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सत्यमेव जयते

Monday,
6 August, 2018
15th Sravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 6th August, 2018/15th Sravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I lay on the Table, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:—

(1) G.S.R. 2555 (E), dated the 10th August, 2017, publishing the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Amendment Rules, 2017.

(2) G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, issuing directions for Sale and use of pet coke in Lime Kiln in NCR States.

(3) G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, issuing directions for Sale and use of pet coke in Cement Plant in NCR States.

(4) G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 25th January, 2018, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2018.

(5) G.S.R. 177 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2017.

(6) G.S.R. 261 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2018, publishing the E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules, 2018.

(7) G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(8) G.S.R. 493 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(9) G.S.R. 494 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, issuing directions for Sale and use of pet coke in NCR States for carbide manufacturing industry using fuel grade pet coke wherein it is used in the manufacturing process and not as fuel.

(10) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, to Insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(11) G.S.R. 544 (E) dated the 12th June, 2018, publishing the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2018.[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 9556/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the NFDC, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9529/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2010-11 and 2011-12) of the KLDC, Thiruvananthapuram and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited (KLDC), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Lane Development Corporation Limited (KLDC), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9763/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH 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 Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(1) S.O. 993 (E), dated the 6th March, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) S.O. 994 (E), dated the 6th March, 2018, declaring certain new National Highways as specified therein and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.

(3) S.O. 995 (E), dated the 6th March, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 354E and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

(4) S.O. 1117 (E), dated the 13th March, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 151A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

(5) S.O. 1322 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 52.200 (Sitarganj — Tanakpur Section) on National Highway No. 125 in the State of Uttarakhand.

(6) S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 369E, 373 and 275K and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.

(7) S.O. 1358 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(8) S.O. 1385 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(9) S.O. 1466 (E), dated the 3rd, April 2018, declaring certain new National Highways as specified therein and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.

(10) S.O. 1519 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(11) S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 9th April, 2018, amending certain Notifications as mentioned in Table-1 therein by specifying that the rate of fee to be collected on the BOT (Toll) Projects shall be rounded off and levied in multiple of the nearest ₹ 5/- instead of upwards to nearest one rupee.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 9540/16/18]

(12) G.S.R. 427 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9542/16/18]

(13) S.O. 1842 (E), dated the 8th May, 2018, declaring new National Highway Nos. 148N, 754K and 152D and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.

(14) S.O. 1970 (E), dated the 18th May, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(15) S.O. 2009 (E), dated the 21st May, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 243.170 (Madurai — Tirunelveli — Panagudi —Kanyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(16) S.O. 2010 (E), dated the 21st May, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 236.000 to K.M. 332.100 (Shivpuri — Guna Section) on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(17) S.O. 2023(E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 516C and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

(18) S.O. 2024 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3202 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017.

(19) S.O. 2025 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(20) S.O. 2027 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(21) S.O. 2299 (E), dated the 6th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 1.000 to K.M. 136.000 of Six-Lane Eastern Peripheral Expressway on National Highway No. NE-II in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(22) S.O. 2940 (E), dated the 18th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 75.008 (Uncha Nagla — Khanua — Roopwas — Dholpur Section) on National Highway No. 123 in the State of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(23) S.O. 2943 (E), dated the 19th June, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 321G and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

(24) S.O. 2944 (E), dated the 19th June, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 124D and inserting its description in Schedule of the Act.

(25) S.O. 2945 (E), dated the 19th June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(26) S.O. 2969 (E), dated the 20th June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(27) S.O. 2971 (E), dated the 20th June, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 244A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

(28) S.O. 3031 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substiute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (13) to (28) *See* No. L.T. 9540/16/18]

(29) S.O. 3033 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9816/16/18]

(30) S.O. 3251 (E), dated the 5th July, 2018, amending Notification-No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(31) S.O. 3252 (E), dated the 5th July, 2018, amending Notification-No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(32) S.O. 3255 (E), dated the 5th July, 2018, declaring new National Highway No. 701A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

(33) S.O. 3162 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 950.542 to K.M. 1022.494 (Siddantham — Gundugolanu Section) on National Highway No. 16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(34) S.O. 3163 (E), dated the 29th June, 12018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 153.000 to K.M. 259.300

(Barmer — Sanchor — Gujarat Border Section) on National Highway No. 15 (New NH No. 68) in the State of Rajasthan.

(35) S.O. 3164 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 830.525 to K.M. 901.500 (Annavaram — Diwancheruvu Section) on National Highway No. 16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(36) S.O. 3165 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretches from K.M. 264.000 K.M. 248.700 (Swaroopgunj — Pindwara Section) on National Highway No. 14 and from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 104.724 (Pindwara — Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 76 (New NH No. 27) in the State of Rajasthan.

(37) S.O. 3166 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 741.255 to K.M. 830.525 (Ankapalli — Annavaram Section) on National Highway No. 16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(38) S.O. 3167 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 254.537 to K.M. 306.000 (Garamore — Samakhaiyali Section) on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat.

(39) S.O. 3168 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 182.600 to K.M. 254.537 (Bamanbore — Garamore Section) on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. For (30) to (39) *See* No. L.T. 9540/16/18]

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

(1) S.O. 1386 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 93.000 and from K.M. 99.000 to K.M. 150.200 (Barabanki - Bahariach - Rupaidiha Section) of National Highway No. 28C (new NH No. 927) in the State of Uttar Pradesh to the National Highways Authority of India.

(2) S.O. 1518 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 166H and 465 in the State of Maharashtra to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9541/16/18]

(3) S.O. 1819 (E), dated the 4th May, 2018, regarding entrustment or the stretch from K.M. 188.050 to K.M. 188.600 (Lucknow - Raibareilly - Allahabad Section) on National Highway No. 24B in the State of Uttar Pradesh to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9540/16/18]

(4) S.O. 1969 (E), dated the 18th May, 2018, regarding entrustment of a stretch of 140 K.M. (Sangareddy - Telagana/Maharashtra Border) of National Highway No. 161 in the State of Telangana to the National Highways Authority of India.

(5) S.O. 2026 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 70.524 to K.M. 131.392 (Jharkhand/West Bengal Border to Detiya Section) of National Highway No. 32 in the State of West Bengal to the National Highways Authority of India.

(6) S.O. 2028 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 34.578 to K.M. 82.000 (Narenpur-Purnea Section) of National Highway No. 131A in the State of Bihar to the National Highways Authority of India.

(7) S.O. 2946 (E), dated the 19th June, 2018, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 117.000 (Ara-Mohania Section) of National Highway No. 30 in the State of Bihar to the National Highways Authority of India.

(8) S.O. 2970 (E), dated the 19th June, 2018, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 38.700 (Madnur-Rudrur-Bodhan Section) of National Highway No. 161BB in the State of Telengana to the National Highways Authority of India.

(9) S.O. 3030 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 53.000 (Bilaspur-Patharpali Section) of National Highway No. 111(new NH No. 130) in the State of Chhatishgarh to the National Highways Authority of India.

(10) S.O. 3032 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of certain National Highways as mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India.

(11) S.O. 3254 (E), dated the 5th July, 2018, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of certain National Highways as mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (4) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 9541/16/18]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015

(II) The National Sports University Bill, 2018

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

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2018, has adopted the following motion:–

"That this House do appoint Shri Prathap Simha to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 *vice* Dr. Vara Prasada Rao V. resigned from the Lok Sabha."

(II)

"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 National Sports University Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2018."

Sir, I lay a copy of the National Sports University Bill, 2018 on the Table.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I present the 146th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Impact of Banking Misappropriation on Trade and Industry'.

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2017-18):—

(i) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twentieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

(ii) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

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 make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Sir, I make the following Statements regarding:—

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines; and

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ripun Bora. आपके नाम पर दो हैं।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statements showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the following Action Taken Reports (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2017-18):—

(i) Seventeenth Action Taken Report on the subject 'Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System' of Department of Food and Public Distribution relating to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution);

(ii) Eighteenth Action Taken Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

(iii) Nineteenth Action Taken Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have five days left. Four days are full working days, and the fifth day is a non-official day. We have so much Business, including 24 Bills. At the end of the Parliament Session, as you know, public, media and others also will be reviewing as to how many Bills were passed, and how many issues were discussed, etc. Keeping that in mind, in the Business Advisory Committee, I suggested and I was happy to note that hon. Members have agreed that the House will be sitting till late, beyond 6'o clock and sometimes up to 8'o clock also, depending upon the need. So, please, make up your mind and, then, try to be there in the House.

I am also happy to inform you all that Yesterday and the day-before, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat have conducted a Refreshers' Course for the newly-elected Rajya Sabha Members. Around thirty-six Members took part in this two days' programme. I am told

[Mr. Chairman]

that it was productive. I also felt, during my interaction, that Members were very, very inquisitive. Senior Members like Shri D. Raja, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri Tiruchi Siva and others, who were able to spare time, they all guided them on different issues. Shri Fali S. Nariman, former Member of Parliament and other experts were also there. Members should really make use of such occasions, and then interact and find out the rules and regulations, trie procedure, the opportunities available, the duties and responsibilities also. Some good beginning has been made. I am happy about it. Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़ बताइए। Your point of order is under what rule?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: It is under Rule 30. The Business Advisory Committee, as you have told the House, has decided to extend the duration of the proceedings of the day. The Committee does not have such powers. Under this Rule, the Business Advisory Committee does not have that power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: That is my submission before you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal) Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now, let us first complete this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what he is saying. किसानों के बारे में, गांव के बारे में।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for Government grants to villages which do not have their own Panchayat Land or other sources of revenue

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सभापति जी, हमारा देश गांवों का देश है। देश के चहुंमुखी विकास के लिए सभी गांवों का विकास होना बहुत जरूरी है, परंतु हमारे देश में कुछ ग्राम पंचायतें ऐसी हैं, जिनके पास अपनी पंचायती जमीनें हैं। वे उन पंचायती जमीनों को लीज़ पर देकर जो आमदनी होती है, उससे अपना विकास कर लेती हैं और उन्हें सरकार से भी अनुदान मिल जाता है, परंतु देश में कुछ ऐसी ग्राम पंचायतें भी हैं, जिनके पास न तो पंचायती जमीनें हैं और न ही उन्हें सरकार से अनुदान मिलता है। ऐसे ग्राम अपना विकास नहीं कर पाते और विकास की दौड़ में पीछे रह जाते हैं।

सभापति जी, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से, मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि ऐसे ग्राम, ऐसी ग्राम पंचायतें, जिनके पास अपनी पंचायती जमीनें नहीं हैं और जिन्हें सरकार से भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनुदान नहीं मिला है, उन्हें चिन्हित करके ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः अनिल बलूनी जी, बगल में बैठिए।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यपः टॉप प्राइयॉरिटी देकर धन मुहैया कराने का कष्ट करें, ताकि ये गांव भी अपना विकास कर सकें, विकास की दौड़ में शामिल हो सकें और विकास की धारा से जुड़ सकें, धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः सभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार)ः सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली)ः सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली)ः सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

Need for better functioning of Government organisations for upliftment of minorities

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः सर, हमारा संविधान समाज के सभी कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान और विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इसी क्रम में संविधान के विभिन्न अनुच्छेदों और धाराओं में अल्पसंख्यकों के शैक्षिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए कुछ व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं। इसीलिए कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएं, जो केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन चलती हैं, उनका निर्माण हुआ है, लेकिन आज वे संस्थाएं लगभग निष्क्रिय पड़ी हैं और कोई काम नहीं कर रही हैं। एक संस्था है - Maulana Azad Education Foundation. तीन वर्षों में इसमें कोई डायरेक्टर नियुक्त नहीं था, सिर्फ छः महीने पहले एक डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति हुई है। एक अन्य संस्था है - National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation. इस सरकार को बने हुए चार वर्ष हो गए, तीन वर्ष इसके चेयरमैन का पद खाली पड़ा रहा। अभी तीन महीने पहले उसका एक चेयरमैन बना है। एक दूसरी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है, जो भाषा के उत्थान का काम करती है - Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. दो वर्ष पहले Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी। उसके बाद उस पद पर भी कोई नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है, जो अल्पसंख्यकों के शैक्षिक संस्थानों को अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा देती है - National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions. पिछले चार वर्षों से यह पूरा का पूरा कमीशन retire हो चुका है और इन दरारों, उन संस्थाओं की, जो अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा चाहते हैं, उनकी करीब 7 हजार दरख्वास्तें pending पड़ी हुई हैं। अभी तक न इस कमीशन का कोई मेम्बर नियुक्त हुआ है, न इस कमीशन का कोई चेयरमैन नियुक्त हुआ है। यह स्थिति है। सरकार नारा देती है - "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", लेकिन अगर मैं अल्पसंख्यकों के हवाले से कहूं, तो यह नारा सिर्फ * साबित हो चुका है।

सर, मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आप सरकार को निर्देश दीजिए। मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि तत्काल इन संस्थाओं को, जो अल्पसंख्यकों के शैक्षित और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए काम करती हैं, उनको पूरे तरीके से गठित किया जाए, उनको काम करने की इजाजत दी जाए और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के साथ किसी तरीके का भेदभाव न हो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

†**جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش):** سر، ہمارا آئین سماج کے سبھی کمزور طبقوں کے اُتتھان اور وِکاس کے لیے پرتی بدّ ہے۔ اسی کرم میں سَمودھان کے وِبھِنّ آنوچھیدو اور دھاراؤں میں آلپ سنکھیکوں کے شیکشِک، آرتھِک اور ساماجِک اُتتھان کے لیے کچھ ویوستھائیں کی گئی ہیں۔ اسی لیے کچھ ایسی سنستھائیں، جو کیند سرکار کے ادھین چلتی ہیں، ان کا نِرمان ہوا ہے، لیکن آج وہ سنستھائیں لگ بھگ نِشکریئے پڑی ہیں اور کوئی کام نہیں کررہی ہیں۔ ایک سنستھا ہے، Maulana Azad Education Foundation.تین سالوں سے اس میں کوئی ڈائریکٹر فائز نہیں تھا، صرف چھ مہینے پہلے ایک ڈائریکٹر کی تقرری ہوئی ہے۔ ایک دوسری سنستھا ہے، National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation. اس سرکار کو بنے ہوئے چار سال ہوگئے، تین سال سے چئیرمین کا عہدہ خالی پڑا رہا۔ ابھی تین مہینے پہلے اس کا ایک چئیرمین بنا ہے۔ ایک دوسری بہت اہم سنستھا ہے، جو بھاشا کے اُتتھان کا کام کرتی ہے، Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. دو سال پہلے Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities نے اپنی رپورٹ پیش کردی تھی۔ اس کے بعد اس عہدہ پر بھی کوئی تقرری نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ ایک سب سے اہم سنستھا ہے، جو آلپ سنکھیوں کے شیکشک سنستھانوں کو آلپ سنکھیک کا درجہ دیتی ہے۔ National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions. پچھلے چار سالوں سے یہ پورا کا پورا کمیشن ریٹائر ہوچکا ہے اور ان اداروں، ان سنستھاؤں کی، جو آلپ سنکھیک درجہ چاہتے ہیں، ان کی قریب سات ہزار درخواستیں پینڈنگ پڑی ہوئی ہیں۔ ابھی تک نہ اس کمیشن کا کوئی ممبر نیوکت ہوا ہے، نہ اس کمیشن کا

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

کونی چنیرمین نیوکت ہوا ہے۔ یہ استھتی ہے۔ سرکار نعرہ دیتی ہے، ''سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس'' ، لیکن اگر میں آلپ سنکھیکوں کے حوالے سے کہوں، تو یہ نعرہ صرف *ؔ ثابت ہوچکا ہے۔

سر، میں اس طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ سرکار کو نردیش دیجیئے۔ میرا آپ سے یہ نویدن ہے کہ فوراً ان سنستھاؤں کو، جو آلپ سنکھیکوں کو شیکشک اور آرتھک اُتتھان کے لیے کام کرتی ہیں، ان کو پورے طریقے سے گتیت کیا جائے، ان کو کام کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے اور آلپ سنکھیک سمودائے کے ساتھ کسی طریقے کا بھیدبھاؤ نہ ہو۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar, take note of it and convey it to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take note of it and convey to concerned Ministers. Thank you. Now, Shri Manish Gupta. मैंने इसीलिए allow किया, क्योंकि उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से effectively अपनी बात रखी है। मैंने मंत्री जी से भी कहा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मंत्री जी ...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر ، منتری جی---

श्री सभापति: जावेद अली खान जी, ऐसी पद्धति नहीं है। इसीलिए मैंने विषय के महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर मंत्री जी को कहा।

Crisis due to non-availability of anti-rabies vaccines

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the serious shortage of anti-Rabies vaccine in West Bengal and other States.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

The problem is, as you know, in the world today, the highest number of Rabies cases are in India. About one-third of the world's Rabies cases are in India. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Ms. Mamata Banerjee has written to the hon. Health Minister several times. In fact, a letter was even sent on 3rd August regarding shortage of vaccines. As you know, Rabies is a disease which causes death. It is a fatal disease. Since the anti-Rabies vaccine is not available, hundreds of people are dying. This is a very serious issue. There is a procedure or protocol that all anti-Rabies vaccines which are produced in India have to be tested by the Central Drugs Laboratory at Kasauli. Lots of such samples for testing are pending there and in the last few months, not even a single vial of vaccine has been supplied to West Bengal State. People are dying in hundreds and this is a very serious issue. A similar crisis situation is there in other States. So, my request to the Government is that the methodology of supplying vaccines should be improved so that vaccines can be regularly sent to the Government and private hospitals in other States and save lives.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री जावेद अली खान: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Ashok Bajpai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whoever have raised their hands, if they send a slip, their names will be included for association. Next time, we will discuss about a new suggestion that has been given, rather than sending a slip.

Adverse effects of growing population of India

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तेजी के साथ भारत की जनसंख्या की वृद्धि हो रही है, उसके सामने विकास के जितने भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, चाहे रोज़गार हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत सबको आवास देने की बात हो, ये सारे प्रयास बेमानी हो जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, आज विश्व की 17.5 फीसदी आबादी हिन्दुस्तान में रहती है, लेकिन विश्व का केवल 2.5 प्रतिशत भू-भाग ही भारत के पास है एवं विश्व के सम्पूर्ण जल संसाधन का केवल 4 प्रतिशत भाग हमारे पास है और हमारी पॉपुलेशन विश्व की जनसंख्या की 17.5 फीसदी है। यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। इस समस्या के निवारण का काम केवल सरकार के जिम्मे छोड़ देना उचित नहीं होगा, इसके लिए पूरे सदन को एकमत होना होगा, जिससे देश में एक ऐसा सामाजिक वातावरण बने, ताकि विभिन्न सामाजिक संस्थाएं स्वयं इसके लिए आगे आएं एवं जनसंख्या नियंत्रण की दिशा में कोई कारगर प्रयास किए जाएं।

मान्यवर, अगर समय रहते जनसंख्या नियंत्रित न की गई, तो इस देश के सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती खड़ी हो जाएगी। 2022 तक हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी विश्व की सबसे बड़ी आबादी हो जाएगी, हमारी आबादी चाइना से भी ज्यादा हो जाएगी। 2050 आते-आते हमारी आबादी 1 अरब 60 करोड़ होगी और इतने लोगों के लिए इस देश मे रहना और उनके लिए आवास, रोज़गार, भोजन और स्वास्थ्य

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

सेवाएं दे पाना बड़ा कठिन काम होगा। जिस तेजी के साथ विकास के प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं। जिस तरह विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने तेजी के साथ विकास की योजना को आगे बढ़ाया है, लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का काम किया है, अगर उसी तेजी के साथ जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में भी कोई कारगर कदम न उठाया गया, तो ये सारे प्रयास निष्फल हो जाएंगे, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय, डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। इनकी बात से मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। देश की आबादी के बाद, 1951 में हमारे देश की आबादी करीब 36 करोड़ थी और अब जो लेटेस्ट सर्वे हुआ है, उसके अनुसार हमारी आबादी करीब 135 करोड़ के आस-पास पहुंच चुकी है। 2 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है। इसके कारणों की गहराई में जाना जरूरी है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि हमारे पास विश्व के टोटल भू-भाग का केवल 2.5 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन हमारे यहां विश्व की कुल आबादी के 17.5 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं। दुनिया के 6-7 देशों को मिलाकर जितने लोग रहते हैं, उतने अकेले भारत में हैं। अमरीका, इंडोनेशिया, ब्राज़ील, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, जापान इत्यादि देशों की कुल आबादी जितनी है, उतनी केवल भारत की है।

श्री सभापति: आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, इसमें सबसे मुख्य दो कारण हैं, एक तो जो भगवान और अल्लाह के नाम पर बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: सर, मुझे एक सेकेंड का समय और दीजिए, मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर लूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आपकी बात हो गई।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सुरेश गोपी (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Corruption in implementation of MUDRA Yojana Scheme

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। युवाओं में व्याप्त बेरोज़गारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक 'मुद्रा ऋण योजना' की घोषणा की थी और उसको बहुत hype दिया गया था। यह भी पता लगा है कि इसमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोन दिए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसमें कुछ दिक्कत है। 'मुद्रा ऋण योजना' सरकार की बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, लेकिन इसमें दलालों का और बैंक मैनेजर्स का nexus बन गया है, जिसके कारण बैंकों का जो फाइनेंस है, वह खराब हो रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not able to understand why Monday has become a special day. People are getting involved into side talk. I request every one of you that if you want to talk, please go out.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मेरा समय कम हो रहा है।

श्री सभापति: मैं यह आपको नहीं कह रहा हूं। समय की समस्या को मैं समझ लूंगा, आप चिंता मत करिए।

आप सबसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग बात कर रहे हैं, वे कृपया बाहर जाकर आपस में बातचीत करके, फिर वापस आ सकते हैं। इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। पहले भी मैंने यह कहा था कि यदि किसी को भी मंत्रियों सहित किसी मेम्बर से मिलना है, तो आप वहीं जाकर, उनकी बगल में चुपचाप बैठकर, क्वाइटली बात करिए। खड़े होकर बात करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। बार-बार मुझे इन्हीं बातों को कहना पड़े, यह शोभा नहीं देता है। चेयरमैन को बार-बार यह कहना पड़ता है कि सामने से हट जाइए। आप सभी लोग इस बात को गंभीरता से लीजिए, क्योंकि हम सबके आचरण को पूरे भारत के लोग देख रहे हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मुझे टाइम का प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: टाइम मैं देख लूंगा, चिंता की कोई बात नहीं है। आप बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मेरा जो जनपद है, वहां लखीमपुर खीरी में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बैंक मैनेजर्स और दलालों के नेक्सस का प्रकरण सामने आया है, जिसमें बहुत सारे लोग ठगे गए हैं। उसमें FIRs भी दर्ज कराये गये हैं। आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि वह "मुद्रा ऋण योजना" की effective monitoring के लिए कोई special committee बना कर जांच कराने का काम करे, जिससे युवाओं को ठगे जाने से बचाया जा सके एवं बैंकों का NPA बढ़ने से रोका जा सके। सर, बैंकों के जो कर्मचारी कमीशनखोरी करके लोगों को लोन दे रहे हैं, NPA बढ़ा रहे हैं, उनको दंडित करने का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह बात आपके माध्यम से सबके सामने लाना चाहता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गऐ विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गऐ विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री प्रशांत नंदा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गऐ विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Natural calamities caused by incessant rains in Uttarakhand

श्री अनिल बलूनी (उत्तराखंड): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान मेरे राज्य उत्तराखंड में अतिवृष्टि एवं बादल फटने की घटनाओं से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, विगत कुछ वर्षों से उत्तराखंड में अत्यधिक वर्षा एवं बादल फटने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। शायद जलवायु परिवतन का दुष्प्रभाव अब स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देने लगा है। नदी-नाले उफान पर हैं, landslide के कारण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं राजमार्ग जगह-जगह बाधित हो रहे हैं। पेयजल आपूर्ति पर एवं विद्युत आपूर्ति पर भी प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा है। बड़ी संख्या में लोग बेघर हुए हैं, लोगों के घर landslide में बह गये हैं।

सभापति जी, इस विकट समय में राज्य सरकार पूरे मनोयोग के साथ राहत कार्यों में लगी हुई है। कई स्थानों पर राहत कैम्प भी लगाये गए हैं, किन्तु आप जानत हैं कि राज्य सरकार के पास सीमित संसाधन होते हैं। सभापति जी, मेरा आग्रह कि इस आपदा की घड़ी में राज्य सरकार को सहयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

उत्तराखंड आपदाओं के प्रतिं सवेदनशील राज्य है। ऐसे मे कभी भी कोई बड़ी घटना की आशंका बनी रहती है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि NDRF की एक इकाई स्थायी रूप से उत्तराखंड में स्थापित होनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

Need to make local language mandatory for all recruitments by I.B.P.S

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the centralised recruitment system in the banking industry is a blatant violation of the federal structure of our country. The regional recruitments are completely ignored by allowing people from other States and far away States which has created unrest among the local-language speaking people.

Sir, in Karnataka alone, out of 18,000 recruitments, only 1,060 have been selected in the local language category. In earlier recruitments, there was a clause saying, 'The knowledge of local language is compulsory.' Now, it is changed to, 'The knowledge of local language is desirable.' Sir, this has created problems. Among the people working in rural areas or in semi-urban areas who don't know the local language and the local people,

DR. L. Hanumanthaiah

there is a friction; the friction is between customers and the banking staff. This has created a lot of problems not only in Karnataka but also in all other parts of the country. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister in this. The earlier Chief Minister of Karnataka had also written a letter to the Government of India requesting a change in this and seeing to it that the earlier Regional Recruitment Boards are brought back and recruitment is done in the earlier fashion. Earlier, when Regional Recruitment Boards were there, the local language was considered compulsory and the recruitment was done. Because of the centralised system, the local languages of all the States are neglected. This has created unrest among the people in the country, particularly to those who have studied in the local languages. They are not getting even a clerical job in their own States, even in rural banks! That is the problem. I request the Government to change the direction of the recruitment and issue a new directive to all the States and bring back the Regional Recruitment Boards again. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an important issue and it has to be studied. Now, Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav; he is not present. Shri Motilal Vora.

Trafficking in women and children in the country

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश के विभिन्न भागों से, विशेष कर आदिवासी लड़कियों को दिल्ली में रोज़गार दिलाये जाने की बात कह कर लाया जा रहा है। ये लोग, जो दलाल के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, प्लेसमेंट एजेंसीज़ के सम्पर्क में रहते हैं और दिल्ली में लाकर उन लड़कियों को प्लेसमेंट एजेंसीज़ को 40-50 हजार रुपए में बेच देते हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा छुड़ायी गई लड़कियों में अधिकांश झारखंड, बंगाल, ओडिशा और असम के पिछड़े एवं साधनहीन इलाकों से थीं तथा उनमें से कुछ को तो अपना पता तक मालूम नहीं था। देश में सबसे तेज़ी से फल-फूल रहे संगठित अपराधों में मानव तस्करी प्रमुख है। क्राइम इंडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2016 में 15,379 मानव तस्करी की गई और 23,117 पीड़ितों को छुड़ाया गया। वर्ष 2016 में ही 1,11,569 बच्चे गुम हुए, जिनकी या तो तस्करी की गई अथवा अपहरण किया गया।

नेपाल से भी भारत के रास्ते मानव तस्करी का धंधा तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसके कारणों की तह तक जाना सरकार का दायित्व है ताकि इस घिनौने कार्य को रोका जा सके और अपराधियों को सजा भी मिल सके।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार के धिनौने कार्यों में लिप्त लोगों को शीघ्र और सख्त सज़ा दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे। साथ ही उन मासूम लड़कियों को, जो व्यवसाय करने में अक्षम हैं, सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार के रोजगार दिलाने या आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने की भी व्यवस्था की जाए।

श्री सभापतिः माननीय सदस्यगण, वोरा जी को देख लीजिए। इस उम्र में भी अपने अनुभव को जोड़कर, विषय का गम्भीरता से अध्ययन करके, किस तरह से सदन में उठाते हैं, सरकार के ध्यान में लाते हैं और बोलते समय भी शालीनता दिखाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि नए माननीय सदस्यों को अपने सीनियर मैम्बर्स से थोड़ा सीखना चाहिए।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़)ः महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)ः महोदय, माननीय वोरा जी ने जो विषय सदन में उठाया है, वह बहुत सीरियस है और मैं भी उनके द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** مہودے، مانئے وورا جی نے جو موضوع سدن میں اٹھایا ہے، وہ بہت سیریس ہے اور میں بھی ان کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے اپنے آپ کو سمبدّھ کرتا ہوں۔

कुछ माननीय सदस्यः महोदय, हम भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

Selling of goods at more than MRP at airports and other places

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़)ः सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। पूरे देश में जितने हवाई अड्डे हैं, सभी में खासकर चाय, कॉफी और

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

दूसरे खाद्य उत्पादों की जो बिक्री की जाती है, यात्रियों से उनकी अनाप-शनाप कीमत वसूली जाती है। इससे वहां यात्रियों और उपभोक्ताओं को लूट का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। वहां के दुकानदारों पर सरकार द्वारा अभी तक किसी प्रकार की कोई बंदिश नहीं लगाई गई है, रोक नहीं लगाई गई है। आज भी लोगों से औने-पौने दाम वसूले जा रहे हैं। खाद्य विभाग के तमाम निर्देशों के बावजूद अभी तक उन निर्देशों का कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। विभिन्न वस्तुओं के जो रेट निर्धारित हैं, उनके अनुसार ही वहां सामान बेचना चाहिए। इस संबंध में समय-समय पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। इस सबके बावजूद अभी तक उन निर्देशों का कोई प्रभाव पड़ा हो, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता।

मेरा सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस विषय में शीघ्रताशीघ्र सख्त निर्देश जारी होने चाहिए और वस्तुओं के जो निर्धारित दाम हैं, प्रिंटेड प्राइस के आधार पर यात्रियों से दाम वसूले जाने चाहिए।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین** : مہودے، میں مانئے سدسئے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے اپنے آپ کو سمبدّھ کرتی ہوں۔

Agitation for reservation by Marathas in Maharashtra

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, अनुमति देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। महाराष्ट्र में कई दिनों से मराठा आन्दोलन चल रहा है। मराठा युवक बड़े पैमाने पर रास्तों पर आ गए हैं। उन्होंने अलग-अलग 58 जगहों पर बड़ी शांतिपूर्ण मोर्चे निकाले हैं, जो कमाल की बात है। ऐसे मोर्चों में एक-एक लाख, दो-दो लाख और पांच-पांच लाख तक लोग शामिल हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने एक मिसाल वहां पेश करने की कोशिश की है कि किस तरह गांधी जी के दिखाए मार्ग पर चलकर मोर्चा निकाला जा सकता है। सरकार द्वारा उनकी मांगों पर ध्यान न देने की वजह से आज वहां कई जगह हिंसक वातावरण बन गया है। सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जब लोग रास्ते पर आते हैं तो उनके साथ बात करके उनकी समस्या का हल निकालने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। लोगों को ऐसा नहीं लगना चाहिए कि अगर हम पत्थर मारेंगे तो ही सरकार सुनती है, गाड़ियां जलाओगे तो ही सरकार सुनती है। ऐसी स्थिति आना बुरी बात है। आखिर वहां ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? पहले तो वहां खेतिहर किसानों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मार्जिनल फार्मर्स मराठा समाज में बड़े पैमाने पर हैं, जिन्हें न तो लोन मिलता है और न किसानों को मिलने वाली दूसरी सुविधाएं ठीक ढंग से मिलती हैं। यदि वे प्राइवेट तौर पर लोन लेते हैं तो उससे भी बहुत गड़बड़ी होती है। इससे वहां किसानों में भारी निराशा है, जिससे लोग रास्ते पर आ रहे हैं।

दूसरी समस्या वहां शिक्षा की है। हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में शिक्षा का बड़े पैमाने पर privatization हुआ है। पूरे राज्य में कई स्कूल बंद किए गए हैं, कई टीचर्स निकाले गए हैं। अब गरीब बच्चे कहां जाएं, यह बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम उनके सामने है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 35 प्रतिशत बच्चे आज स्कूल से बाहर हैं, जो अच्छी बात नहीं है। दूसरे, जहां तक उनके रोजगार का सवाल है, यू.पी.ए. सरकार के

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

जमाने में 15 से 20 लाख तक लोगों को रोजगार मिलता था, जबकि आज एक लाख लोगों को भी नहीं मिलता। एक करोड़ रोजगार देने की बात हो रही थी, लेकिन दिया नहीं है। इसकी वजह से ही यह बात है। इसमें सबसे बुरी बात यह है कि इसके कारण लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह सबसे गंभीर बात लग रही है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसमें इंटरवेंशन करना चाहिए।

सर, इसके साथ-साथ मुस्लिम समाज की स्थिति सबसे बुरी है, यह सबको मालूम है, अभी जावेद भाई ने इसका जिक्र भी किया। मैं कहूंगा कि मुस्लिम समाज को कम से कम शिक्षा में ही रिज़र्वेशन देना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने भी कहा है। गढ़िया समाज के लिए रिज़र्वेशन के बारे में समाज को सोचना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः हम मराठा आंदोलन के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सर, सरकार को ये तीन चीज़ें जल्दी से जल्दी करनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि वह इनके बारे में जल्दी हल निकाले।

श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण (महाराष्ट्र)ः महोदय मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री सभापतिः प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

Demand of the Several Social Groups for reservation

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार)ः सभापति महोदय, देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में आरक्षण को लेकर आवाज़ें उठ रही हैं। अभी हुसैन दलवई साहब ने मराठा आंदोलन का जिक्र किया, मेरा मानना है कि अलग-अलग हलकों में, अलग-अलग सामाजिक समूहों में आरक्षण को लेकर एक आवाज़ उठ रही है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से तमाम जिम्मेवार सत्ता और विपक्ष के नेता से कहना चाहूंगा कि आरक्षण के लिए संविधान सभा की बैठकों में यह तय हुआ था कि यह गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम नहीं है, बल्कि यह प्रतिनिधित्व का मामला है, लेकिन 1991 के बाद हमने जो विकास की एक नव-उदारवादी पूंजीवाद की शक्ल अख्तियार कर ली, उसकी वजह से समानता के महासागर में पांच समृद्धि के टापू बने। जाति और गरीबी पिछड़ेपन का सीधा रिश्ता है, लेकिन कई अन्य जातियां, जो आरक्षण की मांग कर रही हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि संजीदगी से सबसे पहले सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जातिगत जनगणना के आंकड़े, सत्ता प्रतिष्ठान से हाथ जोड़ कर आग्रह करता हूं कि उसको जारी कीजिए। जातियों को पता चले कि उनकी आबादी कितनी है, उनकी अवस्थिति कितनी है। सर, उसके अभाव में अलग-अलग हलकों में जो यह आवाज़ उठ रही है, यह ज्वालामुखीमें तब्दील हो जाएगी। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें इसको संजीदगी से एप्रोच करने की जरूरत है, अन्यथा यह ज्वालामुखी सब लील जाएगा, हमारी उपलब्धियों को भी लील जाएगा।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, थैंक यू। श्री के.सी. राममूर्ति।

Need to include the World Heritage site Hampi in the 'Must See List' of the ASI

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, all of us know that Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagara Empire in Karnataka is recognised globally for its temple complexes

[Shri K. C. Ramamurthy]

and has also received the UNESCO World Heritage recognition. UNESCO has described Hampi as 'austere and grandiose', but it amuses me, Sir, that the released 'Must See List' of ASI has left out Hampi which is a disgrace to the nation in general and Karnataka in particular. Sir, the 'Must See List' contains monuments and other very important sites in the country which are exceptional in terms of art and architecture, planning and design, engineering marvels and a testimony to the civilizational past, but, I am sure no one in this House would disagree with me when I say that Hampi in Karnataka qualifies beyond these prescriptions. I am shocked how come ASI has left out Hampi when UNESCO itself has recognised it as a world heritage site. Sir, the hon. Minister is on record saying that Hampi was left out by overlooking it. It is not just overlooking, Sir. It is being neglected, if I may say so, and it has been removed from the list. How can a site like Hampi, which has thousands of years of legacy be overlooked? In view of the above, I demand through you, Sir, the Government of India to immediately include Hampi in the 'Must See List' of ASI without any further delay.

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir. I associate myself with Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

Need to declare the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project as National Project

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां देश के कुल भूभाग का 10.41 परसेंट भूभाग है और वहां पर मात्र एक प्रतिशत बरसात होती है। इन सब स्थितियों को देखते हुए राजस्थान की सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है और वह यह है कि चम्बल और उसकी सहायक नदियों का जो पानी बहकर व्यर्थ चला जाता है, उसको व्यवस्थित

तरीके से नहर एवं पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से राज्य के 13 जिलों में सिंचाई और पीने के पानी की दृष्टि से उपलब्ध कराना है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रथम फेज़ में करीबन 37,000 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट है। इस प्रोजेक्ट की रिपोर्ट केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। इसमें चम्बल नदी, काली सिंध, पार्वती, बनास, मेज, कुन्नू आदि नदियों का पानी जाएगा। अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, सवाई माधोपुर, दौसा, करौली, जयपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, बूंदी, कोटा, बारां, झालावार, इन जिलों को यह पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। माननीय सभापति महोदय, first, second और third फेज़ में यह पाया गया है कि करौली एवं सवाई माधोपुर जिले के माड़ क्षेत्र को छोड़कर समूचा दौसा जिला इस योजना से वंचित रह गया है, इसलिए प्रथम चरण में इसका प्रस्ताव चैनपुर, नादौटी से उर्मिला सागर, जो कि धौलपुर के मार्ग से जाएगा। वहीं करौली जिले के वंचित बांध नींदर, मामचारी, मोहनपुरा, बोरूंदा, जगर बांध, न्यू टैंक महस्वा, किंसनसमद बांध, रोसी बांध, फतेह सागर बांध, आगरी महुक्यारदा, सवाई माधोपुर का मोरा सागर, देवपुरा, भगवतगढ़, पाचौलास, मुई नागोला, माड़ क्षेत्र के नाग तलाई, मोती सागर, बनियावाला, गंडाल, रिवाली, अखोदिया, पिपलायी, शंकर सागर, दौसा जिले का मोरेल बांध, माधो सागर, काला खो, सेंथल सागर, झिलमिली, बिनौरी सागर, श्रीटोली, चान्द्रना, भण्डारी, सुरजपुरा, सिंथौली, जगरामपुरा, कोटा, कोंडला, खोरा, हुल्ला, शीशवाड़ा आदि गांव, जो इस प्रोजेक्ट से वंचित रह गए, उनको प्रथम चरण में शामिल किए जाने की मांग है। इसके अलावा सेकेण्ड और थर्ड फेज़ में अलवर, जयपुर और टोंक के जो महत्वपूर्ण बांध रह गए हैं, उनको इसमें जोड़ा जाना बहुत जरूरी है। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। आप जानते है कि राजस्थान में पानी की भीषण समस्या है, राज्य सरकार के पास उसे लिए सीमित संसाधन हैं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित किया जाए और इस प्रोजेक्ट को special assistance दिया जाए, जिससे 13 जिलों के पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

Need to lay a separate railway line connecting Bibinagar junction to Valigouda, Suryapet and Kodad in Telangana

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity to make my Zero Hour submission.

I may kindly be permitted to bring to your kind notice that at present broad gauge line is passing through Secunderabad, Bibinagar Junction of Bhongir in Yadadri-Bhongir District passing through Valigonda, Chityal, Nalgonda, Miryalaguda, Vazirabad, connecting Guntur in Andhra Pradesh State. The other important towns such as Narketpally, Kattangoor, Nakrckal, Suryapet, Munagala and Kodad of Nalgonda and Suryapet Districts are devoid of any railway connectivity. Sir, Suryapet is District headquarters. It is on NH-65 heading to Vijayawada from Hyderabad. There is a heavy traffic on this National Highway. Further, Kodad town is a revenue division headquarters. It is an upcoming town with many commercial and industrial activities, particularly cement industries in and around Suryapet and Kodad towns. There is another important town — Jaggaiahpet Mandal headquarters — in Krishna District in AP. It is 20 Kms from Kodad town. This

[Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav]
is also devoid of any railway connectivity. There is a broad gauge line passing through Mutamarri village in Madhira Mandal headquarters of Khammam District.

Hence, I request hon. Railway Minister, looking at the circumstances explained above, to issue orders far survey of the said new railway line. The necessary sanction for starting the work could be taken up subsequently. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lingaiahji, you know Hindi. You know Telugu. You could have spoken in any of those languages and it would have been more effective and comfortable.

SHIR VIJAYASAI REDDY : Not present.

Need for implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the tea gardens of Assam

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम): चेयरमैन सर, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। सर, भारत की 50 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा चाय का प्रोडक्शन असम में होता है और असम चाय के लिए पूरे विश्व में अपनी एक अलग पहचान बनाने में कामयाब हुआ है। यह लगभग 800 चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले 10 लाख से भी ज्यादा चाय मजदूरों के कठिन परिश्रम का फल है। Most of these tea labourers are *aadivasis.* They were brought to Assam by the British Government to work in tea gardens in different parts of the country.

सभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि असम के आदिवासियों एवं चाय मजदूरों की हालत बहुत ही बुरी है। ये लोग सभी तरफ से पिछड़े हुए हैं। चाहे वह शिक्षा की दिशा हो, हेल्थ की दिशा हो, सामाजिक दिशा हो या आर्थिक दिशा हो, इन लोगों में सभी तरह से पिछड़ापन है। आज की तारीख में असम के चाय मजदूरों का सिर्फ 167 रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है। Assam tea industry provides tea not only to India, but also to many other countries. But the tea labourers are forced to consume a poison cup of poverty, illness, illiteracy and lack of basic sanitation and healthcare facilities. Sir, these *aadivasis* have, for a long time, been demanding for implementation of the National Minimum Wages Act in the tea gardens of Assam.

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2014 और 2016 के क्रमशः लोक सभा और विधान सभा निर्वाचन में बीजेपी ने आदिवासियों को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और चाय मजदूरों को नेशनल मिनिमम वेज के तहत 350 रुपये मजदूरी देने का वायदा किया था।

श्री सभापतिः आप पार्टी को छोड़ दीजिए, विषय बताइए, विषय इम्पॉर्टेंट है।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूरः सर, आज भी वह वायदा पूरा नहीं हुआ।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, यहां आपको समाधान देने के लिए बीजेपी नहीं है न!

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूरः सर, एक चाय वाला प्रधान मंत्री बन गया, अच्छे दिन आ गए, लेकिन असम के आदिवासी, जो चाय बागान में काम करते हैं, उनकी हालत में अभी तक सुधार नहीं हुआ। उन लोगों के लिए अच्छे दिन नहीं हैं, सर।

Therefore, I strongly demand to implement the National Minimum Wages Act in every tea garden of Assam.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate mywelf with what the hon. Member, Shri Santiuse Kujur, has said.

Need for relief to flood affected State of Uttar Pradesh

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः माननीय सभापति जी, इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ की जो भीषण स्थिति है, उस पर मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। वैसे तो पूरे देश में बाढ़ है, छः राज्यों में बाढ़ है, लेकिन इस समय विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ की स्थिति भीषण है और उस बाढ़ से मैं और मेरे गांव के आसपास के लोग विशेष रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, गंगा, यमुना, घाघरा और गोमती नदियों में पानी उफान पर है, उसी के साथ-साथ हमारे कानपुर महानगर में एक पाण्डु नदी है और उस पाण्डु नदी के पास हमारा गांव पड़ता है। उस गांव में इतना पानी आ गया है कि मैं जब लगभग 12 साल का था, तब उस समय इतनी बाढ़ आई थी। मैंने रोड़ के ऊपर नाव चलते देखी है। मैं अभी गांव गया था और कल वहीं से होकर आया हूं। वहां यह स्थिति है कि पशुओं के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था नहीं है, आदमियों के लिए खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां कॉलेज बने हैं, जिनमें उन लोगों को ठहरा रखा है, सारी व्यवस्थाएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन शासन की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही हैं। आज वहां ऐसी स्थिति है कि मैंने अपने जीवन में जन-धन की ऐसी हानि पहले कभी नहीं देखी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें सरकार को निर्देश होने चाहिए, ताकि जो लोग पीड़ित हैं, उन्हें उचित मुआवज़ा मिले और जान-माल की रक्षा हो। इसी के साथ-साथ, जो लोग नदियों में कब्ज़ा कर रहे हैं, नदियों में ज़मीने बेच रहे हैं, उसको रोका जाना चाहिए। यदि नदियां सीमित रह जाएंगे, उनका विकास कम हो जाएगा, तो बाढ़ हमेशा आती रहेगी। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि नदियों पर कब्ज़ा करने वाले भू-माफियाओं पर कारवाई हो, जिससे नदियां सुरक्षित हों, उनका कटान न हो पाए और बाढ़ का पानी गांवों में न घुस पाए। आज अजीब स्थिति हो गई है, नावें चल रही हैं, लोगों के खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं इन सारी बातों को आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं, ताकि आप प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दें कि लोगों की जान व माल की रक्षा हो और खाने-पीने का इंतज़ाम हो।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

UIDAI and data safety

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the UIDAI is getting involved in a controversy almost once every week. A few days ago, the UIDAI Helpline popped up on millions of Android phones in India, again, causing a big controversy. Sir, there are two issues with the UIDAI. One is the privacy issue which incidents like these bring to the fore and the other, of course, Sir, is the deprivation issue, where the marginalised, the poor, the women, senior citizens, all of them should be getting benefits, but it does not happen. On the privacy issue, Sir, I want to thank you first. You have now allowed MPs like us to submit our Zero Hour subjects also on e-mail. But, there, again, I am getting scared because if you submit, then, again, you are exposing your personal details. So, we need to be very careful, Sir. Last week also, it happened with a private citizen, who happens to be an MLA, and a Trinamool MLA, Ms. Mahua Moitra. The Government was trying to bring about a social media communication hub and appoint a social media agency, which was, basically, like a big brother watching you. We are very happy that a few days ago, they were thrown out. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Supreme Court threw it out, Sir. So, this big brother is watching you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been clarified.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: बड़े भाई की निगाह आपके ऊपर है। At least, we all have to be very careful about this, Sir. It is not only a privacy issue, as I said, it is also an issue about the deprived. Sir, -I have one other quick point on this. Now, Google have come in and said something. But, whenever we are giving our data, we are getting alert. I don't know, my wife, who lives in America, she gets a mail from the Prime Minister. How they got the ID, we don't know!

Sir, my last point is that we have another big database. I want to bring it up today linking it with the UIDAI, so that later we don't have a problem — which is the IRCTC, railway database. That is one core element. Now, every time when someone buys a railway ticket, he or she is exposing his or her data to that. So, Sir, there are two issues here. One is, please guard our data, so the big brother is not watching you. Two, do not make the Aadhaar compulsory. For example, to get a farmer loan also, you have to produce your Aadhaar. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we all associate with it. It is a serious matter.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem. Neither the big brother nor the younger brother should be allowed to see.

