) whether traffic density of the above segments of roads have been studied before awarding contracts for the above works and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the manner in which the financial burden of the construction of the above roads is being borne?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Contracts for 297 projects amounting to ₹ 109043 crore having length of 13433 km have been awarded for two and four laning of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Jharkhand since 2014-15 till date.

(b) and (c) Collection and analysis of traffic density data is a part of Detailed Project Report. The projects are financed by Public Funds / Public Private Partnership (PPP).

**Penalties on contractors for poor maintenance
and operation of highways**

918. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impose heavy penalties on contractors for poor maintenance and operation of the highway stretches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any survey on condition of National Highways in the country which need immediate maintenance before heavy rains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Construction and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process which is done by the contractor/concessionaire as per provisions made in the contract/concession agreement. Adequate provision regarding maintaining standard of road quality and imposition of penalty in case of default are there in the contract. The routine inspections are done by Engineers before and after monsoon in their jurisdiction to assess site condition. The funds for maintenance of NHs in the current financial year is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated for maintenance and repair of National Highways (NHs) during the current financial year

Sl. No.	State/UTs/Scheme	Allocation in ₹ crore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.75
3.	Assam	73.34
4.	Bihar	57.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.21
6.	Goa	21.70
7.	Gujarat	88.01
8.	Haryana	45.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	74.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.28
11.	Jharkhand	50.26
12.	Karnataka	96.70
13.	Kerala	86.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36.05
15.	Maharashtra	129.72
16.	Manipur	30.99
17.	Meghalaya	94.16
18.	Mizoram	124.68
19.	Nagaland	55.08
20.	Odisha	51.17
21.	Punjab	57.49
22.	Rajasthan	77.38
23.	Sikkim	6.28
24.	Tamil Nadu	68.79
25.	Telangana	47.77

Sl. No.	State/UTs/Scheme	Allocation in ₹ crore
26.	Tripura	43.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	101.73
28.	Uttarakhand	21.88
29.	West Bengal	56.88
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	1.11
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.11
33.	Daman and Diu	0.07
34.	Delhi	0.98
35.	Puducherry	1.94
36.	NHAI	100.00
37.	NHIDCL	50.00
38.	BRO	100.00

Reduction in targets under PMGSY

919. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to reduce targets under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government is not planning to reduce the targets under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The targets of road length for the year 2017-18 have been fixed as 57,000 km. In the first quarter (April to June) of the present financial year (2017-18), States have reported construction of 10,644.98 km of rural roads. During the year 2016-17, against the target of 48,812 km, the achievement was 47,447 km of rural roads.

Tendulkar Committee recommendations on rural poverty

920. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the Tendulkar Committee recommendations on the rural poverty figures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to reduce poverty levels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The official poverty estimates are based on the recommendations made by the experts from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted by NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, recommended Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) of ₹447 for rural areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices. The poverty line varied from state to state because of price differentials. The all-India rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 was estimated as 41.8%. The Tendulkar Committee report is available in public domain http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/rep_pov.pdf.

(c) The Department of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

Implementation of PMAY-G in Odisha

921. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether online registration, sanction and payment of installment under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) has not been allowed by the Ministry in Odisha; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to update the Socio Economic Caste Census list 2011 for selection of eligible beneficiaries in missing villages of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The provision for online registration, sanction and payment of installment under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is open /enabled for all the States, including odisha.

(b) There is no proposal to update the Socio Economic and Caste Census list 2011. However, a proposal of Government of odisha to remap the reorganised Gram Panchayats with villages and then generation of verified priority list is under consideration in Ministry of Rural Development.

Construction of houses under PMAY-G in Manipur

922. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would sanction more dwelling units under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in special consideration of the large scale destruction of houses by present flash floods in the valley districts of Manipur;

(b) the assistance provided for a dwelling unit and whether Government would raise the cost of a dwelling unit in view of the local costs in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries under the scheme in the State during the last three years, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No such proposal from the State Government of Manipur for sanction of dwelling units has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development. As and when such proposal received, the same will be considered by the Empowered Committee.

(b) The unit assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), is ₹ 1.20 lakh in plain areas and ₹ 1.30 lakh in hilly States, difficult areas including IAP districts. Besides this, 90/95 days unskilled labour wage under MGNREGS and ₹ 12,000 from Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or any other dedicated financial sources for construction of toilet is also made available over and above the unit assistance.

(c) Block-wise details of PMAY-G beneficiaries for the State of Manipur for the last three years, as reported by the State, is available on AwaasSoft (at www.pmayg.nic.in).

Implementation of SVEP in Chhattisgarh

†923. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain locations have been identified in Chhattisgarh under Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of areas identified in the State for the said programme; and
- (d) the number of rural people, proposed to be assisted every year under this programme and whether any target has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is being implemented in 4 blocks of Chhattisgarh State. These blocks are Bastar, Kurud, Lakhanpur and Naharpur. The total number of block-wise SVEP enterprises proposed to be covered over a period of 4 years and the year-wise breakup thereof is as under:—

Sl. No.	District	Block	Total SVEP enterprises	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1	Bastar	Bastar	2,072	518	829	518	207
2	Dhamtari	Kurud	1,244	311	498	311	124
3	Ambikapur	Lakhanpur	1,616	404	646	404	162
4	Kanker	Naharpur	1,360	330	554	340	136

Meeting of NMC with dalits displaced in Pydipaka

924. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 435 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th February, 2017 and state:

- (a) whether the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) has sent a team to Pydipaka and Polavaram to meet dalit and OBC farmers facing eviction;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the dates when NMC visited Polavaram area in 2017 and whether NMC met dalit and OBC representatives;

(c) how NMC proposes to ensure implementation of assurance quoted in the above referred answer that the persons losing land, belonging to Scheduled Castes, etc. will be provided equivalent land; and

(d) the steps proposed by NMC to meet displaced people of Pydipaka in Delhi to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Polavaram project is being implemented by agencies under the administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. The project is located in the territorial jurisdiction of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The National Monitoring Committee (which also includes representative from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) constituted under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 deliberated on the issues relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement aspects of the Polavaram project in its five meetings held in May 2015, September 2015, November 2015, April 2016 and March 2017. No infringement of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or RFCTLARR Act, 2013 was reported by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation or Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Field visits by the NMC constituted under section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the Act for national or inter-state projects have not been undertaken in respect of the Polavaram project.

The concerned authorities to dispose of petitions/grievances etc. are Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Audit of PMGSY by CAG

925. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG had reviewed Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in

2005 and observed deficiencies in planning, fund utilisation, contract management, quality assurance, maintenance of roads and monitoring;

(b) whether CAG had conducted performance audit covering period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 to review the progress of PMGSY;

(c) whether the performance audit has disclosed instances of non-adherence to planning procedure, deficiencies in preparation of project proposals, inefficient contract management, poor maintenance of roads, ineffective quality control and online monitoring system; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to remove deficiencies in implementation of PMGSY to cover all eligible unconnected habitations thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) had conducted a performance audit of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 2005 and from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The performance audit reports have referred to the instances of non-adherence to planning procedure, deficiency in governance, contract management, quality assurance system. The steps initiated by the Ministry in collaboration with various State Governments to address these deficiencies are as under:

- (i) Mandatory quality control tests on material and workmanship through establishment of field laboratories was already provided, however, now all the States have been directed to ensure that first running bill of the contractors is not paid unless the field laboratories are established and mandatory tests are conducted.
- (ii) Provision has been made on Programme MIS *i.e.* OMMAS to upload geotagged, date and time stamped photos of such labs by all States and its progress is regularly monitored.
- (iii) The States have been directed to ensure inspection of all the works at least at three stages of execution by State Quality Monitors (SQMs).
- (iv) The number of annual inspections by State Quality Monitors (SQMs) and National Quality Monitors (NQMs) have been substantially increased. The SQM inspections have increased from 11,877 in 2012-13 to 31,543 in

2016-17. Similarly, the NQM inspections have increased from 2,390 in 2012-13 to 7,634 in 2016-17.

- (v) Process for continuous and independent review of the performance of NQM has also been put in place.
- (vi) To encourage social audit and involvement of local community in the supervision of PMGSY works, citizen monitoring of PMGSY works has been initiated.
- (vii) To strengthen transparency and citizen Centric governance, a mobile application "Meri Sadak" has been launched in Hindi and English. This application has seen 7,93,100 downloads and a total of 63,659 complaints have been received. Only 27 complaints are pending for final rectification.
- (viii) To ensure cross verification of physical progress reported by the State, use of satellite imagery is being done. For this purpose, Ministry has executed a tripartite MoU with National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad.

Progress of NWDPR

926. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) has not made enough progress;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the progress made and the results achieved during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) the details of the amount allocated and utilised for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) As per the information received from Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)

was launched in 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 Union Territories based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems. Later the scheme was subsumed under Macro Management of Agriculture scheme in 2000-2001. The scheme was discontinued with effect from 1 April 2013.

As on 31.3.2013, an area of about 109.90 lakh ha was developed under NWDPR at a cost of about ₹ 4499.60 crore.

Irregularities under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh

927. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of misappropriation of MGNREGA funds in Makavarapalem and Mandalam villages in district Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that Andhra Pradesh and Telangana High Court Bench directed Andhra Pradesh Government and Visakhapatnam Collector to explain reasons behind this misappropriation of funds;

(c) whether delay in payments, not giving average days of employment to more than 50 per cent of job seekers, misappropriation of funds in the State have become the order of the day; and

(d) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that during Social Audit conducted in Makavarapalem Mandal of Vishakhapatnam District from 26.02.2017 to 14.03.2017, deviation of ₹ 15,03,035/- including ₹ 4,01,825/- of Forest Department was observed.

(b) The State Government has informed that a writ petition (PIL) No. 135/2017 has been filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and the matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) and (d) The State Government has informed that more than 90% of wages are paid in time during the last Financial Year 2016-17 and Current Financial Year 2017-18. MGNREGA is a demand driven programme and wage employment are provided to all the wage seekers who demand for work. All possible steps *viz.* independent Social

Audit Unit, Quality Control Wing, Vigilance Wing, Regular Monitoring, display of information in Public portal etc. are taken up for proper implementation of the scheme in the State. Payments are made directly into the Banks/Postal accounts of the beneficiaries and no cash transaction is allowed in the State. In Andhra Pradesh State so far 9 rounds of social audit have been conducted, 27,197 number of persons terminated, ₹ 24.31 cr. amount recovered and 115 number of FIRs are filed.

Work under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh

†928. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount provided and released under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for Madhya Pradesh during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 as on date, year-wise; and

(b) the annual progress of construction and maintenance of roads during the said period in Ujjain division along with the amount spent thereon, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The amount allocated and released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for Madhya Pradesh during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given below:—

(₹ in crore)					
Financial Year	Central Share		Matching State Share		
	Allocation	Release	Required	Released	Balance
2014-15	726.00	708.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
2015-16	1122.00	1122.00	748.00	748.00	Nil
2016-17	1979.48*	1979.48	1343.30**	1343.30	Nil
2017-18	1733.00	-	1155.33	-	-

* Including, ₹200.24 crore released as incentive to the State.

** Including State Share for the incentive.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The year-wise and district-wise details of construction and maintenance of roads under PMGSY during the said period in Ujjain division along with the amount spent is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Physical & Financial Achievement during years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17
and 2017-18 in Ujjain Division*

Year	Distt.	Phy. Progress in (Km.)		Fin. Expenditure (in lakhs)	
		Construction	Maintenance	Construction	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15	Agar	145.96	42.24	4636.48	224.80
	Dewas	106.41	47.64	3668.89	670.84
	Mandsaur	225.15	74.66	4490.17	2244.93
	Neemuch	153.42	48.76	3569.75	
	Ratlam	174.91	38.20	6966.20	574.79
	Shajapur	81.01	33.96	4252.55	567.73
	Ujjain	211.54	130.23	7841.07	2301.19
	TOTAL	1098.40	415.69	35425.11	6584.28
2015-16	Agar	57.46	20.896	2643.15	205.49
	Dewas	131.21	44.74	7639.59	1023.50
	Mandsaur	16.64	136.95	1991.85	2086.63
	Neemuch	38.51	11.80	2086.63	346.11
	Ratlam	51.32	46.41	3236.53	597.31
	Shajapur	78.67	32.30	2982.40	431.21
	Ujjain	152.74	112.39	7285.57	2629.61
	TOTAL	526.55	405.48	27865.72	7319.86
2016-17	Agar	85.29	13.77	3886.61	87.68
	Dewas	92.34	101.29	8691.27	1377.65
	Mandsaur	32.27	175.24	1380.25	2098.50
	Neemuch	0.80	77.34	220.75	926.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17	Ratlam	10.59	90.82	1110.59	1343.24
	Shajapur	54.49	53.54	3482.03	603.11
	Ujjain	83.54	99.07	4857.06	1988.48
	TOTAL	359.32	611.07	23628.56	8425.12
2017-18	Agar	22.52	14.35	913.2	100.63
	Dewas	72.40	30.84	3802.80	311.18
	Mandsaur	20.36	34.82	617.61	616.80
	Neemuch	0.51	19.68	55.89	252.01
	Ratlam	5.15	56.37	725.93	517.96
	Shajapur	41.53	12.70	1930.08	143.30
	Ujjain	68.15	68.87	2960.79	654.74
	TOTAL	230.62	237.63	11006.30	2596.62
	GRAND TOTAL	2214.88	1669.88	97925.69	24925.88

Pucca houses and toilets in forest villages

929. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Pucca house is not allowed in villages which are situated in forest areas and designated as forest village;

(b) if so, whether the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana and the Swachh Bharat Mission do not cover such villages; and

(c) if so, how Government plans to provide them the basic facility of toilet and a Pucca house, which is a commitment of Government to every citizen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The universe of eligible beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) include all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two room houses with kutcha wall and kutcha roof as per Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data, subject to 13 exclusion criteria followed by Gram Sabha verification. The beneficiaries of forest villages covered

under SECC 2011 lists are eligible for getting financial assistance for construction of houses under PMAY-G.

Houses sanctioned under PMAY-G are also eligible to receive assistance of ₹ 12,000/- for the construction of a toilet from the Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated financing source over and above the unit assistance provided for construction of house.

Linking MGNREGA with agricultural wages

930. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested to the Ministry to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with agricultural wages and pay 50 per cent agricultural wages to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Target for construction of houses under PMAY

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

(a) the details of the target for construction of houses by 2018-19;

(b) the number of houses constructed during 2016-17 which were sanctioned for

that year itself and the number of houses constructed in 2016-17 to clear backlogs for the previous years;

(c) whether Government intends to review the target under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase the pace of construction of houses to meet the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), construction of one crore housing units over a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 has been targetted.

(b) Under PMAY-G, 32.14 lakh houses have been constructed in the year 2016-17 out of which 1,519 houses pertain to completion against house sanctioned for the year 2016-17.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) To meet the target of construction of houses within the stipulated period following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Availability of sufficient funds to meet the expenditure for construction of houses.
- (ii) Electronic transfer of assistance under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to resolve problems of delayed payments and expedite completion.
- (iii) Comprehensive online monitoring through the scheme MIS-AwaasSoft.
- (iv) Inspection and Geo tagging of houses, through the mobile app-AwaasApp by beneficiaries to reduce delays.
- (v) Increasing number of trained rural masons through Training, Assessment and Certification.
- (vi) Setting up of Programme Management Unit (PMUs) at state and sub state level to review progress on a daily basis, provide requisite technical support and facilitation and plug gaps in implementation using administrative funds available under the scheme.

Verification of VDPs under SAGY

932. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to check and verify the Village Development Plans (VDPs) uploaded by the district authorities on the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) website for their compliance to the guidelines issued for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many VDPs were verified, so far, and how many conform to the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The SAGY Guidelines, *inter alia*, provide that the State Level Empowered Committee headed by Chief Secretary shall review Village Development Plans from across constituencies and suggest changes, if required, to ensure that the key outputs are achieved within the stipulated timelines. Information regarding verification of Village Development Plan is not maintained centrally.

Fraudulent withdrawal of money from accounts of MGNREGA beneficiaries

†933. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of any case under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of usurping money of workers by colluding with bankers and making workers withdraw money from bank accounts;

(b) the number of such complaints received, so far; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to check usurpation of workers' hard earned money under MGNREGA and whether the Government would consider its monitoring by any independent agency or any mechanism to collect confidential information?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry receives complaints about various implemental issues including misappropriation of funds, corruption and other irregularities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from time to time. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is rested with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs. Adequate measures for assuring transparency and accountability have been built in the MGNREG Scheme. There are provisions of Social Audit, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, State Quality Monitor (SQM), National Level Monitors (NLM) etc. Information pertaining to all transactions are in public domain (www.nrega.nic.in). The payments to the workers are made through Bank/Post Office account. The e-Muster system has been introduced to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tampering and misuse of muster rolls. The latest initiatives taken by the Central Government are launching of NeFMS in 21 States and one UT for direct transfer of wages into workers account, eFMS, Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar based payment System etc.

Sharing of Aadhaar details by MGNREGA beneficiaries

934. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under MGNREGA who have shared their Aadhaar details with authorities as on the 1st July, 2017;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries out of them, who have been paid through Aadhaar enabled payment system in various States;
- (c) whether Government maintains State-wise data of status of Aadhaar enabled payment authentication and if not, by when it would be done; and
- (d) the details of the mechanism in place to monitor status of Aadhaar enabled payment to prevent leakages in disbursement of wages and promoting financial inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As on 1st July, 2017, total 9,03,85,495 MGNREGA workers have shared their Aadhaar with authorities and their data is seeded in the programme database (NREGAsoft).

(b) Total 2,32,74,616 MGNREGA workers were paid wages through Aadhaar enabled payment system during the current FY 2017-18.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Aadhar number of the beneficiary is collected through a consent form from the beneficiaries and the same is seeded in the programme database NREGAsoft. After the seeding, the Ministry sends the details to UIDAI through Authentication User Agency/ Authentication Service Agency for demographic verification. The verified Aadhaar is shared with the banks for seeding into bank account of beneficiaries and updating in NPCI Mapper. The Ministry uses NPCI Mapper to check linkage of Aadhaar number with bank account and converting worker's payment mode into Aadhaar Based Payment (ABP) system. In case, the Fund Transfer Order gets rejected during the transaction, then NREGSoft automatically convert that worker's payment mode from ABP to non-ABP and then uses the NPCI mapper again to check the status of Aadhaar linkage with bank account.

Construction of rural road in Shimla, HP

935. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a letter during April or May, 2017 regarding remetalling of Magwani-Nandla road and construction of link road Jangla to Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of Bakhuli-Nandla link road in Chirgaon Tehsil, district Shimla, Himachal Pradesh is lagging behind its schedule; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard and whether responsibility will be fixed for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No Sir, the Ministry has not received any

letter, from the State Government, during April and May, 2017 regarding remetalling of Magwani-Nandla road and construction of link road Jangla to Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) State Government of Himachal Pradesh has reported that the road Bakholi-Nandla link is being constructed out of NABARD funds and is lagging behind the schedule due to non-submission of the gift deed of lands by some of the beneficiaries. The State Government has directed the contractor to accelerate the pace of work and get it completed. The road Badiara-Mangwani-Nandla was constructed and tarred under PMGSY scheme against Package No. HP-09-14 (2001-02) amounting to ₹ 97.50 Lacs in km 0/00 to 7/00 and further it had been remetalled under AMP (PMGSY) during 2017-2018 year from km 0/00 to 5/00 at cost of ₹ 52.40 lacs approximately.

Ph. D programme in database system and climate change informatics

936. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 34 given in the Rajya Sabha on 26th February, 2015 and state:

(a) whether 16th Senate meeting of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) held on 6th, May 2015 had decided in-principle to reinstate Ph.D programme in database systems and Climate Change Informatics at CSIR-NISCAIR;

(b) if so, the details of reinstatement and delay, if any;

(c) whether the above Senate meeting had constituted a sub-committee to assist CSIR-NISCAIR to conduct the course; and

(d) if so, the details including members of sub-committee, date of report submission, dates of meetings held and minutes of sub-committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The department would like to submit that the 16th Senate meeting of Academy of I Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) was held on 6th May 2016, which seems to be inadvertently mentioned as 6th May 2015 in the question.

(b) AcSIR Senate constituted a sub-committee to guide CSIR-NISCAIR for reinstatement of the Ph.D programmes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Members of the Sub-committee are:—

- Prof. Raj Hirwani, CSIR-URDIP - Chairperson;
- Prof. Raj Singh, CSIR-CEERI, Member;
- Prof. G. Parthasarathy, CSIR-NGRI, Member;
- Dr. Imtiyaz Parvez, CSIR- 4 PI, Member;
- Dr. Prashant Goswami, Director, CSIR-NISTADS, Member;
- Dr. J. S. Pillai, Coordinator, CSIR-NISCAIR, Member; and
- Mrs Arpita Sengupta, AcSIR, Convener

Due to superannuation of Prof. Raj Hirwani and request of one of the sub-committee members, the sub-committee has been reconstituted with following modifications:—

- Prof. Raj Singh, CSIR-CEERI - Chairman;
- Prof. Raj Hirwani - External Member; and
- Dr. G.K.Patra, CSIR-4PI has been inducted as a member in place of Dr. Imtiyaz Parvez, CSIR-4PI.

Other members of the sub-committee remain the same.

The Sub-committee met twice, on 22nd February 2017 and 9th March 2017 to review the status and guide CSIR-NISCAIR for reinstatement of the Ph.D programme. The meeting minutes are under process of finalization. The report of sub-committee is yet to be submitted.

Non-utilisation of national institutes for technical surveys

937. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government organisation like Archaeological Survey of India, IIT Bhilai, National Centre for Seismology had invited tenders of large amount for topographical and contour survey plans, climate change adaptation, geotechnical and geophysical investigations etc. during the year 2017;

(b) if so, whether the technical expertise available in National Institutes under CSIR, DST, MoES, IITs etc. is not being utilised for the above under consultancy schemes and instead tenders are being invited; and

(c) if not, why these institutions are not considered for technical bid qualification and exempted from the security guarantee for the bid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Technical expertise available with National and State level institutes is also being utilised. Bids have been invited so that entire works can be accomplished professionally with global standards.