Need to resume operations of wide bodied aircrafts from Calicut Airport

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I have to raise a very serious issue pertaining to the demand for reinstatement of operation of wide body aircrafts from Calicut Airport. Till 2015, wide body aircrafts were operated from Calicut Airport. For recarpetting and certain maintenance works, it was stopped as a temporary measure. After restoring the runway and installing the safety measures, the airports authority demanded from the DGCA to restart the operation of wide body airlines, but the decision is yet to come. This position has badly affected the interests of lakhs of non-resident Keralites, who are residing in and around the Calicut Airport. More than this, the fare of the airlines flying from Kerala to West Asian countries has been hiked four to five times. During the festival periods, Onam and Bakrid, lakhs of Keralites come to Kerala from West Asian countries and go back. They are afraid that they cannot travel back to the West Asian countries due to the hike of air charges. I urge the Government to intervene in the matter and take necessary steps to restart the wide body aircrafts from Calicut Airport and reduce the air fare to a genuine rate. Thank you.

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

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

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Relief to flood affected State of Assam

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I have to raise the issue of flood situation in Assam. Due to heavy rainfall in the foothills of Bhutan and other mountain areas, a large number of people are getting affected due to floods in the foothill areas and subsequently to the other areas.

Sir, lakhs of hectares of land are affected, houses are affected, the crops are affected and the people are living in temporary camps and in the embankments.

Sir, over and above the natural calamity, the NEEPCO has released water from their Baandh making entire Golaghat and Upper Assam area flooded due to the artificial flood. That is not natural calamity. That is artificial calamity because the NEEPCO has released the water without warning the people, without warning the local people. Even when people went to protest about that, they were stopped and they could not register their protest.

I want the Government to take immediate action so that the NEEPCO or other people who are maintaining the baandh should not release water and create artificial flood in the foothill and other areas of Assam. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to rename the State of West Bengal as 'Bangla'

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I am making this Zero Hour submission in this august House to urge upon the Union Government to clear the name 'Bangla' in place of West Bengal as unanimously passed by the West Bengal State Assembly.

Sir, West Bengal came into existence due to the partition of Bengal during our Independence. West Bengal and East Bengal came into existence when the Radcliffe Line

was drawn from Debigunj of Cooch Behar in the north to the Subdarbans in the South. The people calling their mother in the same tongue, wearing the same dress, having the same food habit were bifurcated. Sir, Bengalis did not bifurcate their own land but till date, the spoils of partition has its ill-effects on both parts of the then undivided Bengal. After the partition of Bengal in 1947, the eastern part was known as East Bengal till 1956 and then it was renamed as East Pakistan. In 1971, the indomitable Bengalis living in the eastern part of Bengal rose in a glorious resistance under the leadership of Seikh Mujibur Rahman against the Pakistani regime. Now, Sir, today there is a historic necessity.

Sir, I come from a refugee family. My parents migrated to India during the time of partition. I am a proud refugee. But from the childhood, we are unable to understand that though we are living in the eastern part of the country but the name is West Bengal. Sir, the West Bengal State Assembly has unanimously adopted this Resolution that the State must be named 'Bangla'. So, the name 'Bangla' must be cleared. This is the sentiment of the people of Bangla. So, it must be honoured by the Central Government. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

प्रो. जोगेन चौधरी (पश्चिम बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Bengal Members will associate because already unanimously it has been agreed there. So, it has to be considered here. Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

Widespread use of formaldehyde in fish

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, in recent times, we have been witness to outcomes of several research initiatives on foods showing content of harmful chemicals in it which seriously affect human health. The latest on the list has been fish.

Recently, there have been a number of cases of detection of Formaldehyde in fresh and marine water fish across the country including places such as Kerala, Chennai and Goa.

Sir, Formaldehyde is banned by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for preservation of fish and is classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research in Cancer. Sir, Formaldehyde increases risk of leukaemia, blood cancer and other lymphomas. Also, it is linked to kidney and liver problems and the short term effects are watery eyes, coughing, wheezing, etc., etc.

Sir, according to the FSSAI, formalin solution is easily available in the market. Due to unavailability of good storage facilities, traders resort to Formaldehyde in order to increase the shelf life of fish.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government that there must be a robust regulatory authority to make sure that first, the Formaldehyde is not easily available and, secondly, it is used in safety measures.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Minister may take note of the same.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, Formalin is normally used in the preservation of dead bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I am asking him to take note of it. He can't answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhupender Yadav, do you wish to associate yourself with it?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I wish to associate myself with the matter raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also wish to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister must answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he must be ready to give the answer. Just now I allowed the Member to raise it and I have asked the Minister to take note of it. He would take note of it and then, if he is ready, he would give the reply normally. Otherwise, he has to collect the information and give it. Moreover, it is not mandatory in this Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैंने Zero Hour के starting में एक point of order के लिए कहा था।

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, अभी नहीं। मुझे लिस्ट पूरी करने दीजिए।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः पांच मिनट रह गए हैं, अगर आप मुझे इजाज़त दे दें।

श्री सभापतिः थोड़ा orderly चल रहा है तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाकर डिसऑर्डर को करने से नुकसान होगा। आज मेरा सबसे अनुरोध है, हाउस ऑर्डर में चल रहा है, कृपया आप आगे बढ़िए और काम पूरा करिए। आपके प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को मैं बाद में जरूर सुनूंगा। श्री राकेश सिन्हा।

Need for welfare and holistic development of nomadic tribes in the country

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि विमुक्त जातियां, जिन्हें घुमन्तू जातियां कहते हैं, उनकी संख्या देश में आठ करोड़ से अधिक है। इनके ऊपर दादा इदाते कमीशन का गठन हुआ था। दादा इदाते कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी। ये घुमन्तू जातियां ऐसी हैं, जिसमें लगभग 100 जातियां आती हैं। इनके ऊपर किसी भी दल या समाज के अन्य लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जा पा रहा है क्योंकि ये अलग-अलग स्थानों पर घूमते हैं। इनके बच्चों की शिक्षा, इनका पुनर्वास, इनका रोज़गार - ये सभी मुद्दे आज हमसे अपेक्षित हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन जातियों के लिए सरकार इस आयोग की अनुशंसा का क्या कर रही है? क्या सरकार इनके पुनर्वास के लिए एक स्थायी आयोग बनाने जा रही है? सौभाग्य से कुछ एनजीओज़ इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं, जिनमें से एक "भटके विमुक्त विकास परिषद" नाम का एनजीओ है जो काम कर रहा है, वह अपने स्तर पर उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था कर रहा है। मेरा सरकार से इतना ही आग्रह और अनुरोध है कि इन जातियों के लिए एक स्थायी आयोग का गठन किया जाए, दादा इदाते कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया जाए और जल्दी से जल्दी इनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाए।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: कुमारी शैलजा, आपके नाम का नोटिस है।

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I asked in the morning that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must be knowing the subject.

KUMARI SELJA: Yes, Sir.

Floods in agricultural areas of Haryana

कुमारी शैलजा: सभापति महोदय, अभी इस बारिश के मौसम में hilly regions में बहुत ज्यदा बारिश हुई है और यमुना में बहुत ज्यादा पानी आया है। जो hilly regions हैं, वहां पहाड़ों से पानी आता है। जो हथिनी कुंड बैराज है, वहां से हरियाणा को पानी release करना पड़ता है और वह दिल्ली की ओर यमुना में बह जाता है। जब ज्यादा पानी आ जाता है तो जगह-जगह पर breaches हो जाते हैं। हरियाणा में हज़ारों एकड़ भूमि इस पानी के नीचे आ गयी है और हमारी बहुत सारी फसल वहां पर बर्बाद हो गयी है, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि जिन किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हुई है, उन्हें उचित मुआवज़ा मिलना चाहिए और सही समय पर मुआवज़ा मिलना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त जो भी प्रॉपर्टी destroy हुई है, उसके लिए भी समय पर मुआवज़ा दिया जाए।

12.00 NOON

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform you that the election to the Office of the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha will be held on Thursday, the 9th August, 2018, at 11.00 a.m., immediately after the laying of Papers and Reports on the Table. Hon. Members can give notice of motion in the Rajya Sabha Notice Office up to 12.00 noon on Wednesday, the 8th August, 2018. Any notice received after 12.00 noon on that day will be treated as time-barred. I have already instructed this to be included in the Bulletin also. Members will also be coming to know of the same.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION–*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN:Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa; not there. Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Closure of Govt of India Text Book Press and Lone Postal Printing Press in Odisha

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, we are working in a federal system and under this system, every unit of the Federation has to be treated equally. Unfortunately, what is being felt nowadays is that there has been discrimination to some States, like my State, Odisha, and particularly those States which do not have a friendly party in the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the issue. You are a very senior Member. There is just one minute left.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: For example, whenever there is a question of setting up some body, Odisha comes at the bottom of the list and whenever there is a question of abolishing something, Odisha comes at the top of the list. I am not mentioning the Mahanadi dispute where justice has not been given to us. I am not mentioning about the Polavaram Project where justice has not been given to Odisha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the text and the Text Book Press.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, recently, the Union Government has taken the decision to close down the oldest Government of India Text Book Printing Press of the country that is located at Bhubaneswar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the Printing Press. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, recently the Union Government has taken a decision to close down the oldest Government of India Text Books Printing Press of the country that is located at Bhubaneswar. I do not know why. This Press was established with the help of German Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is over.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): What about my privilege motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, he has given a privilege motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened to that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't stand like that and abrupt the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*... As and when I take a decision, I will let you know and give an opportunity to you.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टोल प्लाज़ा की फास्ट टैग लेन

***196. श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर :** क्या **सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या देश के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, विशेषकर राजस्थान से होकर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के टोल प्लाज़ा पर फास्ट टैग लेन की शुरूआत हो चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ, देश भर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर 479 शुल्क प्लाजा कार्य कर रहे हैं। 409 शुल्क प्लाजाओं में फास्ट टैग लेन कार्य कर रही हैं। राजस्थान राज्य में 69 शुल्क प्लाजाओं में से, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 48 शुल्क प्लाजाओं में फास्ट टैग लेन कार्य कर रही हैं। शेष टोल प्लाजाओं पर अपेक्षित अवसंरचना के संस्थापन के कार्य वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

FAST Tag lanes of toll plazas

†*196. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether FAST Tag lane has been made operational at toll plazas of all national highways in the country, especially those passing through Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, by when this task would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 479 fee plazas operational on National Highways (NHs) across the country. FASTag lanes have been made operational at 409 number of fee plazas. In Rajasthan State, out of 69 fee plazas, FASTag lanes are operational in 48 fee plazas on National Highways. The work on installation of requisite infrastructure on the balance toll plazas is proposed to be completed during the current year.

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुरः सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जानकारी दी है कि अभी कुछ फास्ट टैग वाली बननी बाकी हैं, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसमें संचालित कितने हैं? अभी भी जो फास्ट टैग वाली lanes हैं, उनमें प्राइवेट गाड़ियां, कैश पेमेंट करने वाली गाड़ियां, और ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़, शांति बनाए रखें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुरः उसमें ट्रक तक घुस जाते हैं। जिस व्यक्ति ने फास्ट टैग का एडवांस में पैसा दिया है और जो already फास्ट टैग के कार्ड का धारक है, उसको वहां घंटों रुकना पड़ता है। कई बार वहां पर जाम हो जाता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने इसके बारे में जानकारी ली है? अगर उनको जानकारी लेनी है तो यहां से जयपुर की तरफ निकलते ही पहला टोल प्लाज़ा जो हरियाणा में आता है, वहां पर आप कभी भी देख लीजिए कि lanes बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन उनमें प्राइवेट गाड़ियां भी घुस जाती हैं, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

श्री सभापतिः आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुरः सभापति महोदय, मेरा सवाल यही है कि जो आपने फास्ट टैग वाली lanes बनायी हैं, उनमें से कितनी संचालित हैं और वास्तव में उनमें फास्ट टैग वाली गाड़ियां ही जाती हैं या प्राइवेट गाड़ियां भी जाती हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात बताई है, वह तथ्यात्मक है। इसका कारण है कि इसमें अभी टोटल पब्लिक फंडेड 159 और पी.पी.पी. में 274 है, तो इसमें अभी काफी जगह पर दो lanes हुई हैं, कहीं तीन lanes हुई हैं और कहीं पर अभी तक काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसमें दो-तीन साल से हमने जो प्रयास किया था, उसमें सॉफ्टवेयर, बैंकों की इन्वॉल्वमेंट

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

और फिर बैंक में यह फास्ट टैग मिलते थे। इस तरह की दिक्कतों के कारण यह ठीक से नहीं चल रहा था ओर यह काफी जगह पर फेल हुआ। अभी हमने यह तय किया कि इसके बाद 100 परसेंट टोल प्लाज़ा को 6 महीने के अंदर पूरी तरह से फास्ट टैग पर ले जाएंगे। एक बात यह अच्छी हुई है कि दिसम्बर के बाद आप कोई भी नई गाड़ी खरीदेंगे तो उस पर रेडीमेड फास्ट टैग लगकर आएगा। इसमें बहुत ज्यादा काम करना है, ऐसा नहीं है। अगस्त 2017 में, 6.32 लाख फास्ट टैग बेचे गए थे और अब इनकी संख्या 26.46 लाख हो गई है। हम इसको पूरी तरह से 100 परसेंट करेंगे और 6 महीने के अंदर seamless traffic होगा। जो दिक्कतें सम्माननीय सदस्य ने बताई हैं, वे सही हैं। इसके बारे में मुझे भी जानकारी है। इसमें सॉफ्टवेयर और बाकी बातें भी हैं। एक छोटी सी बात यह है कि हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी यह पूरा सिस्टम फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट दे रहे हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुरः सभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही कुछ सांसदों को और हमको अपने क्षेत्र की गाड़ियों के लिए दो टैग और दे रखे हैं। लेकिन उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था न होने से, जब उनके परिवार के सदस्य गाड़ी लेकर निकलते हैं, तो उनके साथ बहुत दुर्व्यवहार होता है। हमको ऑफिशियल फास्ट टैग दिया गया है। हमारे परिवार के सदस्य जहां भी जाते हैं, अब सांसद तो वहां नहीं हैं, सांसद तो यहां संसद में हैं, लेकिन वहां पर जिस प्रकार उनके परिवार के लोगों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है और उनमें महिलाएं भी होती हैं, उनके साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार होता है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इसको रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को दो टैग दिए गए हैं। एक दिल्ली के लिए है और एक उनकी constituency के लिए है। उनकी constituency में जो टैग उनकी गाड़ी में लगा हुआ है, उसमें जो भी लोग बैठेंगे उनके लिए फ्री है, उनके लिए कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि MPs के साथ में पांच-छह गाड़ियां आती हैं, वह इनकी गाड़ी के लिए तो फ्री ऑफ चार्ज है, बाकी गाड़ियों के लिए नहीं है। एक राज्य उसका मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, जहां पर गाड़ी पर लाल 'दिया' लगता था, उसे हमारे डिपार्टमेंट ने कैंसिल कर दिया, तो कुछ राज्यों में हमारी टोल इन्कम बढ़ गई, क्योंकि जो लोग यह 'दिया' लगाने वाले होते थे, वे भी अधिकृत नहीं होते थे और वे टोल पर निकल जाते थे। हमने अभी दो टैग दिए हैं, अगर इसके बाद भी आपको कोई प्रॉब्लम आती है, तो आप मुझे बताएं, मैं उस पर कार्रवाई करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members concerned can also write. Now, Shri Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउतः सर, मैं मंत्री जी के उत्तर को विस्तार से पढ़ रहा था और उनके उत्तर को सुन रहा था। उनका जो रिटन रिप्लाई है, वह बहुत ही short है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि जो रिप्लाई आपने अब दिया है, वही रिप्लाई आपने छह महीने पहले भी दिया है। मैंने उसको पढ़ा है, वह चाहे सदन में हो या बाहर हो। आपने कहा था कि आने वाले दिनों में लगभग 3,500 फास्ट टैग लेन्स हो जाएंगी।

श्री सभापतिः आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री संजय राउतः सर, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि अब तक कितने टोल प्लाजा में फास्ट टैग लेन्स हुई हैं और उनमें से फास्ट टैग लेन्स महाराष्ट्र में कितनी हैं? आज भी महाराष्ट्र में चाहे मुम्बई-नासिक हो, चाहे मुम्बई-पुणे हो, वहां पर बहुत कठिनाई है, कोई सेपरेट लेन नहीं है और जब भी हम वहां से जाते हैं, तो वहां की मशीन फेल है।

श्री सभापतिः महाराष्ट्र में कितना है? आप यह बताइए।

श्री संजय राउतः महाराष्ट्र में कितना है और देश में आप कितना बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सर, महाराष्ट्र में जो मुम्बई-पुणे एक्सप्रेस हाइवे है, जब मैं महाराष्ट्र में था, तब बनाया गया था, उसका संबंध गवर्नमेंट से है। वह भारत सरकार का राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग नहीं है। जो बात आपने मुम्बई-नासिक की कही है, मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूं कि इस सिस्टम में, जैसे चार-पांच chef एक जगह आ कर के पूरे किचन को spoil कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही इसमें तीन-चार साल में इतने अलग-अलग प्रकार के ज्ञानी लोग आये और उन्होंने इतने सॉफ्टवेयर दिए और उसमें बैंक से खरीदने की बात थी, वह पूरा सिस्टम फेल हो गया। मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूं कि जिसके बारे में सम्माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे और इसीलिए इसके बाद हमने निर्णय किया कि हंड्रेड परसेंट को ये करेंगे और इसमें 24 जगह पर ऐसा है कि 107 जगहों पर दो लेन्स हैं, कुछ जगहें ऐसी हैं, जिनका काम अभी शुरू हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में डिटेल्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं, मैं पूरी डिटेल्स माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा।

श्री सभापतिः आप डिटेल्स इकट्ठी करके माननीय सदस्य को भेज दीजिए। श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत। मुझे 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का ख्याल रखना है।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: Sir, my direct question to the hon. Minister is that at all the toll plazas, people suffer like anything. This is an untold suffering. Actually, fast tag lane and all, is not at all in operation. Nothing is okay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: What I am saying is, kindly abolish all the toll tax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it possible?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: The people will praise. Will the Minister take away or remove, in a phased time, all the toll plazas all over the country? People will really praise you, hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister please reply. Madam, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, if you want good services, you have to pay for it. Without toll, we cannot construct express highway and road. Just five days before, the Chairman of the State Bank of India gives me a cheque of ₹25,000 crore. Why is he

[Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari]

giving this money to us? It is because our credibility is higher. Our rating is AAA. We have to take that money from that toll and we have to construct the roads. We don't have any other option. It is difficult to abolish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to tell whether the GST, which they are charging on toll can now, be reduced to the service charge which was previously 15 per cent, which now they have made it 18 per cent. This tag is actually a new thing which we are introducing in the country. So, should we put it to the GST Council and reduce the tax?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. It is a separate question. But, anyhow, if the hon. Minister wants to respond, he can.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: This has been referred to the Finance Ministry. They are probably going to resolve this issue. But, now, before GST, there were also some taxes applied. That is the reason why the Finance Ministry is arguing that we were paying taxes even before. Still, we are discussing the issue with the Finance Ministry. We will find out a way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 197. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. We are admitting 15 questions but we are not reaching up to 10. So, I have to see that.

Contamination of ground water due to soak pits in toilets

*197.SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of soak pits being used in toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in the country along with the cost thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that ground water is being contaminated due to use of soak pits in toilets which would lead to non-potable drinking water;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of corrective measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the States/UTs are free to choose an appropriate toilet technology best suited to them. However, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-pit technology for most parts of the country. Twin-pit toilet is a 'low-cost' toilet having two honeycomb structured pits (the bottom of which is not plastered) connected to a junction chamber at one end. The main components of such toilet are - the two pits, water-seal, pan, squatting platform, junction chamber and a superstructure. Under this system, two pits are used alternatively. Capacity of each pit is normally sufficient for 3 years and after filling up of first pit, it is blocked at the junction chamber and second pit is put in operation. After 2 years of blocking of the first pit, its contents degrade completely and turn to solid, odourless, pathogen free manure - which can be emptied by hand by householder themselves and used for agricultural or horticultural purposes. Size of the pits are normally about 1 meter of diameter and depth (for a household having 5 persons using daily) and the gap between two pits is also about 1 meter. Estimated cost of such toilet is Rs. 12,000/-.

(b) to (d) In order to avoid contamination of water, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued advisory to the States/UTs to keep distance of water sources around 10-15 meters from the twin pits toilets which is a safe distance with regard to contamination of water source. Further, to avoid ground water contamination in high water table and water-logged areas, States have been advised to construct raised leach pit toilets or to use other safe technologies.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। मैंने इसका ज़िक्र एक दिन पहले भी किया था। यह जो "स्वच्छ भारत योजना" है, यह भारत सरकार की बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, जिसके ब्रांड एम्बेसडर प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद हैं और करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, मैं उसी पर आ गया।

श्री सभापतिः हां, आ जाइए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में शौच pits बने हैं। सर, अखबारों में रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं कि Strata 2 तक contaminate हो गया है। जो fecal matter है, हैजा है, cholera का bacteria है, diptheria का है, hepatitis का है, colitis का है और heavy metals बहुत सारा है। यह strata 2 तक पहुंच रहा है।

श्री सभापतिः श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, आप सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं, बल्कि जवाब दे रहे हैं। कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अन्य सुरक्षित टेक्नीक्स का भी इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं। अतः मेरा सवाल है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ground water contaminate हो रहा है, तो यह crime है। आप गंदा पानी नहीं डाल सकते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः मंत्री जी, ग्राउंड वाटर के बारे में बताएं। प्लीज़... प्लीज़...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति जी, सदस्य की चिन्ता वाजिब है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्य को बोलना चाहता हूं कि सामान्य तौर पर अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई भी शिकायत मंत्रालय को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जो twin-pit शौचालय की व्यवस्था है, यह हमारे देश में परम्परागत है। मंत्रालय में इस प्रकार की तकनीक को चयन करने के लिए डा. माशेलकर जी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई गई है। यह समिति लगातार बैठती, विचार करती है और अपनी recommendations देती है। अभी तक twin-pit शौचालय का अनुभव अच्छा रहा है, लेकिन राज्यों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि उसमें जो पथ्य और परहेज़ बरतना चाहिए, जैसे कि उसकी जो गहराई है, वह एक मीटर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। जहां पेयजल स्रोत हैं, उनसे 10 मीटर की दूरी पर इस प्रकार के शौचालय बनाने चाहिए। यह पद्धति एक प्रकार से success भी है। इसमें किसी प्रकार की दुर्गन्ध की गुंजाइश नहीं है। किसी प्रकार के मच्छरों के पैदा होने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

श्री सभापतिः वर्मा जी, कृपया second supplementary पूछिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सभापति जी, मंत्री जी जो जानकारी बता रहे हैं, वह सब तो वे अपने जवाब में पहले ही लिखकर दे चुके हैं। मेरी चिन्ता यह है कि UNICEF ने बोला है कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जो बच्चे डायरिया के शिकार हो रहे हैं, वे wasting and stunting में जा रहे हैं। वे as human being survice नहीं कर पाएंगे। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप soak-pit की बजाय septic tank replace करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री सभापतिः ऐसे सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया और कहा कि डायरिया से लाखों बच्चे मर रहे हैं। महोदय, यह बात सच है कि पिछली बार, वर्ष 1914-15 में UNDP की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, जिसमें इस प्रकार की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन अभी जो हाल ही में उनकी रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें भारत में "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के माध्यम से, जो स्वच्छता का प्रतिशत कभी 38 हुआ करता था, वह आज 89 प्रतिशत हो गया है। इसके कारण लगभग 3 लाख बच्चे मृत्यु से बच सके हैं। मैं इस बात से माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, जहां तक दूसरी बात है, यदि septic tank पर जाएं, तो इसके लिए राज्य इकाइयां पूरी तरह स्वतंत्र हैं। माशेलकर कमेटी से तकनीक एप्रूव कराके, राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है और वे उस रास्ते पर जा सकते हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः माननीय सभापति जी, I want a debate on this issue.

श्री सभापतिः अभी डिबेट नहीं होगी। डिबेट को रिबेट दिया है। आगे रिबेट है।

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, will the Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation be pleased to state whether the Government would consider the construction of septic tanks instead of soak pits, as these are likely a better sanitary solution to waste management? If the Government has explored the use of septic tanks over the soak pits being used, what are the costs and benefits thereof?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने पूर्व में ही कहा है कि septic tank पद्धति, twin-pit पद्धति या अन्य आठ और पद्धतियां हैं, जिन्हें माशेलकर कमेटी ने approve किया है। राज्य उन्हें अपनाने और आगे बढ़ाने के लिंए स्वतत्र हैं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीनः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि ऐसे शौचालय की लागत 12,000/- रुपए होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस राशि को बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है?

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین:** سبھاپتی مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مانئے منتری جی کے دھیان میں لانا چاہتی ہوں، کیوں کہ انہوں نے اپنے جواب میں کہا ہے کہ ایسے شوچالیہ کی لاگت بارہ ہزار روپے ہوتی ہے۔ میں مانئے منتری سے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج کی مہنگائی کو دیکھتے ہوئے کیا سرکار اس رقم کو بڑھانے کا وچار رکھتی ہے؟

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" एक सामाजिक अभियान है। यह प्रोत्साहित हो और आगे बढ़े, इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से यह राशि दी जाती है। शौचालय के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं कराती, बल्कि यह जो राशि उपलब्ध है, यह एक प्रकार से "प्रोत्साहन राशि" है और इससे लोग प्रोत्साहित हों और इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ें। मुझे लगता है कि इसका परिणाम भी काफी अच्छा रहा है। अभी देश भर में 421 जिले, 4,129 ब्लॉक्स, 1 लाख 80 हज़ार 945 ग्राम पंचायतें, 4 लाख 9 हज़ार 442 गाँव और 19 राज्य अपने आपको ओडीएफ घोषित कर चुके हैं। यह अभियान तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है।

श्री सभापतिः आज विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट भी आई है।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंहः चेयरमैन साहब, आपको बहुत-बहुत थैंक यू। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूं कि आपकी यह रिपोर्ट है, अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट की जांच करवा लेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि यह रिपोर्ट सही नहीं है। जो जिले, गाँव या शहर ओडीएफ डिक्लेयर किए गए हैं, उनके लिए मैं दावें के साथ कह सकता हूं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री सभापतिः आप अभी ऐसा मत कहिए, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंहः मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री सभापतिः दावे के साथ कहने का कोई जवाब नहीं है। आप अनुभवी हैं, इसलिए सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंहः सभापति जी, 12 हज़ार रुपये में कोई शौचालय नहीं बन सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप उस राशि को बढ़ाकर 25 हज़ार रुपये करने का काम करेंगे? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने पूर्व में ही बहिन जी के उत्तर में यह बताया था कि ये 12 हज़ार रुपये प्रोत्साहन राशि है। मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य काफी सीनियर हैं, उनका राजनीतिक अनुभव भी काफी है, अगर उनके पास इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी है कि यह आंकड़ा गलत है, तो वे इस जानकारी को मेरे संज्ञान में ला सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि ओडीएफ की जो पद्धति है, उसमें इसकी काफी exercise होती है। पहले गाँव, समुदाय इकट्ठा होकर अपने आपको ओडीएफ करने की ओर प्रवृत्त करता है, उसके बाद, जब वह गाँव ओडीएफ हो जाता है, तो ग्राम सभा की बैठक बुलाकर, स्वयं उस गांव को ओडीएफ करने की घोषणा होती है, फिर जिला स्तर से, राज्य स्तर से उसकी दो बार जांच की जाती है और हम केंद्र से भी उसका third party verification कराते हैं। इतनी प्रक्रिया से गुज़रने के बाद किसी गाँव या जिले को ओडीएफ घोषित किया जाता है।

Blacklisting of policy for defence procurement

*198.SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new blacklisting policy for defence procurement has been announced recently, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) the details of companies and arms contractors blacklisted by Government for wrong doing / misconduct in defence deals in the recent past; .

(c) whether Government proposes to review all the blacklisted firms, in the light of new policy initiatives, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other steps taken to ensure transparency and accountability in defence procurements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No Sir. However, Guidelines of the Ministry of Defence for Penalties in Business dealings with entities were promulgated by the Ministry, which have come into effect from 21.11.2016. The Guidelines have been put in public domain by uploading them on the website of Ministry of Defence. The guidelines lay down policy for levy of financial penalties and/or suspension/ banning of business dealings with entities, seeking to enter into contract with/having entered into a contract for the procurement of goods and services by the Ministry of Defence.

The details of the companies banned or suspended have been uploaded on MoD website. A list of these companies is given in the Annexure (*See* below). Existing cases of Suspension/Ban, etc. against vendors are regularly reviewed in light of the ibid Guidelines dated 21.11.2016.

The steps taken to ensure transparency, accountability, and probity in defence procurements are as under:-

(i) The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016 envisages signing of an Integrity Pact between Government and the bidders for all capital procurement/ schemes of ₹ 20 crore and above. The earlier provision required signing of such pact only for case involving ₹ 100 crore and above.

(ii) DPP-2016 provides that a foreign vendor is required to disclose full details of any such person, party, firm or institution engaged by them for marketing of their equipment in India, either on a country specific basis or as a part of a global or regional arrangement.

(iii) It further provides that the Seller has to confirm and declare to the Buyer that it is the original manufacturer of the stores contracted and that no agent has been engaged to influence or manipulate award of the contract, or indulge in corrupt and unethical practices.

(iv) Penal provisions in Standard Clauses of Contract for use of undue influence (including engagement of agents).

(v) Submission of Integrity Pact Bank Guarantee (IPBG).

(vi) Violation of Pre-Contract Integrity Pact (PCIP) may result in calling off negotiations, cancellation of contract, encashment of bank guarantee and debarment from future procurement.

(vii) Ascertaining vigilance status of LI vendor before seeking Competent Financial Authority (CFA) approval.

(viii) Appointment of Independent Monitors to look into complaints regarding violation of PCIP.

(ix) Guidelines for handling of complaints in keeping with Government policy have been laid down.

Annexure

Details of firms banned / suspended etc from doing business with MoD

Sl. No.	Name of Firms	
1.	Banned firms - Total 6 M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd (STK) M/s Israel Militaries Industries Ltd. (IMI) M/s T. S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. M/s R. K. Machine Tools Ltd, Ludhiana M/s Rheinmetall Air defence (RAD), Zurich. M/s Corporation Defence, Russia.	MoD ID No. 310T3/4/2008/D(Vig.) dated 11.04.2012 and 17.09.2013
2.	Suspended firms- Total 14	
	M/s Denel, South Africa	MoD ID No. 10(l)/2005/ D(GS-IV) dated 20.04.2005 and 21.04.2005
	M/s Shanx Oceaneering M/s Inter Spiro India Pvt Ltd. M/s Experts Systems M/s Unitech Enterprises M/s Kelvin Engineering	MoD ID No. 31013/ l/2006/D(Vig.) dated 09.08.2006
	Atlas group of companies including M/s Atlas Telecom and M/s Atlas Defence Services	
	M/s Agusta Westland International Ltd. M/s Leonardo S.p.A. (Erstwhile M/s Finmeccanica) M/s IDS, Tunisia	MoD ID No. 31013/4/2008/D(Vig.) dated 03.07.2014 and 22.08.2014

Sl. No.	Name of Firms	
	M/s Infotech Design System (IDS), Mauritius M/s IDS Infotech Ltd. Mohali M/s Aeromatrix Info. Solution Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh.	
	M/s Offset India Solutions (P) Ltd. (OIS) and its Group of Companies/functionaries	MoD ID No. 245/ D(Vig.II)/2016 dated 05.01.2018
3.	Restricted Procurement from firms- Total 02	
	M/s Rolls Royce Pvt. Ltd. and its allied & subsidiaries, mid	MoD ID Note No. 13025/02/Vig.I/HAL/2014 dated 28.7.2014
	M/s Tatra Trucks a.s. of Czech Republic.	MoD ID No. 4(1)/2013-D(BEML) dated 22.12.2014.

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंहः सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं स्वागत करता हूं कि सरकार इसको 100 करोड़ या उससे अधिक से घटाकर 20 करोड़ पर लाई है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन कंपनियों को ब्लैकलिस्ट किया जाता है, अगर उन कंपनियों के द्वारा शत्रु देश को वही सामान बेचा जाता है, तो क्या उसके लिए सरकार के पास कोई review mechanism है? यदि है तो उसको बताने की कृपा करें।

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, the Defence Acquisition Council in its meeting on 7th November, 2016 decided to review existing cases of suspension, ban, black-listing, etc; against vendors in the light of guidelines and the process of prevalent decisions of the competent authority. Based on this decision of DAC, instructions to review the cases where the business dealings have been debarred, put on hold, suspended or restricted in the light of new guidelines been issued.

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंहः सभापति महोदय, यह तो मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं हुआ।

श्री सभापतिः सैकंड सप्लीमेंटरी।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंहः सभापति जी, मेरे पहले क्वेश्चन का ही उत्तर नहीं हुआ।

श्री सभापतिः वह ठीक है। यदि आप सैटिस्फाइड नहीं हैं, तो उसके लिए एक रास्ता है। आप अपने सीनियर्स से पूछ लीजिए और वह रास्ता अपनाइए, there is a way.

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंहः सभापति जी, मैं सरकार से दूसरा प्रश्न यह जानना चाहता हूं कि काली सूची में जो कंपनियां डाली गई हैं, मुझे जिनकी लिस्ट भेजी गई है - वैसे तो कंपनी के बारे में जो बताया गया है, उस आन्सर में, भाग "क" से "घ" में नहीं का उत्तर है, फिर भी मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर जरूरत हो तो क्या उससे वापस, फिर से रिव्यू करके सामान खरीद सकते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you review?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, as per the decision of senior officers meeting on 19th March, 2018, a review meeting was taken at the DG (Acquisition) in April, 2018 for all the cases of banning, suspension of business entities which originated in Acquisition Wing. As per review held, it was decided to process the cases of M/s IAI Israel, for the review of the decision of restricted procurement. The CBI closure report has been accepted by the Patiala House Court on 27th January, 2017. Accordingly, the case has been reviewed and the restriction has been removed. In respect of other cases, it was noted that either the cases are under investigation of CBI or hearing under process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, right. Next question, please.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the DPP-2016 provides that a foreign vendor is required to disclose full details of any such person, party, firm or institution engaged by them for marketing of their equipment in India, either on a country specific basis or as a part of global or regional arrangement. What does the Minister want to say by 'a foreign vendor is required to disclose full details of any person'?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, there are certain steps taken to ensure transparency, accountability and probity in the defence procurement process. As the hon. Member has rightly brought out, the DPP-2016 provides that a foreign vendor is required to disclose full details of any such person, party, firm or institution engaged by them for marketing of their equipment in India, either on a country specific basis or as a part of a global or regional arrangement so that they don't violate those guidelines which are meant for the procurement of these cases.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, it is laudable that the guidelines for streamlining supply and obtaining of armaments for the Armed Forces are in the public interest. But the point is that in the course of these prevarications and these procedures, to what extent India's preparedness for war is affected adversely?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, this is a totally different question, not related to this question.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that in some cases, the Government has taken legal action against the parties who were suspended or banned. Now, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Since there are specific guidelines, in spite of these guidelines, how have these companies been given contracts? Is it done by violating the guidelines and afterwards they are going about filing cases? This is my question.

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, there are guidelines for penalties in business dealings with entities which include appropriate measures to deal with acts of impropriety on the part of entities seeking to enter into a contract or having entered into a contract for the procurement of goods and services by the Ministry of Defence. The competent authority may levy financial penalties or suspend or ban business dealings with entities for one or more of the grounds including violation of the pre-integrity pact, resort to corrupt practice, unfair means and illegal activities, violation of standard clauses in the contract of agents and agencies, national security consideration, non-performance, under-performance, as per the terms and conditions of the contract and any other ground in the public interest. These are the guidelines. If these are violated, then necessary action is taken.

भूमिगत जल का यूरेनियम से संदूषित होना

*199. **श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** : क्या **जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अमरीका की ड्यूक यूनिवर्सिटी के शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा भारत में भू-जल पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण में यह पाया गया है कि सोलह राज्यों में भू-जल में यूरेनियम की मात्रा निर्धारित मानकों से काफी अधिक है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के सभी कुओं के जल में यूरेनियम की मात्रा निर्धारित मानकों से काफी अधिक है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के पेयजल संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों में यूरेनियम को प्रदूषकों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा भू-जल को पीने योग्य बनाये जाने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): (क) से (ङ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) और (ख) 'पर्यावरणीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी दस्तावेज, 2018' में प्रकाशित "भारत में भूमिजल संसाधनों में बड़े पैमाने पर यूरेनियम सदूषण' नामक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजस्थान समेत 16 भारतीय राज्यों में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अस्थाई दिशा-निर्देश में उल्लिखित प्रति लीटर यूरेनियम में 30 माइक्रोग्राम की मात्रा की अपेक्षा यूरेनियम सकेंद्रण की मात्रा अधिक बताई गई है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, राजस्थान में विश्लेषित 226 कुओं में से 75 कुओं में, यूरेनियम के संबंध में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अस्थाई स्वास्थ्य दिशा-निर्देश में निर्धारित मात्रा से अधिक मात्रा में यूरेनियम पाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) पेयजल विनिर्देशों के संबंध में भारतीय मानक 10500:2012 में अल्फा और बीटा उत्सर्जकों के रूप में रेडियो एक्टिव अवशेक्षों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। इन अपेक्षाओं में यूरेनियम सहित सभी रेडियो एक्टिव तत्वों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। विशेष रूप से कोई एक रेडियो एक्टिव तत्व का पता नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ङ) पेयजल आपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय केन्द्र प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी) के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। राज्य सरकारें, ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को स्वच्छ पेयजल मुहैया कराने की स्कीम की योजना, डिजाईन, अनुमोदन, निष्पादन तथा प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण करती हैं। एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत राज्यों को दी गई निधियों का उपयोग, कवरेज और जल गुणवत्ता समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, आवास एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय "अटल शहरी नवीकरण एवं परिवतन मिशन" के माध्यम से शहरी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करता है। अटल शहरी नवीकरण एवं परिवर्तन मिशन के तहत किसी परियोजना का चयन, मूल्यांकन, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन संबंधित सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। मंत्रालय केवल मिशन के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य की वार्षिक कार्य योजना का अनुमोदन करता है और केन्द्रीय सहायता जारी करता है।

Uranium contamination in ground water

†*199. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the survey of researchers of Duke University of America on ground water in India have found that 16 States have higher presence of Uranium in ground water than the prescribed norms;

(b) whether all wells of Rajasthan contain Uranium higher than the prescribed norms;

(c) whether Uranium is not included in the list of pollutants as per the Bureau of Indian Standards' drinking water specifications;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to make ground water potable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the report titled "Large Scale Uranium Contamination of Groundwater Resources in India" published in 'Environmental Science & Technology Letters, 2018', 16 Indian States including Rajasthan have been reported to have high prevalence of Uranium concentration above the World Health Organization (WHO) provisional guideline value of 30 micrograms of uranium per liter. As per this report 75 wells out of 226 wells analyzed in Rajasthan have been reported to exceed the WHO provisional health guideline value for Uranium.

(c) and (d) The Indian Standard IS-10500: 2012 for Drinking Water specification has specified requirements for radioactive residues as alpha and beta emitters. These requirements take into account all radioactive elements including uranium. No individual radioactive elements have been specifically identified.

(e) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) 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 and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, through "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)", supplements the efforts of the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in providing drinking water in urban areas. Under AMRUT Mission, individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the concerned State Government. The Ministry only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per the Mission guidelines.

श्री मोतीलाल वोराः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के 16 राज्यों में भूजल में यूरेनियम की मात्रा अधिक होने से वे प्रदूषित हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं

कि देश के वे 16 राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं? इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के बारे में आपने जो जानकारी दी है कि 226 कुओं में से 75 कुओं में यूरेनियम के संबंध में निर्धारित मात्रा से अधिक यूरेनियम है, तो माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो जन-स्वास्थ्य के साथ बहुत भारी खिलवाड़ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the answer. आपके पास second supplementary है।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसके उत्तर में मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि एक 'Environmental Science & Technology Letter, 2018' है, जिसने 16 राज्यों की स्टडी की है। इनमें से राजस्थान भी एक है। इन सभी राज्यों की लिस्ट दी गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः यहां टेबल पर आकर थोड़ा शांति से बात करिए, इससे हम लोगों का ध्यान डायवर्ट होता है। जब भी कोई सदस्य यहां आए, तो उनको यह बात बताइए।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सर, उन्होंने 226 कुओं की जांच भी की है, जिनमें से 75 कुओं में इसकी मात्रा ज्यादा पाई गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी Indian Standard की जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उनमें यह कोई पैरामीटर नहीं है और हमारा infrastructure भी उस तरह का नहीं है। हमारे यहां Groundwater Department पेयजल की जांच करता है। जब यह रिपोर्ट आई है, तो जैसे माननीय सदस्य चिंतित हैं, हमें भी चिंता हुई। मैं भी राजस्थान से आता हूं और राजस्थान की रिपोर्ट में भी यह पाया गया है। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह कहना चाहता हूं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः उन्होंने सीधा सवाल पूछा है कि 16 स्टेट्स कौन सी हैं?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सर, उन राज्यों की लिस्ट दी गई है। राजस्थान भी उनमें से एक राज्य है।

श्री सभापतिः आपके उत्तर में 16 स्टेट्स के नाम नहीं हैं।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सर, इन राज्यों के नाम मैं अभी पढ़ देता हूं।

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, बाद में, you place the list on the Table.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I will submit it. इन राज्यों के नाम मैं पढ़ भी देता हूं। जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल, पंजाब ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः मंत्री जी, आप यह लिस्ट माननीय सदस्य को बाद में भेज दीजिएगा।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः जी सर, मैं भेज दूंगा, लेकिन अगर आप इजाज़त दें, तो मैं इन राज्यों के नाम पढ़ भी देता हूं। जम्म-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, वेस्ट बंगाल, ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु एवं गुजरात।

श्री मोतीलाल वोराः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी आपके सामने 16 राज्यों के नाम गिनाए हैं। क्या केन्द्र सरकार की कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है कि भू-जल में जो यूरेनियम की मात्रा अधिक है, उस पर समुचित कार्यवाही की जाए? दूसरा, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने इन राज्य सरकारों को इसके लिए कितनी अनुदान राशि दी है?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि एक Bhabha Atomic Research Centre है, जिसमें 2014 से National Uranimu Project चल रहा है। इसमें जल के samples लेकर उनको study करते हैं। वहां पर 10,000 से ज्यादा samples लेकर उन पर study किया गया है, जिनमें 2% samples में यूरेनियम की मात्रा WHO standard से ज्यादा पाई गई है।

जहां तक राज्यों को इसके लिए सहायता देने का विषय है, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि drinking water राज्यों का विषय है। माननीय सदस्य स्वयं इस बात को जानते हैं, लेकिन जब-जब भी राज्यों को आवश्यकता होती है, तो Central Government उन्हें technical and financial assistance उपलब्ध करवाती रहती है। हमारे यहां 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme' चल रहा है, जिसमें water quality को लेकर हमारा 'National Water Quality Sub-Mission' है। जब-जब भी राज्य केन्द्र से किसी प्रकार की कोई मांग करते हैं, तो उन्हें हम सहायता उपलब्ध करवाते हैं।

श्री मोतीलाल वोराः सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आपका सवाल हो गया है। Motilalji, I cannot go against the procedure.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: The World Health Organisation has set a provisional water standard of 30 micrograms of uranium per litre for India, a level that is consistent with US Environmental Protection Agency standards. Despite this, uranium is not yet included in the list of contaminants monitored under the Bureau of Indian Standards' Drinking Water Specifications. What I want to know is this. The indiscriminate extraction of groundwater is the main reason for the contaminants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question then?