(c) Government institution are also eligible for bidding. The procedure of bidding and exemption of any clause is based on the guidelines of Government of India.

Progress of national supercomputing mission

938. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the National Supercomputing Mission including its supercomputer proposed to be built by 2017;

(b) whether Government is collaborating with private entities on applications for the supercomputer and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to develop High Performance Computing (HPC) and the human resource for running these applications and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to connect all academic and R&D institutions across the country to the national supercomputing grid and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Under the National Supercomputer Mission (NSM) notable progress has been made in many directions in so far as building capacity and capability has made. Building of 2 systems of 500TF Central Processing Unit (CPU) and

1 system of 1.0 PF CPU, under "build" approach, is underway and targeted for operationalizing by March, 2018. Three similar capacity systems, under "buy" approach are also scheduled to be operationalized by March, 2018.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the NSM, National Expert Group on Applications Development has already been constituted to decide on development of applications of national importance. The areas identified for applications development include Drug Development Platform (DDP); Predictive and Personalized Medicine (PPM); Materials and Computational Chemistry (MCC); Climate, Weather and Disaster Prediction (CWDP); Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) for Engineering Applications; Astronomy and Computational Physics (CPA); Geophysical Applications (Oil & Mineral Exploration). Initial scrutiny and approval of projects in the area of DDP; PPM; MCC and CFD has been done in the meeting of NSM - Technical Advisory Committee. We have at least one private entity involved in the DDP and PPM applications development.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Under the mission, National Expert Group on Human Resource has been constituted to decide on capacity building. This Expert Group has worked out a framework for running short term, medium term and formal education courses. It has designed the course curriculum for running courses at under graduate, post graduate and post graduate diploma levels. A faculty development program has also been conducted to train the faculties in IITs, IISERs, NITs across the country. This trained faculty and the existing National Knowledge Network are vital for connecting academic and Research and Development (R&D) institutions across the country for operationalization of National Supercomputing Grid (NSG) once sufficient number of supercomputers becomes operational.

Indo-Canadian Science Programme on clean water technology

†939. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether focus has been laid upon clean water technology through the funds allocated for Indo-Canadian Science Programme;

(b) the results achieved from the technology adopted for ensuring the supply of clean drinking water and efficient water management;

(c) whether the above technology is being used in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the use of the above technology is likely to commence in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology and Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology are collaborating with Canada through the India-Canada Centre for Innovation Multidisciplinary Partnerships to Accelerate Community Transformation and Sustainability (IC-IMPACTS), on programme focusing on Clean Water technology. Under the programme five projects are being implemented with Indian commitment of ₹ 572.00 lakhs and Canadian commitment of ₹ 750.00 lakhs.

(b) Results/technologies likely to be achieved from the projects and subsequently adopted for ensuring the supply of clean drinking water and efficient water management are:—

- (i) Biosensors for detection of toxins: Impedance-based handheld biosensors for assessment of the water quality and a nanoparticle based water treatment system to eliminate toxins and microorganisms in water. Toxins which will be detected are cyanotoxin (microcystins, anatoxins) and microorganisms (Enterococcus, Salmonella, Staphylococcus).
- (ii) Heavy metal detection and removal: Plastic cartridges for color based test monitoring kit for detection of multiplex heavy metal. Developing fixed bed biochar columns to remove heavy metals from waste water.
- (iii) Biorecovery from waste water (waste to wealth): Integrated pilot-scale 915 MHz MW-AOP for advanced anaerobic digestion system for resource recovery.
- (iv) Survey to identify and explore alternatives in domestic water management: Technology and financial appropriateness of water and wastewater infrastructure in selected cities of India.

(c) These technologies are currently being developed with the aim that these technologies will be used in India.

(d) The technologies are being adapted and modified for Indian conditions. Technologies developed will be taken for feasibility studies and shall be implemented on pilot scale within two years.

Waterways for cities situated on banks of rivers

†940. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to introduce water transportation in the cities situated on the banks of the rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of those cities; and
- (c) whether waterways would be used for goods transportation or public transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Under the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia - Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has engaged a reputed consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the development of ferry service on NW-1. The consultants have started the project preparatory work for identifying suitable locations for construction of 18 ferry terminals in six cities of Varanasi, Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Kolkata and Haldia on NW-1.

National Waterways developed by IWAI are used for goods as well as passenger transportation.

PPP projects at Mormugao Port Trust

941. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects under PPP model functioning in the Mormugao Port Trust (MPT);
- (b) the cost of each project;
- (c) the nature of agreement and main clauses under PPP model;
- (d) whether PPP model agreements have been put on the websites of the Ministry and that of MPT; and
- (e) the security measures taken as regards parties involved in PPP models and details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Mormugao Port Trust has two PPP projects under operation. These are (i) Multipurpose General Cargo Berth at Berth No. 5 & 6 operated by South West Port Ltd. and (ii) Coal Handling Terminal at Berth No. 7 operated by Adani Mormugao Port Terminal Pvt. Ltd.

(b) The outlay of each project is as follows:

Sl. No.	Project	Project Cost
(i)	Multipurpose General Cargo Berth at Berth No. 5 & 6	₹ 245 Cr.
(ii)	Coal Handling Terminal at Berth No. 7	₹ 406 Cr.

(c)

Sl. No.	Project	Nature of Agreement	Main Clause										
(i)	Multipurpose General Cargo Berth at Berth No. 5 & 6	License Agreement	<p>i. Minimum Guarantee Throughput (MGT) of 5 MMTPA effective from 66th month onwards from the date of handing over of the Licensed Premises.</p> <p>ii. Revenue share of 18% on gross revenue.</p>										
(ii)	Coal Handling Terminal at Berth No. 7	Concession Agreement	<p>i. MGT fixed for the concessionaire is as under:</p> <table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0.8 MMTPA</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>1.1 MMTPA</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>1.4 MMTPA</td></tr><tr><td>Year 4</td><td>1.7 MMTPA</td></tr><tr><td>Year 5</td><td>2.0 MMTPA</td></tr></table> <p>onwards</p> <p>ii. Revenue share of 20% on gross revenue.</p>	Year 1	0.8 MMTPA	Year 2	1.1 MMTPA	Year 3	1.4 MMTPA	Year 4	1.7 MMTPA	Year 5	2.0 MMTPA
Year 1	0.8 MMTPA												
Year 2	1.1 MMTPA												
Year 3	1.4 MMTPA												
Year 4	1.7 MMTPA												
Year 5	2.0 MMTPA												

(d) Model Concession Agreement for PPP projects is hosted on the website of Ministry of Shipping.

(e) In respect of PPP projects, security clearance is obtained from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of External Affairs in respect of all bidders who participate in the bidding process.

Environmental damage due to coal transportation at Mormugao Port

942. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether transportation of coal through Mormugao port is meeting with stiff resistance in Goa;
- (b) steps taken by the Ministry and Port Trust to address the issues involved;
- (c) whether the beautiful State of Goa is going to suffer environmentally due to this;
- (d) what issues have been raised by the members of public or NGOs in this regard; and
- (e) details of how each of the issue is proposed to be addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Representations from local residents of Vasco area have been received against traffic congestion and environmental pollution since laden trucks from the Port move through NH-17A which passes through the Vasco City.

As per tripartite agreement between Government of Goa, Mormugao Port Road Corporation Limited (MPRCL) and Mormugao Port Trust, a 4-lane Port connectivity road (NH-17B), bypassing Vasco City is already under construction. Mormugao Port also ensures that dust pollution remains within the prescribed Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) Standards by taking measures like regular mechanized sweeping and spraying of water on roads; dedicated closed conveyor system; sprinkling and dry fog system at the coal terminals; use of water mist canon for the general cargo berths; automated silo loading of wagons and covering of rail wagons; washing of truck tyres before leaving the port area etc.

In addition to ambient air monitoring carried out by Goa State Pollution Control Board, Mormugao Port is also carrying out continuous monitoring of Ambient Air Quality. Additional equipments have been procured to monitor source pollution so that immediate action can be taken to curb fugitive dust.

Virus attack on JNPT computer network

943. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country's largest container port Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust has been affected by a computer virus, namely Ransomware;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedies adopted thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Arnold Peter Moller (APM) Maersk Terminal, one of the four container terminals operating at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), reported a Cyber attack on their Terminal Operating System at 4.30 P.M. on 27.06.2017 and informed that the entire operations at their terminal have been brought to a standstill. This attack had affected all the facilities of APM Maersk Group in Europe and in India, having the corporate office at Copenhagen, Denmark and their central IT infrastructure at The Hague. The other three Container Terminals at JNPT were not impacted by the malware attack and continued to function normally.

(c) As part of reporting protocol, the incident was reported to the Government IT Security Agency *i.e.* Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC). A review meeting was conducted by the National Cyber Security Coordinator on 28.06.2017 at JNPT to evaluate the situation. Since the APM terminal has their centralized system at The Hague, a local solution was not feasible. However, the local IT team, in coordination with their global IT team had initiated action for the system's early restoration. The APM terminal achieved normal performance parameters from the evening of 4th July, 2017. To prevent Ransomware attacks, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has also taken the following steps:

- (i) CERT-In has issued an advisory regarding detection and prevention of Petya Ransomware on its website on 27th June, 2017.
- (ii) CERT-In has issued a vulnerability note on its website suggesting information regarding vulnerabilities in Microsoft Windows Systems which have been exploited by Petya Ransomware alongwith remedial measures.

- (iii) Free tools for detection and removal of bots including Petya Ransomware have been provided on the website of Cyber Swachhta Kendra (www.cyberswachhtakendra.gov.in).

Inquiry on Kamarajar port accident

944. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has instituted an inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act (MSA) to ascertain the factors that led to the accident of collision of two ships recently off the Kamarajar harbour;

(b) whether it is a fact that the port was not adequately prepared to tackle such a situation;

(c) whether the oil sludge had been completely removed from the damaged vessel and only about 2,800 tonne were left in the ship that has been anchored to the harbour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOSDCP) prepared by Indian Coast Guard, oil pollution preparedness and response requirements are categorized into three type. The Ports are expected to possess Tier-1 Oil Response Equipment (ORSE) in full measures and in fully working and functional condition. Accordingly, Kamarajar Port is adequately prepared with Tier-1 equipment like 1000M length of oil containment Boom, 4 numbers of skimmers each of 25 Ton capacity, absorbent pads, oil spill dispersants, etc. and the same were deployed to handle the situation.

(c) and (d) The oil sludge has been completely removed from the damaged vessel. The total quantity of oil sludge transferred from damaged vessel was 914.87KL.

Removal of encroachment on Ganga river bank

†945. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is seriously considering to remove the encroachment in the areas through which river Ganga flows, in the various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Government of India has notified constitution of Authorities at National, State and District levels *vide* notification at 7th October, 2016 to take measures for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in River Ganga and to ensure continuous adequate flow of water so as to rejuvenate the River Ganga. As per the above Authority Order, no person shall construct any structure for residential or commercial or industrial or any other purposes in the River Ganga, Bank of River Ganga or its tributaries or active flood plain area of River Ganga or its tributaries. The Authority order also provides for removal of such construction if such construction causes interruption in the continuous flow of water or pollution in River Ganga or its tributaries.

Extinction of river Yamuna in Delhi and Agra

†946. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the holy river Yamuna is on the verge of extinction in the National Capital, Delhi and at Agra, a major tourist spot of the country and it has taken the shape of a rivulet;
- (b) whether Government is implementing a concrete plan to restore the original and ancient nature of the Yamuna river in both these cities; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) The major reasons for high level of pollution in river Yamuna is inadequate flow, due to over extraction of surface and ground water and discharge of untreated effluent. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for pollution abatement of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase-I & II is ₹ 1514.70 crore.

At present Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted YAP Phase-III project is under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs 1656 crore in Delhi for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (950 million litres per day) and Trunk sewers (43 kms) in Delhi. Delhi Jal Board is the implementing agency. The duration of YAP-III project is 7 years.

In "Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan 2017, under Phase-I", the Ministry has sanctioned the STP works in Command area of Najafgarh Drain (Dhansa to Keshopur) in Delhi for an estimated amount of ₹ 344.81 crore on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Centre and the Delhi State Government. In addition to these, State Govt, of Delhi has been taking up projects for addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna from their own resources.

Allocation to U.P. for Ganga cleaning

†947. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund provided to Uttar Pradesh Government for cleanliness of Ganga during the last three years; and

(b) the manner in which this fund has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The amount of funds provided to State programme management Group (SPMG), Uttar Pradesh and other agencies/CPSU/Department of UP Government for cleanliness of river Ganga and its tributaries by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) in the last three financial years is tabulated below, (figures includes the amounts disbursed to Varanasi Nagar

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Nigam, Forest Department, UP, Engineers India Ltd and through the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.)

FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 till 31.03.2017

				₹ in crores
State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Grand Total
Uttar Pradesh	74.58	153.35	602.90	830.83

(b) The funds released to Uttar Pradesh are being used to undertake the projects towards Ganga Cleaning / Rejuvenation such as sewage Management, Entry Level activities (construction / renovation of ghats and crematoria), ghat cleaning, rural sanitation and afforestation.

Construction of STP/ETP on the bank of river Ganga

†948. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of STP/ETP constructed on the bank of river Ganga in its surrounding areas under Namami Gange Mission during the last three years in order to prevent river Ganga from squalor; and

(b) details of the total amount of fund spent on the construction of STP/ETP constructed on the bank of river Ganga passing through different States and the places where they are constructed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) 7 No. of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been commissioned on the bank of river Ganga in last three years under Namami Gange Programme. 27 Nos. of STPs are under construction.

(b) NMCG remits funds to State Programme Management Groups every quarter based on projected requirement of funds for all NMCG approved projects during the quarter.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The detailed status of utilization/funds spent for cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries since inception of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) state-wise is tabulated below.

FY 2011-12 to 2017-18 till 30.06.2017

(₹ in crores)								
States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	GRAND TOTAL
Bihar		0.60	91.14	0.00	120.23	82.03	0.20	294.20
Jharkhand		0.50	6.26	0.97	27.83	46.18	2.47	84.21
Uttar Pradesh	53.44	109.10	92.30	74.58	147.58	587.17	38.22	1102.39
Uttarakhand		12.85	17.05	4.26	30.26	30.66	16.26	111.34
West Bengal		0.60	48.91	73.85	185.79	114.25	0.11	423.51
Haryana		-	-	-	30.00	52.73	0.00	82.73
Delhi		-	-	-	4.96	2.17	2.66	9.79

Allocation of funds for checking erosion in the coastal areas

949. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- the steps taken by Government to check erosion in the coastal areas of the country;
- the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized for the purpose during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise; and
- the current work status on the coastal areas of the country, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

- The subject of coastal protection falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the measures of erosion control in coastal areas are formulated and implemented by concerned maritime States/ UTs as per their priority. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing technical advice and promotional financial

assistance for management of coastal erosion in critical areas. In addition to the efforts made by the State Governments, the Union Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) A Shoreline Change Atlas of the Indian Coast has been prepared by the Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad in association with the Central Water Commission and published in May, 2014, which consists of shoreline change maps based on satellite data of 1989-91 and 2004-06 on 1:25000 scale for the entire country.
- (ii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States" was approved by Government of India under which the anti-sea erosion works of the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry were included.
- (iii) As an outcome of discussions between the Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Programme for preparing a Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project for the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka & Goa was taken up. A loan amounting to 250 Million USD for Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Programme (SCP&MIP) was approved by ADB in Oct, 2010.

(b) and (c) The maritime States/UTs have been carrying out coastal protection works from their own resources as well as through ADB loan etc. The details with respect of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised as received from States/UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Several initiatives have been taken up by MoEF & CC for controlling erosion by means of installing soft measures such as Geo-tubes, mangroves plantation, shelterbelt plantation etc., undertaken in three States namely, Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal. The details regarding allocation and utilization of funds in last three years for above such activities are as follows:

State	Name of Activity	Allocated Budget under ICZM Project (₹ in Cr)			Year wise utilized (₹ in Cr)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Mangrove plantation	5.62	--	--	5.62	--	--
	Shelterbelt plantation	2.37	0.15	0.16	2.37	0.15	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	Mangrove plantation	2.35	0.30	0.83	2.35	0.30	0.83
	Installation of Geo-Textile Tubes at Pentha village	5.17	12.22	15.74	5.17	12.22	15.74
West Bengal	Mangrove plantation	0.30	0.48	0.82	0.30	0.48	0.82

Statement

Details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised as received from the State/UTs for coastal protection work

(A) ADB assisted Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Programme (SCPMIP) Tranche-I:

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

State/UT	Year	Fund Allocated/ Sanctioned	Fund Utilized
Maharashtra	2014-15	322.50	347.62
	2015-16	743.33	645.74
	2016-17	400	737.59
Karnataka	2014-15	5570	5152
	2015-16	8142	7987
	2016-17	10027	5559

(B) Funds allocated, sanctioned and Utilized by the State/UTs in other than ADB assisted programme:

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

State/UT	Year	Fund Allocated/Sanctioned	Fund Utilized
Daman and Diu	2014-15	270.03	270.03
	2015-16	173.50	173.50
	2016-17	54.43	54.43
Karnataka	2014-15	2156.50	2144.47

State/UT	Year	Fund Allocated/Sanctioned	Fund Utilized
	2015-16	2978.00	2972.12
	2016-17	2505.75	2502.66
Tamil Nadu	2011-12 to 2016-17	20041.01/20023.19	14800.28
Andaman and Nicobar Island	2014-15	332.00	332.00
	2015-16	547.00	546.99
	2016-17	370.00	370.00
Lakshadweep	2014-15	595	595
	2015-16	1040	1081.41
	2016-17	NA	NA
Odisha	2014-15	7829	7829
	2015-16	10074	10074
	2016-17	1203	1203
Kerala	2014-15	5801.54	4584.61
	2015-16	1035	6141.43
	2016-17	942	5999.14

Receding ground water level in Rajasthan

950. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring decline in ground water levels in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) names of which States have experienced highest fall in the ground water levels during the last three years and reasons therefor;

(c) the five worst affected States where ground water table is lowest in the country and reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken to maintain and to replenish the receding ground water level, especially in Rajasthan?

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) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Comparison of Pre-monsoon, 2017 data with the decadal average 2007-2016 indicates decline in ground water level in the range of 0-2 m in about 61% of the wells. Decline of more than 4m has also been observed in pockets of most of the States/UTs except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, and Tripura. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) In order to assess decline in ground water level in the last three years, water level data of Pre-monsoon 2017 has been compared with three years mean (2014-2016). The analysis of water level data indicates that more than 63% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water level, mostly in the range of 0-2 m. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh and Pondicherry, more than 75% of the monitoring wells show fall in groundwater, which is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The reasons for the decline in ground water level throughout the country can be attributed to increase in the withdrawal of ground water for meeting the demands as well as deficient and erratic rainfall in the previous years.

(c) Analysis of the current ground water level (Pre-Monsoon, 2017) of the Country indicates large number of wells showing water level in the depth range of 20-40 mbgl (meters below ground level) and more than 40 mbgl in Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The reasons for deep water level can be attributed to semi-arid to arid climate and consequent meagre groundwater recharge and over-exploitation of groundwater resources. State-wise details of current ground water level in the Country are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Steps taken to maintain and to replenish the receding ground water level in the entire Country including Rajasthan include:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State

Governments/UTs including Rajasthan and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.

- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. In Rajasthan, 9603 Artificial Recharge Structures are proposed in Rural areas and 500000 Rainwater Harvesting Structures are proposed in Urban areas. These Artificial Recharge and rainwater harvesting structures are envisaged to harness about 907 million cubic metre of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments including Rajasthan for adoption.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under "The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the Country including 35 in Rajasthan for the purpose of regulation of ground water.
- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/ adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. 30 States/UTs including Rajasthan have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme (NAQUIM) during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground

water management plans, with community participation. So far 6.31 lakh sq.km has been covered under NAQUIM in the entire country including 1.43 lakh sq.km in Rajasthan.

- The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable framework for Natural Resources Management (NRM), titled "Mission Water Conservation" to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), given their common objectives. Types of common works undertaken under these programmes/schemes are water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command Area Development & Watershed Management.
- State Government of Rajasthan has launched Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan with an objective to make selected villages water self-reliant through conserving and harvesting rainwater. Rajasthan State Government is also implementing Four Water Concept which include Command Area development, Catchment Area Development, Making River Live and Interlinking of River. Further, State Government is also constructing Water Harvesting Structures to replenish and maintain receding ground water level in Rajasthan.

Statement-I

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean Pre-monsoon (2007 to 2016) and Pre-monsoon 2017

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	751	184	25	563	75	4	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	75	3	25	0	0.0
3.	Assam	164	71	43	92	56	1	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	625	362	58	258	41	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	566	219	39	346	61	1	0.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	6	38	10	63	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	94	33	35	61	65	0	0.0
10.	Goa	65	50	77	15	23	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	799	301	38	473	59	25	3.1
12.	Haryana	302	95	31	207	69	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	33	37	57	63	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	75	33	151	67	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	218	90	41	128	59	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1421	423	30	985	69	13	0.9
17.	Kerala	1366	405	30	957	70	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1318	660	50	658	50	0	0.0
19.	Maharashtra	1562	667	43	887	57	8	0.5
20.	Meghalaya	20	6	30	14	70	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1283	506	39	773	60	4	0.3
22.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	234	36	15	198	85	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	859	431	50	428	50	0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	536	71	13	465	87	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	586	315	54	267	46	4	0.7
27.	Tripura	26	18	69	8	31	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	637	187	29	450	71	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	46	21	46	24	52	1	2.2
30.	West Bengal	617	327	53	289	47	1	0.2
TOTAL		14465	5609	38.8	8785	60.7	71	0.5

- The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable framework for Natural Resources Management (NRM), titled "Mission Water Conservation" to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM), given their common objectives. Types of common works undertaken under these programmes/schemes are water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command Area Development & Watershed Management.
- State Government of Rajasthan has launched Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyan with an objective to make selected village water self-reliant through conserving and harvesting rainwater. Rajasthan State Government is also implementing Four Water Concept which include Command Area development, Catchment Area Development, Making River Live and Interlinking of River. Further, State Government is also constructing Water Harvesting Structures to replenish and maintain receding ground water level in Rajasthan.

Statement-II

*State-wise Water Level Fluctuation With Mean Pre-monsoon (2014 to 2016)
and Pre-monsoon 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81	49	60	32	40	0	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	751	170	23	571	76	10	1.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	6	50	6	50	0	0.0
4.	Assam	161	77	48	83	52	1	0.6
5.	Bihar	634	348	55	279	44	7	1.1
6.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	536	181	34	352	66	3	0.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	8	53	7	47	0	0.0
9.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
10.	Delhi	91	29	32	62	68	0	0.0
11.	Goa	65	47	72	18	28	0	0.0
12.	Gujarat	798	315	39	448	56	35	4.4
13.	Haryana	296	73	25	223	75	0	0.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	90	23	26	67	74	0	0.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	56	25	170	75	0	0.0
16.	Jharkhand	224	75	33	149	67	0	0.0
17.	Karnataka	1418	398	28	975	69	45	3.2
18.	Kerala	1358	415	31	936	69	7	0.5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1316	495	38	819	62	2	0.2
20.	Maharashtra	1560	643	41	904	58	13	0.8
21.	Meghalaya	19	10	53	9	47	0	0.0
22.	Nagaland	3	2	67	1	33	0	0.0
23.	Odisha	1266	438	35	821	65	7	0.6
24.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
25.	Punjab	234	34	15	200	85	0	0.0
26.	Rajasthan	832	386	46	444	53	2	0.2
27.	Tamil Nadu	524	76	15	446	85	2	0.4
28.	Telangana	585	315	54	267	46	3	0.5
29.	Tripura	23	13	57	10	43	0	0.0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	628	149	24	479	76	0	0.0
31.	Uttarakhand	40	19	48	21	53	0	0.0
32.	West Bengal	520	273	53	246	47	1	0.2
TOTAL		14332	5131	35.8	9063	63.2	138	1.0

Statement-III*State-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Pre-monsoon, 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (metre below ground level -> mbgl) in the Range of											
			0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	81	38	47	38	47	5	6.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	751	46	6.13	278	37.02	305	40.6	115	15.31	4	0.53	3	0.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	3	25.00	5	41.67	2	16.67	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	165	22	13.33	99	60.00	42	25.45	2	1.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	660	19	2.88	305	46.21	309	46.82	27	4.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	10	0	0.00	2	20.00	3	30.00	2	20.00	2	20.00	1	10.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	634	12	1.89	122	19.24	349	55.05	126	19.87	22	3.47	3	0.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0	0.00	3	16.67	9	50.00	6	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	12	0	0.00	2	16.67	9	75.00	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Delhi	94	2	2.13	17	18.09	21	22.34	24	25.53	17	18.09	13	1383
11.	Goa	65	10	15.38	29	44.62	21	32.31	5	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	802	22	2.74	122	15.21	270	33.67	288	35.91	93	11.60	7	0.87
13.	Haryana	304	12	3.95	65	21.38	82	26.97	77	25.33	57	18.75	11	3.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	90	7	7.78	32	35.56	30	33.33	16	17.78	5	5.56	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	230	20	8.70	122	53.04	57	24.78	21	9.13	10	4.35	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	227	2	0.88	22	9.69	159	70.04	44	19.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	1439	66	4.59	273	18.97	620	43.09	454	31.55	26	1.81	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	1396	80	5.73	394	28.22	592	42.41	301	21.56	27	1.93	2	0.14
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1355	6	0.44	164	12.10	667	49.23	452	33.36	65	4.80	1	0.07
20.	Maharashtra	1663	57	3.43	265	15.94	782	47.02	500	30.07	57	3.43	2	0.12
21.	Meghalaya	21	4	19.05	15	71.43	2	9.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Nagaland	3	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Odisha	1317	98	7.44	454	34.47	711	53.99	54	4.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Puducherry	5	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Punjab	236	8	3.39	34	14.41	63	26.69	67	28.39	61	25.85	3	1.27

26. Rajasthan	903	15	1.66	108	11.96	216	23.92	224	24.81	166	18.38	174	19.27
27. Tamil Nadu	540	12	2.22	98	18.15	210	38.89	179	33.15	33	6.11	8	1.48
28. Telangana	596	10	1.68	106	17.79	251	42.11	174	29.19	44	7.38	11	1.85
29. Tripura	28	7	25.00	12	42.86	9	32.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Uttar Pradesh	659	13	1.97	178	27.01	299	45.37	144	21.85	24	3.64	1	0.15
31. Uttarakhand	47	2	4.26	11	23.40	20	42.55	12	25.53	2	4.26	0	0.00
32. West Bengal	715	33	4.62	211	29.51	306	42.80	140	19.58	25	3.50	0	0.00
TOTAL	15078	626	4.15	3592	23.82	6423	42.60	3457	22.93	740	4.91	240	1.6

Revised expenditure of Polavaram project

951. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Project Development Authority of Polavaram project has revised expenditure for Polavaram Project at ₹45,000 crores;
- (b) whether Government is releasing funds as per the estimates of 2010-11;
- (c) whether Government has made any assessment about the expenditure involved for Polavaram in view of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act mandating Government to bear project cost as per 2014 estimates;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the amount so far released and Utilisation Certificates (UCs) submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government; and
- (f) the amount allotted for rehabilitation of evicted farmers and tribals in the revised expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (d) As per the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F.No. 1(2)/PF-I/2014(pt.) dated 30.09.2016, the Central Government will provide 100 % of the remaining cost of the irrigation component as on 1.4.2014. Currently, funds are released considering estimated cost of ₹ 16010.45 crore at 2010-11 price level. Balance cost of irrigation component with respect to the above estimated cost is ₹ 7158.53 crore as on 01.04.2014. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted revised estimated cost of project at 2014 price level.

(e) Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 562.47 crore was released under AIBP before 01.04.2014 when the project was declared as a National Project. Thereafter, Central Assistance of ₹ 3364.16 crore has been released to Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) for this Project. The funds are released for the project after receipt of utilization certificate from PPA for previous releases.

(f) According to PPA, the current estimated cost of ₹ 16010.45 crore has a provision of ₹ 3486.83 crore for Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

Flood control in Bihar

†952. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards devastation by floods in Bihar every year;
- (b) if so, the preventive measures taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has received any representation for economic assistance from Bihar Government; and
- (d) if so, the amount provided by the Centre to Bihar under the head-flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The attention of Government has been drawn towards devastation by floods in Bihar every year. 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.

Almost all rivers prone to floods in Bihar flow either from the neighbouring country Nepal or from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal. Flood forecast and early warning for these rivers based on observations carried out in Nepal and in the neighbouring States is being used by Central Water Commission in providing flood forecast with a lead time of up to 3 days at 34 locations in the State of Bihar.

Long-term solution to the problem of flood in Bihar lies in construction of multi-purpose projects with flood cushion in the upper reaches of the rivers in order to attenuate high flood intensity. Since suitable sites to locate dams lie in Nepal, the construction of projects on these rivers is subject to agreement with Government of Nepal. Government of India is having continuous dialogue with the Government of Nepal at various levels to mitigate devastation caused by the flood havoc from the rivers coming from Nepal. As a part of bilateral understanding, a Joint Project Office

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been set up by both the countries for survey/ investigation and preparation of DPR of Sapta Kosi High Dam project and Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme. The DPR of the Indo-Nepal Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sarda has been prepared.

(c) and (d) A total of 47 projects of State of Bihar with estimated cost of ₹ 1818.05 crore have been included under Flood Management Programme during XI and XII Plan. An amount of ₹ 723.18 crore during XI Plan and ₹ 184.64 crore during XII Plan has been released to the State of Bihar under Flood Management Programme.

Additional STP projects for cleaning Ganga

953. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved 20 additional projects worth nearly ₹1,900 crores for the cleaning of Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the projects are related to setting up new sewage treatment plants, upgradation of existing STPs and laying of sewage network in cities in the river basins; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved 21 municipal sewage management projects during March to May 2017 at an estimated cost of ₹ 3044.48 crore targeting creation / rehabilitation of sewage treatment capacity of 948.06 million litres per day (mld) as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Project	Project Cost (₹ In Crs)
1	2	3
NEW STPs		
1.	Construction of 68 MLD STP for Zone- A, B, C, D & E at Jagjeetpur, Haridwar in Uttarakhand State	230.328
2.	Construction of 14 MLD STP for Zone- f at Sarai Haridwar in Uttarakhand State	43.04

1	2	3
3.	Construction of new 564 MLD Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with effluent standards of BOD 10 mg/1, TSS 10 mg/1 or better Under YAP-III and demolition of existing Phase-I, II, III and IV STP in Delhi under JICA assisted Yamuna Action Plan Phase- III, as part of the National Mission for Clean Ganga(NMCG) - Package O'	665.78
4.	Pollution Abatement Works for River Alaknanda at Joshimath (Interception & Diversion with STP) in Uttarakhand State	48.42
5.	Pollution Abatement Works for River Alaknanda at Rudraprayag (Interception & Diversion with STP) in Uttarakhand State	13.14
6.	Pollution Abatement Works for River Alaknanda at Karanprayag (Interception & Diversion with STP in Uttarakhand State	12.09
7.	Agenda Note Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) for ASSI-BHU Sewerage District at Ramana, Varanasi	150.95
8.	Rajamahar Sewerage & STP	58.35
9.	STP of 72 Mld and Interception, diversion & treatment works for Naini, Phaphamau&Jhusi area of allahabad	767.59
10.	Construction of 7 nos. of prioritized STPs, 1 no. SPS and peripheral sewers in command area of Najafgarh drain	344.81
11.	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Rishikesh (Interception and Diversion of Nalas (Risikesh) & Construction of 26mld STP at LakkarGhat with Tertiary Treatment & online monitoring system) in Uttarakhand State	158.00
	Rehabilitation of STP	
12.	Tertiary treatment of existing 27 MLD STP at Jagjeetpur in Uttarakhand State	14.59
13.	Upgradation of existing 18 MLD STP at Sarai, Haridwar with 15 year O&M in Uttarakhand State	9.63
14.	Providing & Laying 1200 mm Dia. DI Rising/Pressure Main from Bharat Nagar Waste Water Pumping Station to Common Inlet Chamber at Pitampura by Replacing one dysfunctional pumping main out of twin Rising/Pumping Mains of 1100 mm Dia. under 'YAP (III)' - Package R1b	50.92

1	2	3
15.	Upgradation of 3.5MLD STP at Tapovan, Rishikesh in Uttarakhand State	2.19
16.	Upgradation of existing 2 MLD STP at Uttarkashi (Gyansu) in Uttarakhand State	10.03
Sewerage Network Project		
17.	I&D works in zone A, B, C, D & E contributing to STP Jagjeetpur in Haridwar in Uttarakhand state	85.14
18.	I&D works in zone F contributing to STP Sarai in Haridwar in Uttarakhand state	31.46
19.	Providing & Laying Rising/ Pumping Mains of 700-900 mm Dia. DI Pipes at various locations in Kondli WWTP Catchment Area under JICA assisted Yamuna Action Plan Phase- III (Package - 'K4')	66.32
20.	Pollution Abatement Works for River Alaknanda at Kirtinagar- (Interception & Diversion with STP) in Uttarakhand State	4.23
21.	Sewerage Network for Karmailchak	277.4
TOTAL COST		3044.48

Fast tracking scheme of big irrigation projects

954. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme such as fast track scheme/ National Project to complete the big irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds spent on each scheme in the States including the criteria adopted to include these schemes under the fast track scheme/National Project;

(c) whether Government proposes to include any canal in Maharashtra under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Ninety-Nine (99) ongoing projects (Including 2 National Projects), having an irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been identified, in consultation with states, under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for completion in phases up to December, 2019. Out of the above, Twenty-Six projects having an ultimate Irrigation Potential of 8.51 lakh ha are in Maharashtra. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, a funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central as well as State share. Further, a Mission has also been established for implementation of these 99 projects. Funds are regularly released to States based upon the proposals received from the States and their eligibility as per the guidelines of the scheme. State-wise details of fund released during 2016-17 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Funds Released during 2016-17 (₹ in Cr.) under PMKSY

Sl. No.	State	AIBP	CADWM	State Share released through NABARD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2521.40*	0.00	97.90	2619.30
2.	Bihar	0.00	12.64	0.00	12.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.29	0.00	0.00	13.29
4.	Gujarat	961.88	681.65	620.55	2264.08
5.	Jharkhand	145.75	0.00	204.33	350.08
6.	Karnataka	135.47	31.43	0.00	166.90
7.	Madhya Pradesh	300.15	77.80	500.00	877.95
8.	Maharashtra	379.88	15.17	1723.00	2118.05
9.	Manipur	127.00	0.00	0.00	127.00
10.	Odisha	457.66	35.28	188.60	681.54
11.	Punjab	52.42	0.00	0.00	52.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Rajasthan	45.89	0.00	0.00	45.89
13.	Telangana	545.45	0.00	0.00	545.45
14.	Uttar Pradesh	135.63	0.00	0.00	135.63
TOTAL		5821.86	853.97	3334.38	10010.21

including Polavaram Project

Depletion of ground water levels

955. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes which have been taken up for recharging the depleting ground water levels; and

(b) annual budget provisions for aforesaid purpose and the actual expenditure in the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) As per information received from the Ministry of Rural Development, water conservation and water harvesting works are the prime focus under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. States/UTs-wise details of amount released and expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Additionally, Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation also supplement the efforts of MGNREGS in water conservation and rain water harvesting. Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States.

Statement

*States/UTs-wise Details of Amount Released and Expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
During Last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Central Release (₹ in crore)			Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
				(as on 01/02/2017)			(as on 01/02/2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2903.14	3073.80	3669.49	2839.46	4543.13	3389.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.04	43.95	130.76	34.42	65.94	97.82
3.	Assam	500.23	878.30	832.63	503.11	621.19	1345.66
4.	Bihar	959.68	1024.12	1568.23	1081.71	1624.13	1934.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	1505.70	1063.41	2039.17	1754.22	1283.01	2371.99
6.	Gujarat	354.43	305.99	562.04	471.22	428.64	590.37
7.	Haryana	167.15	124.71	199.38	216.47	142.42	230.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	355.43	396.10	294.57	406.23	391.56	397.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	521.71	558.02	756.26	391.59	768.25	603.98
10.	Jharkhand	724.33	978.80	1497.87	1029.08	1331.67	1359.27
11.	Karnataka	1716.87	991.55	1809.53	1675.70	1822.19	2470.78
12.	Kerala	1587.58	1526.34	1579.53	1616.97	1483.50	1876.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2451.63	2367.32	2873.12	2805.37	2499.93	2824.74
14.	Maharashtra	799.52	1238.35	1535.56	1609.88	1851.07	1808.87
15.	Manipur	219.97	255.32	343.70	267.14	231.21	291.66
16.	Meghalaya	277.86	221.83	860.69	309.35	273.67	629.72
17.	Mizoram	111.41	285.17	87.45	114.20	298.59	68.89
18.	Nagaland	113.05	266.66	501.53	157.82	195.02	446.05
19.	Odisha	1035.30	1479.41	1775.99	1068.92	2052.03	1849.04
20.	Punjab	189.48	245.33	458.47	213.50	300.23	494.40
21.	Rajasthan	2976.10	2695.83	4335.45	3251.86	3268.64	4012.39
22.	Sikkim	73.86	86.23	132.63	77.35	97.14	110.05
23.	Tamil Nadu	3781.80	5470.37	4245.65	3919.54	6254.54	4883.98
24.	Telangana	1919.96	1824.85	1742.99	1903.75	2378.60	1596.48
25.	Tripura	636.62	1358.94	861.22	822.39	1371.53	956.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2513.41	2695.69	3411.80	3139.09	2976.13	3710.03
27.	Uttarakhand	286.36	450.77	492.67	318.45	492.53	609.17
28.	West Bengal	3744.95	4711.74	4651.21	4012.87	4847.92	5666.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	13.02	10.36	8.01	9.05	3.33	0.66
32.	Goa	1.38	2.47	4.26	4.57	3.01	2.34
33.	Lakshadweep	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.71	0.30	0.23
34.	Puducherry	7.40	12.93	3.00	6.50	9.18	8.98
TOTAL		32476.87	36644.80	43264.87	36032.48	43910.20	46639.23

Cleaning Ganga with Israeli technology

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

(a) whether Government has sought the help of Israel Government to clean Ganga river with futuristic water technology;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the Ganga river would be free of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, Israel has good and relevant technologies for cleaning the rivers.

(c) Cleaning of river is a continuous process. At present Ganga Cleaning activities have been divided in three parts *i.e.* short term activities, medium term activities and long term activities. Efforts are being made to complete short term and medium term activities by year 2020.

Removal of silt from rivers

†957. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken to remove silt and to prevent/remove its deposition at its initial stages in various rivers including Ganga;
- (b) whether barrages and embankments bring buoyancy in water of rivers by depositing silt which creates flood like situation in areas adjacent to rivers; and
- (c) whether constructions in Himalayan region also increase silt deposition in Ganga water and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers carry, pickup and drop silt load as per their regime conditions *i.e.* discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. A Committee headed by Dr. B.K. Mittal, former Chairman, CWC had studied the siltation pattern in few rivers in India and *inter alia* concluded that siltation was not pronounced and alarming. The Committee also found that de-silting in general was not feasible technically due to several reasons like non-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the disposal of dredged material etc. However, cost effective measures for removal of drainage congestion in specific reaches of rivers for channel capacity improvement and navigation purposes are formulated and implemented by concerned states/ agencies as per requirement. The Union Government renders assistance to States which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature.

The Ministry constituted a Committee for preparation of guidelines for works on desiltation from Bhimgauda (Uttarakhand) to Farakka (West Bengal) under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhav Chitale (Former Secretary to the Government of India). Another Expert Committee was set up by the Ministry on erosion and siltation in rivers (ECESR) under the Chairmanship of Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, to study the problems of erosion, siltation and requirement of desiltation/ dredging of rivers, particularly in Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers and suggest remedial measures.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016. The main objective of the guidelines is to ensure sustainable sand mining and environment friendly management practices in order to restore and maintain ecology of the rivers and other sand resources.

(b) Barrages are basically diversion structures constructed on rivers that alter the equilibrium of flow of water and sediment in alluvial rivers in a limited reach only. Due to reduction of velocity of water in the backwater region, initially silt is likely to get deposited in the backwater region. But over a period of time, the river achieves regime conditions. The top level of embankments/guide bunds are fixed keeping in view the probable afflux (rise in water level) created due to barrage to prevent flooding in areas adjacent to river.

(c) Most parts of the Himalayas, particularly the Shiwaliks, which represent the foothills of the Himalayas, comprises of sandstone, grits and conglomerates which are geologically weak formations and highly prone to erosion. Accelerated erosion occurs in this region due to intensive deforestation, large scale road construction, mining and cultivation on steep slopes. As per a study the constructions in Himalayan region increases the silt yield in the rivers marginally. However, erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers and depends on many factors *i.e.* discharge, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc.

Treatment plants for removal of arsenic contamination

958. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to provide special grants to the State Governments to deal with the issue of arsenic contamination in ground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the plants to set up for removal of arsenic are rather new and expensive; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDW&S) supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain schemes for providing clean drinking water. Upto 67% fund allocated to the States can be utilized for coverage & tackling water quality problems.

MoDW&S has asked all States to focus on providing piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, States have been provided an amount of ₹ 800 Crores in March 2016 as 100% grant by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures through Community Water Purification Plants. In addition, funds to the tune of ₹100 Crore each are also provided for tackling Arsenic and Fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

In addition, MODW&S has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March 2017 to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitations in the Country in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

During February-March 2017, under Sub-Mission programme, funds to the tune of ₹ 814.13 crore have been released to 15 States for completing 588 on-going piped water supply schemes, which include 272 schemes covering 1874 arsenic affected habitations. During the current financial year 2017-18 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), ₹ 1000 Crore has been earmarked for National Water Quality Sub-Mission on arsenic & fluoride. In July, 2017 ₹ 171.9 Crore has been released to Telangana State as part of 1st installment to cover 966 fluoride affected habitations through 27 new piped water supply schemes.

Cleaning of Ganga water at Haridwar

959. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ganga water at Haridwar has been found to be unfit even for taking bath as per reports of the Central Pollution Control Board and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, what are the specific reasons for increasing pollution therefor despite creation of a separate Ministry;
- (c) whether Government had taken any step to clean Ganga water at Haridwar, if so, the details thereof and to what extent Government have been able to clean it; and
- (d) what is Government's policy for cleaning Ganga water at Haridwar and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAN GOEL): (a) and (b) Water in Ganga river at Haridwar, by and large, meets the bathing water quality norms. However, some parameters of the bathing water quality norms are not met at certain times downstream of Haridwar.

(c) and (d) Conservation & cleaning of river Ganga is a continuous & collective effort of Central Government, State Governments, Local bodies and general public.

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 and treatment of industrial effluents. Non-Core schemes include providing Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, installation of Crematoria River Front Development including bathing ghats, river surface cleaning, afforestation, protecting biodiversity and creating public awareness and participation.

The following projects have been sanctioned for sewerage infrastructure in Haridwar.

	Project Details	Cost. (₹ in Lakhs)
1.	I&D works in zone A, B, C, D & E contributing to STP include 1 years O&M Jagjeetpur in Haridwar.	8482.17
2.	I&D works in zone-F contributing to STP Sarai in Haridwar including 1 years O&M.	3146.19
3.	Tertiary treatment of existing 27 MLD STP at Jagjeetpur In Uttarakhand State including 15 years O&M.	1459.67
4.	Upgradation of existing 18 MLD STP at Sarai, Haridwar with 15 Year O&M in Uttarakhand State including 15 years O&M.	963.08
5.	Construction of 68 MLD STP for Zone-A, B, C, D & E at Jagjeetpur, Haridwar in Uttarakhand State including 15 years O&M.	23032.18
6.	Construction of 14 MLD STP for Zone-F at Sarai Haridwar including 15 years O&M.	4304.90

Some of the specific pollution abatement initiatives taken at Haridwar are:-

1. Directions for implementing Water Conservation / Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) to Gross Polluting Industries (GPIs) located in Haridwar.
2. Directions for Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System to GPIs in Haridwar.
3. Directions under Sec. 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 for management of sewage & solid waste management.
4. Water Quality Monitoring at 7 locations on River Ganga.