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: What are the steps the Government proposes to take to contain uranium contaminants and indiscriminate extraction of groundwater?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं, यह बात सही है कि हमारी जो IS Guidelines हैं, उनमें drinking water के ये parameters नहीं हैं। You are right. लेकिन जो blocks over exploited होते हैं, उनको हम identify करते हैं और इसके लिए हमारी योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें हम पानी की जांच करते हैं। हमारी एक 'अटल भूजल योजना' है, जिसे हम सात राज्यों में लागू करने वाले हैं। The Government is committed कि यहां के नागरिकों को हम शुद्ध पानी पिलाएं।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I want to say that the biggest looming crisis in the country is the drinking water. I don't have to stress that point. Fifty-four per cent of the country faces high to extremely high levels of water stress and 80 per cent of the water that is supplied in rural areas is unfit for human consumption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: My question is: Is it correct that in 2016-17, only five per cent of the allotted funds were used and in the two preceding years, only fifteen per cent was used? This is a crisis which is looming over the country and even the allotted funds are not being utilised,

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि water is a State subject और हम यहां से राज्यों को technical and financial assistance उपलब्ध कराते हैं। इस विषय में मेरे पास आंकड़ा है। उसके मुताबिक हमने अलग-अलग राज्यों को जो सहायता उपलब्ध करायी है, उसका डेटा भी है। मैं इसे टेबल पर भी कर दूंगा। इन्होंने जो क्वेश्चन किया है कि खर्च क्यों नहीं होता, तो जो monitoring का विषय है, वह भी राज्यों के पास है। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, तो हम सेंटर से जांच करायेंगे और माननीय सदस्य को पूरा विवरण पेश करेंगे।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, world study says that there are 16 States which have polluted water, not drinkable, but in the answer, it is said that as per Indian standards IS-10500:2012, no individual radioactive elements have been specifically identified. I want to ask the Minister: are world standards and Indian standards different?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, जैसे मैंने पहले बताया कि यह जो स्टडी हुई थी, यह Environment Science and Technology Letter, 2018 के द्वारा publish हुई है। हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का जो विषय है, तो मैं आपको पहले भी जिक्र किया कि radioactive material in general ही parameter में हैं। जो particular हैं, ये parameter में नहीं हैं, फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है और हम निश्चित रूप से इसकी जांच करके एक long term policy भी बनाने वाले हैं।

बिहार में नदियों को परस्पर जोड़े जाने संबंधी योजना

***200. श्री अहमद अशफाक करीमः** क्या **जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार में नदियों को परस्पर जोड़े जाने संबंधी योजना को किन-किन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) इन योजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार बिहार में धनार्जय और फुलवरिया जलाशय योजना हेतु कोई सहायता प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) और (ख) जल संसाधन विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के हिमालयी घटक के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित 6 संपर्क बिहार राज्य से संबंधित हैं-

1. मानस-संकोश-तीस्ता-गंगा (एमएसटीजी) संपर्क परियोजना
2. कोसी-घाघरा संपर्क परियोजना
3. चुनार-सोन बैराज संपर्क परियोजना
4. सोन बांध-गंगा संपर्क परियोजना की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियां
5. कोसी-मेची संपर्क परियोजना
6. जोगीघोपा-तीस्ता-फरक्का संपर्क परियोजना

उपरोक्त 6 संपर्कों की पूर्व साध्यता रिपोर्ट पूरी कर ली गई है तथा संबंधित राज्यों को भेजी गई है। संपर्क परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति, लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले संबंधित राज्य आदि अनुलग्नक-I में दिए गए हैं (नीचे **देखिए**)।

उपरोक्त संपर्क परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक लागत परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के पूरे होने के पश्चात ही ज्ञात होगी। जैसा कि, संपर्क परियोजना के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा को इस स्तर पर निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार सरकार ने 10 अंतर्राज्यीय संपर्क प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। संपर्क प्रस्तावों के नाम तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति अनुलग्नक-II में दी गई हैं। (नीचे **देखिए**)।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान में बिहार की धनार्जय एवं फुलवरिया जलाशय परियोजना की कोई भी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) में मूल्यांकन के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) स्कीम की 99 प्राथमिकीकृत परियोजना के अंतर्गत बिहार की केवल दो परियोजनाएं नामतः (i) पुनपुन बैराज परियोजना एवं (ii) दुर्गावती जलाशय परियोजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत इन 99 परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में वर्तमान में केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान केन्द्रित है।

अनुलग्नक-I

वर्तमान स्थिति, संबंधित देश/राज्य/संपर्क परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

क्रम सं.	संपर्क का नाम	संबंधित राज्य	लाभार्थी राज्य	वर्तमान स्थिति
1.	मानस-संकोश-तीस्ता-गंगा (एमएसटीजी)	असम, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल	बिहार, असम एवं पश्चिम बंगाल	एमएसटीजी संपर्क का ड्राफ्ट एफआर पूर्ण
2.	कोसी-मेची	बिहार	बिहार	पीएफआर पूर्ण
3.	कोसी-घाघरा	बिहार एवं यूपी	बिहार एवं यूपी	पीएफआर पूर्ण
4.	चुनार-सोन बैराज	बिहार एवं यूपी	बिहार एवं यूपी	ड्राफ्ट एफआर पूर्ण
5.	सोन बांध-गंगा की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियां	बिहार एवं झारखण्ड	बिहार एवं झारखण्ड	पीएफआर पूर्ण
6.	जोगीघोपा-तीस्ता-फरक्का संपर्क परियोजना (एमएसटीजी का विकल्प)	असम, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल	बिहार, असम एवं पश्चिम बंगाल	पीएफआर पूर्ण

• पीएफआर-पूर्व साध्यता रिपोर्ट

• एफआर - साध्यता रिपोर्ट

अनुलग्नक-II

बिहार की अंतर्राज्यीय संपर्क प्रस्तावों की सूची तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति

क्र.सं.	अंतरर्राजीय संपर्क का नाम	संबंधित/लाभार्थी राज्य	नदी	पीएफआर/डीपीआर की वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
1.	कोसी-मेची (पूरा हिस्सा भारत में है)	बिहार	कोसी एवं मेची	अप्रैल, 2014 में डीपीआर पूरी की गई। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय की परामर्शी समिति द्वारा तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति दी गई।
2.	बाढ-नवादा	बिहार	गंगा एवं कियूल	पीएफआर पूर्ण (साध्य नहीं पाया गया)
3.	कोहरा-चन्द्रावत (अब कोहरा-लालबेगी)	बिहार	कोहरा एवं चन्द्रावत	पीएफआर पूर्ण (साध्य नहीं पाया गया)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	बूढ़ी गंडक-नोन-बया-गंगा	बिहार	बुरही, गंडक, नोन, बाया एवं गंगा	डीपीआर दिसंबर, 2013 में पूरी की गई और सीडब्ल्यसी द्वारा तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन किया गया। सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा संपर्क स्कीम को बाढ़ आधुनिकीकरण स्कीम के रूप में मान्यता देने की सिफारिश की गई।
5.	बूड़ी गंडक-बागमती (बेलवाधार)	बिहार	बुरही, गंडक एवं बागमती	पीएफआर पूर्ण (साध्य नहीं पाया गया)
6.	कोसी-गंगा	बिहार	कोसी एवं गंगा	पीएफआर पूर्ण (साध्य डायवर्जन स्कीम)
7.	बागमती सिंचाई एवं जल निकाय परियोजना चरण-॥ का विकास (मुजफ्फरपुर जिला में कटौझा के समीप बैराज) और कोसी-अधवारा बागमती संपर्क के साथ आपका बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना	बिहार	कोसी, अधवारा एवं बागमती	पीएफआर पूर्ण (संभव नहीं पाया)
8.	बक्सर में पंप नहर स्कीम के माध्यम से दक्षिण बिहार को गंगा जल का हस्तांतरण	बिहार	गंगा	प्रारम्भ में, एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा कार्य पर सहमति दिखाई गई परन्तु बिहार सरकार से विवरण प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् यह पाया गया कि यह अंतर्राज्यीय संपर्क नहीं है। इसलिए इसे शुरू नहीं किया गया।
9.	बदुआ-चंदन बेसिन का विकास	बिहार	बदुआ एवं चंदन	
10.	सोन-फल्गू संपर्क	बिहार	सोन एवं फल्गू	पूर्व साध्यता अध्ययन अपूर्ण

• पीएफआर- पूर्ण साध्यता रिपोर्ट

• डीपीआर - साध्यता रिपोर्ट

Scheme to inter-link rivers in Bihar

†*200. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) under which schemes is the interlinking of rivers scheme in Bihar brought by the Central Government;

(b) the details of expenditure to be incurred on these schemes and the amount of assistance that would be provided to States by the Central Government;

(c) whether Government is considering to provide any assistance for Dhanrajay and Phulwariya reservoir scheme in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Himalayan Component of the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development, following six links are concerned with the State of Bihar:

(1) Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga (MSTG) link project,

(2) Kosi-Ghaghara link project

(3) Chunar-Sone Barrage link project

(4) Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link project

(5) Kosi-Mechi link project,

(6) Jogighopa- Teesta-Farakka link project

The Pre-Feasibility Report of all the above 6 links have been completed and circulated to concerned States. The present status, States concerned/to be benefitted, etc., of the link projects are given in the Annexure-I (See below).

Further, Government of Bihar has sent 10 intra-State link proposals. The names of the link projects and their present status are given in the Annexure-II (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The exact cost of the above link projects will only be known after completion of Detailed Project Report of the projects. As such, the quantum of Central Assistance to be provided for the link projects cannot be ascertained at this stage.

(c) and (d) No Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dhanrajay and Phulwaria reservoir projects of Bihar are currently under appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC). Under prioritized 99 projects of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) scheme, only two projects of Bihar namely (i) Punpun Barrage Project and (ii) Durgawati Reservoir Project are currently being provided Central Assistance. Current focus of the Central Government is to complete these 99 projects under PMKSY-AIBP.

Annexure-I

Present Status, Countries/States concerned/benefitted under the link projects

Sl. No.	Name of link	States concerned	States to be benefited	Present Status
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga (MSTG)	Assam, Bihar, West Bengal	Bihar, Assam & West Bengal	Draft FR of MSTG link completed
2.	Kosi-Mechi	Bihar	Bihar	PFR completed
3.	Kosi-Ghaghra	Bihar & UP	Bihar & UP	PFR completed
4.	Chunar-Sone Barrage	Bihar & UP	Bihar & UP	Draft FR completed
5.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
6.	Jogighopa-Teesta-Farakka link project (Alternate to MSTG)	Assam, Bihar, West Bengal	Assam, Bihar & West Bengal	PFR completed

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report

Annexure-II

List of Intra-State link proposals of Bihar and their present status

Sl. No.	Name of intra-state link	States concerned/ benefited	Rivers	Present status of PFR/DPR
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lies in India]	Bihar	Kosi & Mechi	DPR completed in April 2014. Techno-economic clearance given by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD &GR.
2.	Barh - Nawada	Bihar	Ganga & Kiul	PFR completed (Not found feasible).
3.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Bihar	Kohra & Chandravat	PFR completed (Not found feasible).
4.	Burhi Gandak - None-Baya - Ganga	Bihar	Burhi Gandak, None, Baya & Ganga	DPR completed in December, 2013 and Techno-economic appraisal has been done by CWC. CWC has recommended the link scheme to be considered as Flood Modernisation scheme.
5.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Bihar	Burhi Gandak & Bagmati	PFR completed (Not found feasible).
6.	Kosi - Ganga	Bihar	Kosi & Ganga	PFR completed. (Flood diversion scheme).
7.	Development of Bagmati Irrigation & Drainage Project-Phase-II (Barrage near Kataunjha in Muzaffarpur District)	Bihar	Kosi, Adhwara & Bagmati	PFR completed (Not found feasible).

1	2	3	4	5
	and Adhwara Multipurpose Project with Kosi-Adhwara-Bagmati Link			
8.	Transfer of Ganga water to South Bihar through pump Canal Scheme at Buxer	Bihar	Ganga	Initially, NWDA consented to take up the work but after receiving the details from Govt. of Bihar, it was found that these are not intra-state links therefore not taken up.
9.	Development of Badua-Chandan Basin	Bihar	Badua & Chandan	
10.	Sone-Falgu link	Sone & Falgu		Pre-Feasibility Study not completed.

• PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report

• DPR- Detailed Project Report

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीमः माननीय सभापति जी, हमें जो जवाब मिला है, जो उत्तर मिला है, उसके अनुसार जिन नदियों को inter-link करने से फायदे होंगे, चाहे वह सिंचाई का मामला हो या flood-control का मामला हो, कोसी-मेची, बाढ-नवादा, कोहरा-चन्द्रावत...

جناب اشفاق کریم : مانئے سبھا پتی جی، ہمیں جو جواب ملا ہے، جو اتّر ملا ہے، اس کے مطابق جن ندیوں کو انٹرلنک کرنے سے فائدے ہوں گے، چاہے وہ سنچائی کا معاملہ ہو یا flood control کا معاملہ ہو، کوسی-میچی، باڑھ-نوادا، کوہرا-چندراوت...

श्री सभापतिः उसे पूरा पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीमः महोदय, ये सारी नदियां, जिनको interlink करना है, जिससे बिहार लाभान्वित होगा, उसका तो अभी सिर्फ PFR या DPR ही बना है। यह काफी लम्बे अरसे से चल रहा है। बिहार में सैलाब से बहुत से जानवर और बहुत से इंसान मरते हैं तथा फसलों का भी बहुत नुकसान होता है। इसके implementation में इतना लम्बा समय लग रहा है, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

جناب اشفاق کریم : مہودے، یہ ساری ندیاں، جن کو انٹر-لنک کرنا ہے، جس سے بہار کو فائدہ ہوگا، اس کا تو ابھی صرف PFR یا DPR ہی بنا ہے۔ یہ کافی لمبے عرصے سے چل رہا ہے۔ بہار میں سیلاب سے بہت سے جانور اور بہت سے انسان مرتے ہیں اور فصلوں کا بھی بہت نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے implementation میں اتنا لمبا وقت لگ رہا ہے، تو اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, बिहार में जो नदियां हैं, उनके interlinking का जो मामला माननीय सदस्य जी ने उठाया है और एक विषय पूछा है कि इतना लम्बा समय क्यों लग रहा है, तो वैसे इसका जो सारा उत्तर है, वह विवरण आपको मिल भी गया है। लेकिन जैसे मानस-संकोश-तीस्ता-गंगा है, उसका स्टोरेज भूटान से सम्बन्धित है, कोसी-मेची नेपाल से सम्बन्धित है, कोसी-घाघरा भी नेपाल से सम्बन्धित है। जब reseve storage का विषय settle होगा, तभी हम आगे बढ़ पायेंगे।

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीमः इसमें इतना लम्बा समय नहीं लगना चाहिए।

दूसरा, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि बिहार की धनार्जय एवं फुलवरिया जलाशय परियोजना का DPR केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में मूल्यांकन के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है। तो इसका कारण क्या है? यह बिहार से नहीं आ पाया है या आपका जो criteria है, उस criteria पर यह खरा नहीं उतरता है, आखिर ऐसा क्यों है?

جناب اشفاق کریم : اس میں اتنا لمبا وقت نہیں لگنا چاہئے۔

دوسرا، مائنے منتری جی نے جواب دیا ہے کہ بہار کی دھنارجیہ و پھلوریا جلاشئے پریوجنا کا DPR کیندریہ جل آیوگ میں مولیانکن کے لئے اپلبدھ نہیں ہے۔ تو اس کا کارن کیا ہے؟ یہ بہار سے نہیں آ پایا ہے یا آپ کا جو criteria ہے، اس criteria پر یہ کھرا نہیں اترتا ہے، آخ ایسا کیوں ہے؟

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः माननीय सभापति जी, हमने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें हमने यह कहा है कि जो धनार्जय और फुलवरिया reservoirs हैं, ऐसा assistance देने का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय में लम्बित नहीं है। फुलवरिया तो बहुत पुराना reservoir है, वह 1998 का है। अगर कोई ऐसा प्रपोज़ल आयेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से उस पर मंत्रालय विचार करेगा।

डा. विकास महात्मेः महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने देश हित में एक अच्छी स्कीम बनाई है। आज वाटर हमारे लिए बहुत important resource

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

है। सभी राज्य चाहते हैं कि उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी मिले। इस कारण इंटर-स्टेट रिलेशनशिप में strain हो सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पानी के सही distribution के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं, ताकि यह परेशानी आगे न बढ़े?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवालः सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां करीब-करीब 30 रिंवर इटरलिंकिंग के projects ऐसे हैं, जिनकी PFR बन सकती है, DPR बन सकती है। 5 ऐसे projects हैं, जो advanced stage में हैं, जिनमें केन-बेतवा है, गोदावरी-कावेरी है और दमन गंगा-पिंजल भी शामिल है। ये 5 ऐसे projects हैं, जो advanced stage में हैं।

सुश्री सरोज पांडेयः धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने हेतु क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है? यदि हां, तो उसमें छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा और झारखंड की किन नदियों को जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): सभापति जी, आपको पता होगा कि जब यहां अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी, उनके समय में नदियों को जोड़ने संबंधी प्रकल्प की शुरुआत हुई थी। ऐसे 30 प्रकल्प अब तक identify हुए हैं। इनसे पहले जिन 5 प्रकल्पों का उल्लेख अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने किया, उन्हें इसी साल दिसम्बर तक शुरू करने का हमारा प्रयास है। इन प्रकल्पों को करते समय, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के बीच जो दो प्रकल्प हैं - तापी-पार-नर्मदा और दमनगंगा-पिंजल - उन पर कुछ हद तक unanimity बन गई है और जल्दी ही वे प्रकल्प sign होंगे। इसी सत्र में इसे करने का विचार है और यह जल्दी clear होगा। दूसरे केन-बेतवा का बुन्देलखंड का जो प्रकल्प है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश से जुड़ा हुआ है, उस पर भी सहमति हो गई है। उसकी signing इसी Parliament Session के बाद होगी। इन 5 प्रकल्पों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण गोदावरी का प्रकल्प है। गोदावरी पर जो पोलावरम डैम बन रहा है, उसकी लागत करीब 7,000 करोड़ रुपए है। उसका जो backwater है, गोदावरी का पानी कृष्णा में, कृष्ण का पेन्नार में और पेन्नार का कावेरी में जाएगा। कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु में आज झगड़ा 40 TMC पानी को लेकर है। अभी लगभग 3,000 TMC पानी समुद्र में बहकर जा रहा है। यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ये सभी प्रकल्प लिए गए हैं और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस साल ही, March के पहले, इन पांचों प्रकल्पों पर काम शुरू हो जाए और राष्ट्रीय प्रकल्प के रूप में उन्हें मान्यता मिले। इसके लिए Cabinet Note भी move हुआ है और कुछ ADB, World Bank जैसी agencies से इस काम के लिए finance मिले, लगभग दो लाख करोड़ इनकी लागत है, इसके लिए कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीनः सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूं कि नदियों में गाद बहुत अधिक जमा होने के कारण, बिहार में हर साल बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। बिहार की नदियों में जमा गाद को निकालने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है? गाद ज्यादा जमा होने के कारण आज वहां की नदियों में मछलियां भी विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं।

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: سبھاپتی مہودے، میں مانّنے منتری جی کو بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ ندیوں میں گاد بہت زیادہ جمع ہونے کے کارن، بہار میں ہر سال باڑھ کی حالت پیدا ہو جاتی ہے۔ بہار کی ندیوں میں جمع گاد کو نکالنے کے لئے سرکار کی کیا یوجنا ہے؟ گاد زیادہ جمع ہونے کی وجہ سے آج وہاں کی ندیوں میں مچھلیاں بھی ولپت ہوتی جا رہی ہیں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री सभापतिः Normally, एक ही दिन दूसरा supplementary allow नहीं किया जाता है, फिर भी चूंकि प्रश्न बिहार से connected है, किसी ने पूछा नहीं, इसीलिए मैंने allow किया है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे यहां बाढ़ के कारण हर साल कम से कम 5 हजार से लेकर 58 हजार करोड़ का नुकसान होता है। बिहार में हर बार नुकसान होता है, लेकिन प्रश्न है कि क्या इस विषय पर हम एक राय हैं? जब हम सिल्ट निकालने की बात करते हैं, तो Environment वाले उस पर objection करते हैं। सिल्ट सीमा से ऊपर जा रही है और पानी गांवों में घुस रहा है। मैं इस सम्माननीय सदन और पार्टीज़ से प्रार्थना करूंगा, आह्वान करूंगा कि देश में इस संबंध में नीति बनाने के लिए जो Parliament के Members की एक Committee बनाई थी, उसमें इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई है। हम इस बारे में ठोस नीति बना रहे हैं। हमें समय-समय पर dredging करना भी आवश्यक है। Ecology, environment and development - इन दोनों के बीच में समन्वय होना चाहिए। बिहार में आज सीमेंट के भाव sand के भाव के बराबर पहुंच गए हैं, क्योंकि हम लोग sand निकालने नहीं देते। दूसरी ओर road के लिए कोटेरियल नहीं मिलता और भारत का नुकसान होता है। मैं आपसे यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि सब मिलकर हम जो Cabinet Note लेकर आ रहे हैं, उसमें सभी का सहयोग हमें मिले तो निश्चित रूप से इस तरह की जो समस्या है, उसे सुलझाने का प्रयास होगा। यदि इसे ऐसे ही शुरू करें तो Environment वाले objection करते हैं, Green Tribunal वाले objection करते हैं।

Action against AKFI

*201.SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are several cases pending against Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are incidents of rampant corruption, rigging and manipulation in Tamil Nadu Amateur Kabaddi Association by the present office bearers; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take action to conduct free and fair elections in Tamil Nadu Amateur Kabaddi Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI), the recognized National Sports Federation for Kabaddi sport, has informed that the following cases are under adjudication in various courts:

Sl. No.	Case Detail	Name of Court
1.	WP(C) No. 4601/2013	Delhi High Court
2.	WP(C) No. 7727/2018	Delhi High Court
3.	ARB-42/2018	Punjab & Haryana High Court
4.	CWPNo. 7274/2018	Punjab & Haryana High Court

(c) and (d) Government of India deals with matters relating to the national level sports federations and not with the matters relating to their State/UT associations including holding of their elections. Complaints alleging irregularities in the functioning of their affiliated units, including Tamil Nadu Kabaddi Association were received in the past. Since Government of India does not deal with such matters, the complaints were sent to AKFI for their appropriate action.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise the question. Sir, I have just gone through the Minster's reply, and it is sad to mention that the Central Government washes its hands on State Sports Union. The Government has its claims to bring glory in sports in the country. How is this possible without strengthening the State Associations? There is rampant corruption and bogus membership in Tamil Nadu Kabaddi Association and other State sports federations. The question is: Will the Government take steps to enrol sports members online in a centralized manner and restrict the re-election of earlier office bearers in the country?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the Constitution of this country that sports is a State subject. And, therefore, the States make the law. If there is any discrepancy, malfunction, inefficiency in terms of the State units of respective sports federations then the State Government must make law there. However, we are certainly responsible. It is an important subject and I thank the hon. Member for that. When teams play for India, they play with the Indian Flag. The respect and prestige of the entire country is at stake. Therefore, the federations must ensure free and transparent selection process. The Delhi

High Court has directed that the selection process be overseen by the Sports Authority of India. After the teams come back from the Asian Games, we will certainly look into it. The Delhi High Court has also directed that the elections of the Kabaddi Federation, about which the question is, needs to be now handed over to an Administrator until the electoral rolls are corrected and fresh elections are held.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, Kabaddi is our rural game and it is mostly played in the villages. In Tamil Nadu also, it is a rural mass sports and classical game. It is not a costly game also. It needs only physical work and talent unlike other sports. My question is: Will the Government take steps to include Kabaddi game in the Olympics?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, today, about thirty countries are playing Kabaddi although Kabaddi is an indigenous sport but thirty countries around the world are playing it. And, because the sport involves very less equipment and has a mix of strength, ability, speed and thinking, I am sure that such a wonderful sport will be accepted by the entire world and will eventually come into the Olympics. We are also supporting indigenous sports and Kabaddi is one of our priority sports in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My most favourite game is Kabaddi. Now, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Although Kabaddi is a rural game but this has now been extended to the other parts of the country. The Minister has rightly replied that thirty countries are playing Kabaddi now. Kabaddi being our rural game, and we are holding competitions at various levels like world level, Asian level and, of course, at national level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Hockey was our rural sport; it was our sport but Hockey has gone out of India, and we are competing with other countries. I think Kabaddi will also be, one day, a world game and we will be competing in the World Cup.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the federations and the National Olympic Committee are autonomous bodies. Of course, the Government has its own guidelines. But, when the elections are held, somebody or the other, one party or the other, goes to the court. So, now, instead of Government, it is the courts which are governing the federations and governing the elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? You have given half of the answer also.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: My question to the hon. Minister is: How is the Government involved in these elections? I know that the Government also sends its representatives to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, you are giving the information.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: How is the Government going to streamline this?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Chairman Sir, I am happy that the entire House is nearly aware of the entire process because three-fourths of the answer has been given. Yes, Sir, we send an observer but the Sports Code of 2011 lays down very specific guidelines as to how the elections will be conducted and the Government, through its observer, ensures that the Sports Code is followed, at least, by the National Federations. To ensure that the Sports Code is also followed by the State Federations, the Ministry has written a letter to all the Chief Ministers of our country requesting them to enforce the 2011, Sports Code.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, we know that there are many derecognised Sports Federations in the country under this Government. My humble question to our hon. Minister is: Is our Government taking any steps to re-establish those derecognised Sports Federations and, if so, what are the steps?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the Sports Federations that have been derecognised, they have been derecognised because of certain lacunae in their functioning. We, along with the IOA, try to ensure that those federations overcome those issues and then hold proper elections. And once those elections are held and they apply for recognition by us, we grant them the concerned recognition.

Increase in the air pollution in the country

*202.SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of air pollution has increased now extremely as compared to last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to bring about any change in the existing policy for monitoring air pollution in the light of its increasing level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise details of funds provided by Government to undertake specific programmes in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The ambient air quality is monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) at 703 ambient air quality monitoring stations covering 307 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP, three air pollutants *viz.,* Sulphur Dioxide (So_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM_{10}) are monitored at all the locations.

The ambient air quality data for 46 million plus cities including Delhi is given in the Annexure-I (*See* below). Analysis of data reveals that SO_2 levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all the cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO_2, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 12 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 15 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM_{10}, 12 cities showed an increasing trend, 7 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 23 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to $PM_{2.5}$, trends are available for 11 cities and out, of 11 cities, 02 cities showed an increasing trend, 02 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 07 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) for abatement of air pollution in the country. The NCAP aspires to strengthen the ongoing government initiatives targeted towards prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution. It lays down a comprehensive framework for management of air quality in the country by augmentation

of existing air quality monitoring network, introduction of rural monitoring stations and devising air quality management plans for non-attainment cities based on detailed source apportionment (identification of pollution sources) studies for each city.

(e) Government has provided adequate funds to CPCB for its various activities, including air pollution mitigation efforts. The details of the funds provided by government to CPCB during last three years are given in the Annexure-II (*See* below). State-wise details of funds released to various Monitoring Agencies during last three years and current year for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) are given in the Annexure-III (*See* below). The details of funds released to SPCBs/PCCs for installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations are given in the Annexure-IV (*See* below).

There has been an improvement in overall air quality in 2017 in Delhi. As per AQI data, the number of good, satisfactory and moderate days in 2017 were 151 as compared to 109 in 2016. The number of poor, very poor and severe days was down to 180 in 2017 as compared to 214 in 2016. There has been further improvement in 2018. Till the end of July 2018, the number of good, satisfactory and moderate days was 96 compared to 87 in the corresponding period in 2017. Similarly, the number of poor, very poor and severe days came down from 125 in 2017 (up to July 2018 end) to 116 in 2018 in the corresponding period.

Annexure-I

Air quality status of million plus cities for 2015, 2016 and 2017

(Annual average in µg/m3)

Sl. No.	State	Cities	2015				2016				2017			
			SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	186	-	5	22	198	-	4	23	193	-
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89	29	14	27	108	34	13	29	114	37
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	26	250	-	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148	-	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	13	40	83	-	14	39	92	-	10	33	83	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6	20	119	54	3	31	103	51	2	31	91	46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158	105	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13	20	59	22	10	18	65	25	11	16	66	
9.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4	25	47	30	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	35

10.	Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220	95	7	66	278	118	7	68	241	106
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168	-	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/ Ambernath	20	53	104	56	26	76	128	-	27	70	177	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	23	37	260	77	15	28	235	-	22	35	283	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	125	73	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	15	43	123	-	10	59	119	67	11	61	91	55
17.	Telangana	Hydrabad	4	23	93	-	4	27	100	49	6	34	120	52
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	97	40	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	9	28	90	-	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171	-	8	33	199	-	8	31	178	
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	24	152	-	6	23	168	-	6	22	182	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	36	201	-	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	7	56	105	55	4	49	113	70	4	37	109	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	6	34	134	-	7	30	109	-	8	27	132	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	169	-	8	27	214	-	8	26	247	105
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	11	27	139	-	11	25	139	-	9.5	28	162	
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	13	25	64	32	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6	39	144	-	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	25	107	26	6	30	119	-	3	18	151	-
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	25	90	-	16	26	118	-	9	28	95	
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	15	23	78	-	13	27	85	-	12	22	79	
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125	-	19	46	118	-	22	45	105	
33.	Bihar	Patna	4	41	204	-	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-
34.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	23	52	102	-	32	71	105	-	24	61	82	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	23	62	99	-	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-
36.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	13	36	188	-	12	31	148	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	83	30	13	21	92	32	15	21	100	35

38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	36	220	-	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	14	20	89	31	13	22	92	31	16	24	99	34
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	28	58	117	-	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14	20	87	33	14	23	92	30	15	22	103	35
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	33	145	-	11	32	256	-	10	40	215	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	r 37	110	-	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	9	19	61	-	8	18	77	-	9	17	73	-

NB. NA- No. monitoring station in the city, @ -monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational, '-' data not received, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO_2 = 50 µg/m_3, NO_2 = 40 ug/m_3, PM10 = 60 µg/m_3 & PM2.5 = 40 µg/m_3 and SO_2 = 20 µg/m_3. NO_2=30 µg/m_3, PM_{10} = 60 µg/m_3 and PM2.5 = 40 µg/m_3 for Ecologically sensitive area The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.

Annexure-II

Details of Grants-in-Aid released to CPCB during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Finanacial year	Amount released (in ₹ crore)
1.	2015-2016	66.50
2.	2016-2017	88.19
3.	2017-2018	118.80

Annexure-III

Details of Payment Released to Various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation & maintenance in different financial year (Amount in ₹)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	-	-	27555500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	4109334
3.	Assam SPCB	-	-	35912000
4.	Bihar SPCB	-	-	2216665
5.	Chandigarh PCC	-	4113833	3253333
6.	Chhattisgarh ECB	1526250	-	4465333
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli PCC and Daman & Diu PCC	-	-	3492333
8.	Goa SPCB	7789333	-	24410667
9.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	10128333	-	29309334
10.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	-	-	4528000
11.	Jharkhand SPCB	-	-	14893167

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka SPCB	6749583	-	21134667
13.	Kerala SPCB	-	-	22320000
14.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	7984417	13566666
15.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	16316919	30544001
16.	Meghalaya SPCB	7845833	-	14485333
17.	Mizoram SPCB	5413333	4253333	7346667
18.	Nagaland SPCB	-	3658667	3061333
19.	Odisha SPCB	-	5872500	17080001
20.	Punjab SPCB	-	-	20361083
21.	Puducherry	-	5110333	3432000
22.	Rajasthan SPCB	4218750	-	13434667
23.	Sikkim SPCB	-	-	6149334
24.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	-	-	16813333
25.	Telangana SPCB	-	-	17985000
26.	Tripura SPCB	-	-	896000
27.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	7263333	-	31390667
28.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	4085833	-	14544000
29.	West Bengal SPCB	-	-	19439917
30.	NEERI	13612000	22288000	21600000
31.	IIT Kanpur	-	-	8040177
	TOTAL	6,86,32,581	6,95,98,002	45,77,70,512

Note:- SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB - State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PCB - Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, PCC - Pollution Control Committee. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different states/Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure-IV

Details of funds released by the Government during last three years to State/UTs. for installation of CAAQMS

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Fund Released (Rs. in Crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018
1.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	1.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.50
3.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	0.50
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	0.90
5.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	0.90
6.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	0.90
7.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	0.90
8.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	0.90
9.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	0.90
10.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	0.90
11.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	1.00
12.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	1.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.50
14.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	0.50
	TOTAL	Nil	Nil	11.80
	GRAND TOTAL		11.80	

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, my first supplementary is this. In Annexure-III of the reply given by the hon. Minister, the details of payments released to various monitoring agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) have been given. However, in this detail, at serial no. 22, Rajasthan SPCB has been released funds for the years 2015-16 and 2017-18. However, no funds

have been released for the year 2016-17 to the State of Rajasthan. In Annexure-IV, the State of Rajasthan has been released no funds for the installation of CAAQMS...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, I would like to know the reasons for non-release of funds to the State of Rajasthan during 2016-17 for NAMP and about no mention of Rajasthan in Annexure-IV.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, let me explain to the hon. Member first, through you, that this is a National Clean Air Programme and for this programme, we had, in fact, initially selected 94 cities based on the levels of PM10 during the last five years and when they have been consistently high above the acceptable levels. Then we added eight more cities with some additional WHO data and on the basis of this, 102 cities have been selected for the National Clean Air Programme. For this Programme to be implemented, the cities have to make their respective plans. The Central Pollution Control Board as well as the State Pollution Control Boards and the related stakeholders, including the Municipal Corporations, they are all supposed to be making their own plans. They have to send their plans to the Centre. Right now, I have to inform this House that we have received plans for something like 70 cities, out of which 30 have already been given approval. For the rest of the cities, we have given them some suggestions. And for the rest of the 30 cities, we are pursuing with them to make their plans. From the Central side, we have organised seven workshops at the regional level to support them. As far as the funding is concerned, the hon. Member will see that this whole issue is actually related to the plans. From the first year to the last year, there is a very significant increase in the funds that has been given to Rajasthan Government.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, my second supplementary is this. It is good to know that there has been an improvement in the overall air quality in 2017 in Delhi. However, I would like to know how many countries have issued travel advisories to the tourist citizens for not visiting Delhi and other cities of the country due to increased level of air pollution. Has any study been made as to how it has impacted our tourism industry and what has been the response of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask so many supplementaries. You have to be specific. Supplementary has to be specific.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, let me inform the hon. Member, through you, that as far as pollution in Delhi is concerned, over the last two years continuously, the number of

good days—you know that we have the Air Quality Index which has itself been developed by this Government, and which was released by our hon. Prime Minister, three years back,— for Delhi have improved, the number has improved, and the number of bad days has decreased. Moreover, as far as the study is concerned, we are, in fact, doing our own environmental health profile study with the involvement of twenty cities of this whole country where every city has been released fifty lakhs of rupees. There is coordination of the State Pollution Control Boards, Medical Colleges, doctors, as well as the Central Pollution Control Board. Moreover, as per the ICMR study which was done in the last twenty years, from 1990 to almost 2016, there has been a reduction of 23.4 per cent, and this is caused because of pollution, and this has.been reported in the LAMSAT also.

SHRI ANIL DESAI : Sir, rapid urbanization is taking place and villages are turning into cities. This is necessary for the development of the economy and the country too. May I know from the hon. Minister what specific measures are being taken by the Government to have a balance between the green cover eco-sensitive zones and the rapid development which is coming on the other side so that it is preserved and the pollution levels are brought under control?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we have a very ambitious programme which involves multiple stakeholders, and I think, I have to inform the House that in the last two years itself, as per the latest forest report, we have increased our forest cover in this country by over 7,000 square kms. That is, I think, the most important thing. Moreover, to ensure that we handle this issue, multiple Ministries are involved; whether it is the Agriculture Ministry, whether it is the Ministry of Surface Transport, or, whether it is the Ministry of Clean Energy. Through every Ministry, we are getting strong inputs, like for Agriculture, there is a programme whereby almost Rs. 1.100 crores are being given to farmers in the States of Haryana, .Uttar Pradesh, and in Punjab, so that we give them farm implements at subsidized rates. Similarly, for electric mobility, there is an impending programme. We are going to give maximum subsidy for the next five years to ensure that ultimately, by 2030, we shift to total electric mobility.

श्री राजमणि पटेलः सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विगत तीन वर्षों में कितने प्रतिशत प्रदूषण बढ़ा है? प्रदूषण बढ़ने के क्या-क्या कारण हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think, number one, the very fact that this statement itself is debatable whether the level of pollution has increased or not, because as I said, even in the LAMSAT latest report, it was reported, and they have reported the ICMR

study, where the pollution-related spread of illnesses etc., are reduced by 23.6 per cent. As far as various initiatives are concerned, have mentioned that the most ambitious initiative is the National Clear Air Programme for which we are going to spend a lot of money, and almost 102 cities are part of that programme, plus all these interventions regarding our involvement. I mentioned a couple of them in the last supplementary answer, but, like leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI by 2020, this is a major intervention which we are doing. Then, of course, in agriculture, and other departments....

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, Haryana surrounds Delhi on three sides, but, as per the information given by the hon. Minister in the written reply, I do not really see mention of Haryana anywhere. In Annexure-I, you have said that you have included Faridabad as one of the Million Plus cities. But, after 2015, you don't have any information about the air quality status of Faridabad. Consequently, I suppose that there are no agencies monitoring air quality status in Haryana. What is the reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the Minister.

KUMARI SELJA: Haryana farmers ...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once I say 'the Minister', the rest is not going on record.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the hon. Member should have been happy that Haryana is not in the list of 'non-attainment city' because we have monitored five years' PM10 level. Where PM10 level is high above the desirable limits, on the basis of that, plus on the basis of the WTO data, 102 cities, to begin with, have been labelled as 'non-attainment cities'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please sit down. You know the procedure.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We have the list of all these 102 cities which are in the category of 'non-attainment cities'. I would say that fortunately Haryana is not in the list. Then, why are you worried about it, Madam? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Water contaminated by arsenic and other heavy metals

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

(a) whether as per a recent study report, around 47.41 crore people in the country are compelled to consume water contaminated by arsenic and other heavy metals;

*Not recorded.

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether as per the recent data released by the Ministry, only 1.47 crore people are consuming water contaminated by arsenic;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the details of the source of data of the Ministry; and

(f) the mechanism adopted to ascertain the affected number of people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (f) A Statement of reply is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per IMIS maintained in the Ministry about 1.42 Crore rural population is affected due to presence of arsenic in drinking water. The State-wise details of rural habitations and population affected with arsenic and other metals are given in the Annexure (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Under the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP), up to 5% of coverage funds can be used by states for water quality monitoring & surveillance activities which *inter-alia.* includes drinking water sources testing by Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up by Rural Water Supply and Sanitation/Public Health Engineering Department in the states. A new Sub-programme under NRDWP *viz.* National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) addresses the urgent need for providing clean drinking water to the Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

Annexure

State-wise details of rural habitations and population affected with arsenic and other contaminations

Sl. No.	State	Contamination Wise Number Of Habitations & Population													
		Total		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate		Heavy Metal	
		Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Popula-tion	Habs	Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	407	312275	344	225997	0	0	1	2729	56	69671	6	13878	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	4816	0	0	0	0	28	4816	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	9965	3759668	267	107582	4376	1641024	5315	2006369	0	0	0	0	7	4693
5.	Bihar	3947	4426502	805	979967	817	1223452	2325	2223083	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	516	159310	285	94382	0	0	227	64422	0	0	4	506	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	' 0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9.	Haryana	104	257043	104	257043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	28579	4	9586	0	0	9	18993	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	540	194809	198	93797	19	13336	323	87676	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	815	538098	479	287393	3	2590	43	29851	29	17452	260	200680	1	132
14.	Kerala	327	743530	32	77329	0	0	182	419671	81	163973	32	82557	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	151	63016	141	54528	0	0	0	0	10	8488	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	199	413692	65	122670	0	0	16	30090	44	71131	74	189801	0	0
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	6754	0	0	0	0	7	6754	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	4	1664	0	0	0	0	4	1664	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	2499	772156	99	29193	0	0	2162	669297	238	73666	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

23.	Punjab	3170	3825612	300	357237	654	831854	232	206587	14	10845	118	143006	1852	2276083
24.	Rajasthan	18897	7037151	5474	3612994	0	0	5	4123	12417	2652910	1001	767124	0	0
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	169	82098	0	0	0	0	152	75144	17	6954	0	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	360	580034	0	0	0	0	36	48492	181	313299	143	218243	0	0
28.	Tripura	2440	1148649	0	0	0	0	2440	1148649	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1378	1324762	178	309625	748	573767	362	374055	80	47203	10	20112	0	0
30.	Uttarakhand	15	75705	0	0	0	0	12	62895	0	0	3	12810	0	0
31.	West Bengal	16871	16244005	1263	799908	9516	9958972	5376	4986795	452	340225	0	0	264	158105
	TOTAL	62822	41999928	10038	7419231	16133	14244995	19257	12472155	13619	3775817	1651	1648717	2124	2439013

1.00 P.M.

श्री नीरज शेखरः सभापति जी, मुझे आज पता चला कि स्वच्छ पीने के पानी की समस्या आज तक खत्म क्यों नहीं हुई। मेरे जवाब में इन्होंने दिया है कि आर्सेनिक पानी से केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में 5,73,768 लोग प्रभावित होते हैं, इतने तो सिर्फ मेरे ही जिले में प्रभावित होते हैं। बलिया जिले में इससे ज्यादा लोग, करीब 10-15 लाख लोग गंगा और घाघरा नदी से आर्सेनिक पानी पी रहे हैं, जिससे रोज़ लोगों की मृत्यु हो रही है, लीवर किडनी का ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नीरज शेखरः मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में लोग जो इंडिपेंडेंट सर्वे करते हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि 22-23 करोड़ लोग पानी से प्रभावित हैं, कई लोग तो कहते हैं कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग प्रभावित हैं। 22-23 करोड़ और 4 करोड़ की संख्या में बहुत फर्क है। स्वच्छ पीने के पानी के लिए सरकार सर्वे तो कम से कम ठीक से कराए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार सर्वे कराएगी और इस देश के लोगों को पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पानी कब तक मिल जाएगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरः सर, पीने के पानी के प्रति चिंता काफी संजीदा है और सबको पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पानी मिले, इसके लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने जिले की बात की, उत्तर प्रदेश की बात की, तो निश्चित रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में और देश भर में लगातार सरकार की यह कोशिश है कि सबको पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पानी मिले। 'राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना' के अंतर्गत जितना भी पैसा राज्यों को जाता है, उसका 5 प्रतिशत गुणवत्ता पर खर्च करें, यह पहले से ही प्रावधान है। गुणवत्ता सुधारने की दृष्टि से नीति आयोग ने भी एक राशि दी है, जो राज्यों को प्राप्त होती है, जिसके कारण हम पेय जल की गुणवत्ता को इम्प्रूव कर सकते हैं। पिछले दिनों 'राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता उपमिशन' को प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने आरम्भ किया, इसमें 25 हज़ार करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी। देश भर में लगभग 62 हज़ार बसावटें हैं, जो गुणवत्ता से प्रभावित हैं, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड दो क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जिनसे निश्चित रूप से मानव को अधिक नुकसान होता है। आर्सेनिक से प्रभावित लोगों की बड़ी संख्या पश्चिम बंगाल में है और फ्लोराइड से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या राजस्थान में है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित अनेक राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां आर्सेनिक से लोग प्रभावित हैं, उन राज्यों को भी इस मिशन से, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना के माध्यम से और नीति आयोग के माध्यम से भी जो काम किया जा रहा है, उसके सद्परिणाम आ रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य के जिले में भी यह काम अच्छे से हुआ है।

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न बलिया के बारे में है। मैं पिछले पांच साल से प्रयास कर रहा हूं। मुझे यह बताया गया था कि बलिया में तीन पम्पिंग स्टेशन बनाए जाएंगे, गंगा से पानी अपलिफ्ट करके उसको स्वच्छ पानी देने की बात कही गई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से उसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कहां तक पहुंचा है?

श्री सभापतिः सदस्य को तुरंत बलाकर उनसे पर्सनली बात करिए। Question Hour पूरा होने वाला है। ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Status of ODF villages

*204. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of villages which have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many villages, once declared as ODF, later slip into non ODF category and if so, the data pertaining to such cases; and

(c) measures taken by Government to ensure institutionalisation of ODF status of villages?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) As on 01.08.2018, a total of 4,08,257 villages have been declared ODF. Of these, a total of 3,50,943 villages have been declared ODF in the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. The details of number of villages which have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Declaration of villages as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and their verification is a robust process. In the first instance, villages declare themselves as ODF in their Aam Sabha in a transparent manner. Within 3 months of ODF declaration, States/UTs conduct ODF verification through third-party inter-district teams and/or State teams.

Achieving ODF status is not a one-time activity, but an ongoing and dynamic process and for that the ODF declared and verified villages and districts continue to focus on intensified IEC and behaviour change campaigns to ensure ODF sustainability. States carry out IEC campaigns including Interpersonal Communication (IPC).

Additionally, nigrani samitis have been formed in the villages to ensure ODF sustainability. Regular field visits are also undertaken by the officials to monitor and ensure the usage of toilets.

According to the recently conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) under the World Bank support project to SBM-G, over 95% of ODF verified villages were confirmed ODF.

Statement

State-wise, year-wise, number of villages which have been declared as Open Defecation Free(ODF) during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	188	188
2.	Andhra Pradesh	349	2803	5573	8725
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	159	1110	4120	5389
4.	Assam	149	360	9344	9853
5.	Bihar	172	1264	2801	4237
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	13	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	1876	10534	6359	18769
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	69	69
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	26	26
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	3320	11669	3272	18261
12.	Haryana	1103	5380	425	6908
13.	Himachal Pradesh	8202	7723	0	15925
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	95	1042	1155
15.	Jharkhand	68	3363	11037	14468
16.	Karnataka	1628	5129	13143	19900
17.	Kerala	0	2027	0	2027
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1884	13907	9320	251
19.	Maharashtra	6053	17595	16852	40500
20.	Manipur	60	89	829	978
21.	Meghalaya	1978	1684	2366	6028
22.	Mizoram	80	136	479	695

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total
23.	Nagaland	137	140	461	738
24.	Odisha	1247	1299	6446	8992
25.	Puducherry	0	0	54	54
26.	Punjab	807	3882	9037	13726
27.	Rajasthan	6100	12466	24303	42869
28.	Sikkim	441	0	0	441
29.	Tamil Nadu	1118	2395	6163	9676
30.	Telangana	804	1151	2488	4443
31.	Tripura	0	0	19	19
32.	Uttar Pradesh	212	5801	16302	22315
33.	Uttarakhand	1338	12076	2059	15473
34.	West Bengal	7756	12186	13030	32972
	TOTAL	47059	136264	167620	350943

Rise in incidents of forest fires

*205. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of forest fires in the country have risen during the last three years;

(b) if so, year-wise total count of forest fires and the economic loss since 2013;

(c) the reason behind rising cases of forest fires, despite satellite alerts;

(d) details of alerts received and action taken to check forest fires; and

(e) affect of forest fires on the environment and the climate?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Sir, forest fire occurs every year due to various natural and anthropogenic reasons. Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, disseminates forest fire alerts by using Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro-Radiometer (MODIS) sensor aboard Aqua and Terra satellites on a near-real time basis to the State Forest

Departments and other registered users in the States. The information on number of MODIS fire alerts disseminated to various States/UTs by FSI, Dehradun during the fire season (January to June) from 2013 to 2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The number of fire detections/ fire incidences fluctuate across the years and are dependent on various factors such as climatic conditions, quantum of fuel load, soil moisture conditions, extent of anthropogenic pressures etc. No assessment of loss of forest wealth due to fire has been done by standard technique. However, some States have reported the economic losses due to forest fire which is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Majority of forest fire is caused by anthropogenic reasons. The common reasons of forest fire include shifting cultivation, burning of forest floor for fresh flush of grass for grazing, throwing of live cigarettes, electric spark or any source of ignition comes into contact with inflammable material etc.

(d) The details of fire alerts sent to various states by FSI is given in Statement-I. The Ministry has formulated National Action Plan on Forest Fire and circulated to all State/UT Governments for taking appropriate action for effective prevention and management of forest fire.

The responsibility of forest fire prevention and management lies primarily with the respective State/UT Governments. The State Government has its own forest fire management plan. Further, the Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) Scheme. The details of fund released to State/ UT Governments for various forest protection measures including forest fire prevention and management under the erstwhile Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and the ongoing Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) Scheme during the last three years given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Most of the forest fires in the country are ground fire only. The forest fire does cause damage to the flora and fauna in the forests. However, due to various preventive and management measures by the respective forest departments in this regard, the loss of forest wealth is reduced to great extent. The forest fire causes emission of carbon dioxide which affects the environment and climate adversely.

Statement-I

Information on number of MODIS fire alerts disseminated to various States/UTs by FSI, Dehradun during the fire season (January to June) from 2013 to 2018

State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Andaman and Nicobar Island	9	96	1	24	8	3
Andhra Pradesh	2143	2458	1075	1699	1877	1785
Arunachal Pradesh	501	535	358	293	733	491
Assam	1608	2536	1656	1766	1887	1660
Bihar	273	140	45	321	272	223
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	1530	1018	1272	2808	4373	3331
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	2	5	4
Goa	4	3	0	10	32	9
Gujarat	179	74	117	262	574	572
Haryana	5	5	6	43	185	43
Himachal Pradesh	34	32	22	199	170	748
Jammu and Kashmir	23	74	13	217	113	742
Jharkhand	554	202	457	740	1133	666
Karnataka	606	424	295	831	1333	1068
Kerala	98	114	91	165	456	128
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	753	534	294	2675	4781	4929
Maharashtra	1433	702	721	1874	3487	3919
Manipur	1303	1774	1286	1105	1094	1606
Meghalaya	804	1123	1373	966	1454	1664

State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Mizoram	2259	2189	2468	1318	1587	2339
Nagaland	846	886	722	678	930	935
Odisha	2221	1904	1467	2763	4416	3735
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	9	4
Punjab	36	20	7	45	320	487
Rajasthan	75	53	90	66	260	292
Sikkim	0	0	3	0	8	1
Tamil Nadu	89	284	95	113	301	221
Telangana	1052	1154	1748	1918		
Tripura	588	1160	476	346	431	861
Uttar Pradesh	237	218	130	691	1170	1165
Uttarakhand	119	379	207	1501	376	1385
West Bengal	118	116	138	142	364	125
TOTAL	18451	19054	15937	24817	35888	37059

Statement-II

Economic Loss due to Forest Fire (₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2013 Amount	2014 Amount	2015 Amount	2016 Amount	2017 Amount	2018 Amount
1.	Mizoram	-	-	15.32	1.25	0.64	-
2.	Uttarakhand	4.39	23.57	7.94	46.50	18.34	86.05
3.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	0.27	-	8.21	0.27
4.	Himachal Pradesh	52.00	100.00	130.00	300.00	55.00	300.00
5.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	7.20	-
6.	Kerala	-	-	0.35	0.22	2.49	-

Statement-III

Details of funds released to State/UT Governments for various forest protection measures including forest fire prevention and management under the erstwhile IFMS and the ongoing FPM Scheme during the last three years

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16 (Amount Released)	2016-17 (Amount Released)	2017-18 (Amount Released)
1	2	3	4	5
Other States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	59.09	88.59	75.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	120.75	211.04	168.00
4.	Gujarat	179.99	122.26	75.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	77.86	93.91	75.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	302.16	331.36	276.70
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	193.93	95.61	75.00
9.	Jharkhand	83.62	199.63	105.00
10.	Karnataka	228.19	203.27	105.00
11.	Kerala	86.00	163.65	234.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	420.00	281.15	168.00
13.	Maharashtra	447.32	372.58	321.58
14.	Odisha	136.00	266.14	168.00
15.	Punjab	77.00	0.00	75.00
16.	Rajasthan	112.54	174.22	105.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	203.02	74.29	105.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	105.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	156.15	139.72	75.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Uttarakhand	356.83	304.03	168.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	92.83	75.00
	TOTAL	3240.45	3214.28	2554.81
NE and Sikkim				
1.	Assam	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.07	181.34	102.00
3.	Manipur	240.76	125.02	110.00
4.	Meghalaya	180.26	126.57	219.88
5.	Mizoram	153.17	131.29	90.59
6.	Nagaland	122.6	170.01	92.56
7.	Sikkim	150	119.73	148.59
8.	Tripura	147.19	190.76	66.00
	TOTAL	1079.05	1044.72	824.25
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.00	56.23	9.00
2.	Chandigarh	36.99890	74.52	8.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	New Delhi	0.00	50.00	30.00
7.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	30.00
	TOTAL	64.99890	180.75	77.00
	GRAND TOTAL	4384.49890	4439.75	3456.06

Framework for monitoring social media

*206. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted several Committees over the last four years to suggest a framework to keep a watch on social media;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with information about the recommendations of the Committees; and

(c) whether Government is hiring any social media expert to monitor the social media and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Social media platforms are Intermediaries under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and are accordingly regulated under that Act and Rules framed thereunder. The Government has not constituted any Committee in the recent past specifically to suggest a framework to keep a watch on social media. However, an inter-Ministerial Committee on "Investment in Critical National Infrastructure, Digital Broadcasting and related issues" has been set up by the Government in May, 2018.