There is strong vigilance of industries located at Haridwar which is undertaken for ensuring strict compliance of the stipulated environmental norms and implementation of action plan for Zero Liquid Discharge and water conservation and strict action is taken against the defaulting industries.

Closure of tanneries in Kanpur

960. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of tanneries operating in the Kanpur region and the number of tanneries, which have been shut down by the Ministry in the Kanpur region;
- (b) the number of tanneries who are in compliance with Government effluent treatment and discharge standards;
- (c) the reasons for tanneries still operating in the region despite the harmful impact of their effluents on the river Ganga; and
- (d) other relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) 400 tanneries units are operating in Kanpur region. Out of these 400 tanneries, 386 were inspected in the Kanpur region during January-May, 2017 and 77 Gross Polluting Industries (GPIs) were issued closure directions under Section 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 for non-compliance of discharge standards and non-installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS).

(b) During inspections between January-May, 2017, 118 out of 386 tanneries inspected were found complying with the discharge norms as well as OCEMS connectivity.

(c) and (d) In addition to regulatory actions, other measures are contemplated to reduce pollution from these tanneries. These measures include in-process improvement, setting up of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant based on Zero Liquid Discharge principle, shifting of tanneries to another suitable location. To study the feasibility of shifting the tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur to another location, a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't think you can succeed always. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Bill for withdrawal; The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010, Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey.

The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Architects Act, 1972.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

REGARDING MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari to move. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill cannot be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been insisting that it should be sent to the Select Committee. Sir, take another Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the first Bill listed is the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. That means, you are not taking it up. What is the position? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you say that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let this be announced that the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not being taken up. They are saying... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One minute. Sir, that is fine as many parties had expressed their concerns and reservations because the Standing Committee's recommendations have

[Shri Anand Sharma]

not been accepted in full and what has been left out has raised these *bona fide* concerns. So, 'not being taken up' is a separate issue. What has been discussed in the presence of the hon. Chairman and the hon. Deputy Chairman in the Leaders' Meeting is that it should be referred to a Select Committee of this House. So the Government has to bring that motion. Not being taken up today does not ensure sending it to the Select Committee. It should not be kept in animated suspension. A decision should be taken by the House that we are referring it to the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; no problem.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Government bring a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we need a ruling on that. The question is not that it is not being taken up today. ...*(Interruptions)*... That does not settle the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. I got your point. The concerned Minister is not here. Let him come. Then we will take it up and your point will be considered at that point of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is competent. That is why the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... When it comes to the matter of piloting a Bill, the concerned Minister should authorize. Otherwise, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. That is a separate issue. Please, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a general issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I am not saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a question of piloting a particular Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When a Select Committee motion is moved, it is moved by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But for which, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, since the matter has been discussed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting last week; the Opposition and major parties had made it clear that it needs to be examined by the Select Committee. So, the Government had enough time between the Business Advisory Committee meeting and today to inform the Chair that the Government will not take, it up but agrees to.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I am not disputing. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, yes, I am only saying ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am only raising a procedural question that for moving a motion like that, the concerned Minister should come and move the Bill. Then only the motion can be. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, the concerned Minister should come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Motion can be moved both ways. But we don't want to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Motion can be moved by the Members also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is like this. The concerned Minister should stand up and move for consideration of the Bill. At that point of time, an amendment can be moved. That has not happened. That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I don't want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government may agree for sending. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I don't want to make Naqviji's position difficult because I am sure, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister can say now whether the Government agrees for sending it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: At least, that is all what we want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you can say. What is your stand, Mr. Minister, on that?

अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, यह बिल अभी मूव नहीं हो रहा है। हम concerned Minister से डिस्कस करेंगे और ऑनरेबल आनन्द शर्मा जी की जो फीलिंग है, उसको हम convey करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is correct. Without the concerned Minister being present here, he cannot do anything.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Deputy Chairman, do we go by this premise that when the Business Advisory Committee had taken up this matter and discussed it—we have a very efficient Parliamentary Affairs Minister and a very likeable Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs; we wish that he is elevated as he is competent,—I am sure that he would have conveyed it to Mr. Gadkari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can convey it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He should have conveyed it. Otherwise, he is questioning his own effectiveness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Bill is taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, normally, he assumes the responsibility of all the Ministries and gives us some assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When it comes to piloting a Bill, then, he cannot himself assume that responsibility. Definitely, the consent of the concerned Minister is needed. Then the Chair should also be convinced of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let him convey the sentiments of all the Opposition parties.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. When the Bill is moved, this question will be taken up again. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, our concern is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Our concern is that it has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without your knowledge, nothing will happen. Don't worry.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it has happened once when we were stumped by surprise when our Members were not present and suddenly it was pushed. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't want that situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ensure your Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We don't want that situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर यह बिल लाना होता तो मैं आपको बताता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें कोई चोरी-चोरी, चुपके-चुपके नहीं है, सीधे-सीधे है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, first take up the Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017 and then the Footwear Design and Development Institute Development Bill, 2017.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no. The first is this one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you not moving that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The first is this as per the List of Business. Our Members are ready. Let us take this up.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Do you want to take up the Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017 first?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point is when the Minister is here.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, both the Ministers are here.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But it should be as per the List of Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, we go by the Order paper.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay; no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will go by the Order paper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are supporting this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd.**The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:—

That the Bill to establish and declare the Footwear Design and Development Institute as an institution of national importance for the promotion and development of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to footwear and leather products design and development and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: महोदय, आज 'The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017' राज्य सभा के विचारार्थ लिया गया है। चूंकि इस बिल में कोई विवादित प्रावधान नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज जो 'The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017' आया है, इसके तहत यह institute पहले से exist करता है। 1986 में इसकी स्थापना हुई थी और इस समय देश के 12 जगहों पर इसके कैंपस हैं, जिसकी सूची बिल के साथ लगाई गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के नोएडा और फुरसतगंज में, तमिलनाडु के कांचीपुरम में, वैस्ट बंगाल के कोलकाता में, हरियाणा के रोहतक में, राजस्थान के जोधपुर में, मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा और गुना में, बिहार के पटना में, तेलंगाना के हैदराबाद में, गुजरात के अंकलेश्वर में और पंजाब के मोहाली में इसके कैंपस हैं। यह अपनी जगह सही है कि फुटवियर, लेदर प्रोडक्शन तथा रिटेल सेक्टर बढ़ रहा है। यह भी सही है कि यह सेक्टर लेबर इंटेंसिव है। चमड़ा उद्योग की मार्केट 8 लाख करोड़ रुपए की है और फुटवियर का बाजार 198 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर है, जो 2020 तक 220 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर होने की संभावना है। Footwear Design and Development Institute बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है और यह विशेष रूप से फुटवियर डिजाइन और लेदर प्रोडक्शन से संबंधित डिग्री देने का काम करता है, जिससे स्किल्ड मैनपावर बढ़ती है और एक तरह से यह युवाओं को रोजगार देने का काम करता है। आम तौर पर यह देखा गया है कि इन institutes के कैंपस सेलेक्शन में ही यहां के ज्यादातर स्टूडेंट्स को नौकरी मिल जाती है, जो 15 से 20 हजार रुपए प्रति महीने वेतन पाना शुरू कर देते हैं। इस प्रकार से यह हर तरह से बेहतर है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि वहां से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद कोई भी स्टूडेंट बेरोजगार रहा हो।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस समय जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, वह इस institute को independent status देने तथा विशेष रूप से इसको Centre of Excellence और Institute of National Importance declare करने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि वह education, research and training 3 national and international standard प्राप्त कर सके और उसको आगे बढ़ा सके। इसके

लिए विभिन्न संस्थाएं भी create की गई हैं, जैसे गवर्निंग काउंसिल आदि। इसके बारे में बिल में विस्तार से दिया गया है। गवर्निंग काउंसिल, सीनेट, उसका composition, उसकी responsibilities आदि का विस्तार से विवरण इस बिल में किया गया है। इसमें किस तरह से भारत सरकार से फंडिंग होती है, किस तरह से गवर्निंग काउंसिल को वहां की प्रॉपर्टी को dispose off करने का अधिकार नहीं रहेगा, बाकी academic appointments का ये अनुमोदन करेंगे, ये सब प्रावधान इसमें किए गए हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ इसमें tribunal of arbitration का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। इस institute में अगर किसी कर्मचारी/अधिकारी या किसी का भी कोई विवाद हो, तो इस पर अंतिम फैसला इस ट्रिब्यूनल के द्वारा किया जाएगा और उसके फैसले के खिलाफ किसी को किसी भी कोर्ट या किसी भी ट्रिब्यूनल में जाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। इस बिल में इसके बारे में विस्तार से प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके साथ, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि footwear and leather production दो अलग-अलग विषय हैं। जहां तक leather production का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान पूरी दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा leather manufacturing देश है। यहां 1.8 करोड़ sq. ft. leather production होता है। पूरी दुनिया की 13 परसेंट leather manufacturing यहां होती है। यहां इससे 25 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है, जिसमें लगभग 30 परसेंट महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं। अब leather manufacturing का quantum कम होता जा रहा है। उद्योग भी बंद होते जा रहे हैं। इसके पीछे एक कारण Pollution control है, जिसकी वजह से जगह-जगह उद्योग बंद हुए हैं और दूसरे, गौरक्षा के नाम पर स्थान-स्थान पर व्यवधान पैदा किए जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक फैसला करके, जितने illegal slaughter houses हैं, उन्हें बंद करके, उनसे नए सिरे से प्रार्थना पत्र मांगे हैं कि हमें slaughter house का license दिया जाए। परन्तु उसमें आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। गुजरात के ऊना में मरी हुई गायों का चमड़ा निकालने के कारण 5 नौजवानों को जिस तरह से पीटा गया, वह कांड जब वायरल हुआ तो पूरी दुनिया ने उसे देखा। उसके 15 दिन बाद, जब लोगों ने तय कर लिया कि अब हम किसी मरे हुए जानवर का चमड़ा नहीं उतारेंगे, फिर से उन्हीं लोगों को बुलाया गया कि जो गाय या दूसरा जानवर मर गया है, उसे उठाइए। जब उन्होंने मना किया और कहा कि हमारे समाज ने फैसला लिया है कि अब हम यह कार्य नहीं करेंगे, फिर उनकी पिटाई की गई। तात्पर्य यह है कि किसी मरे हुए जानवर का यदि वे लोग चमड़ा निकालें, तो भी पिटाई और चमड़ा निकालने से मना करें, तो भी पिटाई। यह बहुत बड़ी विषम स्थिति देश में पैदा कर दी गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से सरकार की तरफ से signal दिया जाना चाहिए और इस व्यवस्था में लगे लोगों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए, वैसा नहीं है। यह भी clear होना चाहिए कि यह Institute केवल Post Graduate Degree देने तक ही सीमित न रहे, बल्कि देश में जो footwear industry की लगभग 15,000 यूनिट्स हैं, कुछ Small Scale sector में भी हैं, labour force की training के साथ-साथ उसमें certificates देने का प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए।

गरीब परिवार के बच्चों से पहले एक semester की फीस लगभग 10,000 से 15,000 रुपए तक ली जाती थी। अब 2015 से प्रति semester fee को 80,000 से 90,000 रुपए तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब गरीब परिवारों के बच्चे कभी admission लेने की सोच नहीं सकते। जब Institute से निकलने के बाद उन्हें सिर्फ 10,000 से 15,000 रुपए तक तनखाह मिलती है, ऐसे में एक semester

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

की उन्हें 80,000 से 90,000 रुपए तक फीस देनी पड़े, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई सामान्य परिवार या गरीब परिवार का बच्चा इतनी फीस नहीं दे पाएगा।

SCST students की अलग समस्याएं सभी campuses में, higher education में और दूसरी जगहों पर हैं। हैदराबाद सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के रोहित वेमुला का केस सबके सामने है। जिस तरीके से जाति के आधार पर उसका उत्पीड़न किया गया, जिसके चलते उसे आत्महत्या करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा, मेरी भारत सरकार से मांग है कि उनके लिए अलग से प्रावधान किया जाए। जब यह बिल सदन के सामने आया है, मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि सशोधन लाकर SCST students के लिए अलग से grievances redressal का प्रावधान किया जाए, ताकि अगर कोई शिकायत आती है, तो उसका निस्तारण हो सके और आवश्यक होने पर, दोषी के विरुद्ध disciplinary action लेकर, उसे दंडित भी किया जा सके। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, ...(समय की घंटी)... ऐसा प्रावधान अवश्य होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: ऐसे 12 campuses इसमें हैं। नए campus खोलने का प्रावधान भी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि देश में जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे छत्तीसगढ़ है या झारखंड है, वहां भी इस तरह के Institutes खोलने चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, एक मिनट और लूंगा। चेन्नई और कानपुर leather production के प्रमुख केन्द्र रहे हैं। आपने चेन्नई में institute खोला है जिसका स्वागत है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ अगर कानपुर में भी institute खोला जाता, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा क्योंकि वहां पहले से tanneries हैं, दूसरा infrastructure है, माहौल है, वर्कर्स available हैं। अगर इस तरह का इंस्टिट्यूट खोला जाए, तो बेहतर होगा। पॉल्यूशन के कारण जगह-जगह पर जो tanneries बन्द हो रही हैं, उनके लिए भी सरकार को कोई न कोई उपाय करना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... जैसे, उन्नाव और कानपुर में tanneries हैं। सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता है कि कई यूनिट्स को एक साथ effluent treatment plant लगाकर यह सुविधा दे दी जाए? इतना कहने के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के असंगठित चर्म व्यवसाय क्षेत्र के लिए, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एक मानव संसाधन विकास का प्रयास साहित होगा, उस दिशा में एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास इस इंस्टिट्यूट के माध्यम से हो रहा है और इसलिए मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। इससे पहले कि मैं इस बिल के बारे में और कुछ कहूँ, मुझे इस सदन के सम्मुख एक बुनियादी सवाल उपस्थित करना है। जो विभिन्न ज्ञान-शाखाएँ होती हैं, जो विभिन्न knowledge areas होते हैं, उनसे संबंधित विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालय होते हैं और चूंकि यह भी लगभग एक विश्वविद्यालय जैसा ही बनेगा, तो क्या ये सारे विश्वविद्यालय उन-उन मंत्रालयों के द्वारा ही नियंत्रित होने चाहिए या इनको Human Resource Development का व्यापक हिस्सा होना चाहिए? हम देखते हैं कि मेडिकल एजुकेशन का सारा जिम्मा हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। जब धीरे-धीरे इसी तरीके से एक super specialization चलता रहेगा, तो हो सकता है कि इतिहास पढ़ाने वाले विश्वविद्यालय कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का अंग बन जाएं, क्योंकि इंडियन हिस्ट्री, हिस्टोरिकल रिसर्च का सारा काम कल्चर

मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर आता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरीके का जो super specialization है कि वह मंत्रालय नियंत्रित करेगा, अगर ऐसा ही होता रहेगा, तो Human Resource Development की जो एक व्यापक परिकल्पना है, उसमें कुछ बाधाएँ निर्मित होंगी। इसलिए इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए कि इस तरीके का Footwear Design and Development के बारे में इंस्टिट्यूट बन रहा है -- यह अच्छी बात है कि कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री इसको इनिशिएट कर रही है और इसको एक रूप दे रही है, मगर ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों के द्वारा नियंत्रित हों या Human Resource Development के द्वारा, मैं मानता हूँ कि कभी न कभी हम सभी को यह सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि यह एक बहुत स्वागतयोग्य प्रयास है और अभी आदरणीय पुनिया जी ने भी इस संबंध में काफी सारे statistics बताए। पूरे विश्व में लगभग 16,000 करोड़ चप्पल और जूते की जोड़ियाँ भारत में बनती हैं और यह एक बहुत बड़ा व्यवसाय है। जैसा कि कहा गया कि भारत 13 परसेंट के साथ विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है। इसमें लगभग 25 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है और यह 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए की इंडस्ट्री है, ये सारी बातें हम जानते हैं, मगर इसके सम्मुख बुनियादी तौर पर कई समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो यह कि लेदर इंडस्ट्री का चर्मशिल्प का जितना सारा व्यवसाय चलता है, वह असंगठित क्षेत्र में है, इसको organized पद्धति से जितना सोचा जाना चाहिए था, वह अब तक सोचा नहीं गया है। दूसरा, इसमें कुशलतापूर्वक काम करने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं, जो skilled labourers हैं, वे बहुत महँगे हैं, वे आसानी से नहीं मिलते और उनकी संख्या भी कम है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस प्रयास के कारण वह संख्या बढ़ने की दिशा में हम अग्रसर होंगे। तीसरा, हमारी जो टेक्नोलॉजी है और हमारे यहां जो फुटवियर्स एवं अन्य लेदर प्रोडक्ट्स बनते हैं, उनका वैश्विक मार्केट पर कोई प्रभाव है, ऐसी स्थिति अब तक निर्मित नहीं हुई है। चौथा, विश्व में जिस तरीके के फैशन का trend है, उसके बारे में भारत में चर्मशिल्प व्यवसाय में काम करने वाला व्यक्ति, चाहे वह छोटा-सा कारीगर हो या बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाने वाला हो, वह ज्यादातर अनभिज्ञ माना जाता है। यह माना जाता है कि इसमें डिजाइन के बारे में या प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में जिन नवाचारों का अवलम्बन होना चाहिए, इनोवेशंस होने चाहिए, उसमें हम अभी भी थोड़े-से पिछड़े हुए हैं। बावजूद इसके, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह जो प्रयास हो रहा है, इसके कारण कुछ स वालों के जवाब हमें निश्चित रूप से मिलेंगे, मगर मेरे दो-चार सुझाव हैं। विशेष रूप से, वर्ष 2017 के हमारे इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि यह एक ऐसा सेक्टर है, जो एक बहुत बढ़ने वाला, विकसित होने वाला सेक्टर है। इस विषय में इससे पहले बहुत सारी कमिटियाँ बनीं। एक सिद्धारमैया कमिटी बनी, एक पांड कमिटी बनी। सन् 1992 में एक कमिटी बनी, जो मेरे ख्याल से अब तक की अंतिम कमिटी है और उसने एक सुझाव यह दिया था कि इस तरीके के institutions बनने चाहिए। बाद में यह प्रक्रिया बनी, मगर वह आधी-अधूरी रही, जिसको आज इस मंत्रालय के माध्यम से परिपूर्ण रूप दिया जा रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज यह विषय जो कि Footwear Development and Design तक सीमित है, यह धीरे-धीरे एक comprehensive Leather Art University बननी चाहिए। This has the potential of becoming a leather art university, एक बड़ा चर्मशील विश्वविद्यालय है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें से बन पाएगा, उसका कारण मैं बतलाता हूँ। जैसे कई सारे विषयों का स्पर्श यहां पर पहले भी हुआ है। मगर फुटवियर डिजाइन एंड डेवलपमेंट के पहले भी बहुत सारी प्रक्रिया है। इस विषय में काम करने वाले जो कारीगर हैं, उनको इस तरीके के लेदर टैनिंग के बारे में जैसे मद्रास में हमारा सेंट्रल

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

लैडर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है, पता नहीं उसका कोई प्रतिनिधि इसमें किस तरीके से सम्मिलित होगा, मगर वहां पर वेजिटेबल टैनिंग के बारे में जो रिसर्च होती है, कैमिकल टैनिंग भी है मगर वेजिटेबल टैनिंग हमारी पारम्परिक पद्धति है। मगर उस विषय को और विकसित करने की जरूरत है, आज उसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा जानकारी, आज इस विषय में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके पास नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो body of language है, इसके विकास के बारे में भी काम होना चाहिए।

महोदय, यहां पर 10 इंस्टीट्यूशंस का उल्लेख किया है। मध्य प्रदेश में दो-दो इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं। अभी पुनिया साहब बोल रहे थे कि कानपुर में क्यों नहीं है, मतलब पुराने जमाने में सारे रास्ते रायबरेली और अमेठी की तरफ ही बढ़ते थे तो रायबरेली में बना, कानपुर में तो बना नहीं। बिल्कुल यह जो कमी है, इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। मगर मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी आग्रह करूंगा कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में भी विशेष रूप से Kolhapur, जहां की कोल्हापुरी चप्पल बहुत मशहूर है, तो कोल्हापुर में भी इसका एक केन्द्र होने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इस पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करें।

यहां पर जो गवर्निंग काउंसिल बन रही हैं, जो सीनेट बन रही है उसमें भी प्रतिनिधित्व की दृष्टि से और अधिक सोच होने की जरूरत है। हमारा जो छोटा चर्मकार है, रास्ते के किनारे पर बैठकर काम करता है, उनके भी छोटे-बड़े संगठन हैं। इन संगठनों को भी मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए। यह industry केवल Bata जैसे बड़े समूह की नहीं है, हमारा छोटा कारीगर जो है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसको भी एक representation मिलने की जरूरत है। केवल इतना ही नहीं, मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे कई ऐसे जो चर्मशील भी हैं, चर्मकार हैं, कॉबलर्स हैं वे अपने घर में ही इस कला को और पारम्परिक पद्धति से कुछ न कुछ डेवलप करते हैं, उनकी पूरी artisanship जो है, वह विकसित होती है। जो informal पद्धति से उन्होंने ज्ञान पाया है, उसका भी मैं मानता हूँ कि कहीं recognition करने की व्यवस्था इसमें हो। Whatever knowledge that they have informally acquired through practice, if that particular knowledge could be formally recognized through some mechanism, आप उसको सर्टिफिकेट दीजिए, कुछ करिए मगर उसका recognition करना, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भी एक आवश्यकता है।