(c) The Government proposes to strengthen the New Media Wing of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to facilitate information flow regarding its policies and programmes through social media platforms *i.e.* Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube etc., which *inter-alia*, involves hiring of resource persons.

Funds for Tokyo Olympics-2020

*207. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked funds to States including the State of Andhra Pradesh under its Target Olympic Podium (TOP) scheme, with specific focus/ attention on Tokyo Olympics-2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified any discipline / sports as High Priority Category, having medal prospects at Tokyo Olympics-2020; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Funding for training and preparation of Indian sportspersons and teams for Tokyo Olympics 2020 is done from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) in terms of activities / programmes included in the Annual Calendar of Training and Competitions

(ACTCs) of the concerned NSFs and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) within the overall ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

Funds from the above-said two schemes with regard to preparation and training of Indian sportspersons and teams are not allocated to the States.

Funds from these Schemes are given to NSFs, Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres where coaching campus are held, sportspersons included in the TOPS, training/ coaching academies/institutes where sportspersons included in TOPS are sent for training within the country and abroad.

(c) and (d) Focused attention is being given to the high priority sports disciplines under the TOP Scheme identified by Ministry for Tokyo Olympics 2020, which include Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Shooting, Wrestling, Archery, Tennis, Weightlifting, Hockey and Gymnastics.

NITI Aayog report on water crisis

*208. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent report of NITI Aayog forecasts the worst water crisis in history, with 600 million people facing high to extreme water stress, with 70 per cent of water being contaminated;

(b) whether according to NITI Aayog report, India is placed 120th amongst 122 countries in the Water Quality Index;

(c) whether experts contested NITI Aayog's finding, that India has 12 million wells, whereas more credible data points to a figure of 30 million wells; and

(d) whether the data validation for the index was handled by an independent data validation agency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report titled "Composite Water Management Index", published by NITI Aayog in June 2018, mentions that India is undergoing the worst water crisis in its history and nearly 600 million people are facing high to extreme water stress. The report further mentions that India is placed at 120th amongst 122 countries in the water quality index, with nearly 70% of water being contaminated.

(c) As per the 5th Minor Irrigation Census (with reference year 2013-14) conducted by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, there are 20.52 million wells in the country, which includes dugwells, shallow tubewells, medium tubewells and deep tubewells. On the other hand, NITI Aayog figures include only shallow, medium and deep tubewells and do not include dugwells.

(d) Yes, Sir. NITI Aayog has informed that the data of Composite Water Management Index was validated by an independent data validation agency - IPE Global.

Ganga waterways from Kolkata to Varanasi

*209. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to use Ganga river from Kolkata to Varanasi for transporting goods;

(b) if so, whether the river has the required depth all along and other required infrastructure such as road connectivity, etc.; and

(c) by when it is going to commence?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) costing ₹5369 crore is being implemented by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia - Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (NW-1) *i.e.* Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. The objective of the project is to provide an assured depth of 2.2 to 3.0 meters and a bottom channel of 45 meters for at least 330 days in a year to make NW-1 navigable for vessels up to 2000 Dead Weight Tonnage.

The salient features of the project are construction of three multimodal terminals, two intermodal terminals with road/rail connectivity, five pairs of Ro-Ro terminals, one new navigational lock at Farakka, integrated vessel repair and maintenance facilities, automated information techniques of Differential Global Positioning Systems (DGPS) and River Information System (RIS), day and night navigation aids, slipways, bunkering facilities, river training, river conservancy works etc.

Maintenance dredging is being executed to achieve the required depth on NW-1 through performance based dredging contracts.

The project is scheduled to be completed by 2022-23.

Construction of highways

*210. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of highways, inched up to touch, 26 km. per day, during the April-June period of the current year, from 25 km. a year ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that the improved rate is far from the target of the pace of 45 km. per day, for the current fiscal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a total of 2345 km. of roads have been built in the first three months of the current financial year, as compared to 2260 km. in the corresponding period of last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Ministry has performed with achievement of 2345 km. as on 30th June with pace of 26 km. per day in construction/development of National Highways in first three months of the current financial year 2018-19 against the last year achievement of 2260 km. with 25 km. per day in the first three months of 2017-18. The pace of construction of roads picks up after the rainy season.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Establishment of Indian Coast Guard Academy in Kerala

2081. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had approved the proposal for establishment of an Indian Coast Guard (ICG) Academy at Azhikkal in Kerala in 2009, but the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change regretted grant of Environment and CRZ clearance as the site earmarked is classified as CRZ-I(A), where no construction is permissible as per the CRZ notification 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has asked the State Government to identify and make available an alternate location along the Kerala coast for setting up the academy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The Government has accorded 'Approval-in-Principle' (AIP) to the proposal for establishing Indian Coast Guard Academy (ICGA) at Azhikkal, Kerala. However, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has denied grant of Environment and CRZ clearances for setting-up Indian Coast Guard Academy at Azhikkal, Kerala, as the project site at Azhikkal falls under CRZ-1(A) area, wherein no construction is permissible as per the CRZ notification. Therefore, the process of exploring/ identifying suitable alternate land for Indian Coast Guard Academy has been initiated by Indian Coast Guard in other coastal states.

New Defence Production Policy

2082. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in the new Defence Production Policy and if so, the salient features of the proposed new policy and whether it mandates transfer of technology to all foreign players who are awarded supply contracts; and

(b) the effect of the new policy on Indian Ordnance factories and to what extent the role of private players in arms production would be encouraged under the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) In the Budget Speech 2018, Government has announced that it will bring out an industry friendly Defence Production Policy 2018 to promote domestic production by public sector, private sector and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Consequent to this, a draft Defence Production Policy 2018 has been prepared which provides a focused, structured and significant thrust to development of defence design and production capabilities in the country. The draft policy has been shared with all concerned stakeholders for their views before notification.

The salient features of the Draft Policy which is already placed in public domain for consultation with stakeholders is as follows:

(i) Creation of a dynamic, robust and competitive defence and aerospace industry as an important part of the 'Make in India' initiative.

(ii) Creation of a tiered defence industrial ecosystem in the country.

(iii) Reducing current dependence on imports and strive to achieve self-reliance in development and manufacture of weapon systems/platforms.

The Policy mandates for Transfer of Technology or enhanced Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for domestic production in the event of non-availability of manufacturing capabilities in the country.

The policy envisages that Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) should focus on system integration, design and development, and actively engage domestic vendors in the private sector for other assembly work.

Conversion of cantonments into "Exclusive Military Stations"

2083. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the army has conveyed to Government that its military areas within cantonments be converted into "Exclusive Military Stations", by excluding civilian areas for exercising absolute control over them; and

(b) if so, number of cantonments in the country and the reasons for bifurcating civilian areas from military cantonments and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) There are 62 Cantonments, governed by the Cantonments Act, 2006, located in 19 States with a population of about 20.76 lakhs. Cantonments have and continue to play an important role in delivery of services to the inhabitants residing in the Cantonments. Apart from carrying out municipal functions like, sanitation, running of STPs, street lighting, drainage, etc., they also undertake numerous developmental activities. Cantonments with a 250-year history are important institutions that bear testimony to the harmonious co-existence of civilians and defence personnel. The army has suggested excision of civil areas of Cantonments and converting military pockets into Military Stations. No decision has been taken in the matter.

Abolition of Army Cantonments

2084. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to abolish Army cantonments across the country to reduce their annual maintenance by creating exclusive military stations out cantonments;

(b) if so, number of cantonments in the country, and the amount spent on total annual maintenance; and

(c) the details of the proposal and the time-frame for creation of the Exclusive Military Station out of Army cantonments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

Performance of DRDO and defence industry

†2085. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of DRDO and Government run defence industry is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps in order to enhance their performance; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Tejas aircraft

†2086. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total time required and cost incurred to manufacture Tejas fighter planes;

(b) the total number of Tejas fighter planes handed over to the Indian Air Force, so far;

(c) the future plans with respect to these fighter planes; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) For production of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has got orders from Indian Air Force (IAF) for 40 aircrafts [20 Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) standard and 20 Final Operational Clearance (FOC) standard]. 20 IOC contract was signed on 31st March 2006 to be completed by December 2011 and 20 FOC contract was signed on 23rd December 2010 to be completed by 2016. IOC for LCA Tejas was received in December, 2013.

The value of IOC contract for 20 No. Tejas aircrafts is ₹2701.70 Crores (Revised to ₹2812.91 Crores). Amendment in IOC contract has been sought for ₹5362.17 Crores as part of Change Order on account of changes in build standards for Integration entailing procurement of additional Line Replaceable Units (LRUs), Raw materials, composite materials. Bought out items and consumables, tooling etc.

The value of FOC contract for 20 Tejas aircrafts is ₹5989.39 Crores.

Out of total 20 IOC aircrafts, 9 aircrafts have been delivered by HAL to IAF till date.

(c) and (d) Besides, 40 LCA Tejas aircrafts (20 IOC & 20 FOC), Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has cleared acquisition of 83 LCA MklA aircraft with enhanced capabilities with Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar, Beyond Visual Range (BVR) Missile. Self-Protection Jammer (SPJ) and Air-to-Air Refuelling (AAR) for which quotation has been submitted by HAL.

Casualties of soldiers

2087. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soldiers of Army, Navy and Air Force killed in different operations/encounters during last four calendar years;

(b) the initiatives taken by Government to protect the soldiers in strife stricken areas and number of bullet proof jackets purchased in last three calendar years;

(c) the number of soldiers who took the extreme step of taking their own life in the last four years and steps taken by Government to improve the morale of soldiers; and

(d) the total sanctioned strength as well as shortage of officers in Army, Navy and Air Force as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of defence personnel killed in different operations/ encounters during the last four calendar years are as under:

Year	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	Officers	PBOR	Officers	Sailor	Officers	Airmen
2014	02	27	02	06	07	06
2015	02	48	02	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016	06	59	Nil	01	04	13
2017	05	34	Nil	Nil	06	07

(b) The Government takes all necessary measures for the protection of the Forces and minimization of risk factors on a continuous basis. The broad measures taken include upgration of security infrastructure and intelligence capabilities, refinement of operational drill and response mechanism, equipping the forces with state-of-art weapon, equipment and surveillance devices, medical support and quick casualties evacuation mechanism. Measures also include provisioning of bullet proof jackets. The details of bullet proof jackets procured in last three calendar years are as under:-

	2015	2016	2017
Army*	Nil	50,000 (on GSQR 878)	Nil
Air Force	4884	2442	Nil
Navy	Nil	Nil	Nil

*A contract has been signed on 9th April, 2018 for Capital Procurement of 1,86,138 bullet proof jackets through 'Buy' (Indian) route for Army.

(c) The details of number of incidents of suicide in the defence forces during last four years. Force-wise and year-wise are as under:-

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2014	84	04	24
2015	78	03	15
2016	104	06	19
2017	74	05	21

Various steps have been taken by the Armed Forces to create healthy/appropriate environment for their Officers and Other Ranks and to improve their morale. Some of these steps are as under:-

- Provision of better quality of facilities such as clothing, food, married accommodation, travel facilities, schooling, recreation etc. and periodic welfare meeting.
- Conduct of yoga and meditation as a tool for stress management.
- Training and deployment of psychological counsellors.
- Institutionalization of projects 'MILAP' and 'SAHYOG' by Army in Northern and Eastern Command to reduce stress among troops.
- A 'Mansik Sahayata Helpline' have been established by Army and Air Force to take professional counselling.
- Mental Health Awareness is provided during pre-induction training.
- Formation of Military Psychiatry Treatment Centre at ENHS Asvini and establishment of Mental Health Centres-in Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, Port Blair, Goa and Karwar.

(d) The details of strength of Officers in the three Armed Forces (excluding medical and dental), force-wise are as under:-

Service	Authorised Strength	Held Strength	Shortage
Army (As on 1.1.2018)	49933	42635	7298
Navy (As on 1.7.2018)	11352	9746	1606
Air Force (As on 1.7.2018)	12584	12392	192

Infiltration across LoC and IB in J&K border

2088. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to deal with the uncertain infiltration across the Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) in Jammu and Kashmir border; and

(b) number of ceasefire violations by Pakistan on both the borders of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Indian Army and Border Security Force have adopted a robust counter infiltration strategy which has an appropriate mix of technology and human resource to check infiltration effectively. Innovative troop deployment, proactive use of surveillance and monitoring devices and the Anti-Infiltration Obstacle System have enhanced the ability to detect and intercept terrorists attempting to infiltrate/ exfiltrate. Issues of infiltration/suspicious activity close to border are taken up regularly with Pakistan authorities at appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as talks between the Director General of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds regular talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

(b) The details of ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) during last two months of the current year are as under:-

Month	Number of CFVs on Line of Control (LoC)	Number of cross border firing on International Border (IB)
June, 2018	19	39
July, 2018	13	00

Air training operations at Visakhapatnam

2089. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is of opinion that training operations for air crew is safe at Visakhapatnam, which has an oil refinery and oil tank in its vicinity;

(b) whether the Navy can consider to use the air strip at Badangi in Vizianagaram and would consider constructing another airstrip at Rambilli and Navy is also constructing Naval Alternative Operating Base for its training requirements;

(c) whether Ministry is also aware that due to Indian Navy's objections, international flights announced by Spicejet to Bangkok have been suspended and Sri Lankan Airlines also communicated suspending its services; and

(d) if so, what does the Ministry plan to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) No basic flying training is being conducted at

Visakhapatnam. The pilots flying aircrafts at the airport are experienced. All necessary safeguards are in place to ensure conduct of military flying in a safe manner. Oil refineries and tanks are not overflown by military aircraft.

(c) No restrictions have been imposed on the Civil Flight operations at Visakhapatnam airport.

(d) Does not arise.

Model Bye-laws of DCB

2090. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Cantonment Board's (DCB) obsolete building Bye-laws of 1944 (amended in 1998 and 2002) do not fulfil accommodation requirements of cantonment area, for providing accommodation to the increasing population and vertical expansion of the existing dwelling units is the only option and more than 5000 dwelling units face axe of demolition;

(b) whether model building Bye-laws, 2013 as approved by DCB are still pending with Government for approval and notification thereof; and

(c) if so, the justification for undue delay and by when model Bye-laws would be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) As part of updating the Building Bye-laws for the Delhi Cantonment Board, a draft model Bye-laws was prepared in 2014. The Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) has devised revised Bye-laws in 2017 which are not in conformity with the guidelines of the Ministry of Defence of 2016.

Vacant defence land

2091. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total defence land under the Control of Directorate General of Defence Estates till date in each of the Cantonment areas including Punjab;

(b) the details of vacant defence land;

(c) whether Government gives land on rent for commercial purposes to private parties, the details of rent collected every year; and

(d) the proposals to establish defence projects on vacant lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) All defence land is used for Military purposes or is earmarked for future use. Certain defence land which appears to be lying vacant/ unused are meant for use by Military Establishment for purposes such as training, mobilisation practice, sports, parade, Construction of Key Location Plans (KLP) and Married Accommodation etc.

(c) Government of India, Ministry of Defence gives out land for commercial purpose to private person(s)/parties for use as, shops, for holding fairs/markets/stalls, installation of cell towers on wheels, open space parking etc.

Amount of rent/revenue received by the Defence Estates Organisation from commercial use in the year 2017-18 was ₹ 26,42,97,595.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply against (b) above.

Statement

State-wise details of defence land under the control of DGDE in cantonment areas

Sl. No.	Name of Cantonment	State/UT	Total Area (in acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	1005.4723
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	470.2388
3.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	460.8331
4.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	103.9101
5.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1051.1256
6.	Almora	Uttarakhand	91.9394
7.	Ambala	Haryana	1384.1598
8.	Amritsar	Punjab	100.0457
9.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	1776.8127
10.	Babina	Uttar Pradesh	809.7600

1	2	3	4
11.	Badamibagh	Jammu & Kashmir	493.6532
12.	Bakloh	Himachal Pradesh	312.4712
13.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	949.0499
14.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	356.0785
15.	Belgaum	Karnataka	687.8250
16.	Cannanore	Kerala	61.0660
17.	Chakrata	Uttarakhand	3403.3362
18.	Clement Town	Uttarakhand	280.9576
19.	Dagshai	Himachal Pradesh	564.5459
20.	Dalhousie	Himachal Pradesh	843.9922
21.	Danapur	Bihar	421.2636
22.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	928.7217
23.	Dehuroad	Maharashtra	1746.9478
24.	Delhi	Delhi	1700.4101
25.	Deolali	Maharashtra	282.7157
26.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	590.9252
27.	Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	188.2369
28.	Ferozepur	Punjab	1917.3035
29.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1156.9036
30.	Jalapahar	West Bengal	186.2072
31.	Jallandhar	Punjab	1206.8024
32.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	755.5988
33.	Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh	1506.3673
34.	Jutogh	Himachal Pradesh	234.9506
35.	Kamptee	Maharashtra	865.8186
36.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1585.8317
37.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh	455.4566

1	2	3	4
38.	Khasyol	Himachal Pradesh	0
39.	Kirkee	Maharashtra	403.1859
40.	Landour	Uttarakhand	671.0423
41.	Lansdowne	Uttarakhand	811.1936
42.	Lebong	West Bengal	78.9298
43.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	908.4181
44.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	354.5718
45.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	1133.6794
46.	Mhow	Madhya Pradesh	1160.5670
47.	Morar	Madhya Pradesh	20.7250
48.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	535.6828
49.	Nasirabad	Rajasthan	3089.7300
50.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	1473.3381
51.	Pune	Maharashtra	812.4662
52.	Ramgarh	Jharkhand	567.0170
53.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	3489.4678
54.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	64.6511
55.	Saugor	Madhya Pradesh	2295.6028
56.	Secunderabad	Telangana	1060.4656
57.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	934.1057
58.	Shillong	Meghalaya	116.5163
59.	St. Thomas Mount Cum Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu	457.8071
60.	Subathu	Himachal Pradesh	458.2968
61.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	290.6856
62.	Wellington	Tamil Nadu	396.9997
	TOTAL		52522.8800

Army personnel killed in anti insurgency operations in J&K and NE

2092. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of army personnel killed in anti-insurgency operations in Jammu and Kashmir and North-East region during last three years, with break up details of officers and personnel, force-wise, and year-wise;

(b) the total terrorists and extremists killed/captured in these operations, year-wise during last three years;

(c) the amount paid to the families of the officers and personnel killed during last three years; and

(d) the pending cases of payments to the families of officers/personnel killed in these operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Details of battle casualties (Fatal) of Army personnel in Jammu and Kashmir and North East region during anti-insurgency operations in the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of Casualties (Fatal)					
	J&K			North East Region		
	Officer	JCO	OR	Officer	JCO	OR
2015	02	01	23	-	01	23
2016	04	01	50	01	-	03
2017	04	03	29	01	-	02

(b) Details of terrorists and extremists killed/arrested during last three years are:

Year	Number of Terrorists/ extremists Killed		Number of Terrorists/ extremists arrested	
	J&K	North East region	J&K	North East region
2015	108	149	67	1900
2016	150	87	79	1202
2017	213	57	97	995

(c) The following benefits are given as *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation to the Next of Kin (NoK) of martyred soldiers:

Sl. No.	Details	w.e.f. 01.10.2016
1.	Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc.	₹ 25 lakh
2.	Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc.	₹ 35 lakh
3.	Army Group Insurance Fund	
	Officers	₹ 75 lakh
	JCOs/Other Ranks	₹37.5 lakh ₹ 40 lakh (w.e.f. 01.01.18)
4.	(a) Liberalized Family Pension as applicable to Battle casualty which is equal to emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.	
	(b) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity which is based on length of service rendered and emoluments such drawn by the deceased individual.	

(d) The number of pending cases of payments to the families of officers/ personnel killed in these operations during the last three years is:

Year	Officers	JCOs	OR
2015	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016	Nil	Nil	01
2017	01	Nil	14

Closure of Military Farms

2093. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken an "in-principle" decision to close down all the 39 Military Farms spread over 20,000 acres of land in prime cantonment town areas, meeting only 14 per cent of the annual demand of milk by armed forces;

(b) whether high-yielding Frieswal cows numbering 15,000 have no buyers, given the high maintenance costs and are being transferred to State dairies or dairy co-operatives on a token price of ₹1,000 per animal; and

(c) whether this long overdue measure will also free up more than 57,000 troops from non-combat duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the cattle held with Military Farms are to be transferred to Central/State Government Departments or State Dairy Cooperatives at nominal cost of ₹ 1,000 per animal.

(c) Military Farms are authorised 25 service officers and 2382 civilian officers/ staff. However, as against the authorisation, 15 service officers and 1196 civilian officers/staff are in position. All the officers/staff will be readjusted/redeployed after complete closure of Military Farms as per extant Government instructions on the subject.

Management of defence landbanks

2094. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to bring a semblance of order in managing defence landbanks in and around the cantonments and monetise them wherever possible;

(b) whether the extent of land held by the defence is around ₹1.75 million acres across the country with 90 per cent defence land situated within 62 notified cantonments; and

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) had red-flagged any instances of mismanagement of defence land either by local military authorities or unauthorized occupation of land where the lease had expired long back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The extent of defence land in the country is 17.57 lakhs acres, of which 1.57 lakhs acres is situated within 62 cantonments which is 8.9% of defence land. Improvement in defence land management is a continuing exercise. The

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) has through Report Number 35 of 2010 conducted a Performance Audit on Defence Estates Management.

Budget for DRDO

2095. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total budget for DRDO for the year 2018-19, the total number of staff offices and activities of research projects undertaken and their outcome as well as other relevant aspects;

(b) whether Government has at any point of time undertaken any review or institutional audit of DRDO, if so, when was it done and the major observations and recommendations that emerged out of such review, if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total Budget of Department of Defence Research & Development (R&D) for the Financial Year 2018-19 is ₹ 17861.19 crore with a manpower of approximately 24224 (including 7354 scientists).

A total of 13 research projects in Technology Development (TD) and Science and Technology (S&T) category have been taken up in the year 2018-19 in the broad areas of hybrid power system, advanced materials, CBW Defence technologies, laser diode technology, technologies for insensitive munition etc. and since these are in design phase, outcome of research projects will be seen in the subsequent years.

The following projects have been completed by DRDO during the last three years which finds merit for indigenous production through various partner agencies: 46m inflatable radome, medium size integrated aerostat surveillance system (NAKSHATRA), heavy drop system - 16T, enhanced range rocket (PINAKA Mk-II), sub-munition warheads for PINAKA, 250 kg. pre-fragmented bomb, air bursting grenades for individual weapons, penetration-cum-blast (PCB) and thermo-baric (TB) ammunition for 120 mm Arjun tank, multi calibre individual weapon system (MCIWS), minefield marking equipment Mk-II, CBRNe remotely operated platforms (CBRNeP), bar mine layer, mountain foot bridge, water mist system validation for fire protection in naval ships, electro-optical fire control system for naval ships, commander's non-panoramic TI sight for AFVs (T-90, T-72 & BMP-II), medium power radar (MPR) for IAF, anti-torpedo decoy system

(MAAREECH), high speed heavy weight ship launched torpedo (VARUNASTRA), multi-influence ground mine (MIGM) etc.

(b) and (c) To streamline working of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to expedite various projects, DRDO has been reviewed/audited by a number of independent committees in recent past (since 2007) as listed below:

(i) Rama Rao Committee (RRC) - most of the suggestions have been implemented.

(ii) In addition, Ministry of Defence (MoD) has set up various committees *viz.* Ravindra Gupta Task Force (RGTF) and Naresh Chandra Task Force (NCTF) on National Security - action has been taken accordingly.

(iii) Performance audit of DRDO labs is done on case-to-case basis by audit authorities.

Armed Forces Tribunal at Kolkata

2096. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Armed Forces Tribunal at Kolkata has become non-functional since last two years due to non-appointment of judicial member, if so, the reasons therefor and if not. the number of appeals heard and disposed of during that period;

(b) whether Government would consider to set up a regular or a circuit bench of the Armed Forces Tribunal in Odisha to mitigate the hardships of the serving/retired Defence personnel; and

(c) whether Government would provide a Canteen Store Department Depot at Bhubaneswar, Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No Sir. A total of 385 cases have been disposed of by Armed forces Tribunal (AFT), Kolkata since August 2016. However, since, one post of Judicial Member at Kolkata Bench is vacant since 06.07.2016, sittings of the Bench at Kolkata are being held regularly by nominating Judicial Members from other Benches of Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT).

(b) There is no such proposal before Government.

(c) Board of Control Canteen Services (BOCCS) has already accorded 'in principle approval' for opening Canteen Stores Department Depot at Bhubaneswar, Odisha in March 2018.

Indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments

2097. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of domestic companies in the manufacture and procurement of defence equipments is too low, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken/being taken for encouraging indigenous manufacturing of defence equipment; and

(c) the status of 'Make in India' initiatives in the Defence sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) (1) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors as per extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), based on threat perception, operational challenges and technological changes and to keep the Army in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

2. Based on the data provided by CGDA, the Capital expenditure on purchase of defence items by the three services in the last three years, from Indian vendors and Foreign vendors are as given below:-

Capital Procurement

(₹ in crore)

Year	Procurement from Indian vendors	Percentage (%)	Procurement from Foreign vendors	Percentage (%)	Total Procurement
2015-16	39149	62.80	23192	37.20	62341
2016-17	41872	60.55	27278	39.45	69150
2017-18	43697	60.08	29035	39.92	72732

3. DPP focuses on institutionalising, streamlining, and simplifying defence procurement procedure to give a boost to 'Make in India' initiative of the Government of India, by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence

equipment, platforms, systems and sub-systems. The key objectives of the 'Make in India' initiative of the Government are being realised through several policy measures which include:-

(i) A separate procedure for 'Make-II' sub-category has been notified wherein a number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering 'suo-moto' proposals suggested by industry/individual etc., have been introduced.

(ii) The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for consideration of *'suo-moto'* proposals under 'Make-II' sub/category of Capital Acquisition has been promulgated.

(iii) A Defence Investor Cell has been created in the Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.

(iv) The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent & online.

(v) The strengthening of defence-industrial base of the country is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Government periodically based on the requirements, viability, availability of resources etc. Recently, it has been decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as an engine of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. While one corridor spans Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, the other extends across Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Chitrakoot and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (UP).

(vi) An innovation ecosystem for Defence titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched on 12th April 2018 by the Hon'ble PM during Def-expo 2018. iDEX is aimed at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carryout R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs.

(vii) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.

(viii) To promote the participation of private sector, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB have been issued. The guidelines mandate each DPSU and OFB to have a short-term and long-term outsourcing and vendor development plan to gradually increase the outsourcing from private sector.

(ix) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) was revised in 2016. Specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.

(x) A new category of procurement 'Buy [Indian-IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)]' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. This Category has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides this, preference is being given to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.

(xi) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.

(xii) The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 Crore (Government funded) and ₹ 3 Crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.

(xiii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and

beyosd 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.

(xiv) The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licenses (ILs) under IDR Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment and production equipment have been removed from the list, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small and medium segment. The initial validity of the Industrial License granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis.

(xv) Government has set up the Technology Development Fund (TDF) to encourage participation of public/private industries especially MSMEs, through provision of grants, so as to create an eco-system for enhancing cutting-edge technology capability for defence applications.

Uniform allowance to soldiers

2098. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to give uniform allowance to the soldiers of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The Government has already approved to give Dress Allowance to the soldiers of the country. The Government has also approved the list of items comprising the 'Basic Uniform' of the JCOs/PBORs of Indian Army to be purchased against yearly Dress Allowance of ₹ 10,000.

Military training for school children

2099. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for compulsory military training for the school children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

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

Compulsory drafting of youth in defence services

2100. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever considered the compulsory drafting of youth, for at least two years, between the age of eighteen to twenty-five years to introduce a sense of discipline and respect for the nation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not framing policy for the compulsory drafting of youth in one of the wings of Indian Defence Forces depending upon their qualification and skill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Age relaxation for Defence personnel by UPSC

2101. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence personnel of Army and Air Force, below officers rank are deprived of age relaxation provided by UPSC for Civil Services and Central Armed Police Forces exams as by the time they complete the initial period of engagement, the relaxed age limit is exhausted and if so, the remedial steps contemplated by the Government;

(b) whether there is any recruitment rule for the Tri-Services of the armed forces; and

(c) if so, the rule thereof and if not, the manner in which the recruitment is made in three wings of the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The policy on age relaxation applicable for ex-servicemen for

appearing in Civil Services Exam (Group 'A' & 'B' Posts) is governed by 'Ex-servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules, 1979' as amended *vide* DoP&T Notification No. 36034/l/06-Estt.(SCT) dated 4th October, 2012. The following provisions have been made:-

(I) For appointment to any vacancy in Group 'A' and 'B' services or posts filled by direct recruitment otherwise than on the result of an Open All India Competitive Examination, the upper age limit shall be relaxed by the length of military service increased by three years in the case of ex-servicemen and Commissioned Officers including Emergency Commissioned Officers or Short Service Commissioned Officers.

(II) For appointment to any vacancy in Group 'A' and 'B' services or posts filled by direct recruitment on the result of an All India Competitive Examination, the ex-servicemen and Commissioned Officers including Emergency Commissioned Officers or Short Service Commissioned Officers who have rendered at least five years military service and have been released (i) on completion of assignment (including those whose assignment is due to be completed within one year otherwise than by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency; or (ii) on account of physical disability attributable to military service or on invalidment, shall be allowed maximum relaxation of five years in the upper age limit.

(b) and (c) The recruitment in armed forces are governed by their respective policies, rules including recruitment rules, orders on the subject.

Dependence on foreign weapons

†2102. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has become highly dependent on foreign weapons;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating upon taking any steps towards making the country self-reliant with regard to weapons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on operational requirements of the Armed Forces, the availability or capacity to produce the equipment in India and abroad to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

During the last three years and current year (upto June, 2018) out of total 168 contracts, 106 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces such as Helicopters, Radar, Ballistic Helmets, Artillery Guns, Simulators, Missiles, Bullet Proof Jackets, Electronic Fuzes and ammunition.

Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenization and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). The 'Make' procedure has been simplified with provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crores (government funded) and ₹3 crores (Industry funded) for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and with provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners Government has also promulgated the policy on Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector to encourage broader participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment.

Joint exercise of Indian Army and Japanese Army

2103. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian and Japanese Armies are going to conduct a joint exercise in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the exercise would be conducted on our soil or elsewhere; and

(c) whether it is going to be a combined defence forces exercise or exclusively for the Army only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A joint bilateral exercise between the Indian Army and the Japan Ground Self Defence Force is planned to be held this year in India.

Construction of four landing platform docks

†2104. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of construction of four landing platform docks for Indian Navy has been held up due to some dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to address this dispute?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir, no contract for construction of four Landing Platform Docks has been awarded by Ministry of Defence.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Priority in recruitment of army jawans

†2105. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government would consider giving priority to those States, including Jharkhand, in the recruitment of army jawans, where unemployment rate is high and youths migrate due to unemployment and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): No Sir. There is no priority for any particular State for recruitment in Army. The recruitment in the Army is done regularly as per pre-planned schedule for every recruiting year, commencing from 01 April of a year to 31st March of the next year. Every district of the country is covered at least once in a year for recruitment. Candidates aspiring to join Army register themselves online for recruitment, after which they are called for screening at nominated recruitment venues on specified date and time. Every candidate irrespective of class/caste/community/religion is given equal opportunity in recruitment.

Groundwater contamination in Chhattisgarh

†2106. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of various districts of Chhattisgarh are consuming contaminated drinking water, which is causing various diseases;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the districts of Chhattisgarh in which groundwater contains Nitrate Phosphate, Carbon poison, Polycyclic-asomatic hydrocarbon, Fluoride, Boron element and Arsenic and is their quantity increasing thereby polluting the water constantly;

(c) the role of industrial wastes, which flows into water bodies through drains in polluting the ground water; and

(d) details of the different mechanisms established in Chhattisgarh for obtaining pure drinking water, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Based on the data entered/provided by the State Government of Chhattisgarh on Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, the districts of Chhattisgarh where villagers of various districts are at the risk of consuming water contaminated with chemical contaminants are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The year-wise status of total numbers of water quality affected habitations as reported by the state government in the Integrated Management Information system of this Ministry in the last four years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Total Habitations affected with contamination rural drinking water
1.	2014-15	1841
2.	2015-16	874
3.	2016-17	1181
4.	2017-18	516

(c) and (d) The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them with technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in respect of rural areas. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. Implementing agencies under state government provide treated drinking water through various mechanism including Hand Pump (including point treatment attachments), Piped Water Supply Schemes including various water treatment system as per the need wherever required.

Statement

District-wise details Quality Affected Habitations of Chhattisgarh State as on 31/03/2018.

Sl. No.	District	Contamination-wise Number of Habitations						
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
		Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Balod	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
2.	Baloda Bazar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Balrampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bastar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bemetara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Bijapur	18	3	0	15	0	0	0
7.	Bilaspur	11	0	0	11	0	0	0
8.	Dantewada	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
9.	Dhamtari	22	0	0	22	0	0	0
10.	Durg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gariyaband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Janjgir-champa	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jashpur	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
14.	Ranker	47	15	0	28	0	4	0
15.	Kawardha	48	0	0	48	0	0	0
16.	Kondagaon	7	3	0	4	0	0	0
17.	Korba	227	187	0	40	0	0	0
18.	Koriya	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mahasamund	45	39	0	6	0	0	0
20.	Mungeli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Narayanpur	25	0	0	25	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Raigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Raipur	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Rajnandagon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Sukma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Surajpur	13	3	0	10	0	0	0
27.	Surguja	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	516	285	0	227	0	4	0

Arsenic contamination in potable water

†2107. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to deal with the contamination of potable water laced with Arsenic in cities/towns/ regions;

(b) the policy decisions taken by Government for its elimination during the last three years and the steps taken by Government to spread country-wide awareness in this regard;

(c) the State-wise/Union-Territory-wise details of districts/ towns/ cities/ regions which are affected by Arsenic; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them with technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in respect of Rural areas / regions which includes mitigation of Arsenic in drinking water sources. It is the State Governments which plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

State Governments have been advised to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all water quality affected habitations as a long term sustainable solution with priority to tackling Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For mitigation of arsenic & fluoride, within the NRDWP, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) has been launched through which Ministry is funding such habitations in focused manner. NWQSM is targeted to cater to 13,819 arsenic and 13,725 fluoride affected habitations in targeted manner by March 2021. So far, about ₹ 2881 Cr have been released under NWQSM. With this 2,130 arsenic habitations have been provided with safe drinking water.

Further, upto 5% of releases made under NRDWP for coverage component can be utilized by the states for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) which inter alia includes spreading country-wide awareness with respect to contamination of potable water laced with Arsenic.

State-wise details of states regarding Nos. of rural habitation affected with Arsenic contamination in drinking water as on 31/03/2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

With regard to Urban areas, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has informed that the data on arsenic contamination in potable water is not maintained in their Ministry.

Statement

State-wise details of rural habitation affected with Arsenic contamination in drinking water as on 31/03/2018

Sl. No.	State	Rural Habitations
1.	Assam	4376
2.	Bihar	817
3.	Jharkhand	19
4.	Karnataka	3
5.	Punjab	654
6.	Uttar Pradesh	748
7.	West Bengal	9516
	TOTAL	16,133

Financial Assistance for NRDWP in Gujarat and Jharkhand

2108. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is effective in Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(b) the details with facts and figures;

(c) whether Government has any proposal pending for external financial assistance for drinking water supply projects in the country and the details thereof;

(d) by when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(e) whether Government has any guideline/policy for posing these kind of projects for the external assistance within a stipulated time period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving coverage of each and every household for adequate supply of safe drinking water by providing technical and financial assistance through Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). As reported by States on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), out of 35,996 habitations in Gujarat, all habitations are getting at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd).

Further, out of 1,19,832 rural habitations in Jharkhand, 99.32% habitations getting at least 40 lpcd of potable water, only 0.23% habitations are partially covered (getting less than 40 lpcd of potable water) and only 0.45%o habitations are quality affected (where drinking water is chemically contaminated).

(c) and (d) There is no such externally aided project proposal pending with MDWS.

(e) and (f) The Externally Aided project proposal submitted by State Governments is technically examined in this Ministry. After the technical examination of the same, this Ministry forward the proposal to Department of Economic affairs (DEA), Ministry

of Finance which after deliberations poses the proposal to external Institutions. Once the proposal is mutually agreed to by the external institutions and the State Governments, it is processed.

Fluoride and Nitrate affected habitations in Andhra Pradesh

2109. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding habitations and people affected by high Fluoride and Nitrate concentration in drinking water in all the 50 mandals of Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to reduce Fluoride and Nitrate concentration in the drinking water in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Based on the information entered by the State Governmentinthe Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, Out of 49 blocks of Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, two rural habitations, one each in Chatrai and Musunuru blocks are reported affected with Fluoride contamination in drinking water sources. In Krishna district, no habitation is reported affected with Nitrate contamination in rural drinking water sources.

(c) and (d) To provide safe drinking water in the rural habitations of the country which are affected by Arsenic and Fluoride, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) under NRDWP was launched on 22nd March, 2017 under which 02 rural habitations of Krishna District are also targeted.

The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them with technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in respect of rural areas. It is the state government who plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes which *inter-alia* takes care of suitable treatment technologies required for contamination in quality affected habitations.

GOBAR Dhan Scheme

2110. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GOBAR (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources)- Dhan Scheme has been able to create wealth and promote energy from waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action required to promote cleanliness in the village by economizing on waste generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) The Gobrdhan scheme has been launched with the objective to ensure cleanliness in villages through solid waste management and to increase rural income and employment by converting bio-degradable cattle, agricultural and other wastes, into bio-gas, bio slurry and compost thereby providing additional income and employment to the people.

The projects to be undertaken by Gram Panchayats, Self help Groups, Bulk Waste Generators/ Entrepreneurs, are at their initial stage of implementation. To promote cleanliness in villages, the scheme provides options for collection of bio-degradable wastes from households and to use it as input for bio-gas plants constructed. Bio-gas and/or Bio-siurry generated from the biogas plants will be supplied to households and farmers, which would help them economically.

Safe drinking water to every household

2111. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of households, which have to travel more than half a kilometer everyday to get drinking water;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 30 per cent of Indians get their water from unsafe sources including untreated sources from tap and uncovered wells;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether it is a fact that less than 5 per cent of households get their drinking water from tap; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to supply safe drinking water in every household in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) This Ministry does not maintain information with respect to 'percentage of households, which have to travel more than half a kilometer everyday to get drinking water'. However, as per the Census 2011, 22.1% of the rural households have to fetch drinking water from a distance of more than 500 meters in rural areas.

(b) The Ministry categorizes the habitations as fully covered habitations if at least 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe water is available, partially covered habitations if the availability of water is less than 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) and quality affected where quality of water is chemically contaminated. As reported by States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), till date out of 17.19 Lakhs total rural habitations in the country, 79.48% rural habitations are fully covered, 16.87% habitations are partially covered and 3.65% habitations are quality affected.

(c) Ministry has launched National Water quality Sub Mission for Arsenic and Fluoride on 22.03.2017 with targeted funding to cater to 27544 Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitation by March 2021.

Under coverage component of NRDWP, 5% of the funds can be spent on Water Quality monitoring and Surveillance and Support activities which include demonstration of contamination through Field Test Kits and awareness through Information-Education-Communication (IEC) strategies.

(d) No Sir, as reported by State Governments on IMIS, as on date 17.82% of total rural households have tap connections.

(e) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. However, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving coverage of rural drinking water supply by providing technical and financial assistance through Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as per the budgetary allocation for the same. Under NRDWP, during 2018-19, ₹ 1969.37 Crore have been released to various States.

Non-allocation of SBM funds to States

2112. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated and utilized under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there are a few States for which no allocation had been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence no fixed allocation is made to the States/ UTs under the programme. However, the details of State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the Statement *(See* below).

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during last three years and current year

(₹ in Crore)

State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Upto 2.8.2018)	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	30.72	5.92	0.00	11.85
Andhra Pradesh	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07	1219.88	1255.91	562.99	212.39
Arunachal Pradesh	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	137.30	57.03	0.00	12.22
Assam	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23	1171.95	721.63	280.60	42473

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	875.92	153.79	2088.18	658.60
Chhattisgarh	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	677.83	570.47	83.29	183.89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00	0.00	15.96
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.99
Goa	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.52	5.77	0.00	15.15
Gujarat	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.48	466.04	395.60	0.00	41.05
Haryana	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.20	39.66	34.43	70.24	1.62
Himachal Pradesh	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37	20.68	24.44	0.00	7.86
Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.19	202.38	164.54	278.37	64.23
Jharkhand	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	698.66	560.57	376.48	216.17
Karnataka	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	983.39	773.54	213.04	124.02
Kerala	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	59.36	17.90	12.47	2.65
Madhya Pradesh	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	1380.61	757.38	409.74	639.67
Maharashtra	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	1235.34	839.04	1352.92	127.80
Manipur	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	77.02	6.10	0.00	15.68
Meghalaya	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	153.89	77.06	0.00	4.74
Mizoram	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	46.24	31.73	4.98	1.35
Nagaland	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	71.41	8.28	0.00	43.73
Odisha	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28	457.02	463.61	1052.27	209.77
Puducherry	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	50.25	9.37	0.00	16.80
Punjab	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	283.48	43.02	0.00	11.83
Rajasthan	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	981.51	848.21	373.50	62.12
Sikkim	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	12.98	1.01	1.96	1.09
Tamil Nadu	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	865.94	784.86	0.00	136.26
Telangana	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63	481.94	305.68	515.05	242.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	24.00	16.30	58.46	6.43
Uttar Pradesh	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74	3155.37	2682.52	2938.61	3248.81
Uttarakhand	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	146.69	175.05	0.00	16.47
West Bengal	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.58	583.23	431.46	127.06	40.22
TOTAL	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10025.49	16610.88	12222.23	10800.22	6818.86

Villages declared as ODF

2113. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and districts of our country declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) till date, State-wise;

(b) whether any difference in approach is adopted by the Swachh Bharat Mission in comparison to previous sanitation programme in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise number of villages and districts declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Unlike the earlier sanitation programmes, under SBM(G), emphasis is on collective behaviour change including interpersonal communication; capacity building, strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to Gram Panchayat level with flexibility to States, and achievement of ODF villages and ensuring availability of water.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of villages and districts declared as ODF under SBM(G)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ODF declared districts	ODF declared villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	192
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	18841

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	5389
4.	Assam	12	14209
5.	Bihar	3	7253
6.	Chandigarh	1	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	18769
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	I	69
9.	Daman and Diu	2	26
10.	Goa	0	22
11	Gujarat	33	18261
12.	Haryana	22	6908
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	15925
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4888
15.	Jharkhand	11	18582
16.	Karnataka	20	20823
17.	Kerala	14	2027
18.	Lakshadweep	1	9
19.	Madhya Pradesh	21	32922
20.	Maharashtra	34	40500
21.	Manipur	2	1933
22.	Meghalaya	11	6028
23.	Mizoram	8	695
24.	Nagaland	6	1158
25.	Odisha	2	11911
26.	Puducherry	0	234
27.	Punjab	22	13726
28.	Rajasthan	33	42869
29.	Sikkim	4	441

1	2	3	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	28	12040
31.	Telangana	11	5057
32.	Tripura	0	42
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	38463
34.	Uttarakhand	13	15473
35.	West Bengal	14	33744
	TOTAL	421	409442

Targets of Swachh Bharat Mission

2114. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched by Government has achieved its objectives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the steps being taken by Government to achieve the desired target of SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Sanitation coverage in the country as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This has now increased to 89.07%. And, 4,09,442 villages, 1,80,945 Gram Panchayats, 4129 Blocks, 421 Districts, and 19 States/UT, namely, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have been declared ODF. Since the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014, 793 lakh toilets have been constructed under SBM(G) as on 02.08.2018.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018 through an independent agency. The main findings of Sample Survey are:-

- 77% households in rural India have access to toilets
- 93.4% of the households having access to a toilet use it regularly
- 95.6% of ODF verified villages have confirmed ODF status
- 70% of the villages found to have minimal litter and stagnant water.

(d) The following steps have been taken under SBM(G) to achieve the desired targets:-

- Focus is being given on community based collective behavior change by massive campaigning at the national and States level.
- Focus is also on creation of complete ODF villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets.
- Given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations, the programme provides flexibility to the States to choose the strategy best suited to them in its implementation.
- Greater emphasis is being given on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management, by imparting training to the States and selected organizations called Key Resource Centres (KRCs), involving District Collectors to provide leadership to the programme at the district level.
- 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.
- 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.

Installation of Arsenic and Metal Removal Technology for safe drinking water

†2115. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not installing Arsenic and Metal Removal Technology for cleaning drinking water in the States which are severely affected by pollution of Arsenic and Fluoride in drinking water along with names of the States affected by the same;

(b) by when each and every district of affected States/would be provided Amrit Technology; and

(c) the details of released and utilised amount for Amrit Technology during current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The names of states affected by Arsenic/Fluoride are given in the Statement (*See* below). Rural drinking water is a state subject. The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them with technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in respect of rural areas. It is the state governments which plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes which *inter-alia* includes selection of suitable treatment technologies for tackling Arsenic, Fluoride and metal removal for cleaning drinking water. Depending on various factors including the level & combination of contaminants, service level required etc. State Governments generally go for the reasonable and best technology available in market on competitive basis. This ministry does not release funds specific for any technology.

Statement

Names of states affected with Fluoride and Arsenic Affected as on 31/03/2018

Sl. No.	States affected with	
	Fluoride	Arsenic
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Assam	Assam

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh	-
5.	Haryana	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
7.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand
8.	Karnataka	Karnataka
9.	Kerala	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-
11.	Maharashtra	-
12.	Odisha	-
13.	Punjab	Punjab
14.	Rajasthan	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
16.	West Bengal	West Bengal

NRDWP allocation for Madhya Pradesh

†2116. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tolas, manjare and villages in Madhya Pradesh deprived of the facilities of drinking and tap water, as per norms of Government; and

(b) the quantum of allocation made to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years year-wise, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the details of the works that were executed by the State Government and the amount spent for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) monitors the coverage of drinking water supply in terms of rural habitations. As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of MDWS, out of total 127448 habitations in Madhya Pradesh, 127297

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

habitations are Fully Covered *i.e.* getting at least 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water and 151 habitations are Quality Affected *i.e.* containing chemical contaminant. There are total 12,08,699 Nos. of household tap connections in the state as on date.

(b) The allocation and expenditure and details of works executed during past three years under NRDWP are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Nos. of Habitations Covered
2015-16	181.76	193.73	381.15	11478
2016-17	213.87	232.26	212.48	7420
2017-18	195.67	135.51	163.35	9849

Data on non-availability of potable water areas

2117. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the areas where potable water is not available in the country including Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Availability of potable water in the country is assessed in the terms of availability of the same in litres per capita per day (lpcd) with respect to rural habitations. In this respect habitations are categorised as (i) Fully covered habitations (*i.e.* getting at least 40 lpcd of potable drinking water), (ii) Partially covered habitations (*i.e.* getting less than 40 lpcd of potable drinking water) and (iii) Quality Affected habitations (wherein water is chemically contaminated). As per data entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, out of 1719284 rural habitations, 62822 habitations are quality affected *i.e.* not getting potable water. However, in the state of Gujarat, all habitations are Fully Covered and there are no habitations which are not getting potable water as reported by State on IMIS.

Safe drinking water and toilet facilities in schools

2118. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap for providing safe drinking water and toilet facilities in the schools of Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided funds to the States for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details of funds provided to the States in particular to Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the results achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) 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. The assistance under the programme had provision for supplying drinking water within the premises of the schools which were constructed prior to 2007. Thereafter, for rural schools constructed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the provision is for providing facility of drinking water near the vicinity of the school premises from NRDWP. Under NRDWP, the details of funds released and achievement (in terms of rural habitations) during last three years including Maharashtra are as under:

Year	Funds released under NRDWP (₹ Crore)		Achievement in terms of rural habitations	
	All India	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra
2015-16	4264.58	330.88	85,888	1,566
2016-17	5931.90	404.45	61,042	1,270
2017-18	6989.66	282.47	53,411	638

After launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, school toilets are to be provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

Construction of IHHL and PT

2119. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of total targets set under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) and Public Toilet (PT);

(b) whether Government has conducted a survey to assess the demand for toilets, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised for construction of IHHL and PT, year-wise, since 2015; and

(d) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Public awareness under SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is a demand driven programme, hence no fixed targets are set for constructions of IHHLs and CSCs.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had conducted a Baseline Survey through State/UT Governments in 2012-13 to assess sanitation status in the country.

(c) and (d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) component-wise funds are not allocated and released. However, the details of State-wise Central share utilized on construction of IHHLs and CSCs during the last 3 years and the current year, as reported by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). And, the details of State-wise Central share utilized on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for public awareness during the last 3 years and the current year, as reported by the States/UTs on the IMIS of SBM(G), are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Central share utilised for IHHLs and CSCs during last three years and current year (₹ in crore)

States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (upto 2.8.2018)	
	IHHLs	CSCs	IHHLs	CSCs	IHHLs	CSCs	IHHLs	CSCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	5.72	0.20	11.63	0.22
Andhra Pradesh	279.57	0.06	411.72	0.19	1213.88	2.09	208.56	1.10
Arunachal Pradesh	20.12	3.91	44.09	6.95	42.93	2.55	2.80	4.22
Assam	478.95	0.62	561.21	0.53	683.60	0.61	418.52	0.17
Bihar	313.06	0.22	148.16	0.05	140.62	0.00	653.69	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	251.37	0.00	377.68	0.01	529.83	0.00	174.94	0.32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.96	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00
Goa	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.77	0.00	15.15	0.00
Gujarat	564.07	0.00	611.23	0.00	379.03	0.06	40.01	0.02
Haryana	55.04.	0.13	6.60	0.04	0.78	0.67	0.21	0.01
Himachal Pradesh	60.97	2.37	69.33	1.29	0.13	3.14	0.28	2.92
Jammu and Kashmir	63.31	1.91	50.78	1.94	151.81	8.21	62.85	1.43
Jharkhand	252.56	0.28	410.43	0.12	539.25	0.00	206.03	0.00
Karnataka	430.81	0.62	392.27	0.62	757.62	1.22	121.70	0.02
Kerala	9.53	0.30	134.51	0.11	0.73	0.21	0.01	0.19
Madhya Pradesh	790.06	0.00	1108.30	0.20	731.91	0.00	626.63	0.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	623.02	0.84	604.07	0.05	803.84	2.00	126.40	0.13
Manipur	52.96	0.01	4.54	0.00	4.45	0.00	15.68	0.00
Meghalaya	42.35	1.16	36.62	0.32	73.87	0.99	2.93	0.93
Mizoram	5.92	0.14	3.11	0.07	26.04	0.42	0.75	0.11
Nagaland	24.42	1.48	40.68	2.43	2.66	0.07	38.56	2.89
Odisha	1188.33	0.08	860.81	0.11	446.35	0.12	205.44	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	2.65	0.00	9.37	0.00	16.80	0.00
Punjab	55.45	0.10	69.49	0.00	37.37	0.00	11.28	0.00
Rajasthan	1214.93	0.75	1057.55	0.32	829.77	0.50	59.07	0.02
Sikkim	4.00	0.50	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.16
Tamil Nadu	542.79	0.98	503.53	0.11	771.54	0.09	119.67	0.07
Telangana	152.77	0.30	172.83	0.00	294.13	0.00	237.22	0.00
Tripura	50.47	0.34	18.53	0.38	13.68	0.20	6.12	0.09
Uttar Pradesh	558.47	0.02	1118.47	0.00	2623.05	0.00	3241.85	0.00
Uttarakhand	68.36	0.33	144.91	0.27	158.04	0.19	11.01	0.30
West Bengal	873.89	6.01	812.28	3.79	405.33	5.41	29.58	3.55
TOTAL	9032.39	23.46	9776.58	20.56	11683.13	29.26	6682.32	19.12

Statement-II

States/UTs-wise Central share utilised for IEC during last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 2.8.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	4.19	1.92	35.24	2.32
Arunachal Pradesh	2.13	4.72	4.34	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	2.73	6.05	29.28	3.81
Bihar	10.06	0.27	11.30	4.58
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	3.82	4.41	17.48	0.84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2.19	3.96	10.46	0.59
Haryana	3.06	3.80	4.16	0.18
Himachal Pradesh	1.34	1.50	2.04	0.07
Jammu and Kashmir	1.05	0.30	3.23	0.00
Jharkhand	4.70	8.86	14.78	8.64
Karnataka	6.51	3.51	7.69	1.27
Kerala	3.52	1.17	3.34	0.31
Madhya Pradesh	4.48	4.82	19.30	12.70
Maharashtra	7.17	7.31	25.56	0.53
Manipur	0.42	0.00	1.61	0.00
Meghalaya	4.77	3.06	1.63	0.29
Mizoram	0.22	0.27	1.32	0.17
Nagaland	1.69	0.27	2.94	0.00
Odisha	4.11	4.43	12.63	3.45
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	1.12	2.86	4.15	0.55
Rajasthan	4.24	2.68	12.68	2.20
Sikkim	0.18	0.57	0.59	0.43
Tamil Nadu	10.21	1.58	11.57	1.12
Telangana	2.73	0.03	6.08	4.99

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	1.29	0.77	1.73	0.12
Uttar Pradesh	5.49	4.82	50.06	4.72
Uttarakhand	0.73	1.02	3.93	0.74
West Bengal	15.01	18.47	17.41	5.33
TOTAL	109.16	93.42	316.54	59.94

Arsenic affected districts

2120. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of "Sulabhajal", Sulabh Internationals successful pilot project to provide low cost drinking water to Arsenic affected districts in West Bengal;

(b) if so, does the Ministry intend to replicate the project in other Arsenic affected districts in the country; and

(c) if not, what measures taken by the Ministry to provide access to clean, safe and affordable drinking water to Arsenic affected populations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Regarding replicating the 'Sulabhjal' technology, it is stated that it is the State Governments which plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes which *inter-alia* includes selection of suitable treatment technologies for tackling chemical contaminants including Arsenic for providing clean drinking water. Ministry supplements the states technically and financially in providing adequate and safe drinking water to rural population through National Rural Drinking Water Programme. This Ministry does not release funds specific for any technology.

(c) To provide safe drinking water in the rural habitations of the country which are affected by Arsenic and Fluoride, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) under NRDWP was launched on 22nd March, 2017. For mitigation of arsenic and fluoride, Ministry is funding in focused manner under NWQSM with a target of providing clean drinking water by various means in about 27,544 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March 2021. So far, about ₹ 2881 cr. have been released under NWQSM to the states affected with Arsenic and Fluoride.

Achievement of MDG for drinking water and sanitation

2121. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) relating to drinking water supply and sanitation;

(b) the achievement so far in this regard;

(c) whether any guidelines are being formulated for public private partnership in irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details of the projects launched, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Target 7.C of Millennium Development Goal was to Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe uttriking water and basic sanitation.

(b) MDG goals were set for 2015.

(i) Based on data provided by the states on Integrated Management Information System of this Ministry, as on 01.04.2015, about 71% rural population of the country were provided with safe and adequate drinking water. Thus MDG target for Water were met. As on date 73.82% of rural population are having access to safe and adequate drinking water.

(ii) Similarly, based on Joint Management Programme Report of WHO/UNICEF of 2015, use of sanitation facilities by rural population in the country was about 44%. As on 03.08.2018, sanitation coverage has reached to 89.16%.

(c) and (d) This Ministry monitors National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which provides technical and financial assistance to State Government for providing safe drinking water in rural areas and does not monitor public private partnership in irrigation. Further, as per information received from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), no such guidelines for Public Private Partnership in Irrigation is being formulated.

Utilisation of funds for environmental protection

2122. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly ₹77,000 crore meant for protection of the environment are lying idle with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints about diversion of these funds to other areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the proper utilisation of the funds in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Funds have been deposited in various Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) created in States in compliance of various Supreme Court Orders in various Interlocutory Applications (LA.) filed in T.N. GodavarmanThirumalpad vs Union of India & Ors. in Writ Petition (C) No.202 of 1995 and other environment related cases filed in the Supreme Court. These SPVs are created in concerned States and funds have been deposited by the concerned parties and the funds utilised for the purposes specified in the Supreme Court Orders. These funds are utilised as per the guidelines framed as per the Supreme Court directions. The funds deposited in these SPVs including the Compensatory Afforestation Fund, funds released and utilised and balance funds available in these SPVs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not received any complaint about the diversion of the fund released to State CAMPA. The funds are utilised as per the approved annual plan of operation prepared as per the CAMPA guidelines and duly approved by the Steering Committee of State CAMPA chaired by the Chief secretary of the State.

Funds from other SPV are released with the approval of the Committee constituted under Chief Secretary of the States as per the approved plan.

(e) These funds are managed by special Committees constituted by the State Government as per the direction of the Supreme Court. The Compensatory afforestation-

Fund (CAF) is managed by the *Ad hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) constituted by Supreme Court to manage CAF. The CAF is used as per the CAMPA guidelines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Central Government has now enacted Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 for utilising the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) managed so far by the *Ad hoc* CAMPA. Other funds to be utilized for the purpose for which the same was created as SPV by the Hon'ble Supreme Court

Statement

Status of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) and Special Purpose Vehicle in various States (in Crore Rupees) as on 31.03.2018.

	States/UTs	Amount	Released/Utilised	Balance
1.	Bihar	565.32	224.36	340.96
2.	Delhi	169.86	1.13	168.73
3.	Karnataka	10346.00	10.00	10336
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	NA	1.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2.33	NA	2.33
6.	Maharashtra	38.40	5.43	32.97
7.	Meghalaya	200.91	62.16	138.85
8.	Odisha	1049.27	475.93	573.34
9.	Odisha	12834.00	-	12834.00
10.	Rajasthan	72.89	NA	72.89
11.	Telangana	29.91	3.30	26.61
12.	Compensatory Afforestation Fund	66298.58	14560.63	51737.95
	TOTAL	91608.47	15342.94	76265.63

Problem of increasing e-waste

†2123. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of increasing e-waste in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments have resulted in increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. A comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has not been done. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country and simultaneously had projected 8.0 lakh ton of e-waste generation in the year 2010. As per the Global E-waste Monitor 2017 Report of United Nations University the annual generation of e-waste in India was 2 million metric tons in 2016.

(b) The Ministry has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23rd March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for its effective implementation. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal. The Rules also provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). There are 275 authorized dismantling/recycling units in the country with a capacity of 5,10,950.1 MT per annum. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Pollution due to synthetic fertilizers and agricultural pollutants

2124. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that indiscriminate application of synthetic fertilizers has been polluting water bodies and destroying ozone layers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that agricultural pollutants have the potential to cause damage on a much larger scale;

(d) if so, whether Government has taken steps to identify the said problems;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government is taking any measures to combat the likely damage due to the said pollutants; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Water bodies in the country are polluted due to discharge of untreated sewage, industrial effluent, agricultural runoff containing fertilizers, pesticides, etc. No study has been carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to assess pollution of water bodies from application of synthetic fertilizers. However, CPCB is monitoring the water quality of both surface and ground water under the National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) through a network of monitoring stations in the country. The water quality is assessed for various parameters, including physico-chemical, bacteriological, heavy metals, pesticides, etc.

(f) and (g) The steps taken by the Government to check the pollution of water bodies, *inter alia*, include formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through consent mechanism and regular monitoring; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality; installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluent directly into water bodies; promotion of cleaner production processes; installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units; issuance of directions for implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge in certain categories of highly polluting industries; issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention, and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, etc.

E-waste produced in India

2125. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of e-waste produced by India over the past few years;

(b) whether the e-waste produced is collected and recycled, if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Comprehensive inventorisation of e-waste generation in the country has not been done. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country and simultaneously had projected e-waste generation of 8.0 lakh ton in the year 2010. As per the Global E-waste Monitor 2017 Report of United Nations University the annual generation of e-waste in India has been 2 million ton in 2016. There are 275 authorized dismantling/recycling units in the country with a capacity of 5,10,950.1 MT per annum. The Ministry has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23rd March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for better management of e-waste in the country. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers' responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchanges to facilitate collection and channelization, recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste.

Draft forest policy and tribals

2126. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently released a draft forest policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said draft policy does not protect the interests of the tribals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had kept the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 in public domain for comments.

(b) to (d) The basic thrust of the draft National Forest Policy of 2018 is for conservation, protection and management of forests along with addressing other issues associated with forest and forest management. To protect the interest of tribals, the Draft Policy of 2018 proposes to launch Community Forest Management Mission for management of community forest resources though a participatory forest management approach. Moreover, specific provisions have been made in the draft policy to ensure that the interests of local communities are protected and also provisions are made to consider them as partner in management of forests.

In addition, forest rights of tribals and others traditional forest dwellers are safeguarded under a separate Act, namely, "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006" (Forest Rights Act, 2006) which recognizes and vests the forest rights of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be vested.

Pilot project by NEERI to control particulate matter

2127. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) will run the pilot project on installing equipment to suck in particulate matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also working on remediation of landfills;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the remediation process involves removing of garbage from landfills, stabilising the slopes and covering these witfi permanent green areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) NEERI, in collaboration with Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) and 1IT Bombay, has run a pilot project of Wind Augmentation and Air Purifying Unit (WAYU) at four traffic junctions with 25 WAYU devices in Mumbai to capture Particulate Matter.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India has been implementing the World Bank-aided Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP) from October, 2010 to March, 2018 with the objectives to build tangible human and technical capacity in selected state agencies for undertaking environmentally sound remediation of polluted sites and to support the development of National Programme for Remediation of Polluted Sites. The project has supported two State pilot projects namely, the Closure and Containment of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) site at Ukkayapalli, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh and the Closure and Containment of MSW site at Dhapa, West Bengal. The implementing agency for the Kadapa site is Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) and for the Dhapa site is West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB).

(d) and (e) The remediation process involves a number of activities which *interalia* include site preparation, excavation and handling of wastes including sorting and segregation, storage of segregated fraction and reuse/disposal back to dumpsite closure layers; profiling/reshaping of waste dump site; stabilization of critical slopes; final cover layers over reshaped dumpsite, etc.

Funds for rescue and sustenance of stray cows

2128. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated for the rescue and sustenance of stray cows in Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai and National Capital Region since 2014; and

(b) the number of stray cows rescued and housed in Government aided shelters since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing five schemes of animal welfare through the Animal Welfare Board of India. As per records available, no funds were released to any Animal Welfare Organization falling under Municipal Corporation area of Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai and National Capital Region since 2014 for rescue and sustenance of stray cows.

(b) This Ministry does not maintain data in respect of the number of stray cows rescued and housed in Government aided shelters.

Repeated occurrence of floods and droughts

2129. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of repeatedly occurring floods and drought situation in the country;

(b) whether scientific and technological studies are being made to chalk out solutions for the situation;

(c) the amount spent on disaster management caused by climatic conditions during last ten years; and

(d) whether we can utilise the aforesaid amount for developmental activities in case a permanent solution is found out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Floods and droughts are natural phenomena occurring in various parts of the country in varying magnitudes. High intensity rainfall in short duration and deficient monsoon rainfall may result in floods and droughts respectively.

The Government monitors variability of weather on continuous basis. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has been framed to assist all stakeholders including State Governments in disaster risk management. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued guidelines on 'Management of Floods' and 'Management of Urban Flooding' to, *inter alia*, assist State Governments in preparation of their Flood Management Plans. NDMA has also issued guidelines on 'Management of Drought'. Central Water Commission has undertaken modernization of its data collection and flood forecast network.

(c) and (d) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has approved assistance of INR 37,266.87 crore from National Disaster Response Fund to the States in the wake of drought since 2010-11. NDMA under its schemes, namely National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) and Other Disaster Management Project (ODMP) has spent INR 2781.36 crore during the last ten years.

Occurrence of natural disasters like flood and droughts can take place due to several reasons including geomorphological causes. However it can be mitigated, for

which NDMP provides framework and direction to government agencies including State Governments for all phases of disaster management.

Forest land allotted to FMCG companies

2130. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prescribed rules regarding protection of environment on forest land that has been allotted to FMCG companies;

(b) if so, whether cases have been reported against the company, for violating environmental laws; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has various Acts such as Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Indian Forest Act, 1927, for the protection of enviroament on Forest land. As per the information available in the Ministry, no case of violation of Environmental laws has been reported as far as FMCG companies are concerned.

Pollution abatement measures in rivers and seas

2131. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken effective steps to clean and clear garbage, chemical effluents and hazardous waste from rivers and water bodies in the country during the three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) the total funds allocated for the same, year-wise;

(d) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with companies/agencies for the execution of these works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has

taken various initiatives to check the pollution of rivers and water bodies due to dumping of garbage/hazardous waste and disposal of chemical effluents, which *inter-alia* include (i) notification of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules-2016, Solid Waste Management Rules-2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules-2016, E-waste (Management) Rules-2016, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules-2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules-2016, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules-2016, Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order-2016, Regulation on Lead contents in Household and Decorative Paints Rules-2016 and Fly Ash Notification as amended *vide* SO 254 (E) dated 25th January, 2016 having provisions with regards to generation, packaging, storage, transportation, recycling/reprocessing, utilization, treatment, disposal, etc. of hazardous and other wastes (ii) formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries, operations or processes (iii) enforcement of these rules/standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through consent mechanism and regular monitoring (iv) setting-up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) (v) installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluents into water bodies (vi) promotion of cleaner production processes (vii) installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of small scale industrial units (viii) issuance of directions for implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge in certain categories of highly polluting industries (ix) issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Section 18(l)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (x) setting up of Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facdities (TSDFs), etc.

Apart from this, the Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement and conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands under the schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments. NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01/08/2014 onwards) has covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States. NPCA has so far covered 148 identified lakes and wetlands in 24 States and one Union Territory.

(c) During the last three years, Central share of funds amounting to ₹515.13 crore (₹109.51 crore in 2015-16, ₹ 158.95 crore in 2016-17 and ₹246.67 crore in 2017-18)

have been released to the State Governments for pollution abatement and conservation initiatives under the TSDF, NRCP, NPCA and NWQMP schemes of the Ministry.

(d) and (e) For the projects sanctioned under NRCP and NPCA, a tripartite MoA (Memorandum of Agreement)/ MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) is signed between the Ministry, State Government and concerned local body for sharing of project cost, timely implementation and proper operation & maintenance of the infrastructure created. For the projects sanctioned under the TSDF scheme, MoU is signed between the Ministry, State Government, State Pollution Control Board and the operator of the TSDF for financial assistance for establishment of the TSDF.

Cases pending in Supreme Court and NGT

2132. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal against the environmental degradation;

(b) the steps taken by Government to counter the activities leading to the degradation; and

(c) the impact of the counter measures to contain the degradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of cases related to environmental issues pending in the Supreme Court of India is around 110 and 3573 in the National Green Tribunal.

(b) The Government has enacted the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 etc. to regulate the matters related to environmental degradation. Besides the Government has notified The Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016; Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2018; Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016; Solid Waste Management Rules 2016; Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016; E-Waste (Management) Rules 2016; E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules, 2018; Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016; Hazardous and Other Wastes

(Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016; Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2017; Hazardous and other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2018. Further, Eco-Sensitive Zones are being established by the Government around the Protected Areas like national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to serve as buffer regions, ensuring balance between local economic growth and conservation imperatives. To mitigate pollution from industries, norms related to emissions and effluents from various industrial sectors have been notified, besides general standards. Online monitoring of industrial pollution through 24x7 Continuous Emission.' Effluent has been established in over 2700 industries of 17 categories. Online monitoring of industrial pollution in River Ganga is also established in over 700 industries. Coastal Zone Regulatory Authority has been established to take care of pollution abatement around the coastal areas for their sustainable development. The Environmental Clearance, CRZ Clearance and the Forest Clearance processes are also intended to protect the environment.

(c) The impact of the measures taken has been mitigation of environmental problems as against business as usual scenario.

Electrocution of wild elephants by electric fences

2133. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the death of wild elephants classified as endangered species according to the recent 'Red List' published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, on the edge of private estates in Kerala, due to contact with illegal, high-voltage, electrified fences; and

(b) steps taken by Government to stop the persistent use of such illegal and dangerous fences by private estates, when a directive has been issued on 11 November,, 2009 by the Director, Project Elephant, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, banning the use of electric fencing in elephant-prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per the information received from the State of Kerala, the necessary awareness activities in forest fringe areas have been initiated to avoid illegal electric fencing. Cases have been registered against the culprits and stringent action has been

taken to stop the illegal activities by strengthening perambulation, patrolling and deployment of adequate staff and watchers in the estate localities.

The Ministry had advised, all the elephant range states *vide* letter dated 11.11.2009, to make it known to all tea gardens, coffee estates and other located in the elephant areas that no unregulated voltage power fencing may be erected and wherever deaths of elephants due to electrocution take place the management needs to be prosecuted for hunting.

Further, all the elephant range States have been directed to follow the Guidelines for Management of Human Elephant Conflict issued by the Ministry on 6.10.2017 wherein it has been mentioned that solar fencing may be erected only under specific situations such as to protect small enclaves, institutions and individual farms. Community involvement is essential for maintenance of solar fences. Written agreement should be made with the community that they will take responsibility for its maintenance. Communities should be given monetary support for maintenance of fences provided they take responsibility of maintenance.

Poaching of leopards

2134. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ninety three leopards deaths took place in just two months of 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the deaths were due to poaching, as evident from seizures of leopard hides and body parts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Enforcement Agencies, 19 leopards have died upto February in the current year.

(c) and (d) As per the data provided by the State Enforcement Agencies, the deaths of leopards were due to various factors like poaching, electrocution, accidental, infighting and natural death.

The steps taken by the Government for protection of wild animals including leopard are:

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. Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of leopards.

iii. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles, including leopards, and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

iv. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around Protected Areas.

v. Protected Areas, *viz.*, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.

vi. Financial assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', for providing better protection to wildlife including leopards and improvement of habitat.

Funds for prevention of pollution in rivers, lakes and ground water

2135. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to various agencies for implementation of programmes relating to prevention of pollution in rivers, lakes and ground water all over the country including Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the said funds were spent effectively, efficiently and economically for the purpose for which it was allotted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Pollution abatement of rivers and lakes is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers & lakes. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and conservation & management of lakes & wetlands under a separate scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4581.91 crore, and Central share of ₹ 2258.72 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2472.43 mid (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. During the last three years and current year, Central share of ₹351.87 crore has been released to various State Governments, for pollution abatement of rivers under NRCP. No funds have been released to Jharkhand during the last three years and current year under NRCP.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR). During the last three years and current year, Central funds of ₹3696.49 crore has been released to various State Governments/State Programme Management Groups/other executing agencies of State Governments by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) of MoWR, RD&GR under the Namami Gange programme, which includes ₹82.08 crores to Jharkhand.

NPCA has so far covered 148 identified wetlands and lakes in 24 States & 1 Union Territory and Central share of ₹ 893.69 crore has been released so far to the State Governments. During the last three years and current year, Central share of ₹ 158.70 crore has been released to various State Governments. No funds have been released to Jharkhand during the last three years and current year under NPCA.

The MoWR, RD&GR is also implementing the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, including ponds and tanks, which aims at improving catchment areas of tanks commands, increase in storage capacity, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture and increased availability of drinking water.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under MoWR, RD&GR is implementing the 'Ground Water Management & Regulation' scheme, under which studies on monitoring, analyzing and mapping of ground water quality and other preventive steps are taken up throughout the country, including Jharkhand. Under this programme, an amount of ₹526.64 crore has been incurred during the last three years and current year.

(b) and (c) Funds for implementation of pollution abatement schemes under NRCP & NPCA are released by this Ministry in a phased manner to the concerned States based on progress of work and on receipt of Utilization Certificates as well as Physical and Financial Progress Reports from the States. The reports on physical progress of works as well as Utilization Certificates are examined and unspent balances are taken into account before releasing the next instalment of funds. In addition, regular monitoring and review of progress of implementation of schemes by Central and State Government officers, including site visits, is carried out.

Thermal Plants in NCR, Delhi

2136. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal plants located in the National Capital Region of Delhi and its surrounding areas, within a radius of three hundred kms.;

(b) whether these thermal plants have met or going to meet superior emission standards by the set deadline of December, 2019; and

(c) measures taken to save premature deaths and avoid respiration complications in human beings by implementing the superior emission norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 12 thermal power plants located in the National Capital Region and its surrounding area, within a radius of 300 km of Delhi. List of these power plants is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) These plants have been given direction under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to meet emission limits latest by 31st December, 2019 except Badarpur Thermal Power Station which is allowed to operate till l5th October, 2018.

(c) In order to meet new emission limits of Particulate Matter, SO_2 and NOx, all the Thermal Power Plants need to install high efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators to control Particulate Matter, Flue Gas Desulphurisation System to control SO_2 emissions and Low NOx burners followed by combustion modification or Selective Catalytic Reduction system to control NOx emission. Besides, the pollution levels will be brought down significantly by implementing the revised emission norms there by improving the health of the people.

Statement

Thermal Power Plants located in NCR and within 300 kms from Delhi

Sl. No.	fterne of Thermal Power Station	Capacity (MW)
1.	Badarpur NTPC, Delhi Units-4 & 5: 2x210 MW	420
2.	Dadri (NCTPP), U.P Units-1,2,3 & 4; 4x210 MW Units- 5 &. 6: 2x490 MW	1820
3.	GHTP (Lehra Mohabbat), Punjab Units-1 & 2: 2x210 MW Units-3& 4: 2x250 MW	920
4.	Harduaganj, U.P Unit-7: 1x110 MW Units-8 & 9: 2x250 MW	610
5.	Indira Gandhi STPP, Haryana Units-1,2&3: 3x500 MW	1500
6.	Mahatma Gandhi TPP, Haryana Units-1 & 2: 2x660 MW	1320
7.	Panipat TPS,. Haryana Units- 5 & 6: 2x210 MW Units-7 & 8: 2x250 MW	920
8.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hisar, Haryana Units-1 & 2: 2x600 MW	1200
9.	Ropar (GGSSTPP), Punjab Units-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6: 6x210 MW	1260
10.	Yamunanagar (DCTPS), Haryana Units-1 & 2: 2x300 MW	600
11.	Nabha Power Ltd, Rajpura, Punjab Units-1 & 2: 2x700 MW	1400
12.	Talwandi Sabo Ltd, Mansa, Punjab Units-1, 2&3: 3x600 MW	1980

Extension of tenure for EPCA

2137. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of the Environment Pollution Control Authority (EPCA) which was scheduled to end on 4th July, 2018 has been extended by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason for extension of the tenure of EPCA;

(c) whether the functioning of EPCA is upto the expectation and is being monitored regularly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The tenure of Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority (EPCA) has been extended upto October 3, 2018 or until further orders whichever is earlier, by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change *vide* gazette notification dated 04.07.2018 for continuity. The copy of notification is given in the Statement (*See* below). Government receives reports from / EPCA from time to time including 29 reports addressing different issues related to air pollution in NCR since its re-constitution in 2016. Government has been assessing reports of EPCA and air quality in Delhi regularly.

Statement

Copy of the gazette notification regarding extension of the tenure of the EPCA

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 3(II)]

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2018

S.O. 3243(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (I) and (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment. Forest and Climate Change, number S.O. 2311(E), dated the 4th July, 2016, namely;—

In the said notification.—

(i) in the opening paragraph, serial numbers (12) and (13) and the entries relating thereto, shall be omitted;

(ii) in paragraph 11, for the words "for a period of two years", the words and figures "For a period upto the 3rd October, 2018 or until further orders whichever is earlier" shall be substituted.

[F No. Q-18011/I3/2000-CPA (Pt.)]

RITESH KUMAR SINGH, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, *vide* number S.O. 2311(E), dated 401 July, 2016.

Measures to tackle dust pollution

2138. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken a host of measures to tackle dust pollution, including the launching of three pilot projects to tackle polluted air;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Clean Air Programme is likely to be finalised and sent to States so that they can make plans to curb air pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) (b) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV from 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notifications regarding 'Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring EC and 'Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for all Construction and Demolition Activities'; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;

banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions, under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; etc.

Further, two pilot projects namely "To demonstrate the effectiveness of air pollution mitigation by Pariyayantra filtration" to Manav Rachna Innovation and Incubation Centre to install Pariyayantra filtration on the roof top of 30 buses and "Deployment and Evaluation of air purification units (for traffic junction pollution abatement) in Delhi" to National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) to install Wind Augmentation and Air Purifying Unit (WAYU) devices at 7 traffic intersections have been sanctioned to tackle dust pollution.

(c) and (d) The government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders. Hundred (102) non-attainment cities have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, NCAP has many other components *viz.* Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc. to support the time bound implementation of NCAP.

Draft notification for environmental clearance relief

2139. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued a draft notification increasing the threshold of built up area for environmental clearance relief from 20,000 to 50,000 sq. metres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such projects will, however, have to fulfill environmental conditions through self declaration and certification, while seeking permits from local authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government, under Section (3) of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 had issued a draft Notification S.O. 1132 (E) dated 13th March, 2018 seeking comments and suggestions of interested persons on the proposed increase of threshold value for environmental clearance for building and construction projects of built-up area from 20,000 sq. mtrs to 50,000 sq. mtrs.

(c) and (d) As per the draft Notification, a Self Declaration Form to comply with the environmental conditions given as Appendix XIV in the Notification shall be submitted online by the project proponent besides application for building permission to the local authority. Thereafter, the local authority may issue the building permission incorporating the environmental conditions specified in Appendix XIV.

System for GM food labelling

2140. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been contemplating a system for labelling genetically modified foods for at least two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the current laws, however, prohibit any GM food, unless cleared by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC);

(c) whether it is also a fact that through a 2007 notification. Government had exempted processed foods from this requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for consolidating the laws relating to food and establishing the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage,

distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Draft "Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2018", which include a provision for labelling of genetically modified(GM) foods, was uploaded by FSSAI on the website for suggestions, views and comments from stakeholders.

(b) to (d) In India, regulation of genetically modified foods, is covered under Rule 11 of the Rules for manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells, 1989 (Rules 1989) under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and used to be under the purview of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee.

However, after setting up of FSSAI in 2006, the Government issued a notification under Rules 1989 in 2007, exempting GM processed food, ingredients, additives and processing aids from the purview of Rule 11 of the Rules, 1989 provided the end product is not a Living Modified Organism.

Draft policy to protect India's green cover

2141. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has come out with a new draft policy which calls for promoting urban greens, public private partnership models for afforestation, strengthening forest fire prevention measures and plantations in catchment areas to rejuvenate water bodies among several other proposals to protect India's green cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a new policy is needed to face challenges of climate change, human wildlife conflict and deteriorating environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had kept the draft National Forest Policy, 2018 in public domain for comments. The draft policy has highlighted that promotion of trees outside forests & urban greens will be taken up on a mission mode for attaining the

national goal of bringing one third of the area under forests and trees cover and also for achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) targets of the country. Public private participation models will be developed for undertaking afforestation and reforestation activities in degraded forest areas and forest areas available with Forest Development Corporations and outside forests. Adequate measures would be taken to safeguard ecosystems from forest fires, map the vulnerable areas and develop and strengthen early warning systems and methods to control fire, based on remote sensing technology and community participation. Also awareness will be created about causes and impacts of fire on forests and local livelihoods. The draft policy further states that schemes and projects which interfere with forests that cover steep slopes, catchments of rivers, lakes and reservoirs geologically unstable terrain and such other ecologically sensitive areas shall be restricted. The ecologically sensitive catchment areas shall be stabilized with suitable soil & water conservation measures and also by planting with suitable trees and grasses like bamboo etc. It hi also highlighted in the draft policy that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in forest management will be integrated through the mechanism of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus (REDD+) so that the impacts of the climate change is minimised.

Pollution due to large scale use of polythene

†2142. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale use of polythene is going on despite a ban imposed by majority of States in the country and the polythene associated industries are also thriving and if so, the steps being taken by Government to check the usage of polythene, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has failed to ban polythene which is responsible for pollution, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would take quick action to check the usage of polythene and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There are 21 States/ Union Territories in the country which have notified stringent norms and imposed ban on plastic carry bags and other items in their States/UTs. Some of the States like Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim etc. have been successful in implementing the regulation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The plastic carrybags/products are majorly manufactured by unorganized sector. The Annual Report submitted by CPCB on implementation of PWM Rules, 2016 mentions that the SPCBs/PCCs and ULBs/Gram Panchayats do not have adequate manpower, infrastructure, funds etc. to regulate factories involved in manufacturing of carry bags not complying with the Rules.

Ministry has already prohibited the manufacture, sale, storage, and use of carry bags and sheets of less than 50 microns through Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Disposal of plastic waste

2143. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plastic wastes generated in the country every day, State-wise, specially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that each and every city and town is facing shortage of landfill areas and the main ingredient of waste is plastic;

(c) if so, the steps Government would take to impose ban on single-use plastics in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4059 tonnes/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Extrapolating this plastic waste generation data from 60 major cities to the entire country, it is estimated that around 25,940 tonnes/day of plastic waste is generated in India. As far as the state of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the major towns of state like Meerut, Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow and Kanpur produce 6.42 Tonnes per day (TPD), 5.39 TPD, 5.76 TPD, 5.9 TPD and 6.67 respectively.

(b) The shortage of land for the landfill activity is a concern for municipalities. As per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste

to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. On an average the plastic waste generation is around 6.92% of the Municipal Solid Waste.

(c) and (d) Ministry notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 prohibiting the manufacture, sale, storage, and use of carry bags and sheets of less than 50 microns. Till date 21 States/Union Territories in the country have notified more stringent norms and imposed ban on plastic carry bags and other items in their States/UTs. Some of the states like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim have been successful in implementing the regulation.

Encouragement of bamboo plantation

†2144. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is being implemented by Government to encourage bamboo plantation;

(b) if so, the amount being provided to Madhya Pradesh under this scheme; and

(c) if not, by when the special scheme would be introduced by the Government to encourage bamboo plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India has launched a restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) this year in April, 2018 under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for addressing the complete value chain including plantation on non-forest Government & private lands to be implemented in bamboo rich states of North Eastern region and in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. An action plan of ₹ 35.39 crore including state share ₹ 14.16 crore has been approved by Executive Committee of NBM for Madhya Pradesh.

In addition, National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests in the country is also being implemented in the country including Madhya Pradesh since the inception of the scheme in 2000-02 till 2017-18. The scheme supports afforestation under seven different plantation models which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

includes Bamboo Plantation model as one of them. Under the scheme a total of 6235 ha of forest lands in Madhya Pradesh under approved advance v/ork area under Bamboo Plantation component has been covered since 2007-08 till 2017-18.

(c) In view of above, question does not arise.

Encouragement of plantation in private areas

†2145. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is being implemented by Government of India to encourage plantation in private areas;

(b) if so, the amount being provided to Madhya Pradesh under this scheme; and

(c) if not, by when a special scheme would be started by the Government to encourage private plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There is no such specific scheme in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to encourage plantation in private areas.

However, the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Mission outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change which aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate through afforestation on forest, non-forest, public and private lands. GIM activities were started in the FY 2015-16, and so far no fund has been allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under this scheme till date.

In addition, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India has launched a restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) this year in April, 2018 under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for addressing the complete value chain including plantation on non-forest Government and private lands to be implemented in bamboo rich states of North Eastern region and in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. An action plan of ₹ 35.39 crore including state share ₹ 14.16 crore has been approved by Executive Committee of NBM for Madhya Pradesh.

New standards for emission norms

2146. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in 2015 had notified the new standards and set the deadline of December, 2017 for emission norms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new standards aim to reduce emission of PM10, Sulphur Dioxide and Oxide of Nitrogen which in turn would improve the ambient air quality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) issues notifications from time to time laying down standards for various sectors of industries under Environmental Protection Act, 1986. The new emission standards for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) was issued *vide* S.O.3305 (E) dated 07/12/2015 with respect to Sulphur dioxide (SO2), Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx), and Particulate Matter (PM) etc., which have come into force from 07/12/2017.

(b) and (c) The above new revised notification dated 07/12/2015 provides for revised emission limit for PM and introduces new limits for SO_2, NOx and mercury emission for coal / lignite based TPPs. With the implementation of the revised standards, the Ambient Air Quality will improve.

Landslide in environmentally sensitive hilly areas of Manipur

2147. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether landslides in environmentally sensitive hilly areas of Manipur is a frequent occurrence, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether on 11th July, 2018, nine people died in Tamenglong district due a such landslide triggered by heavy rainfall and the reaction of the Ministry thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry will make a proper study to avoid such a phenomenon and find ways and means to minimize environmental degradation which leads to calamities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, landslides in environmentally sensitive hilly areas of Manipur occurs frequently during monsoon in the State. Details list of the massive landslides that occurred in the recent years in Manipur is given in the Statement (*See* below). The studies have indicated that landslides in Manipur are mostly anthropogenically induced, caused as a result of modification of slopes for construction, widening of road, quarrying for the construction materials, fragile lithology, complex geological structures and heavy rainfall. The weathered sedimentary (shale) rocks of Disang Formation and thick loose overburden deposits on valley dipping slopes are most vulnerable for landslides in Manipur.

(b) Yes Sir, On 11th July 2018, nine (9) people lost their lives due to landslides triggered by heavy and incessant rains in Tamenglong district. The State Government of Manipur had released a sum of ₹ 60.00 lakhs from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as immediate relief assistance to the victims of the calamity and ex-gratia payment to next of kin of the deceased. Further, immediately after the landslide, the officers of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) the nodal agency for landslides in the country under the Ministry of Mines (MoM) visited the affected sites and carried out the post-disaster investigation and submitted the report to the concerned state agency.

(c) and (d) Government of India promotes and supports research studies relating to landslides with remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) based mapping for proper management of land slide sensitive zones. GSI is actively engaged in carrying out (i) Landslide inventory mapping, (ii) National Landslide Susceptibility Mapping (NLSM) on 1:50,000 scale and on 1:5000 scale and (iii) Site specific study of a landslide (including monitoring) to minimize the environmental degradation. These landslide studies are carried out as per the laid-down framework of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Landslide Disaster Management Plan of GSI. In addition, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has conceptualized Umbrella Pilot Scheme - Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) to demonstrate benefits of Landslide Mitigation measures

under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial support to the states including Manipur for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Statement

Occurrence of massive landslides in recent past in Manipur

Sl. No.	Place of occurrence	Month
1.	Tamenglong landslide, Manipur.	July 2018
2.	Landslide along NH-102 (Imphal-Ukhrul Road), East Imphal District.	June 2018
3.	Landslide along NH-37 (Imphal-Jiribam Road) 5km SSW of Kotlen, Noney District.	June 2018
4.	Landslide at NH-102A, near Leiting village, Dist: Ukhrul.	June 2018
5.	Landslide at NH-37, near Kotlen village, Noney District.	June 2018
6.	Landslide at NH-37 (Imphal-Jiribam Road) near Makru Bridge over Makru river, Tamenglong District.	May 2018
7.	MaphouKuki rockslide and subsidence in Kangpokpi District.	July 2017
8.	Subsidence in Haijang Village Kangpokpi District Manipur.	July 2017
9.	Kalikhola Land subsidence, Kangpokpi district Manipur.	June 2017
10.	At Joumol village	August 2015
11.	Near Tupul along NH-53.	July 2010
12.	Near the 22 Assam Rifles camp at Maram.	July 2010
13.	At Irang, AwangKhul along NH-53.	June 2010
14.	Langth Abal Khoupum in Imphal.	March 2010

Action plan on fly ash utilisation by the States

2148. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has directed States to submit their respective action plans pertaining to the utilisation of fly ash generated by the thermal power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of States which have submitted their plans with the Tribunal;

(d) the action being contemplated against the states who have not complied with the directive of the Tribunal; and

(e) the further steps being taken by Government/Tribunal to ensure that all States/UTs utilise and dispose off the ash in an environment-friendly manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi in Original Application (OA) No. 117 of 2014, O.A. No. 499 of 2014 and O.A. No. 102 of 2014 in the matter of Shantanu Sharma Vs. UoI&Ors. and Anupam Raghav & Anr. *Vs.* UoI&Ors and Sandplast (India) Ltd. & Ors Vs. MoEF & Ors. vide order dated 3rd January, 2018 has directed all the States and Union Territories (UTs) to submit their action plan for utilisation of ash produced and generated by the power plants.

(c) and (d) The required information has been received from 35 States/UTs except Arunachal Pradesh. As per the direction of Hon'ble NGT, Ministry has also submitted status report to the NGT.

(e) The Ministry has issued Notification on fly ash utilization on 14th September, 1999, which has subsequently been amended in 2003, 2009 and 2016. The Notifications mandate the use of fly ash or fly ash based products in construction projects, construction of embankments of roads or flyovers, reclamation of low lying areas, backfilling or stowing of mines, agriculture etc. The cost of transportation of ash up to 100 km distance shall be borne by the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs). The transportation cost between 100 km to 300 km shall be shared equally between the user and TPPs. It further prescribes that the coal or lignite based thermal power plants in the vicinity of the cities shall promote, support and assist in setting up of ash-based product manufacturing units so as to meet the requirements of bricks and other building construction materials. The Government of India has also reduced GST rates from 12-18% to 5% on fly ash, fly ash bricks and fly ash aggregates with 90% or more fly ash content. The Ministry of Power has launched a web-based monitoring system and a Fly Ash mobile application named 'ASH TRACK' to facilitate information exchange between TPPs and the users.

Early warning system for air pollution

2149. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up/proposes to set up an expert group with a view to providing recommendations about an early warning system for air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for seeking recommendation from an expert group, when the SAFAR programme of Ministry of Earth Sciences already provides air quality forecasts;

(c) whether the expert group has given its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further action taken by Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the expert group is likely to give its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) A task force under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Earth Science (MoES) with representatives of expert institutions has been set up to build a strategy for developing an early warning system on air quality as well as the dissemination of warning to public. The reason to setup an early warning system for air pollution is to further strengthen the air quality forecast. Establishing early warning system and dissemination protocol to inform public and enforcing agencies about episodic high pollution events in advance is amongst the priorities identified for improving management of air pollution. A meeting of the task force was convened on 28.07.2018. Accordingly, MoES is coordinating the development of an early warning system for air quality over Delhi and NCR region.

Items covering Coastal Regulation Zone

2150. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the items of Union List/Concurrent List/State List covered, directly or indirectly, under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification 1991, 2011 and Draft notification for 2018;

(b) whether CRZ notifications are exempted from incorporating the values contained in Article 38 and 39 of the Constitution of India;

(c) if not, the extent to which they are incorporated and their physical quantitative results since 1991; and

(d) the details of the CRZ violations, complaints received, registered, resolved and pending since 1991, under all executive and judicial authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Constitution of India lays down a scheme of allocation of items under the Union List/State List/Concurrent List. Environment is not specifically mentioned as a subject in any of the lists and, therefore, falls under the purview of the Central Government. Environmental issues are cross-cutting in nature and CRZ Notifications, 1991 and 2011 only cover the environmental dimension of various issues and do not alter the specific allocations.

(b) and (c) The CRZ Notification incorporates the principle values contained in Articles 38 & 39 of the Constitution of India. While conserving the resources, it also endeavours to provide livelihood securities to the local communities and promoting sustainable development in the coastal areas. The Notification helps in promoting welfare and equity. There has been an increase in area of mangrove forests to the extent of more than 100 Sq. Km. in recent years, which is an indicator of physical and quantitative results.

(d) The implementation of provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011 and other statutes, including action in cases of cases of violation of the notification and complaints related thereto, is largely dealt at the State/UT level and respective State/Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities. The Central Government does not maintain data in respect of violations reported at the local levels.

E-waste recycling facility

2151. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up an e-waste recycling facility in Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof, capacity of the facility and budget; and

(c) whether Government plans to expand setting up such facilities to tackle the growing e-waste generated in the city and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), being the nodal Ministry for Electronics and IT, is involved in developing technology to recycle e-waste in an environmentally sound manner. MeitY is promoting research and development (R&D) to develop technological solutions for e-waste management. The processing technology, including recycling of e-waste through physical separation, chemical leaching methods as well as recovery of precious metals through pyrolysis process from printed circuit boards had been developed under various R&D projects. Utilizing this technology, MeitY has set up a demonstration plant at Bangalore through a project titled "Environmentally Sound Methods for Recovery of Metals from Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) - Phase II", which is being implemented by the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Hyderabad and E-Parisara, Bengaluru at a total budget outlay of ₹ 1126.80 lakhs, over a period of five years since August 2014. The contribution of MeitY, Government of Karnataka, E-Parisara and C-MET is ₹ 807.80 lakhs, ₹ 75.00 lakhs, ₹ 104.00 lakhs and ₹ 130.00 lakhs respectively. Besides, the internal accruals, as processing fee, amounting to ₹ 10.00 lakhs. MeitY has so far released 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalment of grant-in-aid amounting to ₹ 368.20 lakhs, ₹ 232.80 lakhs and ₹ 79.20 lakhs respectively. The demonstration plant has so far processed nearly 50 MT of PCB from 750 MT of e-waste.