अंतिम दो बातें, इसमें वैश्विक स्तर पर काम करने वाले जो भी इंस्टीट्यूशंस होंगे, मैं मानता हूँ कि विश्व में ऐसे कई इंस्टीट्यूशंस होंगे, जो इस पद्धति का काम करते हैं। उनके साथ भी कुछ न कुछ handholding होना, उनके साथ भी कुछ न कुछ एक रिश्ता होना, ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान होना, यह भी इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिए, ताकि वैश्विक बाजार पर भी हमारी चर्मशील कला का कोई प्रभाव डालने की स्थिति में आए।

महोदय, हमारी सरकार जिस पद्धति से डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का सपना साकार करने के लिए आगे बढ़ रही है, उसमें भी मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। अगर यह प्रस्ताव मंजूर होता है, जो कि होगा, और ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशंस बनते हैं, तो आज रास्ते के किनारे छोटी सी अपनी दुकान चलाते हुए चर्मशील प्रकार का काम करने वाला हमारा जो शिल्पी है, आर्टिजन है, वह कल एक बहुत बड़ा सफल उद्यमी बनेगा और वह केवल नौकरी मांगने वाला नहीं

रहेगा, नौकरी देने वाला रहेगा, उस दिशा में मैं मानता हूँ कि यह प्रयास बहुत स्वागत योग्य है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का और इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आज जो फुटवियर डिजाइन और विकास संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 आया है, यह बहुत लम्बे समय के बाद आया है। छात्रों की मांग भी थी। वास्तव में हमारे देश की जो कलाएं हैं, प्रतिभाएं हैं, गांवों में छिपी हैं, रूरल एरियाज़ में छिपी हैं, उनको विकसित करने के लिए एम.डी.डी.आई. के तहत अब उनको डिग्री मिलने लगेगी, डिप्लोमा मिलने लगेगा। हमने देखा है कि तमाम ऐसे रूरल एरिया में लोग हैं, कानपुर लैडर इण्डस्ट्री के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, आगरा है, लेकिन वहां काम हमारे छोटे मजदूर करते हैं, शिल्पकार करते हैं। उसमें किसी कम्पनी की stamp लग जाती है तो एकदम से उसके दाम चालीस-पचास गुना बढ़ जाते हैं। इस बिल के आने से अब उन्हें डिग्री मिलने लगेगी। यह जो बिल आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इससे हमारे तमाम बेरोजगार भाई-बहनों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसकी मांग काफी दिनों से चली आ रही थी। कई बार नोएडा वगैरह में तोड़-फोड़ की घटनाएं भी हुईं। देश भर में अन्य जगहों पर भी, जो प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन सब जगहों पर डिग्री मिलनी चाहिए। पहले यह था कि केवल campus ही डिग्री देगा, इन्हें affiliation नहीं मिलेगा। इस बिल के आने के बाद अब सब जगह पर काम होने लगेगा।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे इस संबंध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। जब 4 अप्रैल को लोक सभा में यह बिल आया था, तो जो बच्चे डिप्लोमा कर रहे थे, उन्हें बड़ी खुशी हुई थी क्योंकि वे लोग बहुत लम्बे समय से संघर्ष कर रहे थे। उनका मानना था कि जिस क्षेत्र में हमें महारथ हासिल है, अगर हमें डिग्री मिल जाए तो हम अपने खुद के products बना सकते हैं। हमने देखा है कि हमारे बुंदेलखंड में हमीरपुर जिला एक एरिया है। वहां भरुआ सुमेरपुर की जूती बहुत प्रसिद्ध है, वह मुश्किल से पचास ग्राम की जूती होती है, धागे से उसकी जुड़ाई की जाती है और उसका पचास ग्राम से ज्यादा वज़न नहीं होता है और बहुत दूर-दूर से लोग उसे खरीदने के लिए आते हैं। जो छात्र अब स्टडी करके डिग्री प्राप्त करेंगे, उससे उन्हें मार्केट में स्थान मिलेगा, डिप्लोमा मिल जाएगा, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir. With the blessings of our Guardian Angel, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I express my views on this Bill which proposes to confer the status of an institution of national importance on Footwear Design and Development Institute. It is also proposed to have a campus at Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu. Actually, Chennai is located on the Coromandel coast of the Bay of Bengal in South India. Chennai is the biggest industrial, commercial and also a major cultural, economic and educational centre. It contributes for more than 50 per cent of India's total leather exports. It also has a CSIR institution called the Central Leather Institute.

As you know, Ambur, a place near Chennai, is located on the banks of Palar River. It is a town in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu. This town has major tanneries of the country.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

So, this town has also earned a nickname 'leather city of South India.' Sir, India's largest and finest tanneries are located here which makes it one of the leading exporters of leather goods in India. The finished and unfinished products include shoes, garments and gloves. So, like Ambur, we have another city — Ranipe — which is very nearby Chennai in Tamil Nadu. It is also in Vellore located on the northern bank of Palar River. This city is a suburb town and also an industrial hub of Vellore city. It houses nearly 400 small and medium leather units and also a large number of medium-scale leather industries which make both finished leather and leather articles for export.

My focus here is this. The Government of India has identified leather sector as the main focused sector which has an immense potential for export growth prospects and also employment generation. So, the Institute, with 12 new campuses, must focus on employment generation in leather footwear, design, export, etc. As mentioned by our colleagues, there are so many shortcomings. One of the shortcomings is that these industries face a lot of environment-related issues because a lot of cumbersome processes are involved in it. This is an income-generating industry. It provides employment to a large number of people. Therefore, we will have to find out new technologies. This institute must do R&D so that its effect on environment can be minimised. In 2006, India had 2.62 per cent share in the global leather trade. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Since this institute is now of national importance, what about the reservation policy? In our State, there is 69 per cent reservation — 50 per cent for OBCs, 18 per cent for SCs and 1 per cent for STs. Will there be 69 per cent reservation in this institute also? Will this institute follow the same reservation policy? We are very much concerned about all these things. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Now, the OBC Bill is also going to be introduced in Parliament. Many institutes, like this, are all of a sudden, upgraded as institutes of national importance. *(Time-bell rings)*... So, the reservation in such institutes is at stake. So, I would like to know from the Government whether the reservation policy will be followed in the case of this institute. Thank you very much.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But, at the same time, I must point out that in reality the leather industry in the country is in crisis. Over the last 2-3 decades, we have noticed that there has been an attempt to describe what planning should be and what economic growth should be; what the Central Government should do and what the State Government should do. We have

noticed that in the recent past various hasty decisions have been taken by the Central Government. Earlier, there was demonetisation. Then, there was hurried implementation of GST. Then, there were new rules on cow slaughter. Now, the Economic growth can be described as a set of measures taken by the Government to achieve pre-set goals in the shortest possible time. But, in effect, the hurried decision-making has snatched away the livelihood of many people, including those in the leather industry. The highly labour-intensive industry has been adversely affected by demonetisation. There have been job losses because of the closure of tanneries. Also, the new GST rules have slowed down industrial activity, to a great extent. The leather industry comprises of very small businesses at many places. And, more than 3 million people are employed in this industry. Though we support the Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017, yet, at the same time, we would also like to urge that the entire matter should be looked at in the way that it affects the lakhs of people that are employed in this industry. And, this is one of the issues that we have raised. I would also like to point out that Kolkata holds the second position in production and exporting of leather goods in India. Twenty-five per cent of tanning is done in Kolkata and fifty per cent of the finished goods are exported from Kolkata. We would urge upon the Minister to kindly consider whether a similar institute could be set up in Kolkata, as a mark of respect for those lakhs of workers who work there as well as to help the country to achieve rapid growth in this sector. In a democracy, we build institutions and we also build centres for skill development and training. But, at the same time, we need to encourage smaller units and tiny institutions to grow and make them financially strong, so that they could contribute effectively to the main effort. This industry is labour intensive, and we have noticed that about 1.4 lakh people have been trained in this Institute. But, Sir, this is a very small number. We feel that this needs to be enhanced greatly so that when this Institute becomes an institute of national importance, it is able to serve the country in a more effective and comprehensive manner. Thank you.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I support this Bill. We have to start such institutes in large numbers. Some 12 years ago, the Planning Commission had mentioned that we were giving formal education in only 43 subject areas of traditional work whereas in the West it is 3,000 areas and in China, it is 4,000. So, the Planning Commission had argued for more such institutions to come and, only then, the traditional industries can be modernised. So, I think, this Institute ensures that thing. Last month, I had gone to the

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai. They are doing a wonderful job by reducing pollution and wastage. When hide is turned into leather by using traditional methods, the whole area gets polluted. Now, they have developed modern methods to avoid such things like pollution and wastage. I think, those methods will be made use of in the footwear area also. Also, designing footwear has become a very important area, particularly, in Europe. In order to access market in the West, we will have to do a lot of research. In that, the 12 centres of this institute that are there in various States will be of great help. As other Members have also mentioned, the traditional people, who have been engaged in the leather industry, should not be pushed aside when we bring in modern institutes like this. They have also to be included in this. When we speak of inclusive development, we have to see that these traditional people who have been kept away from the mainstream of our society, are also brought into this.

Sir, we are the second largest exporter of leather in the world. But the recent happenings in our country and, according to the reports from Kolhapur, Kanpur and other places, the availability of leather has come down, and so many institutions had to be closed. Unless we address that issue, bringing such legislation for creating such an institute will not be fruitful. So, we have to ensure sufficient that leather is made available. Traditionally, we used dead cattle's hides. They were later processed. I remember, in my childhood days, there was one industry in my native village where many people were involved. But, later, when complaints about pollution and other cattles started coming, that industry was closed down. So, if we want our leather industry to grow, we will have to ensure that dead cattle and other things have to be made use of. I have seen one such institute where poultry skin is being made use of. Out of the total living beings that are killed for meat and leather products, poultry contributes 47 per cent. That skin is also being made use of for various things. So, in all these things, I think, we have to take a very modern approach, a very detailed position, so that our industry, both meat and leather, survives and these industries are modernized. In that way, only if we intervene in these areas, it will be helpful. There is a need of modernization of the leather industry using this institute and the Central Research Institute of Leather in Chennai and also having more centres of such kind in various places, because, according to certain accounts, 50 lakh people are engaged in this industry. So, if we have to train them and modernize that industry, we should have more such institutes; and we also have to make sure that the raw material for this is available. We need to do everything to ensure that this industry develops. Thank you.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, the Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, National Footwear Institute को राष्ट्रीय दर्जा देने के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। जैसे पहले ही institute में बहुत सारे बच्चे अमरीकन इन्टर्नशिप पर गए थे, मेरे ख्याल से जितने छात्रों को पढ़ने का मौका मिलना चाहिए, उस हिसाब से एडमिशन नहीं दिया गया था। इसका कारण यह था कि उसको इतनी importance नहीं दी जा रही थी। जब इस संस्थान को नेशनल दर्जा दिया जाएगा, तो definitely हमारे युवा छात्र इस ओर आकर्षित होंगे।

जहां तक footwear का सवाल है, तो भारत चीन के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है और World Google Market में चीन 60 per cent footwear निर्माता है और भारत 30 per cent है। Footwear Institute इस दिशा में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। जहां तक मैंने समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि हमारे Footwear Institute के छात्रों को विदेशों में प्लेसमेंट मिल रही है। हमारे लिए यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। Footwear Institute से डिग्री व डिप्लोमा लेने से इस क्षेत्र को और प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा तथा jobs create होंगी। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि Government Footwear Institute में SC, ST और OBC के बच्चों के लिए रिजर्वेशन का भी प्रोविजन किया जाए।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि फुटवेयर डिजाइन और लैडर इंडस्ट्री दोनों एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन आजकल का जो माहौल है और जिस तरीके से देश में गौरवक माहौल बना रहे हैं, इससे हमारी लैडर इंडस्ट्री काफी डाउन हो गई है। मैं सरकार से यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि भविष्य में लैडर इंडस्ट्री को कोई नुकसान न हो, इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस फुटवेयर डिजाइन और विकास संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, सरकार का यह सकारात्मक कदम है। इसमें फुटवेयर डिजाइन और विकास संस्थान को एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था के रूप में घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह देश का महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षण संस्थान है, जिसका मुख्य कैम्पस नोएडा में है। इसकी शाखाएं फुर्सतगंज, रायबरेली, चेन्नई, कोलकाता, रोहतक, छिंदवाड़ा एवं जोधपुर में हैं, किन्तु आज की मांग के अनुसार ये संस्थाएं कम हैं जबकि अभी और 10 शाखाएं खोलने का प्रोविजन किया जा रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इतने बड़े देश में 10 शाखाओं से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि 10 से बढ़ाकर 50 शाखाएं खोलने का प्रोविजन करना चाहिए, ताकि बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिल सके।

महोदय, यह उद्योग काफी प्रदूषण वाला है, अतः इस पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस उद्योग में अधिकतर छोटे और मझोले कारोबारी हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे इसके लिए ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगाएं। अगर सरकार एक समूह बनाकर आगरा व कानपुर आदि शहरों में चमड़ा उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने का काम करती है, तो यह क्षेत्र काफी फलफूल सकता है। अधिक रोजगार के साथ-साथ इससे राजस्व की भी प्राप्ति होगी। इसके लिए सरकार को आगे आना पड़ेगा और ट्रीटमेंट

[श्री वीर सिंह]

प्लांट्स लाने की व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी। इससे पर्यावरण की समस्याओं का भी समाधान हो जाएगा। हमारे देश में इस उद्योग के अंदर अभी भी परंपरागत मशीनों एवं हाथों का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इस उद्योग से जो गरीब लोग जुड़े थे, आज उनका रोजगार इसमें धीरे-धीरे कम होता चला जा रहा है। क्योंकि आधुनिक युग में जो मशीनें उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं, वे उनको नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। जैसे कि कानपुर, आगरा और देश के अन्य भागों में भी यह चमड़ा उद्योग बड़े पैमाने पर काम करता है, किंतु उनको वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिली हैं, जिससे कि वे उसमें आगे बढ़ सकें। मैं आदरणीय बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी का धन्यवाद अदा करना चाहता हूं कि जब वे उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने आगरा, कानपुर जैसे बड़े शहरों में इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पहले तो आगरा के अंदर लैडर पार्क के नाम पर जमीनें एक्वायर कीं, उसके बाद जूता मंडी खोली और उसमें इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े लोगों को दुकानें आबंटित करने का काम किया। आगरा जूते की मंडी है। आगरा में जूता, पर्स और तमाम तरह के चमड़े के जो सामान बनाए जाते हैं, वे पूरी दुनिया को सप्लाई होते हैं, किंतु दुख का विषय है कि उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, जबकि बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने इस पर काफी ध्यान दिया था।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ जो लोग इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े हैं, उनके सामने बहुत समस्या आ रही है। गाय के नाम पर, मरी हुई गाय की खाल को निकालने के नाम पर घटनाएँ घटित हो रही हैं। जैसे कि ऊना में एक बहुत बड़ी दर्दनाक घटना घटित हुई थी, जिसमें दलितों को सरेआम चौराहे पर पीटा गया था, जिसको पूरी दुनिया ने देखा था। महोदय, ऐसा ही एक मामला आंध्र प्रदेश के अमलापुरम् में भी हुआ था। वहाँ पर भी नारियल के पेड़ से बाँधकर दलितों की पिटाई की गई थी। मरी हुई गाय की खाल के प्रकरण को लेकर जो घटना हुई थी, वह निंदनीय है। ऊना में जो घटना हुई थी, वहाँ पर हमारी राष्ट्रीय नेता बहिन कुमारी मायावती भी गई थीं। ऐसी घटनाओं पर रोक लगनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे इस व्यवसाय पर भी बहुत असर पड़ रहा है। इस व्यवसाय से गरीब लोग जुड़े हुए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस व्यवसाय को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

महोदय, डिग्री के नाम पर नोएडा में काफी समय से जो विवाद चल रहा था, उसको सुलझाए जाने के लिए जो कदम बढ़ाया जा रहा है, वह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि सिर्फ कैपस के छात्रों को जो डिग्री मिलती है, वह डिग्री, जो प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें भी मिलनी चाहिए, जिससे कि वे भी अपना व्यवसाय कर सकें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि उनको इस ओर ध्यान देने की अति आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि इससे ज्यादा गरीब लोग जुड़े हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनकी रोजी-रोटी के लिए इसको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party and my Party President, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy, I rise to support this Bill.

Sir, I support this Bill, primarily for two reasons. The first reason is, when the hon. Finance Minister presented the Economic Survey to this august House, he had categorically stated that the apparel and footwear industry would generate half-a-million direct jobs every year, year after year and, secondly, that it would increase both production and exports.

Sir, as you are aware, India is the second largest producer of footwear after China, accounting for nine per cent of the global annual production. In terms of value, the footwear sector is estimated at about Rs. 50,000 crores, out of which the domestic market accounts for about Rs. 32,000 crore and the export market, about Rs. 18,000 crore. The point that I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this, and this relates to the employees and workers. In China, the minimum wages for semi-skilled workers are approximately 250 dollars to 300 US dollars whereas, in India, the wages in the States are approximately 80 to 90 US dollars. Sir, in fact, we are supporting the Bill but I would like to bring, through you, three issues to the kind attention of hon. Minister. The first question is: Will this Bill, which is introduced here and going to be passed, have a retrospective effect or not? Why? Converting FDDI into an institute of national importance will be crucial as now FDDI will be able to grant degrees. But the question is: Will the students enrolled since 2012 also be given degrees under this new Act or not by this Institute? The second point is related to the reduced allocation in the Budget. Sir, in fact, I draw your kind attention to the fact that under the Export Promotion Scheme for Footwear Leather Accessories Rs.109 crore were spent in the financial year 2015-16. This was reduced to Rs.25 crore in the Budget of 2016-17 and in the latest Budget, that has been presented to this august House, it has been further reduced to Rs.0.01 crore in 2017-18. I thought that I should bring it to the notice of hon. Minister. The third point which I would like to bring to your kind notice is the need for FTA, particularly with the European Union, the USA and the UK. Here, I would like to give an example rather than giving an explanation. If footwear is exported from Bangladesh to the UK, or the USA or the European Union countries, there is absolutely no import duty whereas if footwear is exported from India to any of the European Union country or the USA or the UK, there is an import duty of 4.40 per cent. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister and the Government of India to negotiate with these countries and ensure that the import duty in the importing countries is reduced to nil or to the minimal so that further increase in the exports could be visible. Sir, the final point which I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Minister is this. Sir, there are 12 campuses of FDDI in this country but none of which is in Andhra Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider setting up of one institute in Andhra Pradesh because Andhra Pradesh is lagging behind in terms of development. Thank you.

3.00 P.M.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, the Footwear Design and Development Institutes were set up as far back as 1986 by the Rajiv Gandhi Government, which is way before the National Skill Development Corporation or Skill India set up by the UPA and the NDA Government. It is a tribute to the foresight and ability of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to imagine how much work is needed to be done to take this particular sector to world-class standards, to build on India's great heritage in terms of leather work and design. These institutes have been functioning for many years across 12 campuses. This time, we are making them institutes of national importance and I support that. Sir, there are certain concerns that I have with the details of the Bill. One relates to the functioning in terms of the finances. So far these institutes have been funded by the Central Government. In the Bill, it appears that these institutes are going to have the ability to raise their own resources. This is a good thing that institutes will have the ability to go out and raise resources and enhance their endowment funds, etc. But, at the same time, the worry is that these have become commercially-oriented and will charge an inordinate amount of money from students, and that this would also give the Ministry of Commerce an opportunity to cut back its funding from these institutes, and that would not be a good thing. So, I would urge the hon. Minister to clarify: What is the patterns of funding expected for these institutes and how do you ensure that students do not suffer hardship? When we talk of students' hardship, my mind goes back to the last day of the previous Session when we were besieged by phone calls and emails from students urging us to pass the Bill on that day.

It was listed for Business, but we did not take it up. We adjourned earlier. Students were worried that their degrees, the exams that they were planning to take, etc., would not be valid as a result of the Bill not being passed. This is not a problem that the Minister is unaware of. She has given a written reply to this House pointing out that about 3,600-plus students were affected in multiple batches from 2012 to 2015. Now, the agony of the students is something to be noticed. They were not sure whether they were going to get degrees or not, whether their exams would be valid or not. They had to approach the Delhi High Court and they had to approach the Supreme Court. What kind of Government are we running if we force students to spend their time in courts, engaging lawyers, to ensure that they get some valid degree, valid diploma, or whatever we promised them when we allowed them to come in and take admission? So, that is a matter of great concern. This is

partly a result of our education bureaucracy. From students across institutions, there has been a long-standing demand for getting degree status. I used to teach at the Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, and only now, when we pass the IIMs Bill, will they also be allowed to grant degrees! Until now, they only used to issue post-graduate diplomas. These diplomas were sufficient because the market accepted them. Even in the case of FDDI, I am sure that as their website claims that they have 100 per cent placement, the market is certainly accepting the diploma, but students, parents, prospective in-laws, all want their people to have degrees; Given that situation, it is important to ensure that degrees are granted in the correct manner. Unfortunately, the FDDI first went to the Punjab Technical University, then to Mewar University, and then to IGNOU in a desperate attempt to try and get some kind of participation, some kind of approval for their degrees. These were struck down by the University Grants Commission. So, I urge upon the Minister to talk to the HRD Ministry, the UGC, etc., and find a solution to ensure that this chaos that has been caused to the students with regard to their diplomas and degrees does not continue to worsen and this issue does not continue to remain in the courts.

I support Mr. Vijayasai Reddy's point that those people, who have previously graduated from these institutes, their diplomas be recognized officially as degrees after the passage of this particular law with retrospective effect.