(c) The MeitY is also promoting various R&D projects at other places. A processing technology through physical separation and chemical leaching methods has been developed for recycling and reuse of electronic waste at National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur. In this effort, as a pilot project, up to 1 ton of e-waste had been successfully recycled. MeitY has also Established demonstration process at the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Bhubaneswar-Autonomous academic institute under Department of Chemical & Petrochemicals, Government of India on converting plastics of e-waste to virgin master batch, which can be used for value added products. The process is capable of converting a majority (76%) of the waste plastic into suitable master batch, which can be used for virgin plastic products. The toxicity and environmental tests carried out on the developed products from the master batch are shown to be within acceptable standards.

Casualties of Army Personnel in Jammu and Kashmir

2152. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of casualties of Army in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to decrease the number of such casualties?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of casualties of Army in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Other Casualties due to road accidents, illness, bad weather conditions etc. (Fatal)	Battle Casualties due to Ceasefire violations, Terrorists Activities etc. (Fatal)
(0	2015	264	69
(ii)	2016	291	98
(iii)	2017	236	107

(b) All the forward posts along the LC are adequately strengthened to withstand enemy fire. Apart from this, there are well established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to safeguard against enemy action along the LC to minimize our casualties. Operational procedures are reviewed regularly to defeat the nefarious designs of enemy and minimize casualties of our Army personnel. Steps also have been taken to equip our Army Personnel with modern weapons and equipments.

Conservation of one horned Rhino

2153. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Central Government to conserve one horned Rhino in Assam;

(b) the details of funds made to the State for conservation of the above during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether objectives of the above could be achieved, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether poaching of Rhino was detected frequently, if so, the details thereof and the details of penal action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) One horned rhinoceros

is found in Kaziranga, Orang, Manas Tiger Reserves and Pobitora Wildlife sanctuary of Assam. Important efforts made by the Government for conservation of one horned Rhino in Assam are given below:

i One horned rhinoceros is listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according them highest degree of legal protection from hunting.

ii. Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the Government of Assam for protection and conservation of wildlife including rhinos and their habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger'.

iii. Rhinoceros has been identified as one of the species under the Recovery Programme of the CSS- Development of Wildlife Habitats.

iv. The Ministry has initiated important rhino conservation program called 'Rhino DNA Indexing System' or 'RhODIS' to counter poaching threat and aid population management.

Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years to the above mentioned Protected Areas of Assam are as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of Tiger Reserve/WLS	Project Tiger			Development of Wildlife Habitats		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kaziranga Tiger Reserve	1025.131	622.94	1462.251	-	-	-
Orang Tiger Reserve	60.88	238.768	264.21	-	-	-
Manas Tiger Reserve	259.86	512.585	439.79	-	-	-
Pobitora Wildlife sanctuary	-	-	-	0	0	42.95
TOTAL	1345.871	1374.293	2166.251	0	0	42.95

(c) As informed by the State Government, the objectives of the funding to the above PAs have been achieved to a large extent. The details are as given below:

i. Poaching of rhinoceros has come down in these Tiger Reserves/Sanctuary.

ii. Technical support from the Central Government has enable the park management to have a better surveillance of their Protected Areas.

iii. Crime investigation and conviction have improved.

iv. Population of rhinoceros has increased with comparison to the last census.

(d) Poaching of rhinoceros has been reported from time to time. The details of rhino poaching, as informed by the State Government of Assam, which took place during 2015 to 2018 are given below:

Year	No. of rhino poached
2015	17
2016	21
2017	9
2018	8

The action is taken against the offenders as per the provisions of the Act.

Most polluted cities

2154. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has some of the most polluted cities in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of increased air pollution on health in Indian cities;

(d) whether any steps are being proposed by Government to ensure that Indian cities do not go towards health crisis brought about by increased pollution;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Cities can be ranked on the basis of different criteria pollutants with different results. An ambient air pollution database released by the World Health Organisation (update 2018) indicates that 14 cities of India namely Kanpur, Faridabad, Gaya, Varanasi, Patna, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Gurgaon, Muzaffarpur, Srinagar, Jaipur, Patiala and Jodhpur fall among 20 most polluted cities of the world upon arranging WHO database for measures $PM_{2.5}$ in descending order. The assessment is based on extrapolation of data relating to PM10 to arrive at $PM_{2.5}$ for cities where PM2.5 data is not available.

(c) Air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases, besides other factors such as lifestyle, obesity, hypertension, smoking, food habits etc.

(d) to (f) Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in NCR; notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV from 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, etc. Further, The government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders Hundred and two (102) non-attainment cities have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, NCAP has many other components *viz.* Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc. to support the time bound implementation of NCAP.

Expenditure on print, electronic and outdoor media publicity

2155. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has spent close to ₹4400 crore on print, electronic and outdoor media publicity, since 2014;

(b) if so, the policy as per which it has been decided that the taxpayers' money is to be used for publicity and promotion for Government; and

(c) what proportion of this money was spent on awareness of schemes and how is the impact of the same measured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-payment of casual teleprinter operators and typists

2156. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan Kendra (DDK) had booked teleprinter operators and typists for the task of giving publicity time to various political parties before General Election, 2014;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that payments have not being made to above mentioned casual employees so far;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the said payments will be credited into their account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that payments were delayed due to non completion of certain procedural formalities including documentation.

(d) Delhi Doordarshan Kendra has now processed payments for crediting into the accounts.

'Mann Ki Baat' with CM of States

2157. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio is planning to start programmes similar to 'Mann ki Baat' with the Chief Ministers of the different States, to be aired in the respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of programmes on 'Mann ki Baat' which Have been aired during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no such proposal under consideration as of now.

(c) 46 editions of programmes on 'Mann ki Baat' had been aired during the last four years.

Prevention of misuse of media

2158. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the problems like violence, rape, lynching etc. are the creation of tremendous outreach of the media and its unscrupulous exploitation by some for selfish gains; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring forward any legislation to prevent the misuse of media and if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has informed that the information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display,

upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

Further, Government takes action under section 69A of IT Act for blocking of websites/webpages with objectionable contents, whenever requests are received from designated nodal officers or upon Court orders. Section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of -(i) sovereignty and integrity of India, (ii) defence of India, (iii) security of the State, (iv) friendly relations with foreign States (v) public order or (vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that an advisory dated 04.07.2018 regarding "incident of lynching of persons by Mobs fuelled by rumours of lifting/ kidnapping of children" has been issued all States/UTs.

In so far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, content telecast thereon is regulated as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. It prescribes that all programmes and advertisement telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the aforesaid Act and the rules framed thereunder

Formation of media bureau

2159. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has merged different independent bodies into one media bureau;

(b) if so, the reasons behind creating a composite media body;

(c) whether Government wants to centralize the policy as regards, finance, legal and its control over the regional media centres; and

(d) how the bureau will help to integrate the regional focus and the independency of the units merged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The three

erstwhile media units under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, *viz.* Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Song & Drama Division (S&DD) have been merged into a single entity *i.e.* Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) in order to achieve synergy and coordinated approach among these units for effective communication.

(c) The heads of Regional Outreach Bureaus (ROBs) of BOC who are in-charge at the Regional level are vested with administrative/financial powers and undertake planning and implementation of programmes/activities in the region.

(d) Integration of the media units facilitates synchronized co-ordination with different external stakeholders which provides critical support and play an integral part in successfully executing the special outreach programmes in different parts of the country, with specific focus on media dark areas and rural areas and on communicating with people in the form and language understood by them.

Establishment of community radio in rural and urban areas

†2160. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working towards streamlining and encouraging the process of establishing community radio in rural and urban regions;

(b) the details of community radio centres established during the last three years and the details of disbursement of grants towards these centres, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government would consider making a policy of issuing advertisements to them from Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) and Information Public Relations Departments of States regularly and mandatorily for financing the community radio centres, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the last three years, permissions to establish Community Radio Stations have been issued to 89 applicants. A State-wise list for the same is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State-wise details of grants disbursed to 09 CR Stations amounting to ₹ 31,46,811.50/- are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) A provision for empanelling CR Stations with Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is already in place, wherein CR Stations may apply to empanel themselves with DAVP and receive advertisements. The Guidelines for Empanelment of CR Stations with DAVP are available on Ministry's website : *www.mib.gov.in.*

In addition, as per the guidelines amended in January, 2017, CR Stations are now allowed to broadcast limited advertisements and announcements relating to local events, local businesses & services and employment opportunities for a duration of 7 (seven) minutes per hour of broadcast. The guidelines are available on Ministry's website.

Statement-I

State-wise list of permissions issued to establish CR Stations in last three years

Sl. No.	Name of States and Union Territories	Number of Permissions issued
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4
15.	Maharashtra	12
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	0

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	7
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	2
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5
25.	Telangana	4
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	89

Statement-II

State-wise details of the grants disbursed in the past three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	State	Grant Released (In ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Deccan Development Society	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,395.00
2.	NGF College of Engineering and Technology, Palwal-Faridabad	Haryana	3,18,132.00

1	2	3	4
3.	National Welfare Society	Maharashtra	7,06,206.00
4.	AGN School Managed by GIFT Foundation	Tamil Nadu	5,60,840.50
5.	Keystone Foundation	Tamil Nadu	41,974.00
6.	Rathinam College of Arts & science	Tamil Nadu	84,500.00
7.	MOP Vaishnav College for Women	Tamil Nadu	2,88,680.00
8.	Aurobindo Society	Tamil Nadu	6,77,049.00
9.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART)	Uttar Pradesh	2,76,035.00
	TOTAL		31,46,811.50

Guideline on duration of advertisement and original programme

2161. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an abundance of advertisement having more duration than the main programme during the fixed time allocated for the programmes being telecast on entertainment channels;

(b) whether Government has any guideline on the ratio between the duration of advertisements and original programmes;

(c) whether in many advertisements of cold drinks and vehicles, dangerous stunts are shown, imitating which results in accidental deaths;

(d) if so, whether Government has fixed any guideline in this regard; and

(e) the policy being formulated to compensate the loss incurred by the consumers due to misleading advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Cable Television Network Rules, 1994, framed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 *inter alia* provides that "no programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial

advertisements, and up to two minutes per hour of the channel's self-promotional programmes."

Further, Regulation 3 of the 'Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations 2013' notified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) provides as under:

"3. Duration of advertisements in a clock hour- No broadcaster shall, in its broadcast of a programme, carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes in a clock hour". Explanation: The clock hour means a period of sixty minutes commencing from 00.00 of an hour and ending at 00.60 of that hour. (Example: 14.00 to 15.00 hours)."

The broadcasters have approached Hon'ble High Court, Delhi against the said regulations and the matter is presently *sub-judice.*

(c) and (d) An advisory dated 23.06.2014 has been issued by the Ministry to all TV channels/Doordarshan/Print Media advising them to be extremely careful in portraying such stills/images/scenes which depict rash, negligent or dangerous driving; and in case, such portrayal is necessary, then it may be accompanied by appropriate message/warnings. The said advisory is available on the Ministry's website *i.e. www.mib.nic.in.*

(e) The Department of Consumer Affairs has launched an online portal titled Grievance Against Misleading Advertisement (GAMA) to address the problems of misleading advertisements.

Illegal mining in Madhya Pradesh

2162. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 42,152 cases of illegal mining of major and minor minerals were registered in the State of Madhya Pradesh from 2009 to 2015;

(b) the names of the mining companies against whom the cases of illegal mining were registered in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the total loss caused to the State due to such illegal mining and the action the Ministry proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals

(Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have complete powers to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. Therefore, prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the administrative and legislative jurisdiction of State Governments.

As per information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, total number of 44063 cases have been registered by various authorities in the State Government during the period of 2009-2015 in different categories of offences including illegal mining, illegal transportation and illegal storage. Most of the cases are related to offences under Minor Minerals Rules.

(c) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the cases of illegal mining are disposed of as per the provisions of relevant Act and Rules and penalty is recovered wherever applicable, and therefore there is no loss to the State Government.

Aluminium complex in Andhra Pradesh

2163. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind NALCO shelving Bauxite mining and investment made on aluminium complex in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that NALCO has recently decided to revive mining and investment made on aluminium complex at Vizag;

(c) whether application for mining lease has been submitted to State and Central Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that as per Samatha judgement, it is only the State Government which has to mine in Scheduled areas for minerals; and

(f) if so, the Ministry is planning to go ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) NALCO has not shelved its proposal for bauxite mining and investment on alumina refinery complex in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir. NALCO is continuously pursuing its proposals for allocation of blocks for bauxite mining in Andhra Pradesh with both State and Central Government, so that the proposed investment in Mines and Refinery can be taken up.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NALCO had submitted applications for mining lease and reservation of Gudam Bauxite blocks and Katamraju Konda Bauxite blocks to State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Central Government respectively. Further, NALCO had also submitted application for reservation of Jerrala Bauxite deposits in Visakhapatnam to Central Government. The details are:

(i) NALCO had submitted mining lease applications over bauxite deposits of Gudem blocks-I, II, III, VI; block-IV and block-V in Visakhapatnam District and Katamraju Konda block-I and block-II in East Godavari District in November, 2007.

(ii) Government of India on the recommendations of Government of Andhra Pradesh accorded previous approval over the above Bauxite blocks in September, 2009.

(iii) NALCO had submitted applications to Government of India in May, 2017 for reservation of Jerrala Bauxite deposits (Block-I, Block-2, Block-3 and Block-8) in Visakhapatnam district and in September, 2017 for reservation of Gudem bauxite deposits and Katamraju Konda Bauxite deposits respectively in favour of NALCO under sub-section 1A of section 17A of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(e) As per Samatha Judgement, an undertaking owned or controlled by the State or Central Government is eligible to undertake mining in Scheduled Areas. Accordingly NALCO being a Central Government undertaking is eligible and eminently placed to undertake mining operations in the Scheduled Areas.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Auction of mineral blocks

2164. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought the list of the mineral blocks likely to go under the hammer in the current fiscal from States like Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jharkhand, and Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought the status of the statutory clearances of these mines that have been auctioned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act, 2015 and the Rules framed there under, the State Governments carry out auction of mineral blocks in accordance with the statutory procedure. As per the information provided by the State Governments the details of the mineral blocks to be auctioned by States in the current fiscal year are as under:

State	Details of the mineral blocks to auctioned in the current fiscal year
Chhattisgarh	11 mineral blocks (7 Bauxite, 4 Limestone)
Goa	Nil
Jharkhand	20 mineral blocks (6 Graphite, 4 Limestone, 3 Bauxite, 2 Iron Ore, 2 Emerald, 1 Manganese, 1 Copper, 1 Dolomite / Limestone)
Odisha	8 mineral blocks (3 Limestone, 2 Iron Ore, 1 Manganese, 1 Bauxite, 1 Iron Ore & Manganese)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The status of statutory clearances of the mineral blocks auctioned in these States are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	State*	Status of statutory clearances
1	2	3	4
1.	Karhi Chandi, Balodabazar-Bhatapara	Chhattisgarh	Letter of Intent (LOI): LOI has been issued; Environment Clearance (EC): Under Process Land Owner's Consent: Consent obtained for 110 Hectares private Land and rest under process.
2.	Kesla, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	LOI: LOI has been issued; EC: Under Process
3.	Baghmara, Balodabazar-Bhatapara	Chhattisgarh	LOP. LOI has been issued; Scheme of Prospecting (SOP): Under Process Forest Clearance (FC): Under Process Wildlife Clearance (WC): WC has been obtained

1	2	3	4
4.	Kesla II, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	LOI: LOI has been issued Mining Plan (MP): Under Process; EC: Under Process
5.	Guma, Baloda Bazar-Bhatapara	Chhattisgarh	LOI: LOI has been issued
6.	Pahadia, Singhbhum West	Jharkhand	LOI: LOI has been issued; SOP: Under Process; FC: Under Process
7.	Hariharpur-Lem-Bicha Block-I	Jharkhand	LOI: LOI has been issued; MP: Under Process FC: Pending with allottee
8.	Hariharpur-Lem-Bicha Block-II	Jharkhand	LOI: LOI has been issued; MP: Under Process FC: Pending with allottee
9.	Parasi Gold Block, District Ranchi	Jharkhand	LOI: LOI has been issued; MP: Under Preparation
10.	Bhangaon Iron Ore Block, West Singhbhum	Jharkhand	This block has been auctioned on 28.06.2018. Statutory clearances will be obtained after issuance of LOI.
11.	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi, Sundargarh	Odisha	LOI: LOI has been issued; MP: Approved by IBM; FC: Under Process; EC: Under Process
12.	Lasarda-Pacheri	Odisha	LOI: LOI has been issued; FC: Under Process
13.	Kottameta	Odisha	LOI: LOI has been issued; FC: Under Process EC: Under Process
14.	Kalamang West (Northern part), Sundergarh	Odisha	LOI: LOI has been issued; FC: Under Process EC: Under Process
15.	Netrabandha, Sundergarh	Odisha	LOI: LOI has been issued; MP: Approved by IBM; FC: Under Process; EC: Under Process

* No major mineral block has been auctioned in Goa.

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions

2165. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for the capacity building of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) during the last two years and the current year in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from Government of Himachal Pradesh for enhancement of financial allocation under the RGSA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in April 2018 for implementation during 2018-19 to 2021-22. During 2016-17 and 2017-18 the scheme of Capacity Building - Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) was implemented and financial support was provided for capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to the States/ UTs. The details of the funds released to the States/ UTs during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 under CB-PSA are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of the funds released to the States/UTs during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 under CB-PSA

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17 Released	2017-18 Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.61	81.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.59	3.59
3.	Assam	49.08	27.59

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	42.62	33.21
6.	Gujarat	33.38	-
7.	Haryana	11.37	10.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.4	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	20.9	47.16
11.	Karnataka	15.08	41.08
12.	Kerala	8.55	23.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	55.45	30.25
14.	Maharashtra	21.17	44.53
15.	Manipur	9.82	6.52
16.	Mizoram	9.22	10.13
17.	Odisha	25.06	32.9
18.	Punjab	11	8.26
19.	Rajasthan	22.27	13.72
20.	Sikkim	2.33	5.35
21.	Tamil Nadu	27.32	36.83
22.	Tripura	8.3	1.21
23.	Telangana	43.38	16.84
24.	Uttarakhand	13.21	7.82
25.	Uttar Pradesh	39.87	84.07
26.	West Bengal	21.86	48.44
27.	Goa	1.38	0.21
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.17	6.75
	TOTAL	586.39	621.72

Recommendation of MPs in Panchayat

2166. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MPs have any role in recommending works at Panchayat level; and

(b) the extent to which such directions have been implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) 'Panchayat' being 'Local Bodies' is a State Subject. Panchayati Raj system operating in the country has been structured according to the relevant provisions of Part IX of the Constitution and further in terms of the rules formulated in accordance with the State Specific Panchayati Raj Acts. Article 243C(3)(c) of the Constitution provides that State Legislatures may, by law, provide for the representation in the Intermediate and District Level Panchayats for Members of the House of the People and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly such Panchayat area. Article 243C(3)(d) of the Constitution provides that State Legislatures may, by law, provide for the representation of the members of the Council of States and the members of the Legislative Council of the State, where they are registered as electors within -

(i) a Panchayat area at the intermediate level, in Panchayat at the intermediate level;

(ii) a Panchayat area at the district level, in Panchayat at the district level.

(b) As per the Panchayati Raj Act, Jammu and Kashmir, Members of Parliament representing the area have been given role in the District Planning and Development Board to consider and guide the formulation of development programmes and indicate priorities for various schemes.

e-Panchayat project

2167. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the e-Panchayat project;

(b) the total number of Panchayats at present that have been equipped with a Common Service Centre (CSC); and

(c) the total number of digital villages at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), wherein a suite of Core Common applications, collectively known as Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayat functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licenses etc. Total amount ₹ 116.40 crore has been released for undertaking various activities under e-Panchayat MMP during the period 2008-09 to 2017-18.

(b) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), initiated a project namely, "Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0" in August, 2015 under Digital India Programme for a period of four years, which aimed to set up at least one CSC at Gram Panchayat (GP) level to cover all 2.5 lakh GPs across the country. As informed by MeitY, at present, 2,10,314 Gram Panchayats have CSC facilities.

(c) For attaining the vision of Digital India, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is implementing the BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity to all GPs of the country. DoT has reported that as on 29th July, 2018. there are 1,13,549 Service Ready GPs. As part of this project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology, is provided at all the GPs in the country. At each GP, 5 Access Points (APs) are provided, out of which 3 APs are at Government institution and 2 APs at public places. As of June 2018, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed at 29,747 GPs and out of them, service provisioning is at 7,955 GPs.

All States are making efforts to implement e-Panchayat MMP at Gram Panchayat level, based on their available resources. However, due to differentials in the level of preparedness of Panchayats across the country, States are at different stages of implementing these applications. Besides, some States also have their own State-specific applications for similar purposes. Various e-Panchayat software are at different levels of adoption. For the Financial Year 2017-18, total 2,09,105 Gram Panchayats have uploaded plans in PlanPlus software. For Financial Year 2016-17 total 2,19,887 Gram Panchayats have closed their account books on PRIASoft and States' own specific accounting application. PlanPlus and PRIASoft are important PES applications of e-Panchayat MMP developed under Digital India.

Lighting of NHs

†2168. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proper arrangement for lighting on the National Highways of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Lighting on the National Highways is provided as per guidelines mentioned in Manual of Specifications and Standards for Highways published by Indian Road Congress.

Status of Nellore-Tada stretch

2169. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of the Nellore-Tada stretch of the road in the State of Andhra Pradesh and by when it is likely to be completed and the cost involved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The 4-laning of Nellore-Tada stretch along with Nandigama-Vijayawada stretch for a total length of about 159 km has been completed on BOT mode for a project cost of ₹ 760 crores approximately. Presently, the project stretch is operated and maintained by the Concessionaire.

The work for Nellore bypass of length about 17 km with a cost of ₹ 143 crore approximately has also been completed on BOT mode. Presently, it is operated and maintained by the Concessionaire.

Effects of increase in axle load

†2170. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to increase the maximum axle load by 25 per cent;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether it tantamounts to legalising overloading;

(c) whether any study was conducted to assess the adverse effects on road safety and pollution before taking this decision; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The permissible safe axle weights of goods vehicles were last notified about 35 years back. Over the years, significant improvements have taken place in tyre technology, vehicle design, pavement design etc. The global axle weight norms are higher as compared to the existing Indian norms. The issue of revision of axle weight was also raised in the Meeting of the Group of Transport Ministers of the States, who recommended to increase the permissible axle weight of transport vehicles.

The issue has been examined in the Ministry and the revised maximum safe permissible axle weight for transport vehicles have been notified by the Ministry *vide* S.O. 3467(E) dated 16th July, 2018.

Expansion/repairing work of NHs in Bihar

†2171. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agencies which have been assigned the responsibility of repairing National Highways in Bihar by Government;

(b) the names of the National Highways which have been converted to four lane in Bihar by Government; and

(c) the time by which the target has been fixed to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) The responsibility of repairing National Highways in Bihar has been assigned to National Highways Authority of India and State PWD/RCD, Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c) The names of National Highway stretches that have been converted into 4-lane in the State of Bihar along with completion date are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Names of National Highway stretches that have been converted into 4-lane in the State of Bihar along with completion date

Sl. No.	Name of the National Highway stretch	Completion Date
1.	Kosi Bridge	February, 2012
2.	Kosi Western Bund-Jhanjharpur	October, 2011
3.	Jhanjharpur-Darbhanga	August, 2012
4.	Darbhanga-Muzzafarpur (Package-I)	March, 2011
5.	Darbhanga-Muzzafarpur (Package-II)	January, 2011
6.	Gopalganj-Muzzafarpur (Package-I)	July, 2011
7.	Gopalganj -Muzzafarpur (Package-II)	February, 2012
8.	4 Laning of Km 402 to Km 440 of NH-28 (For balance 0.500 Km bids invited.)	January, 2016 (Termination date of old Contract).
9.	Purnea-Gayakota (Package-I)	April, 2008
10.	Purnea-Gayakota (Package-II)	April, 2011
11.	Purnea-Araria	April, 2010
12.	Araria-Forbesganj	May, 2010
13.	Forbesganj-Simrahi	June, 2016
14.	Simrahi -Kosi	April, 2012
15.	Varanasi-Mohania	December, 2010
16.	Mohania-Sasaram	June, 2006
17.	Sasaram-dehri-on-Sone	July, 2008
18.	Dehri-On-Aurangabad	November, 2005
19.	Aurangabad - Barachatti	December, 2010
20.	Barachatti-Gorhar	March, 2008

Accidents on NH-29

2172. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accidents along with the persons who died and injured on NH-29 from Varanasi to Gorakhpur, Package-II from kilometre 12 to 88 during last two years till date;

(b) whether no safety measures have been taken/deployed as per the guidelines of NHAI on the said section of NH-29 where four laning is in progress, in connivance with local NHAI officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and action taken against the erring companies which are engaged in four laning of said work; and

(d) if not, details of safety measures taken/deployed, safety measure-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the data available with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the details of accidents along with the persons who died or got injured on NH-29 from Varanasi to Gorakhpur, Package-II from kilometre 12 to 88 during last two years (from April, 2017 to June, 2018) are as under:

	Fatal	Injured
Year-2017		
April-17	4	2
May-17	6	15
June-17	2	7
July-17	2	3
August-17	9	7
Sept-17	8	1
Oct-17	5	3
Nov-17	0	4
Dec-17	1	5
Year-2018		
Jan-18	1	5
Feb-18	4	6

Year-2017	Fatal	Injured
Mar-18	5	6
April-18	3	3
May-18	2	3
June-18	2	0

(b) to (d) No, Sir. All safety measures including construction of diversion had been implemented during construction of said road from existing two lane to 4 lane. These accidents took place mostly due to rash driving and deficient curves and profile. All these shortcomings would get eliminated after upgradation of said road to 4 lane configuration is completed, which is scheduled by September,2019.

Status of NHs in the country

2173. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length in kilometres of National Highways which have been added/ built in the country during last three years; and

(b) the amount of Central Road Funds allocated to the different States for the maintenance of State Highways and how much of that amount has been utilized by the State Governments during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry has constructed/developed 24,121 km of National Highways (NHs) during the last three years. The total length of NHs as on 31.03.2014 was about 91,287 km and this has been enhanced to 1,29,709 km.

(b) The Ministry allocates funds to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for development and maintenance of State Roads (Non Rural Roads) including State Highways under the Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme. Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads of Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC) as per the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

State/ Union Territory (UT)-wise details of accrual/allocation of funds and release/ expenditure under CRF and EI & ISC Schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/ UT-wise details of accrual/allocation and release of funds under CRF Schemes during the last four years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Accrual	Release[$]	Accrual	Release[$]	Accrual	Release[$]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.13	178.13	348.72	347.17	316.45	331.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.68	20.53	131.11	56.69	122.47	132.74
3.	Assam	57.86	46.34	144.08	94.03	134.77	48.80
4.	Bihar	80.88	80.88	200.46	169.70	190.11	25.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.73	84.13	247.30	97.12	231.16	212.28
6.	Goa	6.62	7.52	17.08	30.06	16.49	16.49
7.	Gujarat	177.02	61.05	445.09	132.08	412.84	74.57
8.	Haryana	79.45	79.45	194.74	16134	180.11	114.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.59	95.14	100.91	55.41	94.85	92.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.93	44.42	357.32	81.90	332.57	332.57
11.	Jharkhand	65.63	9.10	164.63	110.55	153.23	109.14
12.	Karnataka	178.18	164.46	450.95	489.63	430.00	430.00
13.	Kerala	59.88	59.88	150.37	158.49	132.69	132.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	226.82	211.98	566.39	128.80	525.83	744.97
15.	Maharashtra	289.57	432.85	717.66	709.79	660.16	795.28
16.	Manipur	14.97	7.18	37.48	15.60	34.19	6.82
17.	Meghalaya	17.56	5.51	42.57	15.29	39.05	13.72
18.	Mizoram	13.82	4.70	34.18	15.84	31.70	29.89
19.	Nagaland	10.94	0.11	27.42	16.58	29.17	29.17
20.	Odisha	119.17	125.98	295.71	168.76	279.93	230.54
21.	Punjab	67.93	48.22	167.04	71.30	156.63	162.68
22.	Rajasthan	265.40	72.72	663.06	815.83	617.93	589.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	5.18	0.00	12.63	9.39	11.64	8.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.33	160.33	392.02	355.12	361.19	303.59
25.	Telangana	108.23	108.23	258.81	280.73	249.13	249.13
26.	Tripura	7.77	0.08	19.09	15.05	17.54	3.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	227.69	227.69	569.23	219.71	587.07	890.24
28.	Uttarakhand	41.45	0.42	103.68	13.67	96.16	86.20
29.	West Bengal	84.91	55.48	210.97	184.01	201.66	145.01
	UTs						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.93		16.89	5.04	16.72	12.60
31.	Chandigarh	2.63	0.70	5.81	0.81	4.70	0.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.33		3.87	0.00	3.78	0.00
33.	Daman & Diu	0.99		2.70	0.00	2.32	0.00
34.	Delhi	24.75		64.12	5.54	58.19	1.16
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00		0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	4.95	4.90	10.68	32.80	11.64	11.64

Statement-II

State/ UT-wise details of allocation of funds and release/expenditure under EI and ISC Schemes during the last four years

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	354.35	0.00	25.00	21.94	14.00	11.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		22.43	8.00	6.36	9.00	4.57
3.	Assam		6.30	19.50	18.79	29.00	17.03
4.	Bihar		6.41	9.62	8.62	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa		7.89	4.00	0.93	34.00	19.78
7.	Gujarat		6.13	2.00	2.00	9.00	8.72
8.	Haryana		1.65	0.00	.0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00	17.00	14.58	20.00	16.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	17.00	11.27	55.00	57.34
11.	Jharkhand		0.00	28.00	26.37	19.70	19.02
12.	Karnataka		34.75	36.00	33.93	15.00	10.50
13.	Kerala		0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra		9.38	50.00	41.45	10.00	7.59
16.	Manipur		12.72	26.00	24.34	32.00	33.91
17.	Meghalaya		13.67	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.43
18.	Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland		33.74	32.00	17.66	75.00	61.41
20.	Odisha		18.06	48.00	45.93	50.00	49.98
21.	Punjab		12.71	2.00	0.61	10.00	6.28
22.	Rajasthan		8.21	7.00	6.64	22.60	18.08
23.	Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	7.32
24.	Tamil Nadu		0.30	52.12	51.13	64.00	63.97
25.	Telangana		2.17	7.00	6.35	10.80	7.62
26.	Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		68.77	5.00	1.04	115.00	103.29
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00	19.00	15.71	35.00	31.23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry		1.79	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00
	NHAI			390.00	390.00	120.00	120.00

Uniform code for PWDs to secure driving licences

2174. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of difference in procedure prevalent across States the Ministry is considering to bring in a uniform code to help Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) secure Driving Licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Provisions regarding issue of driving licence including issue of driving licences to the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) are contained in Chapter-II of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Chapter-II of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. Further, proviso to sub-section (4) of section 8 of the said Act provides that a learner's license limited to driving an invalid carriage may be issued to the applicant, if the licensing authority is satisfied that he is fit to drive such a carriage. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 are uniformly applicable throughout the county.

Status of National Highways

2175. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has built around 73 per cent more National Highways in its first four years till 2017-18 as compared to the last four years of the previous Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has constructed a total of 28,531 km of National Highways in four years since 2014-15, against 16,505 km by the previous Government in four years till 2014; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The details of the National Highways constructed/developed during the last four years and four years previous to the year 2014 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Construction (km)	
1.	2010-11	4439	19444
2.	2011-12	5013	
3.	2012-13	5732	
4.	2013-14	4260	
5.	2014-15	4410	28531 (46.73% higher than during the four year previous to 2014)
6.	2015-16	6061	
7.	2016-17	8231	
8.	2017-18	9829	

Green licence number plates

2176. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved green licence plates bearing numbers in white fonts for private e-vehicles and yellow for taxis;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government plans to allow youth in the age bracket of 16-18 years to drive electric scooters, besides mandating taxi aggregators to have a certain percentage of e-vehicle fleet;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the measure plan is aimed at promoting e-vehicles use and Government is considering exemption of permits for such vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has approved that for Battery Operated Vehicles, the registration mark to be exhibited in Yellow colour on Green background for transport vehicles and for all other cases, in White colour on Green background.

(b) to (d) NITI Aayog had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (RTH) to suggest measures to promote Electric mobility in India through non-fiscal incentivisation and to promote electric vehicles in Public Transport and last mile connectivity with Zero Emission Vehicles. In this regard, MoRTH has formulated a report which *inter alia* proposes to grant driving licence to age group of 16-18 years to drive the gearless E scooters/Bikes. It is suggested that taxi aggregators and public transport operators should be mandated to have an incremental share of Electric Vehicles from 2020 onwards. Further, the report has also highlighted that provisioning of permit free operation of electric auto could work as an active agent to provide the necessary thrust to promote electric mobility in India. Similarly, in the bus segment, issue of unhindered permits for operations of electric buses should be facilitated.

Compensation to land owners for road at Pinnalur village in Tamil Nadu

2177. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether road is being currently laid at Pinnalur village in Bhuvanagiri Taluk in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu, making a new alignment of NH-45C on the Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur section and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether compensation has not been paid to the land owners of Pinnalur II as per the multiplication factor fixed by Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to direct the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to pay the balance amount based on the multiplication factor without further delay and Governments stand on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Four laning project from Sethiyahopu to Cholopuram section (design km. 65.960 to km. 116.440) of NH-45C including bypass for Pinnalur-cum-Sethiyahopu (design km. 66.000 to km. 74.650), passing through Pinnalur-II village has been awarded in September, 2017.

(b) and (c) The award for compensation for land acquisition in Pinnalur-II village has been declared by Competent Authority, Land Acquisition based on multiplication factor (one). The disbursement of compensation has been initiated. However, pursuant to the Gazette Notification of Government of Tamil Nadu dated 21.09.2017, process of supplementary award for multiplication factor varying from 1.25 to 2 for rural areas has been initiated.

Bidding out of contracts for roads

2178. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was hoping to bid out contracts for 25,000 km length of roads in 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the total length of roads awarded during the year 2017-18 was much less than what was awarded in 2016-17; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry set the ambitious target of 25000 km for awarding of contracts in 2017-18 against which 17055 km was awarded which is comparably higher than the awarded achievement of 15948 km during the financial year 2016-17.

Economic viability of Polavaram project

2179. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is of a view that the cost-benefit ratio on Polavaram Project after the revised estimates submitted by Andhra Pradesh is creating problem for economic viability of the Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether cost-benefit analysis was done for the project after the revised estimates and the essence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) As informed by the Central Water Commission, State Government had submitted the second revised cost Estimate of Polavaram Irrigation Project amounting to ₹58319.06 crore. The same was examined and observations were communicated to the project authorities. The observations primarily related to variation in cost of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement; change in design parameters of left and right main canal; and increase in quantities pertaining to Head-works. State has submitted some information in this regard in June, 2018. However, finalization of revised estimates and Cost-Benefit ratio of the project is dependent upon clarifications/compliances by the State Government.

Status of NHs in North-Eastern States

†2180. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of new highways, in terms of kilometres constructed during last three years in the North-Eastern States of the country, the length of highways in terms of kilometres, constructed in these States before 2014;

(b) whether any plan has been formulated to inter-link all these States through highways; and

(c) if so, by when the target fixed is expected to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. During the last three years, 1685 km of highways have been constructed in NER States. Length of highways constructed during 2010-2014 in NER States is 2519 km.

(b) No, Sir. However all the States in NER are connected through National Highways.

(c) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of bypass under Bharatmala scheme

2181. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to construct bypasses in important cities of the country in order to avoid decongestion under Bharatmala Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the names of cities in Assam and other North-Eastern States proposed to be covered under the scheme; and

(c) whether the action plan has been finalized in this regard and financial allocation approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Under the Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I, 28 nos. Ring Roads, 125 nos.

Choke Points and 66 nos. Congestion Points have been identified in the entire country including Guwahati in the State of Assam where intervention has been planned. A total budget outlay of ₹ 5,35,000 crore has been earmarked for Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I proposed to be executed over a period of five years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2021-22. The other major cities where intervention has been planned under this scheme in the North-Eastern States are Imphal, Silchar, Shillong, Dibrugarh, Dimapur and Aizawl.

Increasing accidents in hilly states

2182. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has taken cognizance of increasing accidents in hilly States of the country;

(b) if so, whether Ministry proposes to come up with a Hill Road Safety Policy, as hilly terrains demand different considerations than roads in plain areas;

(c) whether such a policy is proposed, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the additional safety measures put in place in hilly areas as compared to plain roads and the mechanism put in place to undertake audit of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) National Highways are designed

and constructed as per Standards/ Guidelines issued by Indian Roads Congress (IRC)/ Ministry. Considering the specific safety requirement in hilly terrain separate standards for design/construction of highways are adopted. Indian Roads Congress (IRC) has evolved IRC: SP: 48 'Hill Road Manual' which covers specific requirement including safety measures for the hill roads.

Utilisation of funds for Punjab

2183. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government for the utilisation of funds amounting to ₹ 12,990 crore sanctioned for the construction of 1871 km roads for the State of Punjab;

(b) the measures taken by Government for the utilisation of funds amounting to ₹ 1,420 crore sanctioned for the construction of the roads, measuring 150 km. for the Amritsar district; and

(c) the details of National Highway projects sanctioned in Punjab for the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. Projects for development of various NHs worth ₹21,680 Crore with aggregate length of 1469 kms in Punjab which includes ₹880 Crore with aggregate length of 121 kms in District Amritsar are in various stages of progress. For utilization of these funds, monitoring of progress of these NH projects is done by this Ministry through periodic reviews along with its implementing agencies of Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Punjab and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(c) So far, no project has been sanctioned for Punjab during the year 2018-19.

Plan to construct an alternate highway for Delhi-NCR

†2184. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the formula evolved between NHAI and States through construction of alternate Highways to make traveling comfortable and reduce traffic jam in Delhi/NCR;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when the work is likely to commence on this project and the role of States of NCR as regards expenditure that will be incurred on its construction;

(c) the framework under which land will be acquired for this purpose and the name of the agency that will carry out this work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The details of recent projects / alternate highways envisaged to make travelling comfortable to reduce traffic in Delhi NCR are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of recent projects / alternate highways envisaged to make travelling comfortable to reduce traffic in Delhi

(i) Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway: The construction of Western Peripheral Expressway is being done by the Government of Haryana. The work of Manesar-Palwal stretch has already been completed and the work of Kundli-Manesar section has been awarded with scheduled completion date as Feb. 2019. The work for Eastern Peripheral Expressway has already been completed in May, 2018 by National Highways Authority of India. The cost of land acquisition, utility shifting, project preparation etc. for both Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway is to be borne by the Government of Delhi, Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Government of Haryana in the ratio of 50:25:25 respectively.

(ii) Dwarka Expressway: Dwarka Expressway is proposed to be developed in Haryana and Delhi. The procurement of civil works agency for the construction of Dwarka Expressway has been initiated by National Highways Authority of India. In Haryana portion, the Government of Haryana has already acquired most of the land which has been transferred to National Highways Authority of India. In Delhi portion, Delhi Development Authority and other Government agencies have initiated the transfer of existing Right of Way to National Highways Authority of India. The acquisition of balance land required for construction of Dwarka Expressway has also been initiated by National Highways Authority of India.

(iii) Urban Extension Road (UER)-II (NH-344M): The feasibility study/DPR for the project has been initiated by National Highways Authority of India. The process of acquisition of land required for the project has also been initiated by Delhi Development Authority and National Highways Authority of India.

Rise in road accidents

†2185. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in road accidents during last three years;

(b) the details of road accidents on National Highways during last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cases of accidents have increased due to non-rectification of accident prone structures situated on the National Highways in hilly regions, which have been identified and for which suggestions for rectification have already been presented before the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) As per the data received from police department of States/UTs, total number of road accidents on all roads and total number of road accidents on National Highways (including expressways) in the country for the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015 to 2017 is given below:-

Road Accidents	2015	2016	2017
Total number of road accidents in the country	5.01,423	4,80,652	4,64.910
Total number of road accidents on National Highways	1,42,268	1,42,359	1,41,466

(c) and (d) No Sir, many reasons have to concur for accidents on the National Highways in hilly regions *i.e.* Weather condition, Animal Crossing, Defect in Mechanical condition of Motor Vehicle, Physical fatigue of Drivers, Driving under influence of drug/alcohol, Over speeding Dangerous driving, Over-taking and Careless/Rash driving

etc. Immediate measures have already been taken up on the Black Spots indentified on National Highways in the country. Ministry has also taken number of steps including long terms strategy to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities.

Six lane road from Baramulla to Kupwara

2186. SHRI MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to construct a six lane road from Baramulla to Kupwara, in J&K;

(b) the details of the construction of the roads in Kilometres during the last three years; and

(c) whether roads are to be constructed during 2018-19 in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This Ministry is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The details of roads constructed on National Highways during the last 3 years in the State of Jammu & Kashmir are given below:-

(Length in kilometre)

State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Jammu and Kashmir	34	33	162

(c) Target for construction of NHs during 2018-19 in Jammu & Kashmir is 85 km.

Death on Indian roads

2187. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian roads are the deadliest in the world and at least 400 people were killed every day during the year 2016;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring down the number of road accidents;

(c) the measures taken to make roads safe for driving; and

(d) whether it is a fact that most footpaths in the country are encroached upon and as such pedestrians are forced to walk on road endangering their lives and if so, the action taken to clear footpaths from encroachments in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) As per the data received from police department of States/UTs, in the calendar year 2016, 1,50,785 persons were killed in road accidents in the country, which on an average translates into 413 accident deaths every day on Indian roads.

Ministry has taken a number of steps including long terms strategy to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities as per details mentioned under:

(1) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.

(2) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.

(3) The Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Ministers to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.

(4) Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.

(5) The Bill contains the provision of creation of Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, implementation of Cashless Treatment Scheme during Golden Hour, setting up of a dedicated agency for road safety *viz.* National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board (NRSTMB), enhancement of penalty for traffic rule violations, etc. which have direct impact on road safety.

(6) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's *viz.* Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.

(7) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.

(8) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.

(9) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km. of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.

(10) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.

(11) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.

(12) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.

(13) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.

(14) Guidelines for identification and rectification of black spots, carrying out road safety audits and preparation of road safety improvement proposals on NHs and also guidelines on implementation of road safety engineering measures on state roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) have been issued.

(15) 789 black spots based on fatalities in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 calendars years have been identified. So far 189 spots have already been rectified. Rectification measures at 256 spots have been sanctioned which are in various stages of implementation. 138 spots are on State Government roads/ with other agencies. The balance 206 spots would be taken separately or would be rectified as part of ongoing projects.

(16) As a measure of supplementing the efforts of States / UTs for minimizing the accident potential at the identified locations / stretches through engineering improvement on state roads, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had taken a decision to sanction road safety works on state roads with an earmarked allocation of 10% of funds allocated to the state roads under Central Road Fund.

(17) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.

(18) Ministry had issued guidelines *vide* O.M. dated 14.1.2016 for taking up of Road Safety Audits on National Highways either as part of EPC/BOT projects or as stand-alone Road Safety Audits.

(19) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.

(20) In order to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has envisaged a plan for replacement of all the Level Crossing on National Highways by ROBs / RUBs and replacement / widening / strengthening of weak and narrow bridges under a scheme Setu Bhartam. Under this programme, construction of 208 Level Crossings at an estimated cost of ₹ 20,800 Crore are included.

(21) Two National Level Workshops and several Regional Training workshops in 11 states have been organized on Road Safety Engineering.

(22) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.

(23) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.

(24) During 2017-18, NHAI has conducted the "Free Eye Check-up" campaign at 50 selected Toll-Plazas in order to reduce the no. of accidents involving Multi Axle Vehicles/Trucks and distributed free glasses to the Truck Drivers having poor vision.

(d) Ministry does not maintain any data relating to footpaths.

Measures to reduce accidents along NHs

2188. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to reduce accidents along National Highways;

(b) whether there is any scheme for victims of road traffic accidents similar to 'Mukhyamantri Santwana Harish Scheme' of Karnataka; and

(c) whether Government plans to adopt the good practices of the scheme, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's ambitious Ayushman Bharath initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) National Highways are designed and constructed as per Standards /Guidelines issued by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) / Ministry. Provisions such as Foot Over Bridges (FOB), underpass/ overpass, road signages, road markings, delineators, crash barrier etc. are made as an integral part of the highway development projects depending upon the site requirement, land availability etc.. Black spots are also identified and corrected.

Government has provided cranes and ambulance to various State Government under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highway Authority of India has also provided ambulances, cranes etc. on the stretches developed by the concessionaire and other completed stretches of National Highways under its operation and maintenance contracts.

Rural beneficiaries under PMAY

†2189. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for selection of rural beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri A was Yojana (PMAY);

(b) whether it is a fact that eligible persons are not getting benefit of this scheme in rural areas and whether there is a monitoring mechanism in place to oversee and ensure that eligible people avail the benefits of this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Selection of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is based on housing deprivation parameters of Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011, subject to 13 point exclusion criteria, followed by Gram Sabha verification. Households that are houseless or living in zero, one or two room kutcha houses (kutcha wall and kutcha roof) are provided financial assistance for construction of pucca houses under PMAY-G. Detailed procedure for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

identification and selection of beneficiaries is given in the Framework for Implementation (FFI) of PMAY-G which is available on *pmayg.nic.in.*

Under PMAY-G, financial assistance is provided only to those households who have been found eligible, after due procedure, from SECC list.

Status of SAGY

2190. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the villages adopted and declared/developed under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) till 1st August, 2018, along with the expenditures incurred thereon, State-wise; and

(b) the details of villages adopted and developed as Adarsh Gram till 1st August, 2018 by Prime Minister, Union Ministers, Minister of States till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The details of expenditure incurred in the Gram Panchayats are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. The details regarding Village Development Plans and the number of projects planned in each Gram Panchayat are available on saanjhi.gov.in and can be accessed by using the respective logins of Hon'ble MPs.

(b) The list of Gram Panchayats identified as Adarsh Grams by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Union Ministers and Hon'ble Ministers of State till 1st August 2018, State-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Gram Panchayats identified as Adarsh Grams by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Union Ministers and Hon'ble Ministers of State till 1 August 2018, State-wise, based on the information available on SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in)

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
1.	Hon'ble Prime Minister	Uttar Pradesh	Jayapur
2.			Kakarhia
3.			Nagepur
4.			Domary
5.	Hon'ble Union Ministers	Andhra Pradesh	Pandrangi
6.			Pedamainavanilanka
7.			Thurputallu
8.		Bihar	AlawalPur
9.			Lakhani Bigha
10.			Chandrahiya
11.			Jamunia
12.			Nawada
13.			NarangaUttari
14.			Akbar Malahi
15.			AlipurHatta
16.			Bishunpur Baladhari
17.		Delhi	Ghoga
18.			Singola
19.		Gujarat	Magharol
20.			Nirona
21.			Chandod
22.			Karnali
23.			Udwada

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
24.		Haryana	Khatkar
25.			Mandi Kalan
26.			NindanaKhas
27.		Himachal Pradesh	Deoli
28.			Dehar (SNR)
29.			Bali Koti
30.		Jharkhand	Lali
31.		Karnataka	Meenukunte
32.			Ragihalli
33.			Somanahalli
34.			Mallanayakanahalli
35.		Madhya Pradesh	Khutiya
36.			Aajnas
37.			Chinor
38.			Mugalpura
39.			Hardaut
40.			Barkhedakala
41.			Paldew
42.			Bayan
43.			Sirsod
44.			Badagaon
45.		Maharashtra	Amla,
46.			Khirsana, Adgaon Bk., Januna,
47.			Pachgaon
48.			Diveagar
49.			Golavali
50.			Palshet

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
51.		Odisha	Gurundia
52.			Kusummura
53.			Nuagaon
54.		Punjab	ChakFateh Singh Wala
55.			Bareh
56.			Maan
57.		Uttar Pradesh	Karguwan
58.			Parol
59.			Pawa
60.			Benti
61.			Durjanpur
62.			Harauni
63.			Bhadeg Kanja
64.			Gularia Bhoopsingh
65.			Pandari
66.			Rampura Bujurg
67.			Buknala
68.	Hon'ble Ministers of State	Arunachal Pradesh	Kakukao
69.			SIPPI-VIII
70.			Yigi Kaum-i
71.		Assam	Manipur
72.			DakhinJajial
73.		Bihar	Baraura
74.			Chandos
75.			Sonmai
76.			Amiawar
77.			Gundi East

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
78.			Khanwan
79.		Chhattisgarh	Bagbahar
80.			Pandarsili
81.			Bhakurra
82.		Goa	Ibrampur
83.			Querim
84.		Gujarat	Chital-Junction Timba (Juth)
85.			Hamapur
86.			Panthawada
87.			Sundha
88.			Sonpuri
89.			Ugamedi
90.			Dudhiya
91.			Mundha
92.			Malvan
93.		Haryana	Chhainsa
94.			Tilpat
95.			Banchari
96.			Kherakhurampur
97.			UchaMajara
98.			Bolni
99.		Jammu and Kashmir	Khellani
100.			Sangwali
101.		Jharkhand	Bishunpur
102.			Palkot North
103.			Jarba
104.			Peto

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
105.			Araiya
106.		Karnataka	Makhanapur
107.			Kangod
108.		Madhya Pradesh	Gor
109.		Maharashtra	Chandankheda
110.			Gondur
111.			Umroli
112.			Loni
113.		Punjab	Budhabar
114.		Rajasthan	Taseeng
115.			Bikampur
116.			Toliyasar
117.			Meenaseemla
118.			Udaipura
119.			Rojadi
120.			Elamdeora
121.			Bhandu Kalan
122.			Kherapa
123.			Hajipur
124.			Bani
125.			Vassi
126.			Dhankya
127.			Kanwarpura
128.			Chawandiya
129.			Harnawa
130.			Phardod
131.			Auwa

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
132.			Busi
133.			Maruthencode
134.		Tamil Nadu	Muthalakurichi
135.			North Thamaraikulam
136.			Paladi
137.			Daniyalpur
138.			Parsetha
139.			Rampur
140.			Mirpur Hindu
141.			RewadiRewda
142.			DhakiaBarkali Sahib
143.			Maj hawaGangapur
144.			RahpuraJagir
145.			Olendha
146.			KachhedaWarsabad
147.		Uttar Pradesh	Neemka
148.			Dullahpur
149.			Karahiya
150.			Nayakdih
151.			Talehaita
152.			Kotha
153.			Kakrana
154.			RasulpurZahid
155.			Baghi
156.			Dadri
157.			Devri Uttar
158.			Khajuri

Sl. No.	Designation	State	Gram Panchayat
159.			Nabhichi
160.			NawadaDarobast
161.		Uttarakhand	Suphi
162.			Salli
163.			Jumma
164.		West Bengal	Alladi
165.			Dendua
166.			Salanpur
167.			Hatighisa

Status of PMRDFS

2191. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister Rural Development Fellowship Scheme (PMRDFS) is functional, if so, details thereof, State/District-wise;

(b) whether under salient features of PMRDFS, the "Fellow" is required to serve at the district level for two years, if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) details regarding the batches completed under this scheme, and the future plans under the said scheme;

(d) details regarding the criteria for qualification to be a part of this scheme; and

(e) details of districts in which the scheme is currently being enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) A total of 156 candidates were recruited as Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) in first batch in the year 2012 and 160 candidates in second batch in the year 2014. The first batch has completed the fellowship in the year 2016 and the second batch completed the fellowship in 2017. No recruitment has been done after the year 2014 under the scheme.During the two-year fellowship period, fellows remained at the disposal of Statesand served the district administration in improving programme delivery and interface with the marginalised

section of the population. The detail of districts where these fellows were posted is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Following criteria was prescribed under the PMRDF scheme in order to be eligible for fellowship:

For first Batch

(i) A citizen of India

(ii) Age between 21-30 years at the time of application;

(iii) Graduate in Law/Engineering/Medicine/Business Administration, or Post-Graduate in any subject;

(iv) Working Knowledge of Hindi; and

(v) Preferably some work experience.

For Second Batch

(i) A citizen of India

(ii) Age between 22-27 years at the time of application. For candidates belonging to SC/ST category, the maximum age limit will be 32 years.

(iii) At least a graduate from a recognized University with a four-year degree course, or a post-graduate from a recognized University.

(iv) At least 50% marks in the aggregate or equivalent grade at the graduate or Post-graduate level.

(v) Physical fitness, certified by Government Medical Hospital.

(e) No recruitment has been done after the year 2014 under the scheme. The information may therefore be treated as Nil.

Statement

List of Districts in which PMRDFs were posted

Sl. No.	States	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam
2.		Visakhapatnam
3.		Vizianagaram

Sl. No.	State	District
4.		East Godavari
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansari
6.	Assam	Nagaon
7.		Jorhat
8.		Dhemaji
9.		Sonitpur
10.		Karbi Anglong
11.		Tinsukia
12.		Hailakandi
13.		Chirang
14.		Kokrajhar
15.	Bihar	Arwal
16.		Aurangabad
17.		Gaya
18.		Jamui
19.		Jehanabad
20.		Kaimur (Bhabua)
21.		Munger
22.		Nawada
23.		Pashchim Champaran
24.		Rohtas
25.		Sitamarhi
26.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur
27.		Bastar
28.		Bijapur
29.		Dantewada
30.		Jashpur

Sl. No.	State	District
31.		Kawardha (Kabeerdham)
32.		Kanker Uttar Bastar
33.		Kondagaon
34.		Koriya
35.		Narayanpur
36.		Rajnandgaon
37.		Sukma
38.		Gariaband
39.		Surguja
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam
41.		Bandipora
42.		Kupwara
43.		Budgam
44.		Poonch
45.		Rajouri
46.		Doda
47.		Kishtwar
48.		Leh
49.		Kargil
50.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
51.		Chatra
52.		East Singhbhum
53.		Garhwa
54.		Giridih
55.		Gumla
56.		Hazaribagh
57.		Khunti

Sl. No.	State	District
58.		Kodarma
59.		Latehar
60.		Lohardaga
61.		Palamu
62.		Ramgarh
63.		Ranchi (Rural)
64.		Saraikella Kharasawan
65.		Simdega
66.		West Singhbhum
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
68.		Balaghat
69.		Chhindwara
70.		Dindori
71.		Mandla
72.		Sahdol
73.		Seoni
74.		Sidhi
75.		Singrauli
76.		Umaria
77.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
78.		Gondiya
79.	Manipur	Imphal East
80.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills
81.	Mizoram	Serchhip
82.	Nagaland	Mon
83.	Odisha	Balangir
84.		Debagarh

Sl. No.	State	District
85.		Gajapati
86.		Ganjam
87.		Jajapur
88.		Kalahandi
89.		Kandhamal
90.		Keonjhar
91.		Koraput
92.		Malkangiri
93.		Mayurbhanj
94.		Nayagarh
95.		Nabarangpur
96.		Nuapada
97.		Rayagada
98.		Sambalpur
99.		Sonapur (Subarnapur)
100.		Sundargarh
101.		Adilabad
102.	Telangana	Khammam
103.		Karim Nagar
104.		Warangal
105.	Tripura	Dhalai
106.		Chandauli
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
108.		Sonbhadra
109.		Bankura
110.	West Bengal	Medinipur West
111.		Purulia

Roads under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh

†2192. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned the upgradation of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the criteria and the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the length of roads which would be upgraded and the funds that have been issued to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The state of Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned upgradation of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

The criteria for upgradation is Pavement Condition Index (PCI) value of roads, which is arrived at by carrying out a Pavement Condition Index survey, which is to be done by the States every 2 years.

As per the PMGSY guidelines, in case of upgradation of roads, priority is given to the roads with Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Value having 1 and 2 in the Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY.

In respect of Districts where no new connectivity is required to be done, a Comprehensive Upgradation Priority is prepared based on the PCI of the rural Through Routes of the Core Network, as follows:

I. Priority-I will be Through Routes to be constructed as WBM roads. In such cases, upgradation will comprise of bringing the existing profile to good condition and providing the appropriate crust and surface as per design requirement.

II. Priority-II are other fair weather through routes or gravel through routes or through routes with missing links or lacking cross drainage.

III. Priority-III will be other through routes which are at the end of their design life, whose PCI is 2 or less, i.e., are 'poor' or 'very poor'.

IV. Presently sealed-surface all-weather roads with PCI more than 2 and sealed-surface all-weather roads which are less than 10 years old (even if PCI is less than 2) will not be taken up for upgradation.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Within each priority class, qualifying roads will be arranged in order of population served (directly and through population served in link routes), as a rough indication of traffic expected. In case in any District, the Through Roads defined in the Core Network do not belong to the Rural Roads category, the Main Rural Links (emanating from the Through Route) will be considered for upgradation on similar lines indicated above.

The selection of any road under PMGSY-II is based on parameters such as:

I. Growth Centre's Rank (among rural growth centres)

II. Condition of the road in terms of Pavement Condition Index (PCI) survey subject to requisite maintenance funds invested during last 3 years on the road.

(b) Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned its full eligibility under upgradation in both PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II and length completed are given below:

Scheme	Total Sanctioned Length (km)	Total Constructed Length (km.)
PMGSY-I (upgradation)	20,338	18,477
PMGSY-II	5015.29	640.96

The total funds released since inception to Madhya Pradesh for PMGSY-I (both new connectivity and upgradation) and PMGSY-II is as given below:-

Scheme	Fund Released (₹ in crore)
PMGSY-I	16075.71
PMGSY-II	757.25

Achievements of MGNREGS

2193. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development has conducted a study about the success and achievements of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in different States;

(b) if so, the result thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the light of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) National Institute of Rural Development and Panchati Raj (NIRD&PR) commissioned a research study on "Assessment of the Assets constructed under MGNREGA: User Perception, Technical Quality and Verification" prepared by the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.The study was carried out in the four North Indian States Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Some recommendation/suggestion of the study are as under:

- Technical estimation and inspection at different stages of assets creation should be done as per the scheme guidelines.
- More emphasis should be given to convergence with other line Department as such as agriculture, irrigation and State Government Development funds.
- In Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, more attention must be paid to irrigation related works.
- In Punjab and Haryana, Panchayat should hold Gram Sabha meeting for approval of MGNREGA works/assets.
- There is a need for regular monitoring of MGNREGA work particularly at the time of construction of work by the technical staff.
- Effective quality management mechanism should be put in place for better utilisation of assets.
- At the GP level, for each work, internal quality supervision team should be formed.
- Need for better quality of construction work should be taken up in priority basis.
- In Punjab and Haryana, afforestation work should be taken up in priority basis.
- There is a need for proper maintenance of work for getting long term benefits from created assets.

(c) The Ministry is impressing upon the State Government for the preparation of Technical Estimates through the use of Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural rates for Employment (SECURE) application.

Impact assessment of development in Gram Panchayats

2194. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted impact assessment in the Gram Panchayats that have been adopted under the program to measure the development of the gram panchayats; and

(b) the details of impact assessment reports, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) According to the inputs received from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the tune of ₹2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level for 26 States for delivering basic services such as water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, etc.

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted Common Review Mission (CRM) in the year 2017 to assess the effectiveness of utilization of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants by selected Gram Panchayats (GPs) in eight States *viz.* Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh during 2017. The main focus areas of CRM were availability of fiscal resources in the Panchayats; transfer of FFC grants; devolution of functions; convergence of schemes; timely transfer of funds to GPs; effective utilization of the funds in basic services; preparation of plans and public perception; maintenance of records including accounts; transparency and accountability.

State-wise important observations/recommendations:

States	Important observations/recommendations
Assam	Own Source Revenue (OSR) generation from shops, hawkers, leasing of community assets like ponds and community hall. Convergence of FFC fundswith other scheme is required for progress.

State	Important observations/recommendations
Gujarat	FFC works useful for community. Capacity Building/Awareness and Training required for the progress.
Jharkhand	Basic services addressed by the FFC grants. Innovations adopted for water supply.
Karnataka	Focus on basic services like water supply, drainage system and roads. GPs having commercial/industrial activities able to generate larger OSR. Compliance to tax payment is in correlation with economic and literacy status.
Madhya Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) prepared and approved by Gram Sabhas in most GPs. Capacity Building of representatives and staff are required.
Odisha	GPs in the process of transformation into institutions of local self-governance. Elected representatives have freedom to utilize such funds for delivery of basic services to the local population.
Telangana	OSR of GPs generated mainly from House Tax, Property Tax, Water Tax, License fee, etc.There is need for scope for training of elected representatives specially women representatives.
Uttar Pradeshi	FFC funds utilised mainly on providing drainage, interlocking of roads, hand pumps, solar light etc. Manpower, training and effective peoples participation are aspects required for the progress.

The common observations across the GP in the eight States are as under:-

I. Sizeable amounts of funds are now available with the GPs. Fund transfer mechanism to GPs across State have been streamlined.

II. Funds were utilized by the Panchayats for improvement of facilities relating to providing basic services including drinking water, sanitation, sewage, solid waste management, etc.

III. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)are being prepared.

IV. Accounts are record books are being maintained by the GPs.

V. Convergence of FFC funds with other programmes have taken place in some panchayats in some States.

VI. Panchayat specific Software applications are adopted/utilized by various States with variations across different States depending on factors like computers, electricity supply, technical staff, and other infrastructural support.

VII. Remarkable progress have been made in strengthening of GPs under the FFC award.

VIII. The aspects of selection of work, convergence, revenue mobilization at GP level, availability of staff, social audit are some of the areas on which further progress is required.

IX. GPs having industrial/commercial activities had better opportunity of generation of Own Source of Revenue (OSR). OSR also generated from other sources like property tax, house tax, shops, etc.

Funds under MGNREGS for Karnataka

2195. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Karnataka for wage disbursement under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) the details of compensation paid towards delay in the payment of wages under MGNREGS, till date to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence no State/UT- wise allocation of fund is made. Ministry of Rural Development has release amounting to ₹70812.44 lakh towards wages component as Mother Sanction under MGNREGS during the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 01.08.2018) to State Government of Karnataka.

(b) As per Management Information System (MIS), ₹ 1.35 crore has been paid as compensation (as on 31.07.2018) by the State Government of Karnataka under MGNREGS to workers.

Social audit and Lok Adalats under MGNREGA

2196. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether social audit and lok adalats have been put in place under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) across States and if so. the details thereof, State-wise break-up;

(b) the data of the total number of MGNREGA ombudsmen appointed in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the data of the complaints received by MGNREGA ombudsmen in the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the most common or frequent types of complaints received by ombudsmen under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per section 17 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the Gram Sabha would monitor the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat, conduct regular social audits of all the projects under scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat, Gram Panchayat shall make available all relevant records to the Gram Sabha for the purpose of conducting the social audit. 26 States have established Independent Social Audit Units as on 03.08.2018. States/ UT-wise details of SocialAudit UniUinder MGNREGA are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State/UT-wise total number of ombudsmen appointed under MGNREGS during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The data of the complaints received by MGNREGA ombudsmen are not maintained at the Ministry level.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Independent Social Audit Unit under MGNREGS established
1	2
1.	Gujarat
2.	Mizoram
3.	Sikkim
4.	Tamil Nadu
5.	Karnataka
6.	Telangana
7.	Meghalaya

1	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Andhra Pradesh
10.	West Bengal
11.	Chhattisgarh
12.	Odisha
13.	Assam
14.	Tripura
15.	Jammu and Kashmir
16.	Jharkhand
17.	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Punjab
19.	Nagaland
20.	Maharashtra
21.	Uttarakhand
22.	Bihar
23.	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Arunachal Pradesh
25.	Kerala
26.	Manipur

Statement-II

State/UT-wise total number of ombudsmen appointed under MGNREGS during the last three years

Sl. No.	State Name	Total District	Total Districts with Ombudspersons appointed during last three years
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	0
4.	Assam	28	4
5.	Bihar	38	5
6.	Goa	2	0
7.	Gujarat	33	4
8.	Haryana	22	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	20
11.	Karnataka	30	21

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	14	0
13.	Lakshadweep	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51	42
15.	Maharashtra	34	36
16.	Manipur	9	4
17.	Meghalaya	11	1
18.	Mizoram	8	8
19.	Nagaland	11	12
20.	Odisha	30	11
21.	Puducherry	2	0
22.	Punjab	22	0
23.	Rajasthan	33	11
24.	Sikkim	4	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	31	0
26.	Tripura	8	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75	0
28.	West Bengal	23	0
29.	Chhattisgarh	27	22
30.	Jharkhand	24	9
31.	Uttarakhand	13	2
32.	Telangana	30	0
	TOTAL	687	221

Status of MGNREGA

2197. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wages over the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the average, man-days generated through MGNREGA over the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of households enrolled under MGNREGA who have been able to get work for 100 days and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of workers under MGNREGA who were able to receive their wages on time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The average wage rate per day per person during the last three years under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is given below:

Financial Year	Average wage rate per day per person (In ₹)
2015-2016	154.08
2016-2017	161.65
2017-2018	169.46

(b) The average days of employment provided per household during the last three years under the MGNREGS is given below:

Financial Year	Average days of employment provided per household
2015-2016	49
2016-2017	46
2017-2018	46

As per Management Information System (MIS), number of households provided 100 days of employment in the last three years are:

Financial Year	Number of households provided 100 days of employment
2015-2016	48,47,975
2016-2017	39,91,202
2017-2018	29,60,045

(d) During the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 02.08.2018), around 92% pay orders have been generated within 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll.

Upgradation of rural haat in Maharashtra

2198. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has decided to upgrade 3500 rural haats with basic facilities in the State to increase the turn-over of agriculture produce and increase the income of village panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government has demanded release of adequate funds for the upgradation of rural haats from the corpus announced in the Union Budget 2018; and

(d) the action Government proposes on the request and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of houses under PMAY

2199. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of houses have been built under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) if so, the number of houses which have actually been allotted to the beneficiaries in the last two years;

(c) the number of under-construction houses under this scheme; and

(d) the target set by Government for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government is committed to achieve "Housing for All" by 2022. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016. The details of

houses allocated, constructed and houses under construction during the last two years under PMAY-G is given as under:

(Units in Nos.)

Target Allocated to States/UTs	Houses Constructed	Houses under Construction
75,88,617	42,88,759	33,99,858

Data as reported by the States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 02.08.2018

As reported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as on 30.07.2018 under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Urban (PMAY-U), 53,79,303 houses have been sanctioned, 29,65,085 houses are under construction of which construction of 8,20,653 houses have been completed. Total 4,88,012 houses have been allotted/occupied in the last two years under PMAY(U).

Outstanding payment for rural schemes

2200. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has requested for the release of outstanding payment for the early completion of various rural schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Irrigation projects, Gram Panchayat-Nagar Panchayats development programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when it will be released to Maharashtra Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund released to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry releases funds to the States based on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous financial year, if any, and overall performance. During the current FY 2018-19 (as on 01.08.2018), an amount of ₹ 1177.58 crore has been released to State Government of Maharashtra.

Variation in MGNREGS wage rates

†2201. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minimum wage rate in Madhya Pradesh and the neighbouring States like, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh; and

(b) the reasons for difference in wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) between Madhya Pradesh and other neighbouring States having similar geographical conditions and whether a uniform wage rate would be implemented in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The minimum wage rates under MGNREGA in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the current FY 2018-19 are given in the Statement (*See* below). MGNREGA Wage rates are notified by the Central Government as per Section 6 (1) of the MGNREG Act, 2005 and revised every year based on Consumer Price Index-Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL).The revised wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of the every financial year.

Statement

State/UT-wise wage rate under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State/Union territory	Wage rate in ₹ per day *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2018
1.	Chhattisgarh	₹ 174.00
2.	Gujarat	₹ 194.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	₹ 174.00
4.	Maharashtra	₹ 203.00
5.	Rajasthan	₹ 192.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	₹175.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Delay in wage payment under MGNREGS

2202. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) definition of a delay in the payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by the Management Information System;

(b) whether the worker is entitled to a compensation if after the Fund Transfer Order (FTO) there is a delay by Government in crediting payments;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, how many workers have received compensation for delayed payments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per the provisions in Schedule-II of the Act, in case the payment of wages is not made within fifteen days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll, 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 NREGASoft have a provision to automatically calculate the compensation payable based on the date of closure of the Muster Roll and the date of deposit of wages in the accounts of the wage seekers.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As per Management Information System (MIS), the State/UT-wise details of compensation paid to workers under MGNREGS by the State Governments during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of compensation paid to workers under MGNREGS by the State Governments during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	State	Delayed Compensation paid (As per MIS)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	582.47	428.18	59.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	472.83	95.74	2.07
3.	Assam	0.00	1.64	1.69
4.	Bihar	42.81	55.12	84.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.98	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2.37	0.55	0.35
7.	Gujarat	7.49	9.31	9.71
8.	Haryana	0.49	2.90	0.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.41	20.32	1.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.01	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	149.94	77.91	7.02
12.	Karnataka	3.24	120.27	10.55
13.	Kerala	2.66	9.22	6.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117.96	52.48	48.47
15.	Maharashtra	821.87	601.31	271.61
16.	Manipur	1.39	0.21	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	101.76	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	32.79	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	15.66	19.24	14.70
21.	Punjab	155.87	73.31	11.77

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	20.41	31.28	15.33
23.	Sikkim	7.01	0.86	0.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	77.62	427.73	0.01
25.	Telangana	396.23	2.77	1.55
26.	Tripura	0.53	6.45	0.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	29.70	19.52	4.85
29.	West Bengal	11.95	202.96	79.62
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	3071.43	2259.27	633.29

Low cost medical innovations

2203. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology, in association with start-ups supported by Government has developed several low-cost medical innovations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to market these low-cost medical innovations and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such marketing is likely to be done domestically or efforts will be made to export the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government for promoting better and low cost innovations in health care sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b)Yes, Sir. Low cost medical devices and innovative products have been developed through the funding support of Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Undertaking of DBT.

(c) DBT and BIRAC are facilitating the start-ups for commercializing their innovative products by providing them showcasing opportunities in national/international forums, facilitating access to Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and connecting with the State Governments etc.

(d) The Products developed are for both national and global markets.

(e) DBT and BIRAC are providing funding support, incubation, technical and business mentoring, regulatory support, etc. for developing low cost medical innovations to start-ups and entrepreneurs.

S&T cooperation agreements with other countries

2204. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has signed any Inter-Governmental Science and Technology (S&T) Cooperation Agreements with other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years along with the status of those agreements, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Department of Science & Technology has presently Inter-Government Science & Technology (S&T) Cooperation Agreement with 80 countries.

(b) Inter-Government S&T Cooperation Agreements / MoUs have been signed with Denmark and Indonesia, both in May 2018 to encourage and facilitate developing cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation with these countries in the mutually identified areas. The Agreement win Denmark has come into operation with announcing of a joint call for R&D proposals covering areas of energy and water.

Capacity utilisation at VOC Port

2205. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total capacity utilisation and income generated during the last three years of VOC Port, Tuticorin has improved to a considerable extent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any developmental activity or initiated new projects at VOC Port, Tuticorin;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Total capacity utilization of V.O. Chidambaranar Port has reduced during 2017-18 compared to 2016-17 and 2015-16 due to reduction of import of thermal coal, Fertilizers, Fertilizers raw material, Industrial Coal and Wheat and reduction in export of construction material.

The details regarding capacity utilization and income generated by V.O. Chidambaranar Port for the last three years are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total Capacity (in MMT)	Actual Capacity Utilized (in MMT)	Capacity Utilization (in Percentage)	Operating Income (Rupees in Crores)
1.	2015-16	44.55	36.85	82.72%	550.99
2.	2016-17	46.78	38.46	82.21%	597.93
3.	2017-18	65.90	36.58	55.51%	614.84 (Unaudited)

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated the following projects at V.O. Chidambaranar Port:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Construction of dedicated berth for handling coastal cargo at VOCPT
2.	Construction of shallow berth for handling construction materials at VOCPT
3.	Construction of North Cargo Berth-III.
4.	Upgradation of Coal Jetty I & II including Retrofitting works at VOCPT

(e) Does not arise.

Wage hike for port workers

2206. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bipartite Wage Negotiation Committee has agreed for a wage hike to port workers, as part of the wage settlement recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the wage will be revised every five years due to increasing Consumer Price Index and if so, the number of major port trusts that would get the benefit;

(d) whether the demand for centrally operated common pension fund for all major ports was acceded to; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Bipartite Wage Negotiation Committee comprising of representatives of Management and Labour Federations has considered the Common Charter of Demands (including the periodicity of wage revision) raised by the Labour Federations. Group C & D employees of all the Major Ports except Kamarajar Port Ltd. will be benefited. The recommendation of the Committee is still awaited.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Each Major Port Trust is a separate legal entity which manages their own Pension Fund.

Controlling stake in DCIL

2207. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the major ports have been asked to acquire a controlling stake in Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCIL):

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a panel comprising Chairmen of some ports trusts to discuss the proposal;

(d) whether Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) has been completed after undertaking the asset valuation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) During the meeting chaired by Secretary (Shipping) with Chairmen/Chairmen I/C of Major Ports held on 18.06.2018, disinvestment proposal of Dredging Corporation of India Ltd (DCI) was discussed and it was suggested that Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Paradip Port Trust (PPT) and New Mangalore Port Trust (NMPT) based on the availability of surplus fund lying with them may strive to acquire shares of DCI given the linkage of dredging activity with the Ports.

(c) Yes, a committee to understand the modalities with regard to proposal of acquiring shares of DCI, has been constituted.

(d) and (e) No.

Plan to check floods in Assam

2208. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the breaching of Brahmaputra river at many places every year and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether Government contemplates any action plan or project to check flash floods which occurs in Assam routinely during monsoon; 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 ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir, Government is aware of the breaching of Brahmaputra River at many places every year. The details of breaches of Brahmaputra river occurring at different places during the last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per constitutional provisions, the subject of Flood Management including erosion control and flash floods falls within the purview of the States. The flood management and anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government only renders assistance to States which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. Accordingly, the Water Resources Department, Assam has been implementing different schemes for fortification of the existing embankments as

well as construction of new embankments for prevention of flooding of river Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries. At some places Brahmaputra Board is also implementing various works related to protection from flood and erosion.

(c) Schemes taken up for prevention of flooding and checking flash floods of river Brahmaputra are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Detail of breaches of brahmaputra dyke during the last five years

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Scheme	Location	Year of breach
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Barpeta	B/dyke at Ch. 850 m of the Fulbari BBhogerpar	At Ch. 850m to 950m	2013-14
2.	Morigaon	B/dyke from Dhing to Hilloikhunda at Borigaon (Jatiabari area)	Ch-7990-80040 mat Borigaon	2013-14
3.	Dhemaji	Brahmaputra dyke from dizmore to Sonarigaon from ch. 21,300 M to Ch. 23125 M	At Ch.22nd KM	2014-15
4.	Nagaon	B/dyke from Silghat to Dhing	Ch. 60250M to Ch. 60873M Biringabari	2015-16
5.	Jorhat	B/dyke from Negheriting to Rongagarh	Ch. 7580M	2016-17
6.	Jorhat	Breach occurred the location Kaibrtagaon Bangaon, Majuli B/ dyke between Bessamara to Dakhinpath	Ch.42480M to Ch.42530M	2016-17
7.	Morigaon	B/dyke from Dhing to Hilloikhunda at Mikirgaon area.	Ch. 799000 -80000M	2016-17
8.	Morigaon	B/dyke from Dhing to Hilloikhunda at Muwamari area.	Ch. 61800M to Ch. 61858M	2016-17

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Barpeta	B/Dyke from Bahari to Baghbar	At Paharpur (Katuli) Ch 52.60M	2017-18
10.	Morigaon	B/Dyke from Dhing to Hilloikhunda at Mikirgaon area	Ch 80100M to 80150 M at Kathani & Mikirgaon	2017-18
11.	Majuli	B/Dyke from Haldhibari to Bessamora	Ch 1100M to 1150M at Sonowal Kachari village	2017-18
12.	Lakhimpur	B/Dyke from Lotachur to Tekeliphuta	Ch 1100m of Bandana Check Bund	2017-18
13.	Nagaon	Hatimura dyke from Kukurakata Hill to Hatimura Hill	Ch 3200.00M	2017-18
14.	Nagaon	B/Dyke from Silghat to Dhing (Lowkhowa Tie Bund)	Ch 488.00M	2017-18

Statement-II

Details of status of schemes/projects taken up for fortification of Brahmaputra embankment for prevention of flooding and erosion

(1) Scheme taken up under State plan

(a) Scheme under State Plan for the year 2016-17: Seven Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 791.46 lakhs

(b) Schemes under State Plan for the year 2017-18: Two Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 890.77 lakhs

(c) Schemes under State Plan in Majuli for the year 2017-18: One Scheme with an estimated amount of ₹ 1009.50 lakhs

(d) Schemes under SOPD-G for Re-appropriation for 2017-18:One Scheme with an estimated amount of ₹ 635.70 lakhs

(2) Status of Schemes taken up under Flood Management Programme (FMP)

(a) Recommended by lst Empowered Committee during 2008-09: Thirty Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 18537.17 lakhs

(b) Recommended by 3rd Empowered Committee during 2008-09: Two Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 15559.85 lakhs

(c) Recommended by 6th Empowered Committee during 2010-11: One Scheme with an estimated amount of ₹ 3016.50 lakhs

(d) Recommended by 7th Empowered Committee during 2011-12: Eight Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 19359.31 lakhs

(e) Schemes under FMP recommended by 1st & 2nd meeting of IMC 2014-15 for XII plan: Fourteen Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 66413.31 lakhs

(3) Schemes under CM's special package

(a) For Barak valley for the 2013-14: One Scheme with an estimated amount of ₹ 1000.00 lakhs

(b) Additional work in Barak valley for the 2014-15: Three Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 329.00 lakhs

(4) Schemes under NABARD

(a) Schemes under RIDF-XVII for 2012-13: Two Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 1397.26 lakhs

(b) Schemes under RIDF-XVIII for 2013-14: Three Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 1787.19 lakhs

(c) Schemes under NABARD (RIDF-XIX) for 2014-15: Twelve Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 5935.07 lakhs

(d) Schemes under NABARD (RIDF-XX) for 2015-16: Twelve Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 7816.44 lakhs

(e) Schemes under NABARD (RIDF-XXIII) for 2017-18: Eight Schemes with an estimated amount of ₹ 3475.00 lakhs

(5) Scheme under Financial Assistance from Ministry of DoNER

(a) Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion taken up by Brahmaputra Board from financial assistance of ₹ 20700.00 lakhs from Ministry of DoNER during 2017-18.

Debris deposition in Gaumukh area

†2209. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large heap of debris has been deposited in the Gaumukh area due to overflow of lake "Neel Taal' following heavy rains, which lashed the Gaumukh area on 16th July, 2017, the emerging point of the river Ganga;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pile of debris has affected the beauty of that area as well as the water stream;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the debris from this area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Based on information available from National Remote Sensing Centre and National Technical Research Organization dated 20.11.17 and 13.03.18, debris pile-up of about 30 m was observed at the mouth of glacier. No significant changes in course of river Ganga near Gomukh has been observed except that river started to flow from right side of Gangotri glacial snout. However no permanent obstacle in flow of river water was observed. Due to increase in water level of Bhagirathi River, it is not possible to remove debris at present. Survey of the affected area and remedial action is possible when water recedes to a manageable level.

Irrigation facilities for small/marginal land holdings

2210. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current rate of net irrigated area among the total small and marginal land holdings in the country;

(b) whether there are any concrete plans to irrigate such land holdings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, the estimated number of Operational Holdings and Net Irrigated Area in different size classes is as follows:–

Sl. No.	Size Class	Number of operational Holdings	Net Irrigated Area (ha.)
1.	Marginal (Below 0.99 ha.)	48917426	16834633
2.	Small (1.0-1.99 ha.)	12130813	14263101
3.	Semi-Medium (2.0-3.99 ha.)	7060529	14995180
4.	Medium(4.0-9.99 ha.)	3148612	13265785
5.	Large (10.0 ha. & above)	463237	5208614
	TOTAL	71720617	64567313

(b) and (c) During 2016-17, the Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister (WR), Government of Chhattisgarh, in consultation with States, identified ninety-nine on-going Major/Medium irrigation project under PMKSY-AIBP having an ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. prioritised for completion by December, 2019 with a balance estimated cost of ₹ 77595 crore along with Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. This includes small and marginal land holdings also.

Inter-State River Tribunals

2211. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing Inter-State River Tribunals in the country;

(b) whether Government has closed the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal recently;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has taken steps to ban political parties from creating obstacles in the formation of Cauvery Management Board; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a) There are currently five existing Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunals constituted under Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 *viz.* Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal, Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal, Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal, Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal and Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal.

(b) Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal has been dissolved vide Notification No. S.O. 3465(E) dated 16th July, 2018.

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

(d) and (e) The Central Government notified Cauvery Water Management Scheme *vide* Notification NO. S.O. 2236(E) dated 1st June, 2018, *inter alia* constituting Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) to give effect to the decision of CWDT as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16th July, 2018. Further, the Ministry has also issued orders for constitution of CWMA and CWRC on 22nd June, 2018.

Contamination of groundwater

2212. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 30 per cent groundwater of populated areas in the country are affected with contaminants;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any recent survey on the issue;

(c) whether Government has conducted a study, area-wise on extraction of water; and

(d) proposal of Government on over drawing groundwater and precautions taken to prevent any disease due to contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates groundwater quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring throughout the country. These studies indicate the occurrence of Flouride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and Heavy Metals beyond the BIS permissible limits in isolated pockets in various parts of the country. Flouride beyond permissible limit has been encountered

in 335 districts of 20 States, Nitrate in 386 districts of 21 States, Arsenic in 153 districts of 21 States, Iron in 301 districts of 25 States, Lead in 93 districts of 14 States, Cadmium in 24 districts of 9 States and Chromium in 30 districts of 10 States.

(c) As per the estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment of the country jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board and State Governments, the Annual Ground Water Draft (utilization) in the country is 253 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre), out of which, about 228 BCM is utilized for irrigation and 25 BCM is utilized for Domestic and Industrial purposes.

(d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including water quality is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of groundwater are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf.

For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation 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 and operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

Irrigation facilities to adivasi areas

2213. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 13.83 crore farm holdings, around 5.8 crore farm holdings are wholly un irrigated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that adivasi holdings in various States are more-irrigation deprived than rest of the farm holdings;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to ensure outreach of the irrigation facilities to the adivasi areas and holdings, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the hectares of land identified to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilised since 2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The States/UTs-wise net area sown and net irrigated area of operational holdings in respect of Adivasi/Schedule Tribe and rest of the Social Groups is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).. The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in year 2015-16 with a motto to provide 'Har Khet Ko Pani' and 'More crop per drop' enhancing physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. Major and medium irrigation/ multipurpose irrigation projects are being funded under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Program (AIBP). 99 projects, out of 149 ongoing projects under AIBP, have been identified as priority projects for completion in three phases by 2019. Completion of these 99 priority projects would result in creation of an irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares. Among 99 priority projects, there are 20 projects under Tribal sub-plan (TSP) ensuring irrigation facilities to the tribal/adivasi areas. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The details of the land identified (Culturable command Area) to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized by way of Command Area Development and Water Management Program since 2014 (year- wise) are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Operational Holdings, Operated Area, Net Sown Area and Net Irrigated Area of Agriculture Census 2010-11

(Number in '00) (Area in '00 ha.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				All Social Groups			
		Number of Operational Holdings	Operated Area	Net Area Sown	Net Irrigated Area	Number of Operational Holdings	Operated Area	Net Area Sown	Net Irrigated Area	Number of Operational Holdings	Operated Area	Net Area Sown	Net Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	219	145	Neg
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14567	11005	8978	3659	10595	12481	9956	3250	131751	142933	119005	54252
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1065	3803	1837	491	1093	3839	1855	498
4.	Assam	1413	1515	1480	75	4382	5166	4992	261	27202	29991	29079	1612
5.	Bihar	19576	5939	4446	2316	2121	1055	776	390	161914	63876	52625	30526
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	9	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	4532	3968	3832	1718	11768	21587	19646	2083	37465	50840	47528	13416
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	1	Neg	129	169	167	8	147	203	199&	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Daman and Diu	3	1	1	0	7	3	2	0	84	31	27	Neg
10.	Delhi	1	0	Neg	Neg	0	0	0	0	205	296	234	224
11.	Goa	5	4	4	1	211	241	238	81	780	890	872	356
12.	Gujarat	1625	2943	2896	1106	5043	9685	9268	2578	48856	98985	96572	40763
13.	Haryana	290	434	432	422	0	0	0	0	16173	36456	35971	32873
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2124	1319	804	133	560	502	358	156	9608	9547	5482	1090
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1048	733	650	268	1813	1298	984	325	14494	8954	7792	3569
16.	Jharkhand	3746	3218	1283	194	9670	14306	5104	379	27089	31653	10792	1180
17.	Karnataka	9140	10742	9877	2126	4726	7052	6446	1645	78322	121615	110810	32670
18.	Kerala	5320	352	272	81	952	344	279	46	68308	15108	12828	3365
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	94	23	21	0	103	28	24	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10965	13404	12982	6127	17823	31706	29448	7154	88724	158359	151863	69420
21.	Maharashtra	10286	13035	11764	2005	8635	15580	13185	1625	136990	197671	174052	33041
22.	Manipur	31	43	42	4	643	790	789	1	1506	1721	1716	322
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2088	2862	2571	600	2096	2873	2581	603
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	917	1045	1045	102	919	1048	1048	104

25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1778	10715	3282	744	1784	10742	3303	747
26.	Odisha	7025	5655	5489	1689	14255	16147	15188	2343	46675	48520	46423	12713
27.	Puducherry	13	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	332	218	184	155
28.	Punjab	635	1270	1269	1253	0	0	0	0	10526	39666	39651	39492
29.	Rajasthan	9546	24673	21508	7390	11198	17850	15498	7828	68884	211362	182351	67445
30.	Sikkim	43	50	36	8	365	568	405	85	749	1067	772	172
31.	Tamil Nadu	8735	4923	3743	2468	744	747	595	176	81182	64884	50996	32543
32.	Tripura	1154	418	375	115	1635	1239	1110	210	5785	2849	2560	614
33.	Uttar Pradesh	40207	19693	18851	15581	709	799	724	394	233255	176216	165319	134261
34.	Uttarakhand	1254	675	578	188	297	479	,407	293	9127	8157	7035	3342
35.	West Bengal	17708	11193	10544	6458	5823	3966	3381	1460	71233	55096	51086	34281
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	170992	137210	122141	55390	120046	182207	147702	34709	1383485	1595919	1412786	645673

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off. Neg - Negligible

Statement-II

List of projects in Tribal/Adivasi area under 99 Priority Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in PMKSY - AIBP

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Districts Benefited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Thotapally	Srikakulam, Vijayanagram
2.	Assam	Dhansiri	Udalguri
3.	Assam	Champamati	Kokrajhar, Chirang and Bongaigaon
4.	Assam	Borolia	Nalbari
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahi Project	Dhar, Jhabua
6.	Manipur	Thoubal	Imphal East, Senapati, Thoubal, Ukhrul
7.	Manipur	Dolaithabi Barrage	Imphal and Senapati
8.	Odisha	Lower Indra (KBK)	Noapada
9.	Odisha	Rukura-Tribal	Sundargarh
10.	Odisha	RET irrigation	Kalahandi
11.	Odisha	Kanupur	Keonjhar
12.	Telangana	Gollavagu Project	Adilabad
13.	Telangana	Rallivagu Project	Adilabad
14.	Telangana	Mathadivagu Project	Adilabad
15.	Telangana	Peddavagu @ Neelwai Project	Adilabad
16.	Telangana	Palemvagu Project	Khammam
17.	Telangana	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur	Nellore
18.	Telangana	SRSP St. II	Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad
19.	Telangana	J. Chokha Rao LIS	Warangal, Nalgonda, Krimnagar, Medak
20.	Telangana	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal	Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda

Statement-III

State-wise physical progress (Culturable Command Area covered) under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme during 2014-15 to 2017-18

(Area in '000 Ha

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.405	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	2.28	0.000	2.245	5.492
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.24	2.879	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	0.00	258.816	385.330	290.061
8.	Haryana	49.30	58.754	0.000	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.46	5.036	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	2.10	0.000	11.075	10.954
13.	Kerala	0.81	0.000	0.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	15.805	74.935	85.060
15.	Maharashtra	1.25	0.760	19.439	15.767
16.	Manipur	0.61	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	32.00	72.663	10.470	24.340
21.	Punjab	15.57	82.046	0.000	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	10.75	46.224	6.863	7.224
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.41	5.140	0.000	0.000
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	23.412	0.000	0.000
28.	Uttarakhand	44.43	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	178.621	571.535	510.357	438.898

Note: As per information furnished by respective State Governments.

Rehabilitation of dams under DRIP

2214. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) and the funding pattern thereof; and

(b) the details of dams improved under DRIP in Kerala and funds allocated during 2014-15 to 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), a World Bank funded project was started in April, 2012 for the rehabilitation of about 198 dam projects from the point of view of safety across the seven States of India, namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand (Damodar Valley Corporation) and Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.). Originally it was a six years scheme with scheduled completion in June, 2018. The scheme has been given two years extension with revised closure in June, 2020. The original estimated cost was ₹ 2100 crore and the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) is ₹ 3466 crore.

The original funding pattern of DRIP is 80:20 *i.e.* 80% funded by the World Bank as loan and 20% borne by respective Implementing Agency. For additional funding of ₹ 1366 crore in RCE, the counterpart financing of the Implementing Agencies has been recasted taking into account ratio *viz.* 70:30 for general States, 80:20 for Special Category States and 50:50 for Central Agencies.

(b) List of dams taken up for rehabilitation under DRIP in Kerala is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The funds allocated during 2014-15 to 2017-18 for Kerala is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of dams taken up for rehabilitation under DRIP in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Dam
Kerala Water Resource Department (KWRD)*	
1.	Chimoni
2.	Chulliar (Gayathri Stage-II)
3.	Kallada (Parappar)
4.	Kanjira puzha
5.	Kuttiyadi (irrigation project)
6.	Malampuzha
7.	Malankara/Muvattupuzha
8.	Meenkara (Gayathri Stage-I)
9.	Moolathara reg.
10.	Neyyar
11.	Pazhassi irrigation project
12.	Peechi
13.	Periyar valley barrage
14.	Pothundy
15.	Pazhany
16.	Walayar
Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)*	
1.	Idamalayar
2.	Idukki
3.	Kakkad
4.	Kuttiyadi
5.	Lower Periyar

Sl. No.	Name of Dam
6.	Neriamangalam
7.	Pallivasal
8.	Panniyar
9.	Poringalkuthu
10.	Sabarigiri
11.	Sengalum
12.	Sholayar

*:Implementing Agency

Statement-II

Details of fund allocateds under DRIP to Kerala

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1.	KWRD	30.0	40.0	50.0	190.0
2.	KSEB	32.0	30.0	25.0	35.0
	TOTAL	62.0	70.0	75.0	225.0

GIS technology on Ganga cleaning projects

2215. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start Geographic Information System (GIS) technology on Ganga cleaning projects;

(b) if so, how it will help to strengthen the Clean Ganga project;

(c) the details of corrective measures undertaken by Government on Ganga cleanup project in the State of Uttar Pradesh and other States during the last three years; and

(d) the amount spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and the details of projects under implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for improving planning, execution and monitoring of projects as well as providing platform for central repository of all data related to Ganga river basin including Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) / Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), water quality monitoring location, afforestation, ghats and crematorium, river front development. This assists NMCG in improving its effectiveness in pollution abatement and river rejuvenation work.

(c) Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to the States : Government of India has approved Namami Gange Programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of ₹ 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is an umbrella programme which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

The following corrective measures have been taken up under Namami Gange Programme for Ganga Clean up in Uttar Pradesh and other States in the last 3 years include:

(i) Condition assessment study taken up to know the sewage generation and sewage treatment gap in towns along main stem of river Ganga for sanctioning of sewerage infrastructure projects in holistic and scientific manner.

(ii) Rehabilitation of existing STPs and their Operation and Maintenance (O&M).

(iii) The Namami Gange Programme have been made 100% Central sector scheme to ensure sufficient availability of funds to the State Government, reduction in time loss for collection of State share thereby faster approval of contracts and effective implementation of the projects;

(iv) The Operation and Maintenance period have been increased from 5 to 15 years to ensure performance of STPs for a longer period.

(v) Formation of NMCG as an authority and enhanced financial power for faster sanctioning of projects and award of contracts; formation of State and district Ganga Committee for effective monitoring of works at the grass root levels.

(vi) Implementation of projects under Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) to address issues such as sub-optimal design, lesser O&M support and lack of ownership. HAM will also ensure ownership and distinct accountability for continuous acceptable performance in the long term of the STPs.

(vii) One City one Operator: Existing STPs in 13 towns namely Kanpur, Allahabad, Mathura, Patna, Kolkata, Howrah-Bally-Kamarhati-Baranagar and Bhagalpur are being integrated with new sanctioned STPs and tendered under HAM based PPP mode for selection of one specific operator for better accountability and monitoring.

(viii) Recycling and reuse of treated waste water is being promoted; Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for using of treated waste water for their Mathura Refinery.

(ix) Drain treatment by use of innovative technology and modular STPs.

(x) Creation of Rural Sanitation facilities in identified villages along river Ganga in support from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. 4465 of villages along Ganga are declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

(xi) River Surface Cleaning activities taken up to clean river surface and banks from solid waste on a regular basis.

(d) The amount spent by NMCG since its inception i.e. from Financial Year 2011-12 to 2018-19 till 30th June, 2018 is ₹ 4,322.37 crore. Under Namami Gange Programme, a total of 221 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 22,238.49 crore. Out of these 221 projects, 58 projects have been completed and 95 projects are under implementation. Details are given below:–

- 105 projects are sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to provide total treatment capacity of 3,293.68 MLD (including rehabilitation of 887.00 MLD) and laying of sewerage network of 4,842.30 km. at an estimated cost of ₹ 17,485.11 crore. Out of these, 26 projects are completed which has created new STP capacity of 328.13 MLD and rehabilitated 92 MLD of STP capacity. In addition, 44 projects are at advanced stages of completion to create new STP capacity of 769 MLD and rehabilitation of 86 MLD capacity.

- 1 project covering 20 drains have been sanctioned for decentralized treatment of drains through modular STPs.