Sir, there was a concern about the actual functioning of these Institutes. I am not sure where the faculty comes from, what kind of input is put into the generation of top-quality faculty to ensure high-quality training for these students in these very important and market-focused disciplines. There have been complaints that students had to pay for their own factory visits and sub-standard quality materials were used in the laboratories and in the workshops. So, there are all these concerns that have been raised. Normally, I would not be a person who would ever urge the Ministry to get mixed up with the autonomy of the Institutes. I strongly support autonomy of educational institutions. But here, I do urge the Minister to ensure that the Ministry engages, hand-holds and works intensively with these Institutes to ensure that the quality of education and training that has been provided is of the quality that we had promised the students when we admitted them and that the best teachers are invested in so that they get world-class training and exposure. This has a potential for high-fashion, high-design, for taking Indian heritage to world market, etc., and so, there is a lot that can be done to make this a world-class set of institutions.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Finally, I would just urge the Minister to take all these actions and to ensure that the students' suffering is brought to an end, that the institutions legitimately and fully earn the status of Institutions of National Importance. With that, I thank you for the opportunity to speak and I commend the Bill for passage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Nath Thakur, your name came late after the start of the discussion. So, you may speak for three minutes.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे फुटवियर डिजाइन और विकास संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह संस्थान 12 जगहों पर काम करेगा। लोकल चर्मकार उद्योग युवाओं को रोजगार देने का काम करेगा। जब देश में रोजगार बढ़ने की गति धीमी हो गई है, ऐसे समय में इस प्रकार के संस्थानों की उपयोगिता और भी अधिक है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से इस Institution को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का दर्जा मिलेगा। भारत सरकार का मानना है कि अभी दुनिया में फुटवियर मार्केट 198 बिलियन डॉलर का है, जो 2020 तक 220 बिलियन डॉलर का हो जाएगा। हम चाहते हैं कि इससे मानव संसाधन को समृद्ध करने में मदद मिले। हमारा सुझाव है कि आप ऐसे संस्थान जरूर खोलिए, पर ये समयबद्ध तरीके से इस क्षेत्र के विशिष्ट केन्द्र बनें, यही मेरा आग्रह है।

इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ, हम इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, जिस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है और जो national importance का Footwear Design and Development Institute बनने जा रहा है, उसका महत्व तभी तक है, जब उससे ट्रेनिंग पाकर निकले हुए लोगों को काम करने को भी मिले और उन्हें काम करने का मौका तभी मिल सकता है, जब लैडर इंडस्ट्री को लैडर उपलब्ध होगा। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह एहसास नहीं हो रहा है कि लैडर की availability में दिक्कत आ रही है, कमी आ रही है? कैटल के मूवमेंट पर रोक लगा दी गई है और slaughter houses बंद हो गए हैं। जब लैडर ही नहीं होगा, तब तो आप इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग देकर और भी अधिक unemployed लोगों को पैदा करते रहेंगे। जो गलत नीतियां अपनाई जा रही हैं, पहले आप उनको वापस लीजिए और लैडर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करवाइए। आगरा, दक्षिणी भारत और दूसरी जगहों से बड़े पैमाने पर जूते या लैडर की अन्य चीजों का बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट होता था, उससे आपको जो foreign currency मिलती थी, उसमें बहुत कमी आई होगी। जब अगली बार का Economic Survey आएगा, वह बता देगा कि एक्चुअल स्थिति क्या है। आप यह जो काम कर रहे हैं, यह self contradictory है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसीज़ ऐसी हैं। जब मार्केट में लैडर उपलब्ध ही नहीं होगा, तो इस तरह का national importance का बिल लाकर क्या हो सकता है? National importance का मतलब तो यह है कि वहां से जो लोग ट्रेनिंग पाकर निकलें, उनको अच्छा काम करने का मौका मिले, अच्छे डिजाइन के footwear और लैडर के अन्य सामान बनाने का मौका मिले, लेकिन जब मार्केट में लैडर ही नहीं होगा, तब वे क्या कर सकते हैं?

महोदय, मैं आगरा में बहुत सारे लोगों को जानता हूं, जो बताते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे सब खत्म होने जा रहा है, वहां की सब दुकानें बंद हो जाएंगी। मेरा आग्रह है कि पहले आप इस स्थिति को सुधारिए। मैं कोई भाषण देने नहीं आया था, लेकिन जब मैंने यहां आकर यह मामला देखा, तो मैंने सोचा कि मैं इस संबंध में आपको बताऊं। मैंने पर्सनली देखा है, आगरा में कई बड़े-बड़े लोग मेरे मित्र हैं, जो यही काम करते हैं। वे बड़े पैमाने पर जूते बनाते हैं और उनका एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। वे खुद इस बात को महसूस कर रहे हैं कि कुछ दिनों के बाद हमारी ये सब फैक्टरीज बंद हो जाएंगी। इस समस्या का कुछ तो इलाज कीजिए। वैसे यह इंस्टीट्यूट खोल कर आप अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो गलत काम हो रहा है, उसको सुधारने की कोशिश भी तो कीजिए, यही आपको मेरी सलाह है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my point is regarding reservation in these institutes. There is a provision for reservation but that job has been delegated to the Senate of that Institute. Regarding the percentage of reservation, there are no guidelines in the Act but it says that the decision is to be taken by the concerned Senate of the Institute.

As far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, 69 per cent reservation policy is in place, in force. Sir, we should not be at the mercy of the Senate of the Institute. So, the Central Government must issue an order under Clause 33 to provide for 69 per cent reservation in the Chennai institute in Tamil Nadu.

I very humbly request the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard followed by an order providing for 69 per cent reservation in the Chennai institute in Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Let me, first of all, thank all the Members who have spoken on it. I think we have had about 13 Members who spoke on it. I am indeed grateful that the details of the Bill have been taken on board. Every Member who spoke on it has really spoken with the concern for the institution, which is imparting skills and is also readying youngsters to be able to get good options to enter into the market and is being absolutely supported. And I am very grateful to all the Members for having taken a holistic picture on this.

I would just like to give a picture of what exactly we are looking at when we are talking about the FDDI. There are 12 campuses and these 12 campuses are fairly well spread. Some Members were talking about the centres which are in Kolkata and Chennai as if they are part of those which are being proposed. Indeed, not. Kolkata and Chennai

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

are all fully functional units. Seven units are already fully functional. As the Member, Prof. Rajeev Gowda, said, yes, it was envisaged even in 1986. There is no doubt about that. But, of course, it has gone through quite a difficult phase between 2012 and 2014 November. It is because of the difficulty that the FDDI has gone through between 2012 and 2014. In fact, I am quite thankful to the Member, Prof. Rajeev Gowda, who suggested that we should be talking to the UGC and the HRD. We had done all that. Today, we are here. I am thankful to the Lok Sabha for having considered and passed the Bill in April 2017. We are here with this Institute of National Importance after trying various sources to see how best the FDDI can retain the level it reached which was envisaged in 1986 and that it should have that quality and everything else. But, unfortunately, during 2012, and I am not bringing party politics here, the very party, which was envisaging this wonderful FDDI which has brought in great deal of expertise and helped the students, could not see the step that they were taking in taking this institute to a standalone university in Rajasthan. I am not naming the university. It is already on the record. All of us have seen it. For a national institution spread over so many States, we have had, unfortunately, the very Government of the party, which envisaged this wonderful institution, also taking the step which has brought the students to this state of affairs. In 2012, it went over from the Indira Gandhi National Open University — 'Open', agreed, but 'National'? — to a State level university which was not authorised to deal with an institution such as the FDDI. It was recognised by November 2014 by the UGC that it should not have gone to Mewar. It's from then that the difficulties of the students became pronounced. And we have since then tried to keep the youngsters calm. They're uncertain about their degrees. They did not know what to do and obviously went to the court. And there is nothing wrong in that. They were all put to great uncertainties and difficulties. But they know what to do because it was an institution run by the Commerce Ministry. It was being run by the Commerce Ministry. The Government running the institution lead it to an uncertainty which is not justifiable. Yes, I agree it was not justifiable. I was a bit hurt when Prof. Gowda said what kind of Government we are running. I am sorry, I stand up here to say that hon. Member, we are running a responsible Government. And that is why, between 2014 till today, we have gone from pillar to post to say how best we can correct that error, the error which was committed in 2012 by taking this institution to a private, single, free-standing university confined to a State and not a national university, not an approved university, which had no business to deal with nationally-spread institutions.

That was a mistake committed in 2012. Whilst I recognize the visionary thing done in 1986, I also do have to put on record that there was an error committed in 2012 and it is in Modiji's Government that we have taken all the steps to ensure that the students get justice. Therefore, having said that, I would want to address the importance of such an institute which was well conceived and very well thought-out in 1986. No doubt about it. It is a particular sector which has intense labour potential; skilled labour is required. You have started doing very good skilling through this institution, which were spread in seven areas. Now, five more are also getting operational. That skilling has given them excellent on-campus jobs. On-campus jobs are the main attraction even for children coming from middle and lower middle-class families saying, "It is expensive but we are glad to put our children through this because at the end of the day, in the campus, they get recruited for good jobs." Let me tell you that FDDI today is able to stand up and say that it is an institution of national importance, provided the House approves. It has curriculum strength; it has training strength; it has wonderful faculty. And there are international institutions which are helping us develop the contents for these courses. I would just like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to this — Northampton University from the UK, AR Sutoria from Italy, Thomas Bata University from Czechoslovakia formerly, now Czech Republic, PFI from Germany, LDT from Germany, SATRA from the UK. All these international universities and institutions are helping us prepare the curriculum content. It is not just another institution which provides training to students. It has done extremely well. But, those two years have added to the confusion and, unfortunately, because of that, a certain suspicion that its brand image will get affected really came in the minds of the students, and all of us too. Therefore, I just want to assure the House and draw the attention of the House that in order to restore it to the position in which it was, and probably improve it in the near future, we have chosen to go through the route of seeking Members of the House to support us in making it an institution of national importance. As many Members spoke, it is one of the skilled labour-intense sectors. It can bring in jobs. It can help us to make sure that our young ones contribute to that growing sector where every consumer looks for good quality goods. 2,700 students are currently pursuing the degree programme in the campuses and the maximum capacity, including the five new campuses, is going to be 8,900. So, just imagine that we are almost going to touch 10,000 in their capacity. It certainly will benefit the socially weaker sections because the provisions are such that once they finish the degree, they would be able to set up their own enterprises. I think there was a Member who said as to what is the use if we

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

are only training one lakh students. No, not at all. It's far higher than that. Nearly four lakh unemployed youth particularly from weaker sections have been trained between 2009 and 2016. I would want to put that on record. Out of these, 3.27 lakh students have been placed in various footwear companies for the first time and FDDI trained more than one lakh. Besides this number, we have trained 1,45,164 trainees against a target of 1,45,000 — it has slightly exceeded the number — during 2016-17 alone. This is normally through the operator training centres which we have nearly in 15 States aside from the seven plus five institutions, seven of which are running and five will be running sooner in addition. So, there are 96 operator training centres within the 15 States and they are the ones which are training these people. Again, a similar target to train 1,45,000 students for the year 2017-18 has been established. We are sure to complete that target too. There were specific references made by several Members to which I wish to answer.

On the need to have centres opened in States like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, I definitely do recognize the need. I am also going to have to put on record here that the Chief Minister of Jharkhand has been very keen that an FDDI come over to his State too just as many Members have asked for their States. I would have to progressively spread it but at the moment the provision is only for the seven plus five after this Act is getting passed.

On why not in Kanpur, I would just want to highlight here that Kanpur has indeed an operator training centre for imparting skills under the Skill Development Programme of the FDDI. FDDI institution may not be present in Kanpur but Kanpur does have an operator training centre. The skill is suitable for requirement of the entire leather industry. So, Kanpur is being covered in a way.

Hon. Member Dr. Sahasrabudhe raised issues as to why should institutions be spread in different Ministries. Why can there be not some cohesion in that? I would just like to draw his attention. The leather sector needs definite specific focus for development which will be lost — and that is not to say anything less about HRD — in the pool of universities that you have under HRD, which are being run and guided by the UGC and the Ministry of HRD. We, from the Commerce Ministry, are trying to upscale the process and the 12 centres will be upgraded with state-of-the-art equipment and facilities. Entrepreneurship development is going to be taken care of through interaction with the industry which is far more possible because the Department of Industrial Policy is also within the Ministry. We expect the industry cooperation also to be a part of this and

traditional skills — which was also a point raised by many other Members — will not be lost because these operator training centres will certify and they too at the moment, do certify the people who come from weaker sections with particular skills. Therefore, we are not being exclusive. On the contrary, we are being inclusive. That is something which I would like to highlight here.

Hon. Member, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, did raise the question whether it will be applicable in retrospect. I would like to tell the Member that it is already provided for under Section 37 (c) of the Bill, which is now present before this House. It covers students enrolled — if you are specifically asking about those students who have been put to difficulty — after 2012 too. So, it naturally covers that section of the students who are at the moment left in a limbo. I suppose a majority of the questions raised by the different Members have been addressed.

On the reservation policy, I would like to assure the Members that there is nothing for anyone to worry about. All the extant policies of the Government regarding reservation, which are with Central Government approved policies, will be followed. So, there is nothing to worry about the reservation policy. You can be assured that we are taking care of that as well.

I suppose, with this, I have, probably, very clearly addressed the issues raised by all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Coming specific to the repeated line which, I think, I will capture in the words of Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav; he said it in so many different words. "जब लेदर मिलना ही मुश्किल है, गलत नीति अपना रहे हैं, उसको सही कीजिए।" Or, in his interaction with many of the units in Agra, he said that many of them have told him, "उनके अपने कारोबार खत्म होने जा रहे हैं।" वहां जो गलत काम हो रहे हैं, उन्हें सुधारिए। मैं प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को भरोसा दिलाना चाहती हूं कि पहले से जो गलत नीति चलती आ रही थी, उसे सही करने के लिए ही हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पहले जो गलत नीति थी, उसके तहत un-regulated, un-licensed, illegal जगहों से leather मिलता था, जो सही नहीं था। इसे आप भी मानेंगे। गलत, un-recognized, illegal centres से leather नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसे regulate करने की अब कोशिश की जा रही है। यह कोशिश नहीं हो रही है कि leather को बंद करो। हम कहते हैं कि जो extant नीति के तहत व्यवस्था है, वही होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: जो legal संस्थाएं हैं, उनको भी बंद कर दिया गया है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश में पता कर लीजिए।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: मैं वही कर रही हूँ कि illegal को रोकने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं, इसमें हंसी-मजाक की बात नहीं है। मैं बिल्कुल serious होकर जवाब दे रही हूँ। Legal and authorized centres में जो काम हो रहा है, उसे रोकने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। Illegal क्षेत्र से leather लेने की जो कोशिश हो रही है, उसे regulate करना आवश्यक है। इसे आप भी मानेंगे। पूरे देश में ऐसा माहौल नहीं है। हर राज्य में अपने यहां law and order को बरकरार रखने के लिए नियम और प्रावधान हैं। यह मोदी जी का कार्यक्रम है, ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। हर राज्य अपने यहां prove करें, चाहे आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो, गुजरात हो या कर्णाटक हो, जहां अभी problems आ रही हैं। इसलिए leather में कमी लाने की हम कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसके contradiction में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। Leather की सप्लाई होनी चाहिए, मगर regulated तरीके से, authorised तरीके से होनी चाहिए। Training भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि देश में शिक्षा पाए युवाओं की आवश्यकता है। उनके लिए हम मेहनत भी कर रहे हैं। इस आश्वासन के साथ, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I will request the House to consider passing this Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to establish and declare the Footwear Design and Development Institute as an institution of national importance for the promotion and development of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to footwear and leather products design and development and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is absent; so the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments (No. 3 and 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is absent, so, the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 27 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 28, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is absent, so the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 39 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is absent, so the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Admiralty (Jurisdiction and settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017.

The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to admiralty jurisdiction, legal proceedings in connection with vessels, their arrest, detention, sale and other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर, आज देश में Admiralty के संदर्भ में पुराना कानून प्रवर्तमान है, जो 142 से 177 साल पुराना है, जिसको अंग्रेजों के जमाने में बनाया गया था। यह बिल लाने का मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि देश के बदलते समय में, विश्व में और जो कानून अंग्रेजों के जमाने में चलते थे, उन कानूनों में भी modernization हुआ है, उसके बराबर ही हमारा भी कानून बने, इस उद्देश्य के साथ-साथ, जिन पांच पुराने कानूनों से हमारा Admiralty regulate होता है, उनको रिपील करके एक नया कानून लाने का हमारा उद्देश्य है। मैं सदन से विनती करता हूँ कि वह इसके ऊपर चर्चा करे।

The question was proposed.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. We are, of course, supporting the Bill and there are issues that are good about this Bill and there are issues which I would like to flag.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI BHUBNESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, there are issues which are laudable and good about this Bill and there are issues which I would like to flag, maybe, for future consideration. First of ail, let me welcome

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

this Bill because this field of law in India had not been addressed for a long time. We had an Act of 1861, we had an Act of 1890 and then, we had an Act of 1891. These are three very old Acts which had been in place in this country for more than a century. Something new has to be done. This is a dynamic field and this field is an expanding field. By the time, business is growing in India and worldwide and this Bill is the need of the hour in a sense. But, while welcoming this Bill, I would also say that we need to develop this field of law a lot more in this country. Even today, this field of law in this country is more dependent on English cases. We have not developed that expertise in India as of yet on maritime, which we should have developed by this time. But, I am sure, this Bill will take a step forward in that direction. I am also happy that we have expanded the jurisdiction by Section 6. Earlier, the jurisdiction was mostly in *rem*. Now, the jurisdiction is, in addition, in *personam*, i.e., individuals can also have grievances. This is a very welcome sign which this Bill indicates.

Similarly, I welcome the expansion of jurisdiction to new High Courts. Earlier, this maritime law was confined to three Charter High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and that went on for a century. But, now you have added Karnataka, Gujarat, Odisha, Kerala and Hyderabad, and by notification, other High Courts can also be added, which also is a very welcome sign because these States also have ports; these States also have disputes and for those disputes and they would have to go to one of the three High Courts which had the jurisdiction. The fault of the Bill is, in Section 9, in exercise of the maritime jurisdiction, as per the priority of claims, the Bill gives lesser priority to claims of loss of life and higher priority to claims of wages. I personally feel that the claim of life is bigger than the claim of wages. So, when the High Court, in its jurisdiction, has to start disbursing the claim, it would first disburse it for the wages. And if anything remains, then it would go for loss of life. This is something that needs to be addressed by the hon. Minister, because I would put loss of life today on a higher pedestal than wages. First, it should have been loss of life and, then, it should be followed by wages.

Another point which is missing in the Bill, and which could be addressed in future — and which would be good for the industry also — is that we have no mechanism in the Bill for pre-litigation settlement. Now, pre-litigation settlement is a very important facet of legal jurisprudence these days. Why do you want to start a case? When a case goes for trial, it takes a very, very long time. There are many cases which can be settled at a

pretrial stage. In many foreign countries, it is very common. In criminal law, you have plea-bargaining. Similarly, in civil law, you can also reach settlements between counsels. If there is a permanent mechanism for prelitigation settlement, I am sure it would help parties to have their disputes settled in much lesser time than what a trial would take.

Now, we have given the original jurisdiction in this Bill to the High Courts. We should have tribunals and the appeal should lie with the High Courts. Tribunals are much more specialised than the High Courts in terms of area of study. If we had a tribunal in which we have a specialist member and a judge, like we have in Company Law and some other fields, it would be a good gain for jurisprudence, then we would have the tribunal with the original jurisdiction and the case will then travel in appeal to the High Court. What we have done through this Bill is, we have given the original jurisdiction to the High Courts which means we would be over-burdening the High Courts once again and, secondly, the High Courts may not have that specialised knowledge about maritime law because those are judges who have come from the Bar and who may have come from subordinate judiciary as well, where maritime law was not necessarily a big component of their work. So, I feel that this is also a case where maritime tribunals could have been set up and an appeal from the maritime tribunal could have gone to the High Court. These are areas which can be addressed in the times ahead because if we are expanding the jurisdiction of any law, the expanse has to come through specialised knowledge. I have seen in my own experience with law, when we established State Administrative Tribunals and the Central Administrative Tribunals, the way the service was expanded at that time was much more than what we had seen in the High Courts. Similarly, we now see Company Law Tribunals and other tribunals. Take the NGT, for example. The kind of work that the NGT is able to do in the field of environment, you can't expect High Courts to do, because they would never have that knowledge. So, I would really recommend that in future the Government brings an amendment for the establishment of Maritime Tribunals against which appeals would go to High Courts. I am also happy to say that this is a new branch of the expanding work which has been addressed after a century. So, there is no reason not to support such an initiative because it is good for the country. But, with this initiative, we should take it forward in a manner that our country also becomes one of the prominent countries in maritime law and the case law and the knowledge that would get reflected in judgments would then be quoted abroad. Most of the time, in maritime law, we argue cases and we cite only those cases which have been decided abroad, mostly under the English law. There is very little reference to the Indian

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

law. So, this is a beginning, a very good beginning. We appreciate this beginning. But let us take this beginning forward with some more steps so that India gains a position of primacy in maritime law.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Chunibhai Gohel.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, thank you very much. This Bill is concerned with our fishermen and those in coastal areas. The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017 — अगर देखा जाए तो यह कानून डेढ़ सौ साल पुराना है। इस कानून की वजह से देश में सिर्फ तीन कोर्ट्स में इससे संबंधित केस चलाए जाते थे — कोलकाता, मुम्बई और चेन्नई। सर, अभी हमारी सरकार ने और आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कैबिनेट बैठक में इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है, उसके लिए मैं अपनी कम्युनिटी की तरफ से और पूरे देश की तरफ से उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। यह जो बिल है, इसके संबंध में कई लोगों को ऐसा लगता होगा कि ठीक है, एक विधेयक आया और बिल बन गया, लेकिन इसकी विशेषता क्या है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी डेढ़ साल पहले जर्मनी का एक vessel था, steamer था, उसने गुजरात के समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने वाली एक नाव का accident कर दिया। यह बात हमारे पास आयी तो हमने उसे बहुत खोजा लेकिन उसका कहीं पता नहीं चला। बाद में हमने सूरत, कांडला और मुम्बई — सब जगह अपने लोगों को भेजा और सूरत में वह vessel मिल गया। एक कानून की वजह से, जो डेढ़ सौ साल पुराना Admiralty Act अभी चल रहा है, उसकी वजह से हम उस steamer को जब्त नहीं कर पाए, सिर्फ उसके जो चीफ ऑफिसर थे, उनके खिलाफ complaint हुई, उन्हें पकड़ा गया, लेकिन तुरन्त छोड़ भी दिया गया। सर, अब यह एक ऐसा कानून बनने जा रहा है कि समुद्रों पर, तटवर्ती इलाकों में जितने भी उच्च न्यायालय हैं, बंगाल है, गुजरात है, गोवा है, महाराष्ट्र है, जितने भी तटवर्ती प्रदेश हैं, वहां के उच्च न्यायालयों को इस कानून के जरिए काम करने की और केस चलाने की इजाजत दी गई है। इस कानून में यह भी है कि अगर केन्द्र सरकार चाहे तो एक उच्च न्यायालय से दूसरे न्यायालय में इस केस को ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता है। विशेष तौर पर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो पांच कानून बनाए गए थे, ब्रिटिश काल के जो पुराने पांच कानून थे, उन्हें हमारी कैबिनेट ने निरस्त कर दिया। ये पांच कानून हैं, the Admiralty Court Act, 1840; the Admiralty Court Act, 1861; the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890; the Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891; and the provisions of the Letters Patent, 1865. इनके हिसाब से केवल तीन कोर्ट्स में केस चल सकता था, यह बात मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ। हमारे जो पुराने कानून थे, उनके हिसाब से किसी को भी कोई फायदा नहीं मिल रहा था। अभी हमारे मित्र ने एक बात कही कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने के जो कायदे हैं, उन्हें निरस्त करना चाहिए। मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ और उनका स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बात कही। सर, पुराने जो Acts हैं, उन्हें हमारी सरकार ने, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने निरस्त करने का फैसला लिया, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। इस

कानून के जरिए जो मालिक के आवास और निवास का मामला है, उसके ट्रांसफर का मामला है, अब वह कहीं पर भी पकड़ा जा सकता है। कोई भी vessel हो, उसका मालिक कहीं भी हो, चाहे दुनिया में कहीं भी रहता हो, तो भी उस vessel को पकड़कर हम रख सकते हैं। ट्रांसफर का जो कानून है, वह कानून तब प्रस्तावित नहीं था। अब इस Act के हिसाब से किसी भी vessel के ट्रांसफर का मामला होगा तो इस कानून की वजह से उसका ट्रांसफर भी हो सकेगा। हमारे जितने भी तटवर्ती राज्य हैं, वहां जितने भी न्यायालय हैं, अगर उन न्यायालयों में केसों की बहुत वृद्धि हो जाती है, suppose हजारों केस आ जाते हैं और वे केस चला नहीं पाते हैं, तो एक्ट में यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि उनसे नीचे के कोर्ट में भी केस चल सकेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने देश में अभी भी बहुत से कानून अंग्रेजों के जमाने के कानून हैं। सरकार ने फैसला लिया है कि अंग्रेजों के समय के जो कानून हैं, उनको निकाल कर हमारी गवर्नमेंट भारत के कानून बनाएगी। भारत के कानून के हिसाब से जो vessels हैं, जो steamers हैं, उनके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है कि इसके लिए जो ऐक्ट बनाया गया है, उसके लिए मैं अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो भारत देश है, यह समुद्र तटीय राष्ट्र है। इसमें 95 परसेंट हमारा merchandise व्यापार होता है। इससे हमें बहुत आमदनी भी होती है। हमारा जो 95 परसेंट transportation है, उससे हमारा merchandise व्यापार हो रहा है। इसके लिए भी यह कानून आगे जाकर हमारे लिए बहुत मददगार होगा। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Admiralty Bill, which has been brought forward by the Government. We fully and wholeheartedly support it because this Bill envisages that the maritime claims and maritime issues will be settled in the respective High Courts. Now the High Court has been defined as High Court of Calcutta, High Court of Bombay, High Court of Madras, High Court of Karnataka, High Court of Gujarat, High Court of Odisha, High Court of Kerala, and High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana or any other High Court. So, the claims and other judicial matters will be then and there settled. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one thing and I want a clarification on this. This Act shall not apply to a foreign vessel, which is used for any non-commercial purpose. So, any foreign vessel which is used for commercial purpose can also be included in this so that it can be *sub judice*, according to this. Here I would like to mention that on October 12, 2013, when an Indian Coast Guard ship, Naqvi Devi was intercepted by a US based company, MV Seamen Guard Ohio, it had foreigners and 12 Indians. This was seen in Tuticorin. It is near the Bay of Bengal border. It was in the Vivo Chidambaranar Port in Tuticorin. With

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

crew and private security guards on board, it was anchored in our maritime area near the Indian coast. Actually it was found out that there was a threat to internal security because of this entry of MV Seamen Guard Ohio. When it was investigated, the crew claimed that the ship had run out of fuel and it was stranded there. However, the prosecution submitted that it was not because of an emergency but chose to lay anchor on Indian waters just to buy 1500 litres of fuel clandestinely with the help of agents. It was wrongly, with the help of agents, trying to buy petrol through some agents or middlemen. For some terrorist operation, they were getting 1,500 liters of fuel. They were getting from the coast. Fact finding was done like this. So, there were so many speculations about the vessel being anchored in the coast near Chennai. It was in the VOC Port and many of the coast guards, and all intervened. The next day, in the newspapers we found that it was a threat to our internal security. So, if a foreign vessel is used for non-commercial purpose, it has to come in the ambit of this Bill. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this Act will take care of it and whether the local court and our High Court of Madras will be competent to inquire into it. Now this is under the purview of the High Court. It is already there. The High Court is investigating this and the case is going on. Our local 'Q' Branch is also investigating. So, I would like to know whether this provision will also be included. I saw that it will apply for non-commercial foreign vessels. The second thing is, there were two vessels which collided in Chennai, in the Ennore Port. In the Ennore Port, two vessels collided and there was oil spill all over Ennore Port and a majority of species inside the water were affected. The aqua culture was completely devastated and there was a huge loss. The State Government had to put its machinery into operation and the manpower was employed for more than a month to completely take away the oil. For more than one month, they were recovering from that state. So, immediately the State Government had to launch a very big venture to completely take away the oil from the port because the fishermen were also having a lot of hardship as they were not able to fish in that area and it was not very hygienic also. We were not able to fish in those waters. So, there was a complete devastation of money and manpower and also the work was prolonged for so many days. So, I would like the Central Government to immediately give us the compensation of what loss was incurred because this is not anything complied with. I wanted this from the Central Government because the Central Government has already assured us. The Minister of Shipping, our hon. Minister for Road, Highways and Shipping has already given an assurance that he will give almost

₹ 600 crores as compensation, but we have demanded more because there was almost a halt of work in that area. There was no fishing. Also, we had to spend on more machinery, more technology and more manpower to take away the oil from that area. I support the Bill on behalf of our Party. This is the first Bill which has been brought by our Minister, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, who is my best friend. I know about his efforts because both of us travelled to the UN together. I would like this to be a very good measure because in the High Court of Gujarat and everywhere, Judiciary will take its own course in the respective High Courts. So, that is a very good step forward. I want to know about the Tamil Nadu's claim for this collision of two vessels and hope that it will also be met and we will get the due compensation which we are going to pay to the people who are affected in that area. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

India is a leading maritime nation and has a coastline stretching around 7,500 kms. Maritime transportation caters to 95 per cent of its merchandise trade in volume and 68 per cent in value.

This Bill seeks to repeal four archaic colonial legislation in force under Article 372 of the Constitution. These are: the Admiralty Court Act, 1840; the Admiralty Court Act, 1861; the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890; the Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891; and, the provisions of the Letters Patent, 1865, applicable to admiralty jurisdiction of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras High Courts.

This is a welcome move. These Acts came into force during the colonial era when India had only three major ports — Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Now, there are 12 major ports and 205 minor ports in India. Thus, it was the need of the hour to repeal such archaic laws. However, I must point out that the Supreme Court had suggested this in 1992 itself, but it took the Government of India 25 years to take cognizance of this issue.

There is an English saying 'Better late than never.' The Government, at least, woken up now and, I think, it is a good move.

Now, I come to jurisdiction. The Bill states that jurisdiction in respect of all maritime claims under this Act shall vest in the respective High Courts and be exercisable over the water up to and including the territorial waters of their respective jurisdictions

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act. It further adds that the Central Government may, by notification, extend the jurisdiction of the High Court up to the limit as defined in Section 2 of Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976.

Sir, this is rather ambiguous and may lead to disputes between States. For this to be effective, jurisdiction of territorial waters need to be clearly demarcated through the use of modern technology such as satellite mapping, geospatial mapping, etc. Sir, here, I may point out, West Bengal has a territorial dispute with Odisha. However, the two Chief Ministers of the States had a discussion and solved the matter amicably. Given goodwill, all disputes could be resolved in a cordial atmosphere.

Sir, the High Courts have been given power to adjudicate on matters, but it is a reality that the High Courts across the country are overburdened with a number of cases before them. The latest data released by the Ministry of Law and Justice reveals that as of December, 2014, there were 31.16 lakh civil cases and 1.30 lakh criminal cases pending in High Courts. We can safely assume that the number has gone up in the last three years. A major cause of this is that the High Courts are not running to their full strength.

4.00 P.M.

Thus, we need to ensure that all the vacancies of High Court Judges are filled to ensure speedy justice. It is also important to look into the environmental aspect and ensure that in case of accidents resulting in release of harmful toxic pollutants, we have a system in place to take a speedy action.

I would like to conclude by saying that this Bill was long-pending and we support it.

Thank you very much.

श्रीमती कहकशाँ परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि आज आपने इस विधेयक को लाकर, इस बिरादरी के जो लोग हैं, उनकी बहुत दिनों से जो मांग है, वह पूरी की है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती हूँ।

महोदय, भारत एक प्रमुख समुद्र तटीय राष्ट्र है और यहाँ का 95 प्रतिशत हिस्सा समुद्री यातायात से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह जो विधेयक है, इस विधेयक का कानूनी ढाँचा बहुत पुराना है, इस

विधेयक को बदलने की जरूरत थी, क्योंकि इससे काफी लोगों को परेशानी हो रही थी। आज इस विधेयक को, जो सदन में पेश किया गया है, इस बिरादरी की जो मांग थी, समुद्र तटीय राज्यों पर स्थित समुद्री बिरादरी की एक लंबे अरसे से जो एक कानूनी मांग चली आ रही थी, आज आपने उनकी इस मांग को पूरा किया है। यह जो विधेयक है वह समुद्री दावों की अदालती कार्यवाही, जहाजों की जब्ती और अन्य संबंधित मुद्दों से जुड़े मौजूदा कानून को सुदृढ़ करेगा। इससे लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा और समुद्री व्यापार करने वालों को भी इससे राहत मिलेगी। इस विधेयक की तीन बातें महत्वपूर्ण हैं। ये तीन बातें इस प्रकार हैं:—

- (1) अदालतों के प्रभाव क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना;
- (2) मेरिटाइम क्लेम्स के निपटारे के अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करना; और
- (3) इससे समुद्री विवाद से संबंधित जहाजों को पकड़ने का अधिकार भी प्राप्त होगा।

मैं इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, at the outset, I support this Bill. This law is very essential and it is high time to enact such a law. It consolidates the existing four different colonial laws, related to the main subject, as a single comprehensive law.

In the absence of a comprehensive civil law, so many people in this field have suffered a lot. This Bill would fulfill a long-standing demand of the maritime legal fraternity.

This Bill confers admiralty jurisdiction on the High Courts, located in all coastal States. As we know, our nation is blessed with very long seashore. The international maritime channel is near our nation. Almost all ships travel from East to West and West to East through this channel.

Sir, I support this Bill. But, at the same time, I would like to point out one important matter. Clause 12, Chapter III, says that the provision of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply to all the proceedings for the High Court. But, we know the procedure of the Civil Code is very dragging and it takes very much time. For the speedy disposal of the cases, separate procedure should be framed. When Parliament is competent to make new laws, why should we follow this time-lagging Civil Procedure Code? It is very essential because the parties in the dispute, in some cases, may be foreigners. Justice delayed is equal to justice denied. In order to avoid this unnecessary inordinate delay, the procedure should be simplified and time-bound.

Thank you very much.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we welcome the Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017, and we also support it. India is one of the leading maritime nations and maritime transportation nations and caters to about 95 per cent of its merchandise trade volume. The process of drafting a suitable legislation to repeal the existing colonial statute began way back in 1986 by the Director-General of Shipping. Thereafter, the Supreme Court also emphasised on it in 1992. However, it has taken us decades to bring forward this legislation, which had been pending for long. We have 12 major ports and 205 minor ports in our country. The existing legislation restricts admiralty jurisdiction to High Courts of Bombay, Kolkata and Madras. This Bill repeals the obsolete laws laid down earlier, that is, in the colonial times. They are: The Admiralty Court Act, 1840, the Admiralty Court Act, 1861, Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891, and the Provisions of the Letters Patent, 1865. They have all been repealed. We welcome this. It consolidates existing laws relating to admiralty jurisdiction of courts, admiralty proceedings on maritime claims, and arrest of vessels. It confers admiralty jurisdiction on coastal States' High Courts, which will extend up to territorial waters. Using a notification, the Union Government can extend jurisdiction to (a) Islands that are part of Republic of India's territory (b) Any Maritime zone in India and (c) Exclusive Economic Zone. It applies to every vessel irrespective of place of residence or domicile of owner.

Sir, we welcome this Bill. It is hugely delayed. It extends admiralty jurisdiction to Karnataka, Gujarat, Odisha, Kerala and Hyderabad High Courts. It provides for prioritization of maritime claims in case of dispute. In maritime claims, the highest priority is given to claims for wages due. Some other Member mentioned that the highest priority should be given to loss of life, personal injury and accidents and priority to claims for wages should come down in the order of preference. Such claims will continue to exist even with the change of ownership of the vessel.

Sir, there are certain suggestions which I would like to put forth. As mentioned by some other Members as well, the High Courts will be burdened with a lot of legislations. We will be required to fill vacancies in the High Courts to ensure clearing of pending claims. The sub-clause (2) of clause 17 says, "Notwithstanding the repeal, all admiralty proceedings pending in any High Court immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to be adjudicated by such court in accordance with the provisions of this Act.", The said clause uses the words 'in accordance with the provisions of this Act.'

I would submit that there is a need to provide clarity on this clause as the Bill does not define how the existing proceedings will be transferred after the implementation of this Act even to other courts.

Then, the next suggestion is identification of territorial waters especially for States like West Bengal and Odisha to avoid overlapping of jurisdiction. This would help in clarifying the matters. Sir, the other point that I would like to put forth is that, legally, some more mechanism needs to be put in place in this particular Bill like pre-litigation settlements. You don't have that covered anywhere. This could be improved and put in later. Tribunals could also be put in later so that the litigation doesn't necessarily have to go to High Courts and Supreme Court. They could be settled in an amiable manner. Sir, otherwise, I think, this Bill has been long delayed.

We are grateful and we support this wholeheartedly.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I, on behalf of my Party and my Party President, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, rise to support this Bill.

Firstly, the Bill seeks to consolidate the existing laws on civil matters of admiralty jurisdiction of the courts and also admiralty proceedings on maritime claims. Further, the Bill seeks to empower the courts to arrest the ships also wherever the courts deem fit and necessary.

Sir, India has got a total coastline of 7,500 kilometres. Particularly, Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of 974 kilometres and maritime transportation caters 95 per cent of India's merchandise trade volume. This Bill, if it is passed as law by this august House, I am very confident, will boost the maritime trade.

Sir, even though India has got a huge coastline — total coastline of 7,500 kilometres — yet Indian ports do not feature in the list of top-50 world container ports. Shanghai in China, which is ranked as No. 1, carries about 646 million metric tonnes of cargo, whereas, Singapore is ranked as No. 2 with 575 million metric tonnes of cargo transportation compared to Visakhapatnam port which carries only 64 million metric tonnes which is ranked as 66th in the world-ranking.

Sir, in fact, according to us, the enactment of this Bill is long overdue. In fact, Sir, in 1986, a Committee was constituted under Shri Praveen Singh, the then Director-General of Shipping which has reviewed the admiralty jurisdiction in India and positively

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

recommended for enacting a specific admiralty law. In 1992, the Supreme Court of India in the case of *M.V. Elizabeth & others Vs. Harwan Investment Trading Pvt. Ltd.* stressed the need and importance to codify and clarify the admiralty laws in this country. Therefore, the Court has observed that various provisions in 1890 Act have been rendered not only anomalous but also even derogatory to the sovereignty of the State. Therefore, there is every necessity to pass the existing Bill and enact the enactment.

Sir, the Law Commission of India also in its 151st Report presented in 1994 examined the whole question of admiralty jurisdiction and positively recommended for enactment of this law. However, we have one or two suggestions to make to the Government of India. I hope the hon. Minister will address these concerns.

The first one is, priority of maritime claims. As A.U. Singh Deo Saheb has pointed out, Clause 9 of the Bill provides for the order of priority. Clause 9, Sub-clause (a) first states that the 'claims for the wages' is the first priority item. The second is the 'claim in respect of loss of life'. The third is 'claim for reward'. As he has pointed out, probably, the sub-clause (b) should have been the clause (a) and clause (a) should have been the clause (b). So, if the Government can favourably consider that little change, I think, it will be good because human life is more important because wages come later. When we survive, the question of wages comes thereafter. So, the loss in respect of human life should be given top priority. Sir, in fact, three courts have got the original jurisdiction, and four more High Courts are being added now by virtue of this Bill. According to me, several courts are now conferred with admiralty jurisdiction. Therefore, there has to be a centralized Registry where information regarding admiralty proceedings is accessible by other High Courts, so that duplication, extra effort and confusion are avoided. In fact, if we make a comparison, in Australia, there is a centralized National Admiralty Court Registry maintained by the Federal Court. On the same lines, the Government of India could also maintain a National Admiralty Court Registry, so that there is a smooth flow of information from one High Court to another. Altogether, there would be 5+3, 8 High Courts.

Sir, coming to the jurisdiction of High Courts, Clause 3 of the Bill provides that jurisdiction would be exercisable over waters up to and including the territorial waters. The Law Commission, however, has recommended that admiralty jurisdiction should be extended over all waters including the Inland Waterways.

I hope the Government would positively consider the Law Commission's recommendations in this regard. With this, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states, "The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2016 consolidates the existing British era laws on civil matters of admiralty jurisdiction of courts, admiralty proceedings on maritime claims, arrest of vessels and related issues in line with modern trends in the maritime sector and in uniformity with prevalent international practices."

Sir, I support this Bill. I understand the need for this law. India is emerging now as a maritime power and we need suitable laws. I understand this and hence, I support this Bill. But I would like to raise an issue, which may appear to be outside the purview of the current legislation. Despite that, I want to raise this issue and draw the attention of the Government. The Bill also talks about uniformity with prevalent international practices. Now, what are those international practices? Do India and Sri Lanka pursue and follow international practices? Very recently, the Sri Lankan Parliament passed a law. In Tamil Nadu, all political parties have termed it as a draconian law because that law aims at Indian fishermen and their vessels. Now, what is the contentious issue between India and Sri Lanka? It is the Katchatheevu Agreement. It is a bilateral agreement. This bilateral agreement does not protect the interests of Indian fishermen. They may speak Tamil language, that is a different issue, but they are Indian fishermen. This bilateral agreement has gone against their interests at this point of time. The vessels of Indian fishermen go to Katchatheevu area and Sri Lanka claims that they have entered their territorial and maritime waters. So, without any evidence, without data, now the fishermen can be arrested and their vessels confiscated. This is what the Sri Lankan law now tries to do. In such a situation, what is India going to do?

Sir, I have raised this issue time and again on the floor of this very House. I strongly believe that the Katchatheevu Agreement needs to be reopened. It needs to be re-negotiated. The case is also pending in the Court. The Tamil Nadu Assembly also passed a Resolution. Even now, when the Sri Lankan Parliament passed the law, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wrote to the Central Government.

I don't know what the response of the Central Government is. I am not aware of any response given by the Central Government. How can we keep quiet on such matters? These are all very sensitive matters. That is why I ask the Government whether the

[Shri D. Raja]

present Government will think over to address this issue. When Sri Lanka passes such a legislation, what is India going to do in protection of our own fishermen, their vessels and their rights? What is the thinking of the Government? I would like to know this. Secondly, are you in agreement with our demand that Katchatheevu Agreement needs reopening and renegotiation because these are all issues that you cannot avoid? In the coming days, you will have turbulent times in the South. I am telling you. Relations are so strained; our fishermen are agitating; fishermen are sitting on agitation. Indian fishermen living in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu coast and Puducherry coast are very much worried as to what will happen to their uncertain future. How are you going to address this problem? This will be relatively outside the purview of the legislation, but may be taken up in the context of prevalent international practices. How are we going to address our own issues? These are all immediate issues. We cannot avoid addressing these issues. That is why, I appeal to the Government to spell out the thinking of the Government. How is the Government going to deal with Sri Lanka when it comes to defining the maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka and how are you going to protect the interest of Indian fishermen and their vessels? Here, among Indians, we can deal with problems easily — what do to with Bengal and Andhra, or what to do with Kerala and Gujarat. We can deal with them because these are all our Indian problems. It is among Indians, among ourselves, among our States, among our citizens. But we have to deal with Sri Lanka when it comes to movement of vessels. What will the Government of India do in such a situation? Sir, I ask the Government to spell out what its thinking is.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नावधिकरण (समुद्री दावा की अधिकारिता और निपटारा) विधेयक, 2017 के संदर्भ में कुल नौ सदस्यों ने अपने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं। भारत की कुल मिलाकर 7,500 किलोमीटर की दरियाई सीमाएं हैं। दरियाई सीमाओं के साथ-साथ हमारा समुद्री इतिहास भी बहुत लम्बा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा इकलौता देश है, जिसके नाम से एक समुद्र को नाम दिया गया है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के नाम पर एक सागर को "हिन्द महासागर" नाम दिया गया है। यह स्वयं दिखाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ समुद्र का सम्बन्ध, सम्पर्क और दरियाई यातायात कितना गहरा और पुराना है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में 4 हजार साल से समुद्री यातायात हो रहा है। यदि हम लोथल की बात करें, तो लोथल के युग में हमारे यहां यातायात हो रहा है। यदि मैं पिक्वर की बात करूं, तो हमारे देश में एक मोहनजोदड़ो नामक पिक्वर आई थी, उसमें भी बताया गया है कि सिन्धु नदी के माध्यम से वहां से हमारे देश के गुजरात तक समुद्री यातायात होता रहा है। Mohenjodaro is in Pakistan today. सिन्धु नदी के माध्यम से वह हमारे गुजरात के कच्छ के धोलावीरा तक inland waterways से जुड़ा

हुआ था। मोहनजोदड़ो से धोलावीरा तक का जो हमारा समुद्री यातायात का संपर्क था, वह बताता है कि हमारा समुद्री यातायात और व्यवहार बहुत पुराना है।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ जब ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी हिंदुस्तान में आई, तो उसने देखा कि हमारे देश में "दरिया दौलत" के नाम से पानी का एक जहाज था। वह 87 years old था। उसकी आयु इतनी कैसे हो सकती है, उसके लिए यह एक प्रश्न था। यह बताता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिप बिल्डिंग का इतिहास भी इतना ही लम्बा है। इसलिए शायद ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे यहां 355 शिप्स बनवाई थीं। यहाँ शिप इतनी अच्छी बनती थी कि ये लोग उसे यहाँ से परचेज करते थे। लवजी वाडिया एक कम्पनी चलाते थे, जो शिप बिल्डिंग करती थी। उनके यहां से उन लोगों ने 355 शिप्स बनवाई थी। इतना ही नहीं, यह सब देखते हुए 1789 में अंग्रेजों ने, फोर्ट विलियम ने देश में शिप बिल्डिंग पर प्रतिबंध लगाया। तब से सारा व्यवहार, हिन्दुस्तान की शिप बिल्डिंग और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ पुराने समय से जो व्यवहार था, उसको बदला गया। उनके साथ-साथ वे अपना कानून देश में लागू करते गए। अंग्रेजों के उस कानून के अनुसार हमारे देश में Admiralty व्यवहार होता रहा। देश तो बदलता रहा, दुनिया भी बदलती रही, लेकिन देश में जो व्यवहार चला, जिस कानून से देश में Admiralty maintain होती थी, वह 177 years old कानून था। आज दुनिया भर में maritime के संदर्भ में कानून बदल गया है। स्वयं इंग्लैंड में भी कानून बदल गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी बार-बार माँग उठी, जब 1957 में Law Commission की 5th Report आई थी, तब भी कहा गया था कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार अंग्रेजों के कानून को हिन्दुस्तान के कानून में बदला जाए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में इस कानून के अनुसार ही यह व्यवहार चलता रहा। देश में Admiralty के संदर्भ में हमें जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, दावे को निपटाने में जो सुविधा होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं होती थी और इसलिए यह कानून लाना पड़ा। आज तक जो चलता था, पहले केवल तीन हाई कोर्ट्स थे, क्योंकि जब अंग्रेजों के समय में कोलकाता, चेन्नई और मुंबई, ये तीन पोर्ट्स ही हुआ करते थे, इसलिए इन तीन हाई कोर्ट्स को ही सत्ता दी गई थी। आज बदलते समय में देश में कई पोर्ट्स डेवलप हुए। देश में समुद्र से हमारा आयात-निर्यात भी बढ़ा, लेकिन उनके साथ कानून पुराना ही रहा। उसको बदलने के लिए आज हम

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

यह कानून लाये हैं। उसके साथ-साथ जो पुराने कानून थे, उनको तो बदला और भारत में इसे बदलने की इसलिए आवश्यकता थी कि अगर हम volume में count करें, तो हम देश में 95 per cent export-import समुद्र से करते हैं और value में कहें तो हमारा 70 per cent export-import समुद्र से होता है। उसके साथ-साथ देश में जहाजों की कुल संख्या 1338 है। आज हमारे देश में हमारे Indian flag के जितने शिप्स हैं, उनके साथ-साथ देश के major ports और minor ports पर कुल मिलाकर 20,000 ships yearly आते-जाते रहते हैं, उनसे माल की ढुलाई होती रहती है। वैसी स्थिति में कई ऐसी घटनाएं होती रहती हैं, जिनमें कोई न कोई शिप में आपस में दावे के संदर्भ में कई प्रश्न खड़े होते हैं और उनके solution के लिए जो पुराने कानून थे, उनमें स्पष्टता नहीं थी। इस कानून की वजह से उसमें हमने स्पष्टता रखी है। हमारी व्यवस्था उससे स्पष्टता के साथ बहुत सुदृढ़ होगी। उसके साथ-साथ, last year 1,072 million ton maximum cargo जो export-import हुआ था, वह हिन्दुस्तान के पोर्ट्स से, हमारे देश के पोर्ट्स से हुआ था। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। ऐसी स्थिति में देश के और

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

दुनिया के shipping vessels आते रहते हैं। उसमें vessels के पार्टनर्स के संदर्भ में भी कोई दावा हो जाता है, उसके किराये के संदर्भ में, उसके salvage के संदर्भ में, chartered के संदर्भ में कई दावे हुआ करते थे, लेकिन उसकी स्पष्टता हमारे पुराने कानून में नहीं होती थी, इसलिए उसमें भी बहुत दिक्कत हुआ करती थी। इस कानून से इन सभी समस्याओं का solution हो जाएगा। उसके साथ-साथ हमने इनलैंड वाटरवेज को भी डेवलप किया है। पहले जो 5 इनलैंड वाटरवेज थे, आज हमने कुल 115 इनलैंड वाटरवेज बनाए हैं और उनमें से 5-6 इनलैंड वाटरवेज में अब काम भी शुरू हो गया है। इनलैंड वाटरवेज में भी जो वैसल्स चलेंगी, उनके संदर्भ में भी कोई कानून की स्पष्टता नहीं थी, उसको भी इस बिल के दायरे में लाया गया है। इससे इनलैंड वाटरवेज के संदर्भ में भी हमें सुविधा होगी।

हमारे देश में आज कुल 12 मेजर पोर्ट्स तो हैं, लेकिन हमने देश में 'सागरमाला' योजना लागू की है, जिसके अंतर्गत नए पोर्ट्स डेवलप करने का भी विचार किया है। इसके तहत हम केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, ओडिशा और कर्णाटक जैसे राज्यों में मेजर पोर्ट्स डेवलप कर रहे हैं। इससे और कार्गो बढ़ेगा, और वैसल्स देश में आएंगी। इस संदर्भ में हमारा कानून और अधिक स्पष्ट हो, इसलिए हमने यह बिल लाया है। इससे हमें और फायदा होगा।

सर, हमने जो 'सागरमाला' योजना को implement किया है, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, "not only for port development but for port-led development". पोर्ट के द्वारा देश का विकास कैसे हो? उसमें हमने अगले 15 साल में कुल 8 लाख करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने का विचार रखा है और उसके लिए एक कार्य योजना बनाई है। इससे रोजगार का भी सृजन होगा और कई लोगों को इसके तहत रोजगार मिलेगा। जब हम बड़े पैमाने पर पोर्ट डेवलपमेंट के संदर्भ में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, वैसी स्थिति में हमारे देश में Admiralty कानून को दुरुस्त करने की आवश्यकता थी। हम इन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए Admiralty Bill इस हाउस में लाये हैं। इस बिल को लोक सभा ने पारित कर दिया और जब यह बिल राज्य सभा में आया है, तो इस बिल को यहां लाने से पहले इस बिल के ऊपर हमने विस्तार से विचार-विमर्श किया है, इसके ऊपर विस्तार से बातचीत भी हुई है। जब यह बिल लोक सभा में 2005 में आया था, उसके बाद इस बिल को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भी भेजा गया था। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने उसके ऊपर विस्तार से परामर्श किया था और कमेटी ने अपनी recommendations भी दी थीं। इन सभी को include करते हुए, लोक सभा में उसके ऊपर चर्चा करते हुए, सभी परिप्रेक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए आज हम इस बिल को राज्य सभा में लेकर आए हैं। कई सदस्यों ने इसके ऊपर विस्तार से चर्चा भी की है। हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य, विवेक के. तन्खा जी ने wage के संदर्भ में प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है कि इस बिल में wage को प्राथमिकता दी है और लॉस ऑफ लाइफ को सेकंड प्राथमिकता दी है। इस संबंध में मैं माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि लॉस ऑफ लाइफ भी महत्व का विषय है, उसको भी उसमें शामिल करना चाहिए, लेकिन पहले शिप को बचाना है। जब शिप बचेगी, तब लॉस ऑफ लाइफ की बात आ सकती है, इसलिए हमने उसको प्राथमिकता नहीं दी है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिन्होंने शिप को बचाया है और उस शिप पर जो काम कर रहे हैं, उसके वेजेज के संदर्भ में भी हमने विषय रखा है। उसको भी हमने प्राथमिकता दी है, लॉस ऑफ लाइफ को भी हमने प्राथमिकता दी है।

माननीय सदस्य ने pre-litigation के संदर्भ में जो प्रश्न उठाया है, उस संबंध में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बिल है, यह कुल मिलाकर jurisdiction के संदर्भ में, jurisdiction procedural aspect के संदर्भ में है। हमने इसको उस दृष्टि से तैयार किया है। माननीय सदस्य ने एक और प्रश्न किया है और वह Admiralty jurisdiction के संदर्भ में है, ट्रिब्यूनल के संदर्भ में है। ट्रिब्यूनल के संदर्भ में आपका जो सुझाव है, उसको इस बिल में अलग से शामिल करना आवश्यक नहीं है, लेकिन उसके ऊपर सरकार अलग से विचार कर सकती है। आपने हाईकोर्ट के संदर्भ में एक विषय रखा है। पहले इसके तहत केवल तीन हाईकोर्ट थे, इस बिल के द्वारा उसका दायरा बढ़ाया गया है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इसके साथ-साथ कोस्टल क्षेत्र में जो हाई कोर्ट हैं चाहे केरल हो, गुजरात हो, कर्णाटक हो, गोवा हो, ओडिशा हो, तमिलनाडु हो, ऐसे जो कोस्टल क्षेत्र हैं, जिनका समुद्री क्षेत्र से संपर्क रहता है, इन सभी कोस्टल क्षेत्रों के हाई कोर्ट्स को हमने उसके लिए सेलेक्ट किया है। समुद्रीय स्टेट होने के नाते इन सभी को हमने इसमें शामिल किया है। इसके साथ-साथ, माननीय विजिला जी ने इस बिल के non-commercial vessels के संबंध में अपने विचार सदन में रखे। जो कुछ आपने कहा, उसका purview commercial vessels के संदर्भ में है। उसमें criminal matters को involve नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर कोई criminal matter है, उसे अलग से, देश में प्रचलित laws के अनुसार ही deal किया जा सकता है। माननीय डी. बंदोपाध्याय जी ने territorial waters के संबंध में अपने सुझाव सदन में रखे। आप जानते हैं कि territorial waters का विषय ऐसा है कि जिस कार्यक्षेत्र में संबंधित पोर्ट हैं, वहां की local police उसकी territories के आधार पर उसे तय करती है, यह विषय उस राज्य की local territories पर निर्भर करता है।

कुल मिलाकर, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां जो सुझाव दिए, अपने विषय सदन में रखे, आपके सुझावों को गम्भीरता से लेते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इसकी नियमावली तैयार होगी, उस नियमावली में हम आपके सुझावों को, विषयों को शामिल करेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि Admiralty Bill की पूर्ण रूप में हमारे देश के पोर्ट्स के development में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहे। हमारे देश में Admiralty के संबंध में स्पष्टता रहे और स्पष्टता के साथ हम हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ें। इसी उद्देश्य से मैंने यह बिल सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप सर्वानुमति से इस बिल को सदन में पारित करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to admiralty jurisdiction, legal proceedings in connection with vessels, their arrest, detention, sale and other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two amendments (No. 1 and No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the amendments are not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one amendment (No. 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the amendment is not moved.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are two amendments (No. 4 and No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the amendments are not moved.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 11, there is one amendment (No. 6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the amendment is not moved.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vivek Gupta; not here. Then, Mr. Prasanna Acharya.

Demand to include Sambalpuri-Koshli language spoken in Odisha in Eight Schedule of the Constitution

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the Sambalpuri-Koshli language is spoken by more than 1.5 crore people of Odisha. This is the mother tongue of all sections of people of Western Odisha. It has its own literature. Many novels, drama, poetry and stories have been written by eminent writers and poets in this language. Epics

like Ramayana and Mahabharata have been written and published, which are widely read in Western Odisha. The language has its special grammar and many scholars have made in-depth research on this language. There is a separate dictionary of this language which is widely used by the Sambalpuri-Koshli speaking people of Western Odisha. This region of Odisha has a distinct culture of thousands of years. The Sambalpuri Tye and Dye fabric is world famous. The folk dance and the popularity of Sambalpuri folk song like the Rangabati has crossed the boundary of the country. A popular poet of this language, Shri Haldhar Nag, was conferred 'Padma Shri' Award by the hon. President of India, which itself is a recognition of this language by the Central Government. The Chief Minister of Odisha has recommended the Union Government to accord recognition to this language and place it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. I would urge upon the Union Government to consider giving recognition to this language and include it to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Thank you, Sir.

Demand to take immediate steps to repair the Shenbagavalli dam in Kerala

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is for seeking direction from the Ministry of Water Resources to repair the Shenbagavalli dam which is at present situated in Kerala, to help Tamil Nadu receive water from it.

The livelihood of thousands of farmers in Sivagiri, Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district and Rajapalayam in Virudhunagar district have been put at stake because of the non-availability of water from the dam.

One Shenbagaraman Pillai constructed the dam in 1773 on Shenbagavalli River that flows through Western Ghats, facilitating drinking water and irrigation to the above-said places to an extent of 35,000 acres of land.

The dam was damaged in 1955, which was rectified by the then Chief Minister K. Kamaraj. It again developed seepage in 1965 due to the heavy rain. Since then, it was not put to use. Our founder leader of AIADMK, former Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, had taken steps to revive it. The Kerala Government wanted Rs. 10.29 lakh to carry out the work, which the Tamil Nadu Government had deposited. Despite Tamil Nadu Government's efforts, no fruitful action was taken. The Kerala Government decided not to carry out repair works based on the amendment to the Kerala Irrigation and Water Conservation Act, 2003. But, the amendment was struck down by the Supreme Court in the Mullaperiyar issue.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

Finally, Sivagiri Farmers Association President filed a writ petition before the High Court Bench in 2006 and it directed the Kerala Government to reconsider the issue. Even after that, no steps were taken. We urge the Union Water Resources and Irrigation Minister to take immediate steps for this. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey; not here. Then, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

Demand to make public the draft rules under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016 for public debate before they are finalised

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, a year ago, on the 28th of July, 2016, the Rajya Sabha passed the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016, known popularly as the CAMPA Bill. In his reply to the debate on that very day, the late Shri Anil Madhav Dave, the then Minister, read out a mutually agreed statement that said the following and I quote: "I have received some suggestions made by the Congress Party and others. If the expenditure is to be undertaken on the land covered by the Gram Sabha in areas which are covered under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, the rules would provide for necessary consultation with the Gram Sabha. The procedure for effective consultation in formulation of the projects and expenditure to be undertaken would also be specified in the rules. A record of such consultation shall be maintained. "हम सभी सुझावों पर पूरी गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे, हम उसके लिए नियमों के निर्धारण के पहले आवश्यक बैठक भी करेंगे।"

A year has passed and no consultations have taken place and no rules have been promulgated. The rights and livelihood of lakhs of families are under severe threat because of the manner in which the CAMPA law is being enforced without the rules in place. I call upon the Leader of the House to take the assurances made in this House seriously and take urgent steps to ensure that the draft rules of the CAMPA law are made available for public debate before they are actually finalized.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, she is not present. Shri P.L. Punia.

Demand to make a time-bound plan to provide ambulances, equipped with all the facilities and give cashless treatment to victims of road accidents on National Highways in the country

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत सहित संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सभी सदस्य देशों ने वर्ष 2020 तक सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को 50 प्रतिशत तक कम करने का लक्ष्य तय किया है। लेकिन

वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार भारत इसमें अभी बहुत ही पीछे है। हर साल 5 लाख दुर्घटनाओं में 1,46,000 लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। राजमार्गों पर एम्बुलेंस 10 मिनट की जगह एक घंटे तक पहुंचती है। दुर्घटना में घायल 49 प्रतिशत लोग ही एम्बुलेंस से समय पर अस्पताल पहुंच पाते हैं। कैशलेस उपचार की सुविधा तो केवल एनएच-8 व एनएच-33 में तीन जगह ही दी जा रही है।

125 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाले देश में सरकारी लेट लीफी और सही नीयत का अभाव है। देश में एक लाख की आबादी पर मात्र एक एम्बुलेंस उपलब्ध है। विभिन्न राज्यों से जुड़े राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों 92,851 कि.मी. नेशनल हाईवे में कुल 106 एम्बुलेंस तैनात किए गए हैं। सरकारी नियम कहता है कि 80 हजार लोगों पर 1 एम्बुलेंस होनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1.16 लाख पर एक सरकारी एम्बुलेंस है। महाराष्ट्र और झारखंड में तो आधी आबादी की ही जरूरत पूरी होती है। सरकार टोल वसूली, पेट्रोल-डीजल पर सेस और गाड़ी के रजिस्ट्रेशन पर रोड टैक्स वसूलती है, लेकिन फिर भी एम्बुलेंस खरीदने के लिए बजट नहीं होने की बात करती है।

अतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क दुर्घटना में घायल लोगों को सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त एम्बुलेंस और कैशलेस उपचार उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए सरकार कटिबद्ध होकर एक समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना बनाए, जिससे 51 प्रतिशत घायलों को समय पर चिकित्सा सुविधा मुहैया कराई जा सकेगी।

श्रीमती कहकशाँ परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T. Rathinavel; he is not present. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem; he is also not present. Shri Vivek Gupta.

Demand to withhold the disinvestment of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.; and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity. My Special Mention today is to stop disinvestment of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd. are two PSUs which give direct and indirect employment to thousands of people in the country and, specially, in West Bengal.

It is unfortunate to know that Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited employees have not received their salaries and other related payments for more than eight months. Furthermore, employees, who have retired recently, have not been paid their dues for

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

more than one-and-a-half years. They are in deep distress and their salaries should be paid immediately.

Similarly, instead of making efforts to shut down HPC Limited, efforts should be made to ensure commencement of production in both the mills of HPC Ltd.

It is also unfortunate that the Government is making all-round efforts to shut down a profit-making PSU — Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd. — which is situated in Kolkata, West Bengal. The Company, in last year, 2016-17, had a turnover of almost ₹ 2,000 crore with a profit of ₹ 25 crore. It has always funded its entire expenditure and working capital requirement through internal generation of funds without any Government support. Still, the Government wants to sell it. We do not know why.

The Company is credited with building defence bridges in border areas and has undertaken several bridge projects in and around North East and other sensitive areas. So, it should be of strategic interest.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry has also recently suggested against the disinvestment of Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd. and the administrative ministry should stop forcing the board to take a resolution to sell out company's movable and immovable assets. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I would like to say that there are two plants of Hindustan Paper Corporation in Assam and both the plants are in a bad shape and the employees are not getting their salaries. I think this is an important matter and the Minister should react to that. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For Special Mentions, no reaction at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... All Special Mentions will be examined by the Government and the concerned Ministers will reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the procedure.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the employees are not getting any salaries. ...*(Interruptions)*... The file is there for two years. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they are not getting any salaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: The employees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Department?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, the Hindustan Paper Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, is the concerned Minister here? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Hindustan Newsprint is also part of the HPC, that is, the Hindustan Paper Corporation but they have also decided to privatise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The concerned Minister is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: The Central Government is responsible... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For two years, the workers are not getting salaries! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Yes, Sir, in the Hindustan Paper Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you making a statement with responsibility?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, we have written letters in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, even in Assam the plants are closed, the Hindustan Paper Corporation ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, closing is one thing but not giving the salary is another thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, it is in bad shape. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the question of non-payment of employees' salary is being examined by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry and it has also suggested it to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: The file is pending with the Finance Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I am only concerned with. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the issue of non-payment of salary is being taken up by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry and it was...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: The file is pending with the Finance Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Department of Heavy Industry has recommended for funds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, my request will be let the Minister of Heavy Industries make a statement on the exact position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the position is. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood your point...*(Interruptions)*... What has been raised here is that the PSU, under Government of India, is not paying salary to the workers for the last two years. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, it is serious. I would request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to report the matter to the Heavy Industries Minister and request him to come back to the House and inform the House about the current position. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue is very important; it is very serious because it has been two years that the employees are not getting any salary. All right; we can now adjourn. I think it is a good day, you had two Bills passed. I thank everybody for ensuring that two Bills are passed and, tomorrow, remember, there will be a discussion from 2.00 p.m. onwards.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, will there be no Question Hour tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Tomorrow, we will sit from 11 o'clock up to 11.30 a.m.

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदय, नोटबंदी पर मेरा प्रश्न था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: नोटबंदी पर मेरा question था, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will sit from 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and then adjourn up to 2.00 p.m. And from 2.00 p.m onwards, if there is notice, then discussion on agrarian crisis. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the programme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, will the Short Duration Discussion be taken up at 2.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, at 2.00 p.m. Yes, Mr. Minister, anything! ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Minister has to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): After the discussion, two Bills will be taken up.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, after discussion, we can take up Bills also.
...*(Interruptions)*... There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

So, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th July, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past four of the clock till eleven
of the clock on Tuesday, the 25th July, 2017.*