- Ghat, Crematoria and River Front Development (RFD): A total of 63 projects are approved for development of Ghat and Crematoria and River Front Development. Out of these 24 projects are completed. Rest of the projects are ongoing. Among the ongoing projects, 54 ghats and 10 crematoria have been completed.
- Projects sanctioned for Ghat cleaning in Varanasi; Bithoor, Kanpur,. Allahabad, Mathura-Vrindavan and Haridwar.
- A project sanctioned for river surface cleaning at 11 places namely Delhi, Haridwar, Mathura-Vrindavan, Garhmukteshwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Sahibganj, Howrah and Nabadwip.
- 14 projects sanctioned for institutional development projects including water quality monitoring; 1 project is completed and 7 is ongoing.
- 4 projects sanctioned on implementation support/research development; 1 project completed and 1 is ongoing.
- 19 projects sanctioned for conservation of biodiversity and afforestation. Out of these, 6 projects completed and 8 projects ongoing.
- The project sanctioned for composite ecological task force is ongoing.
- 8 projects sanctioned for bioremediation of drains.
- A project for development of toilets across Gram Panchayats along Ganga River.

Conservation of groundwater

2216. SHRI DHEERAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the groundwater level has been falling down due to large scale exploitation of groundwater resources; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by Government for the conservation and preservation of groundwater resources including promotion of rain water harvesting for the purpose and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a) Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization etc. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out groundwater monitoring four times a year in different States. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-2017) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground waterlevel in about 52% of the wells being monitored.

(b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to groundwater and revival of water bodies in the country is primarily States' responsibility.

Water conservation works are primarily taken under Natural Resource Management component of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. State-wise details of water conservation and water harvesting works completed and expenditure incurred under NRM during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL *http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf.*

Statement

State-wise details of water conservation and water harvesting works completed and expenditure incurred under NRM

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of work completed/Expenditure in lakhs							
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (So Far)	
		No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	24.68	0	0	5	5.4	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45889	60427.41	3027	11498.13	42552	24835.59	17950	5323.97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	53.38	265	1590.75	83	204.89	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Assam	568	1998.22	13	139.32	1969	1909.68	660	137.39
5.	Bihar	3220	8055.29	2	1.62	5829	5295.17	1517	301.59
6.	Chhattisgarh	5937	28777.91	435	4674 56	18509	21750.23	7458	2718.28
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	8	2.54	0	0	2	0.79	0	0
10.	Gujarat	4289	7106.17	0	4.71	6473	4780.18	1050	257.7
11.	Haryana	616	1242.72	4	63.29	582	2116.98	171	111.99
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5725	4224.56	13	36.42	6007	3366.43	2630	415.99
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4052	2680.55	19	17.97	2968	2390.87	682	118.16
14.	Jharkhand	16468	33211.92	12	2396.37	49194	7785.32	4863	241.15
15.	Karnataka	19872	16582.72	158	1775.08	17053	1499.72	3873	1478.29
16.	Kerala	34509	31267.08	9	62.42	22088	26413.69	2147	324.77
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	18117	24524.98	846	5676.66	18682	23039.25	6762	3572.15
19.	Maharashtra	19729	30552.55	0	0	14243	8310.2	6338	699.24
20.	Manipur	484	1212.14	0	0	166	596.35	56	14.12
21.	Meghalaya	899	1827.15	2	19.53	552	3621.31	35	89.83
22.	Mizoram	366	2068.48	84	304.06	797	1342.04	112	305.62
23.	Nagaland	602	740.32	67	331.8	385	5532.34	0	0
24.	Odisha	4854	11950.65	1971	5994 76	5460	4303.49	439	128.87
25.	Puducherry	14	73.32	0	0	33	165.38	3	12.56
26.	Punjab	137	307.49	37	58.36	185	202.71	23	2.61
27.	Rajasthan	8488	68013.7	224	1350.38	9748	15584.18	1675	665.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Sikkim	181	1037.35	0	5.18	140	417.67	23	0.44
29.	Tamil Nadu	9340	55245.72	672	5981.49	10084	43485.6	993	460.77
30.	Telangana	11028	41485.23	0	0	65459	11653.11	4292	336.85
31.	Tripura	9604	10616.22	192	266.03	7023	4905.5	521	73.42
32.	Uttar Pradesh	23070	36798.84	913	3029.78	26960	24778.85	4846	947.14
33.	Uttarakhand	2094	2976.98	138	1258.17	6308	4242.14	1734	449.9
34.	West Bengal	26838	46683.89	77	604.85	34601	22818.03	16592	714.43
	TOTAL	277035	531770.16	9180	47141.7	374140	290851.1	87451	19902.6

Interrupted flow of Ganga at Patna

†2217. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that continuous flow of Ganga river is interrupted at Patna and if so, whether dredging of the river has been done;

(b) the number of dredgers deployed so far; and

(c) the action plan for regular dredging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The continuous flow of Ganga River is not interrupted at Patna. Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. The rivers pick up and drop their silt load as per their regime condition. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the measures for flood management including desilting of rivers are formulated by the State Governments as per their priority. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical advice and also promotional financial assistance for critical areas.

Pending court cases against Polavaram National Irrigation Project

2218. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of water resources, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any pending court cases against execution of Polavaram National Irrigation Project;

(b) if so, the details of the cases pending court-wise/institution-wise; and

(c) whether Government has filed counter/reply affidavits in those cases and ifrso, 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 ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) As reported by Central Water Commission, Polavaram Project Authority and Govt of Andhra Pradesh, twenty cases are pending before various courts in respect of Polavaram Project. Counter Affidavits/Reply are filed before Hon'ble Courts as advised by Counsel(s) of respective respondents from time to time. The details in respect of above cases are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of pending court cases against Polavaram National Irrigation Project

Sl.No.	Case No. Court wise	Name of the Petitioner	Name of the Respondent
1	2	3	4
(A)	**Supreme Court of India**		
1.	(a) Original Suit 4 of 2007 along with I.A. No. 1	State of Odisha	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and others
	(b) Original Suit 4 of 2007 along with I.A. No. 1 & 12	State of Odisha	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and others

1	2	3	4
2.	O.S. 3 of 2011	State Government of Chhattisgarh	Government of Andhra Pradesh and others
3.	T.P.(c) No. 1159 of 2008	State of Chhattisgarh	The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and others
4.	WP 224/2012	State of Chhattisgarh	Govt. of India, State of Andhra Pradesh and Others
5.	WP No. 65 of 2017	Readiness for Empowerment through Legitimate Action (RELA)	MoWR and others
6.	WP (c) No. 132 of 2018	Shri Ponguleti Sudhakar Reddy Vs Union of India & Ors.	MoHA and others
7.	IA No.1572 &1578 of 2006 in WP (C) No.202/1995	Government of AP	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and others
8.	WP No. 144/2006	Dr. Brahmadev Sarma	Union of India & others
9.	SLP No. 958/2008	Prof. Kodanda Rami Reddy, Hyderabad	Union of India and others
10.	Civil Appeal No.2630 of 2018	Readiness for Empowerment through Legitimate Action (RELA)	Union of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and others
11.	WP (C) No.459/2011	Smt. K. Kavitha, President Telangana Jagruthi Non-Government Organization	Union of India and others
(B)	**High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad**		
12.	WP No. 15259 of 2018	M/s SLS Power Corporation Ltd.,	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), New Delhi and others

1	2	3	4
13.	WP No. 47 of 2018	Search for Action Knowledge Tribal Initiative)	-
14.	WP No. 31491	Different residents of Mamidyala village, mulugumandal, Siddipet District, Telangana State	PS (RD) Hyd.& others
15.	WP (PIL) No. 299 of 2017	Dr. KVP Ram Chandandra Rao	MoWR & others
	(C) NGT, Delhi		
16.	Original Application no. 350/2018	Madichrla Satyanarayana and Madicherla Ramachndram.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and others
17.	Original Application no. 350/2018 (M.A. No. 830/2018)	Madichrla Satyanarayana and Anr *Vs.* UOI &Ors.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and others
18.	Application No. 452 of 2013 and application of 2016	Readiness for Empowerment through Legitimate Action (RELA)	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and others
19.	OA 66 of 2017	Dr. Pentapati Pulla Rao	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change& others
20.	OA No.365 of 2018	Sri Potha bathula Nageswara Rao	Polavaram Project Authority and others

Depletion of groundwater table

†2219. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been implemented to control the depleting groundwater table in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the amount allocated for the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL *http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW- Depletion_2.pdf*

Water conservation works are primarily taken under Natural Resource Management component of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. State-wise details of water conservation and water harvesting works completed and expenditure incurred under NRM during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2216 Part (b)]

River erosion in Barak river

2220. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Barak river in Assam is considered to be a pious source of civilization;

(b) whether Government is also aware of serious erosion of Barak river; and

(c) if so, whether Government intends to prepare action plan to clean-up the Barak river to contain river erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Government is aware of serious erosion of Barak River. Soil erosion by river is a dynamic and natural process resulting in changes in river course and causing loss of land, the intensity of which varies with time and space.

For tackling flood and erosion problem, Brahmaputra Board has prepared a master plan on Barak and its tributaries which was approved by the Government in the year 1997. Further, Water Resources Department, Government of Assam has also informed that one proposal for ₹ 18.00 Cr for procurement of Dredger for dredging the tributaries of Brahmaputra and Barak has been approved under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) funding for 2017-18.

Schemes taken up and proposed to be taken up to tackle erosion of river Barak are given in the Statement.

Statement

Schemes taken up by Water Resources Department, Assam to tackle erosion of river Barak

(I) Schemes already taken up

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Silchar	A/E measures at Karatigram under Silchar town from the erosion of river Barak on its R/B.	495.00	Under FMP-XI Plan
2.	Silchar	A/E measures at Choudhurighat area of Silchar town on L/B of river Barak.	588.16	Under FMP-XI Plan
3.	CID, Badarpur	Anti-erosion measures to protect Barak dyke from Ganirgram to Katigorah on its R/B (Ch 0-700 m) at Sealtek.	680.83	Under FMP-XI Plan
4.	CID, Badarpur	Extension of existing protection works at Gobindapur, Siddipur and Balirband area from erosion of river Barak on its R/B (Ch 0 m to 400m) u/s and 0 m to 200 md/s.	596.00	Under FMP-XI Plan
5.	Hailakandi	Protection of Kalinagar area from the erosion of river Barak on its L/B (Ch 0 m to 700 m).	686.67	Under FMP-XI Plan
6.	Silchar	Anti erosion measures to protect Tarapur-Sibbari-Sarabpatta area and Silchar-Kalain road (Linked with NH-44) of Silchar town from the erosion and sloughening action of river Barak (length 690m).	1473.93	Under FMP-XI Plan
7.	Hailakandi	Anti-erosion measures at Panchgram Das Colony area from the erosion of river Barak on its left bank (0-800 m).	1757.47	Under FMP-XII Plan

1	2	3	4	5
8.	CID, Badarpur	Anti-erosion measures to protect Srigouri Bazar, NH-44 and Badarpur to Bhanga Ph-II dyke from the erosion of river Borak on its left bank.	1269.00	Under FMP-XII Plan
9.	Silchar	Protection of Sonabarighat, Uttarkrishnapur and Weavers colony-BerengaNathpara area from the erosion of river Barak on its Left bank.	2235.00	Under FMP-XII Plan
10.	Silchar	A/E measures to protect Dudpatil area from the erosion of river Barak on its R/B (Gap portion).	300.00	Under RIDF-XX Plan
11.	Hailakandi	Protection of erosion from river Barak at Bagmara area at Katakhal.	1000.00	Under CM's package, 2013-14
12.	Silchar	Anti-erosion measures at Binnakandi Bazar area from the erosion of river Barak on its L/B.	300.00	Under CM's package, 2013-14
13.	CID	Anti-erosion measures for protection of river Barak at Rajatilla (Haritikar) 1st Phase.	350.00	Under CM's package, 2014-15
14.	Silchar	Anti-erosion measures for protection of right bank of river Barakat Ganirgram Bazar, 1st Phase.	200.00	Under CM's package, 2014-15
15.	CID	Anti-erosion measures for protection of right bank of river Barak at Ganirgram, Pt-II, Borjurai 1st Phase.	200.00	Under CM's package, 2014-15
16.	CID	Protection of Siddheswar temple area from the erosion of river Barak including RCC steps.	300.00	Under CM's package, 2014-15
17.	Silchar	Restoration of breach like damage at Manikpur area of left bank of Barak river.	100.00	Under CM's package, 2014-15

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Silchar	Widening and strengthening of dyke at Uzangram of right bank of Barak river.	129.00	Under CM's package, 2014-15
	TOTAL		12661.06	

(2) Schemes proposed to be taken up

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount	
1.	CID Badarpur	A/E measures to protect Ganigram Katigorah dyke at Mahadevpur area from the erosion of River Barak PH-I.	650.00	Proposed under RIDF-XXIV
2.	Silchar	Anti-erosion measures to protect Singerbond area from the erosion of river Barak on its left bank.	750.00	Proposed under RIDF-XXIV
3.	Silchar	A/E measures to protect Karatigram area at the dyke along R/B of Barak from SLPWD Road to Madhumukh.	750.00	Proposed under RIDF-XXIV
4.	Silchar	Protection of dyke along L/B of river Barak from Uttarkrishnapur to Tarapur at Bethukandi are (to save Silchar town from flood inundation).	1400.00	Under SOPD-G for 2017-18
5.	Silchar	Protection of Ring Bund at Jhangerbali village on the L/B of Barak	850.00	Under SOPD-G for 2017-18
6.	Silchar	A/E measures to Tarapur to Masimpur along L/B of Barak at Shivbari D/S area.	1480.00	Under SOPD-G for 2017-18
	TOTAL		5880.00	

Polavaram authority meeting with displaced farmers

2221. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) had expressed

readiness to meet the representatives of lakhs of displaced tribals, Scheduled Castes and farmers in April, 2018;

(b) whether it is a fact that a letter was sent from PPA dated 4th April, 2018 with NO. 7/1/PMO/2017/PPA/840 inviting them for a meeting;

(c) the reasons for cancelling the meetings and avoiding responses to Government's own offer;

(d) the steps proposed to initiate action for such delinquency; and

(e) the measure proposed to hold meetings urgently in a cordial atmosphere in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) The works of Rehabilitation and Resettlement are carried out by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP). The State has set up district level grievance cell for sorting out grievances of displaced people, if any. Commissioner (R & R), Govt. of A.P. is the Appellate Authority at State level to dispose of any appeal against the decision(s) of district level grievance cell. This mechanism is aligned with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013.

As informed by the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), it had sent a letter dated 4th April, 2018 to Dr. Pentapati Pulla Rao for a meeting with Chief Executive Officer, PPA in the matter related to displaced families of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) on suggestion of Shri D. Raja, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha). However, he has not intimated any date for meeting in this regard.

Depletion of groundwater level

2222. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out regarding the groundwater level depletion across the nation, if so, the details and remedies thereof; and

(b) the details of funds released to Kerala to meet the drought situation from 2014-15 to 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring four times a year in different States. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-2017) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 52% of the wells being monitored.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL *http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf*

(b) Kerala has not submitted any Memorandum seeking financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18.

However, Kerala sought an assistance of ₹ 1019.90 crore from NDRF in the wake of drought during 2016-17 (Kharif and Rabi). On the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and the recommendations of Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) thereon, the High Level Committee (HLC) approved ₹ 112.05 crore from NDRF, subject to the adjustment of 50% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant disaster.

Depletion of groundwater

2223. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court recently asked the Centre for immediate, intermediary and long-term measures to check depletion of the groundwater in Delhi;

(b) if so, the response of Government;

(c) whether groundwater level is also depleting in various States, especially in Punjab;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to recharge and preservation of groundwater level in the country, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) In the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4677 of 1985, M.C. Mehta vs Union of India and Others, Hon'ble Supreme court passed an order dated 08-05-2018 asking the concerned authorities (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Delhi Govt. as well as Delhi Pollution Control Committee) regarding possible solutions to overcome the ground water resources depletion in certain areas of Delhi.

A number of possible solutions have been suggested by the M/o Water Resources, RD & GR through an affidavit filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) to (e) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring four times a year 'in different States including Punjab. In order to assess the declining/ rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-2017) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 52% of the wells being monitored. In Punjab, 84% of wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels. In 48.6% of wells, the fall in ground water level is in the range of 0-2 m; in 17.6% of wells, the fall is 2-4 m and in 17.6% of wells, the fall is >4 m.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http:/ /mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf.

Proposals for inter-State river linking

2224. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has received any proposals for intra-State river linking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has received 47 proposals of intra-State links from 9 States *viz.* Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 36 and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 3 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA. The list of intra-state link proposals received and their present status is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The DPRs of Kosi-Mechi and Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga intra-State links of Bihar have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar. The techno-economic clearance for Kosi-Mechi link project has been accorded by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. The DPR of Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga link project has been prepared by NWDA and submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). CWC has suggested to consider the project as a Flood Protection Scheme and the same has been communicated by NWDA to Government of Bihar. NWDA has recently completed DPR of Ponnaiyar (Nedungal) - Palar link of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Present status of the Intra - State link proposals received from the State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of intra-State link	Rivers	Present status of PFR/DPR
1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Puma Tapi)	Wainganga & Nalganga	PFR completed
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Wainganga & Manjra	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	Krishna & Bhima	PFR completed
4.	Damanganga (Ekdare)- Godavari Valley	Damanganga & Godavari	PFR completed

1	2	3	4
5(i)	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari valley	Vaitarna & Godavari	PFR completed
5(ii)	Damanganga- Vaitarna-Godavari (Kadva Dev) Valley	Damanganga Vaitarna & Godavari	PFR completed
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	Patalganga & Godavari	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
7.	Koyna —Mumbai city	Koyna	PFR completed
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)- Purna- Manjira	Godavari, Puma & Manjira	PFR completed
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	Wainganga & Godavari	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	Savitri, Kundalika, Amba & Bhima	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
11.	Koyna - Nira	Koyna & Nira	PFR completed
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	Mulsi & Bhima	PFR completed
13.	Savithri - Bhima	Savithri & Bhima	PFR completed
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	Krishan & Bhima	PFR completed
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	Tapi	PFR completed
16.	Nar - Par - Gima valley	Nar, Par & Gima	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
17.	Narmada - Tapi	Narmada & Tapi	PFR completed
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	Dropped	Not accepted by Technical Advisory Committee of NWDA for PFR studies.
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	Dropped	
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	Tapi & Godavari	PFR completed (Not found feasible)

1	2	3	4
	Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	Damanganga, Sabarmati & Chorwad	PFR completed
	Odisha		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Mahanadi & Brahmani	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	Mahanadi & Rushikulya	PFR completed
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	Vamsadhara & Rushikulya	PFR completed
	Jharkhand		PFR completed
25.	South Koel - Subernarekha	South Koel & Subernarekha	PFR Completed
26.	Sankh - South Koel	Sankh & South Koel	
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernrekha	Barkar, Damodar & Subemarekha	PFR Completed
	Bihar		
28.	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Kosi & Mechi	DPR completed. Techno - economic clearance- given by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RDV &GR.
29.	Barh - Nawada	Ganga & Kiul	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Kohra & Chandravat	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga	Burhi Gandak, None, Baya & Ganga	DPR completed

1	2	3	4
32.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Burhi Gandak & Bagmati	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Kosi & Ganga	PFR completed
34.	Development of Bagmati Irrigation and Drainage Project-Phase-II (Barrage near Kataunjha in Muzaffarpur District) and Adhwara Multipurpose Project with Kosi-Adhwara-Bagmati Link	Kosi, Adhwara & Bagmati	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
35.	Transfer of Ganga water to South Bihar through pump Canal Scheme at Buxer	Ganga	Initially, NWDA consented to take up the work but after receiving the details from Govt. of Bihar, it was found that these are not intra-state links therefore not taken up.
36.	Development of Badua-Chandan Basin	Badua & Chandan	
37.	Sone-Falgu link	Sone & Falgu	Preliminary Study not completed.
	Rajasthan		
38.	Mahi - Luni link	Mahi & Luni	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
39.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kameri link	Wakal, Sabarmati, Sei, West Banas & Kameri	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
	Tamil Nadu		
40.	Ponnaiyar - Palar link	Ponnaiyar & Palar	DPR completed

1	2	3	4
	Karnataka		
41.	Almatti (Bagalkot)-Malaprabha Sub-basin	Almatti & Malaprabha	*Prima Facie* not found feasible
42.	Malaprabha-Tungabhadra Sub-basin	Malaprabha & Tungabhadra	*Prima Facie* not found feasible
43.	Bedti - Dharma - Varada link	Bedti, Dharma & Varada	PFR completed
44.	Bhadra-Vedavathi (Vani Vilasa Sagar) link	Bhadra & Vedavathi	Government of Karnataka withdrew the proposal during 11th meeting of Special Committee for ILR.
45.	Diversion of west flowing rivers schemes (Barapole-upper cauvery link)	Barapole & upper Cauvery	
46.	Diversion from Bedti and Aghanashini to Varada	Aghanashini & Varada	Found feasible for preparation of PFR
	Chhattisgarh		
47	Pairy-Mahanadi link	Pairy & Mahanadi	PFR completed

• PFR- Pre Feasibility Report

• FR- Feasibility Report

• DPR-Detailed Project Report

• NWDA- National Water Development Agency.

Losses due to floods

2225. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to frequent floods every year in the country, there is a huge loss of human lives and animals, damage to houses and crops;

(b) if so, whether any study of losses suffered during the last three years in various parts of the country has been made and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been conducted for inter-linking of rivers to save the country from yearly occurrence of floods and huge loss to properties thereof and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Floods are a recurrent phenomenon in many parts of the country causing loss of human lives and animals, damage to houses and crops. Central Water Commission (CWC) compiles the details of annual damage due to floods as supplied by all the State Governments. These data are available from the year 1953 onwards. The damages suffered due to floods during the last three years in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) As per National Perspective Plan (NPP) prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. After survey and investigations, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I and Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link project have been completed. The Present status of the study of links is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The interlinking of rivers would provide irrigation benefits to about 35Mha of area, besides generation of about 34000 MW of hydropower, flood moderation, drought mitigation, employment generation, fisheries, inland navigation etc.

Statement-I

Damages suffered due to floods during the last three years in the country

Sl. No.	Year	Area affected in m. ha.	Population affected in million	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human live Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities in ₹ Cr.	Total damages Crops, Houses & Public utilities in ₹ Cr. (col.6+8+11)
				Area in m. ha.	Value in ₹ Cr.	Nos.	Value in ₹ Cr.				
1.	2015	4.478	33.203	3.374	17043.948	3959191	8046.969	45597	1420	32200.182	57291.099
2.	2016	7.065	26.555	6.658	4052.723	278240	114.676	22367	1420	1507.926	5675.325
3.	2017	5.742	18.644	5.104	6928.800	1152959	9185.750	6899	2014	2744.835	18859.385

Tentative Figures. Compiled from inputs from States

Statement-II

Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) -Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I & II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR Completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR Completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR Completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR Completed (Indian portion)

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR Completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR Completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR Completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR Completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR Completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR Completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR Completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

PFR- Pre Feasibility Report.
FR- Feasibility Report.
DPR- Detailed Project Report.

Proposals for development of sports infrastructure in Chhattisgarh

†2226. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to create basic sports infrastructure in the State of Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated by Government, funds released and utilised for this purpose and the details of infrastructure created during last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) This Ministry has been implementing some Schemes, *viz.*, the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), and the Khelo India Scheme, during the last three year and current year which provided/provide for grant of financial assistance to eligible entities, including States/UTs or eligible implementing agencies, for creation of sports infrastructure. Details of sports infrastructure sanctioned to eligible entities for creation of sports infrastructure under these schemes in the State of Chhattisgarh, during the last three years and current year, financial assistance approved and released thereto, and the status of utilization of grants, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of sports infrastructure sanctioned to eligible entities for creation of sports infrastructure in the State of Chhattisgarh under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), and the current Khelo India Scheme during the last three years and current year

2015-16: Nil

2016-17: Nil

2017-18 (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project		Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1.	Chhattisgarh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Jashpur	5.44 (28.07.2017)	2.50 (28.07.2017)

2018-19 (Position as on 30.06.2018): Nil

Utilisation Certificate for the project will become due on 01.04.2019.

Revamping of the SAI training centres for Olympics 2020

2227. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to revamp the existing Sports Authority of India (SAI) training centres in the context of Tokyo Olympics 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to open more SAI training centres in order to train/groom more players/athletes for next Olympics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The sports infrastructure and training facilities established by the Sports Authority of India (SAI), with provision of state-of-the-art sports equipment, are of high standards. The facilities and equipment are being upgraded to international standards as per the requirement from time to time keeping in mind the various National and International sporting events.

(c) and (d) No new SAI centre is proposed to be established at this stage.

Providing basic infrastructure facilities for development of sports in Andhra Pradesh

2228. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to Central Government requesting for provision of basic infrastructural facilities for development of sports in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Ministry in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds being allocated for providing sports infrastructure facilities in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) 14 complete proposals as per the Khelo India Scheme norms implemented by this Ministry have been received through the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for creation of sports infrastructure. Out of these proposals, 4 proposals have been sanctioned while 3 proposals have been recommended in principle for approval. 7 Proposals have not been considered for sanction. Details of such proposals and funds sanctioned against the approved proposals are given in the Statement (See below). State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Khelo India Scheme.

Statement

Details of complete proposals as per the Khelo India Scheme norms implemented by this Ministry received through the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for creation of sports infrastructure

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Projects	Status	Sanctioned amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex, Visakhapatnam	Approved.	7.00
2.	Construction of Indoor Stadium/Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Nellore	Approved.	8.00
3.	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Vizzy Stadium, Viajayanagram	Approved.	6.00
4.	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakinada, East Godavari District	Approved.	5.50
5.	Construction of Multi purpose Indoor Hall at Stadia Complex, Machilipatnam, Krishna District	Not considered	-
6.	Construction of Swimming Pool at Stadia Complex, Machilipatnam, Krishna District	Not considered	-
7.	Proposal for Center of Excellence at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Chittoor District	Not considered	-

1	2	3	4
8.	Proposal for Sports Hostel at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Chittoor District	Not considered	-
9.	Proposal for Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Chittoor District	Recommended in principle	-
10.	Proposal for Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Chittoor District	Recommended in principle	-
11.	Proposal for Swimming Pool at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Chittoor District	Recommended in principle	-
12.	Proposal for Human Performance and Recovery Science Lab at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Chittoor District	Not considered	-
13.	Proposal for Outdoor Video walls at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University)	Not considered	-
14.	Proposal for Providing Lighting at Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University)	Not considered	-

Promotion of sports in schools

2229. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sports is not treated as education in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is impacting sports culture in the country and resulting in not winning any medals at the international events;

(c) whether the Ministry is thinking of bringing "Sports" from the State List to Concurrent List;

(d) whether any proposal has been submitted in this regard by the Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Sports is an integral part of education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has made elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter alia*, provides for:-

(i) A playground for each school;

(ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school; and

(iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports up to 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11th and 12th.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has sought comments from the concerned Ministries/ Departments as well as Governments of States/UTs regarding bringing 'Sports' from State List to Concurrent List.

Promotion of sports in the country

2230. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote sports culture in schools, colleges and universities across India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding Khelo India School Games launched recently;

(d) whether Government proposes to give any financial incentives to children who perform well in sports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sports is a State

subject and promotion of sports in the country, including promotion of sports in schools and colleges in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and the NSFs.

This Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme with the vision of infusing sports culture in the country and achieving sporting excellence by encouraging sports all over the country, including in schools and colleges, thus allowing the population to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children and youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development. The scheme has verticals that provide for promotion of sports in schools and colleges. Brief objectives of these verticals are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The Government has also recognized the School Games Federation of India (SGFI) as a NSF for promotion and development of sports at school level and Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Society and Subroto Mukherjee Sports and Education Society (SMSES) as National Sports Promotion Organisations (NSPOs) for promotion of Hockey and Football respectively among school children. In addition, the Government has also recognized Association of Indian University (AIU) for development and promotion of sports at college and university level.

Further, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Many of the beneficiaries of these schemes are students of schools and colleges. The "National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)" Scheme and "Extension Centres of STC/ SAG" Scheme of SAI specifically cater to development of sports in schools and colleges.

(c) The 1st Khelo India School Games, 2018, which were held in Delhi from 31st January to 8th February, 2018 witnessed participation of 3507 athletes from 29 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs). Further highlights of the games are given in the Statement-II *(See* below).

(d) and (e) The Khelo India vertical 'Talent Identification and Development' provides for financial assistance to identified talented players at various levels through different

avenues and annual financial assistance, at the rate of ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum, for a period of 8 years under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme is provided. Under this 734 sports persons have been identified on date.

Trainees under the Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are provided with expert sports coaches, playing facilities, consumable and non-consumable sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical and insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme is being implemented under the overall ambit of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), for giving liberal assistance to potential medalists for their customized training within the country and abroad in world class training institutes/academies and Out of Pocket Allowance @ ₹50000 per month is being to the sportspersons included in TOPS.

Statement-I

Brief objectives of verticals of the Khelo India Scheme related to promotion of sports in schools and universities/colleges

(i) Play Field Development: This vertical aims to put in place a strong institutionalized mechanism for preserving, protecting, developing and promoting playfields, by providing financial assistance to States/UTs to set up District and State level Playing Fields Associations, creating a national inventory of playfields and sports infrastructure. Development of playgrounds in all gram panchayats can be taken up in convergence with the scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and any other scheme(s) of the State Government/ Central Government.

(ii) Utilization and Creation of Sports Infrastructure: This vertical provides for grant of financial assistance for filling the critical gaps in sports infrastructure of the country to various entities including schools, colleges and universities under the Central and State Governments and setting up of University Centres of Excellence in Sports.

(iii) Annual Sports competition: This vertical provides for conduct of annual sports competitions at school and university levels for providing platform for school and college students to showcase sporting skills and serve as avenue for talent spotting.

(iv) Talent Search and Development: Under this vertical annual financial assistance of ₹5.00 lakh is to be provided to about 1000 talented athletes identified in priority

sports disciplines through various avenues, including school and university level competitions.

(v) Physical Fitness of School going Children: This vertical provides for measuring the physical fitness of school going children and implementing a component of enhancing their physical fitness.

Statement-II

Highlights of 1st Khelo India School Games

1. The 1st Khelo India School Games, 2018 were held w.e.f. 31st January to 8th February, 2018 in 5 SAI Stadia namely:-
   - Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex;
   - Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex;
   - Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium;
   - Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool; and
   - Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges;
2. Total 29 number of States and 7 number of Union Territories were participated in the event.
3. Medal Tally- 199 Gold + 199 Silver + 278 Bronze medals.
4. 3507 Unique players from the above States/UT's were participated.
5. Biggest State contingents:-
   (i) Haryana - 395 players
   (ii) Delhi - 378 players
   (iii) Maharashtra - 363 players
6. The technical conduct of the Games was done by nationally and internationally certified Technical Officials.
7. Overall championship Results:-
   (i) Haryana - 38 Gold, 26 Silver, 38 Bronze: Total: 102 Medals.
   (ii) Maharashtra - 36 Gold, 32 Silver, 43 Bronze: Total: 111 Medals.
   (iii) Delhi - 25 Gold, 29 Silver, 40 Bronze: Total: 94 Medals.

8. Some notable performance during these games include creation of new national record in 10 mtr. Air Pistol by Ms. Manu Bhaker who incidentally went onto win gold medal in ISSF Junior World Cup Shooting held in Mexico in March, 2018 and in Commonwealth Games 2018 held in Australia. Further, in Swimming, Shri Srihari Natraj from Karnataka who won 6 Gold Medals and 1 Silver Medal and broke Senior National 100 mtr. Backstroke record in KISG 2018.

Practice sessions abroad for players

2231. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any arrangements for practice sessions for the selected players/athletes abroad, with better teams and players, to inspire and enhance the motivational levels of those participating in the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the games for which the players/athletes have been shortlisted for exposure and the countries where the practice session would be held; and

(c) if not, the other methods that Government has planned to enhance the skills of the players/athletes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, Preparation of Indian teams for participation in international events including the Commonwealth Games is a continuing process. Under the scheme the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, Government, *inter alia*, provides assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps having state-of-the-art sports infrastructure and sports facilities, foreign exposures including training and competitions abroad, etc. In order to give focused attention for better performance of our athletes in international events including Olympic/Commonwealth Games, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports formulated a programme namely, Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects with funding from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Under the TOP Scheme, financial support is provided for training in India and abroad, participation in competitions, purchase of equipment, availing of the services of support persons, etc. to athletes selected by the Committee constituted for the purpose. Besides, 'Out of Pocket Allowance' @ ₹ 50,000/- per month is given to the selected Athletes for meeting contingent and miscellaneous expenses. Presently, 196 athletes are covered under the TOP Scheme for funding from NSDF.

(c) Does not arise in the view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Funds for Judo players

2232. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and Sports Authority of India (SAI) have provided any financial aid for training of the players who have been selected for upcoming Asian Games in Jakarta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of applications/ representations received by the Ministry/SAI for financial aid to Judo players selected for Asian Games;

(e) the details of the financial aid provided till date, player-wise; and

(f) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by Judo Federation of India during last three years and current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Sir, Preparation of Indian teams for participation in international events including the Asian Games is a continuous process. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, Government, *inter alia*, provides assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps having state-of-the-art sports infrastructure and sports facilities, foreign exposures including training and competitions abroad, etc. In order to give focused attention for better performance of our athletes in international events including Olympic/Asian Games, Ministry of Youth, Affairs and Sports formulated a programme namely, Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects with funding from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Under the TOP Scheme, financial support is provided for training in India and abroad, participation in competitions, purchase of equipment, availing of the services of support persons, etc. to athletes selected by the Committee constituted for the purpose. Besides, 'Out of Pocket Allowance' @ ₹ 50,000/- per month is given to the selected athletes for meeting contingent and miscellaneous expenses. Presently, 196 athletes are covered under the TOP Scheme for funding from NSDF.

(d) and (e) The following six (6) Judo players have been recommended by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for inclusion in the Indian contingent for the Asian Games, 2018:-

1. Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav, - 60 Kg.
2. Mr. Harshdeep Singh Brar, - 80 Kg.
3. Mr. Avtar Singh,-100 Kg.
4. Ms. Kalpana Devi Thoudam, -52 Kg.
5. Ms. Garima Choudhary,-70 Kg.
6. Ms. Rajwinder Kaur, -78 Kg.

While Mr. Harshdeep Singh Brar, Ms. Garima Choudhary and Ms. Rajwinder Kaur are provided facilities for their training under the scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations', financial assistance has been sanctioned from the NSDF under the Top Scheme for the following players which is exclusive of their air travel expenses:-

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the player	Amount sanctioned
1.	Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav	12.01
2.	Mr. Avtar Singh	11.25
3.	Ms. Kalpana Devi Thoudam	1.24

(f) The amount of funds allocated and utilized for Judo sports during the last three years and the current year is as given below:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Allocated	Utilized/released
2015-16	400	101.45
2016-17	190	8.61 *
2017-18	156	80.68 *
2018-19 (provisional)	395	59.51

*Due to non-renewal of recognition of the NSF, expenditure done through SAI.

Allocation of funds for sports in rural areas

†2233. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to encourage sports in rural areas, Government had chalked out a special scheme for development of sports infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated, State-wise and at national level during the last three financial years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) This Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme with the vision of infusing sports culture in the country and achieving sporting excellence by encouraging sports all over the country, including rural areas, for which there is also a dedicated vertical, namely "Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games", thus allowing the population to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children and youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development. The scheme has provisions for grant of financial assistance to eligible entities for creation of sports infrastructure for the entire country including rural areas under another vertical, namely "'Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure". In addition, funds are also being granted for development of sports infrastructure in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the Prime Minister's Development Package.

(b) The Khelo India Scheme is demand driven and no State-wise allocation of funds is made under the scheme. The Ministry was implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the year 2015-16. Details of funds released under these schemes from 2015-16 to 2017-18 for creation of sports infrastructure are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of funds allocated and released under the Prime Minister's Development Package for enhancement of sports infrastructure in Jammu and Kashmir from 2015-16 to 2017-18 given in the Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of funds released for creation of sports infrastructure under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and the Khelo India Schemes from 2015-16 to 2017-18

2015-16:

(A) Details of indoor sports hall sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

Sl. No.	Block	District	State
1.	Bhimadole	West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Udaigiri	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Periakulam	Theni	Tamil Nadu
4.	Majitha	Amritsar	Punjab

Note: ₹ 40 lakhs each sanctioned for the above mentioned four indoor sports halls.

(B) List of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
2.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Govt. Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
3.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Odisha	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.	5.50 (03.12.2015)	3.00 (03.12.2015)
6.	Meghalaya	Construction of a multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	6.00 (07.12.2015)	1.80 (07.12.2015
7.	Maharashtra	Construction of a ,ulti-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation.	6.00 (18.01.2016)	0.695 (18.01.2016)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamlai, Tamil Nadu.	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.50 (01.03.2016)
9.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj (RTM) Nagpur University, Maharashtra.	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.80 (01.03.2016)
10.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium), Kolkata, West Bengal.	5.50 (01.03.2016)	2.50 (01.03.2016)
11	Kerala	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	6.00 (02.03.2016)	1.80 (02.03.2016)
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	6.00 (31.03.2016)	1.20 (31.03.2016)
13.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	5.50 (31.03.2016)	2.50 (31.03.2016)

(C) State-wise details of projects sanctioned during 2016-17, 2017-18 under Khelo India Scheme

(i) 2016-17 (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex, Visakhapatnam	7.00 (30.03.2017)	1.50 (30.03.2017)
2.		(ii) Construction of Indoor Stadium/ multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nellore	8.00 (23.03.2017)	2.50 (23.03.2017)
3.		(iii) Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Vizzy Stadium, Viajayanagram	6.00 (09.02.2017)	1.00 (09.02.2017)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Tirbin-Basar, West Siang District	6.00 (01.03.2017)	2.50 (01.03.2017)
5.	Gujarat	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Naroda, District Ahmedabad	7.00 (20.03.2017)	2.50 (20.03.2017)
6.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur	5.50 (20.03.2017)	2.00 (20.03.2017)
7.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Football turf at SAI Regional Centre, Bengaluru	5.00 (27.02.2017)	2.00 (27.02.2017)
8.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in Govt. Brennen College, Thalassery, Kannur (LNCPE).	7.00 (02.03.2017)	2.50 (02.03.2017)
9.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Astro-Turf Football ground at Lawngtlai Playground Lawngtlai.	4.50 (23.03.2017)	2.00 (23.03.2017)
10.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	8.00 (09.03.2017)	2.50 (09.03.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Puducherry	Construction of Swimming Pool at Saradambai Nagar, Puducherry	5.00 (06.03.2017)	2.00 (06.03.2017)
12.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall, Football Ground and Athletic Track at LBS Govt. PG College Kotputli	3.12 (06.03.2017)	1.00 (06.03.2017)
13.	Telangana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Outdoor Stadium, Medak	5.50 (27.02.2017)	2.00 (27.02.2017)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Kailash Prakash Stadium, Meerut	5.50 (31.03.2017)	1.50 (31.03.2017)
15.	Maharashtra	Construction of Swimming Pool at SAI Western Training Centre, Aurangabad.	5.00 (01.03.2017)	3.00 (01.03.2017)
16.	Jharkhand	Upgradation of Hockey and Football Ground at SAI Training Centre, Hazaribagh.	2.07 (22.03.2017)	1.00 (22.03.2017)
17.	Uttarakhand	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Parade Ground, Dehradun	8.00 (31.03.2017)	2.50 (31.03.2017)
	TOTAL		98.19	34.00
(ii)	**2017-18**			
1.	Rajasthan	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in District Stadium, Churu	6.30 (05.04.2017)	1.00 (05.04.2017)
2.	Assam	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI SAG Centre, Kokarjhar	7.00 (24.05.2017)	2.00 (24.05.2017)
3.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI SAG Centre, Dimapur	7.00 (24.05.2017)	2.00 (24.05.2017)
4.	Manipur	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI NERC Takyal, Imphal	5.00 (24.05.2017)	1.50 (24.05.2017)
5.	Delhi	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi	7.00 (24.05.2017)	2.00 (24.05.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	Construction of multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Northern Regional Centre, Sonepat	8.00 (24.05.2017)	3.00 (24.05.2017)
7.	Maharashtra	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at SAI Regional Centre, Mumbai	8.00 (24.05.2017)	3.00 (24.05.2017)
8.	Karnataka	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore	8.00 (24.05.2017)	3.00 (24.05.2017)
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Hall at Wakro under Lohit District	8.00 (29.06.2017)	4.00 (29.06.2017)
10.	Assam	Renovation/Upgradation including Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field in Maulana Md. Tayabullah Hockey Stadium, Betapara, Guhawati (Reimbursement of expenditure)	4.50 (29.06.2017)	4.50 (29.06.2017)
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakinada, East Godavari District	5.50 (05.07.2017)	2.50 (05.07.2017)
12.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Vandalur, Kelambakkam Road, Melakottaiyur Post, Chennai	7.00 (05.07.2017)	3.50 (05.07.2017)
13.	Odisha	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Puri	7.50 (20.07.2017)	4.00 (20.07.2017)
14.	West Bengal	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI Training Centre, Jalpaiguri	7.00 (21.07.2017)	3.50 (21.07.2017)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Sports Complex, Lalpur, Varanasi	7.00 (25.07.2017)	3.50 (25.07.2017)
16.	Chhattisgarh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Jashpur	5.44 (28.07.2017)	2.50 (28.07.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Haryana	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar	4.65 (28.07.2017)	2.50 (28.07.2017)
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Islamic University of Science and Technology (IUST) Awantipora, Pulwama	6.09 (28.07.2017)	1.00 (28.07.2017)
19.	Karnataka	Construction of multi-purse Indoor Hall at Haliyai Taluk Stadium	7.50 (28.07.2017)	3.00 (28.07.2017)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at T. T. Nagar Stadium Bhopal	6.00 (28.07.2017)	3.00 (28.07.2017)
21.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Smt. Lajwanti Sports Complex, Hoshiarpur	7.00 (28.07.2017)	3.00 (28.07.2017)
22.	Rajasthan	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Khel Gaon, Udaipur	5.50 (28.07.2017)	2.50 (28.07.2017)
23.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at District Sports Complex, Thanjavur	7.00 (28.07.2017)	3.50 (28.07.2017)
24.	Telangana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Karimnagar	7.00 (28.07.2017)	3.50 (28.07.2017)
25.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Athletic Synthetic Track at Lal Bhadhur Shastri National Academy of Administration Mussoorie	5.00 (28.07.2017)	4.00 (28.07.2017)
26.	New Delhi	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Major Dhyan Chand Stadium New Delhi for National Hockey Academy	4.50 (28.07.2017)	3.00 (28.07.2017)
27.	New Delhi	Construction of 100 bedded Sports Hostel at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi for National Athletic and Football Academies	9.00 (28.07.2017)	4.00 (28.07.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
28.	New Delhi	Construction of 100 bedded Sports Hostel at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, Tughlakabad New Delhi for National Shooting Academy	7.00 (28.07.2017)	4.00 (28.07.2017)
29.	Manipur	Miscellaneous works including fencing in respect Football Academy at SAI North Eastern Regional Centre of Imphal	2.00 (28.07.2017)	2.00 (28.07.2017)
30.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic floor and lighting in multi-purpose Hall at STC Jaipur	0.99 (28.07.2017)	0.99 (28.07.2017)
31.	Gujarat	Laying of Hockey Turf Ground at Devgadh Bariya District Dahod	4.67 (28.07.2017)	2.50 (28.07.2017)
32.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at five block Headquarters, (i) Govt. Secondary School, Bapini, Jodhpur, (ii) Block Headquarter, Khinwsar, Nagaur, (iii) Sunhel, Jhalawar, (iv) Block Headquarter, Jaitran, Pali and (v) Siswali, Anta, Baran	4.00 (11.08.2017)	3.00 (11.08.2017)
33.	Haryana	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Choudhary Charan Singh, Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar (SAI STC Centre)	8.00 (27.09.2017)	3.00 (27.09.2017)
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-laying of synthetic athletic track at T.T. Nagar Stadium, Bhopal	4.49 (27.09.2017)	2.00 (27.09.2017)
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Extension of existing 50 Mtr. Shooting Range, Village Goura, Bhopal	6.91 (27.09.2017)	2.50 (27.09.2017)
36.	Odisha	Construction of swimming pool at District Hqrs., District Boudh	5.00 (27.09.2017)	2.50 (27.09.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharaja Ganga Singh Stadium, Sri Ganganagar	7.00 (27.09.2017)	3.00 (27.09.2017)
38.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic Hockey Field, at Sports Stadium Roshnabad Salempur, Haridwar	5.50 (27.09.2017)	2.50 (27.09.2017)
39.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall, in Govt. Senior Secondary School, Jamwa Ramgarh	2.94 (28.09.2017)	1.50 (28.09.2017)
40.	Assam	Synthetic Eight lane Athletic Track of 400 mtrs. and construction of sub base, drainage and chain link at SAG-Tinsukia.	7.00 (29.09.2017)	3.00 (29.09.2017)
41.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall, in Government Senior Secondary School, Pragpura, District Jaipur	2.99 (29.09.2017)	1.50 (27.09.2017)
42.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI SAG Centre, Thenzawal, Mizoram	5.00 (29.09.2017)	2.50 (29.09.2017)
43.	Gujarat	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Swarnim Gujarat Sports University premises at Valavav, District Vadodara	8.00 (08.12.2017)	3.00 (08.12.2017)
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of Swimming Pool at SAI Central Regional Centre, Bhopal	3.39 (21.12.2017)	2.00 (21.12.2017)
45.	Assam	FIH approved Synthetic Hockey Turf at SAI SAG Centre Kokrajhar, Assam	5.50 (21.12.2017)	2.50 (21.12.2017)
46.	Tripura	Synthetic Football Turf in Chandrapur Football ground, Udaipur under Gomati District, Tripura	5.00 (21.12.2017)	2.50 (21.12.2017)
47.	Odisha	Multi-Purpose Indoor Hall at District Sports Complex Burla	7.50 (22.12.2017)	3.00 (22.12.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Rajasthan	Construction of Academy Building and Solar Lights at Deedwana Stadium	1.00 (05.01.2018)	0.75 (05.01.2018)
49.	Rajasthan	Construction of Basketball, Volleyball, Solar Light, Water Tank, 200 Mtr. Athletic Track at Khinwsar Stadium	1.50 (05.01.2018)	1.125 (05.01.2018)
50.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Swarnjayanti Stadium, Jhunjhunu	7.00 (08.03.2018)	3.00 (08.03.2018)
51.	Kerala	Construction of Indoor Hall No. 2, LNCPE Trivandrum	8.00 (08.03.2018)	3.00 (08.03.2018)
52.	Karnataka	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Shiralakoppa Town, Shivamogga District	1.50 (09.03.2018)	0.75 (09.03.2018)
53.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Swarnjayanti Stadium, Jhunjhunu	8.00 (13.03.2018)	3.00 (13.03.2018)
54.	Telangana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Warangal City	7.00 (22.03.2018)	3.00 (22.03.2018)
55.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at District Stadium, Hassan	7.00 (22.03.2018)	3.00 (22.03.2018)
56.	Punjab	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at War Hero's Stadium Sangrur	7.47 (26.03.2018)	3.00 (26.03.2018)
57.	Rajasthan	Construction of Boundary wall, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket Ground, Solar Lights, Office Building Toilet Block at Dechu Stadium, District Jodhpur	1.50 (28.03.2018)	1.125 (28.03.2018)
58.	Rajasthan	Construction of Boundary Wall, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket Ground, Solar Lights, Office Building Toilet Block at Lohawat Stadium, District Jodhpur	1.50 (28.03.2018)	1.125 (28.03.2018)

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Rajasthan	Construction of Boundary Wall, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket Ground, Solar Lights, Office Building Toilet Block at Bapini Stadium District Jodhpur	1.50 (28.03.2018)	1.125 (28.03.2018)
60.	Rajasthan	Construction of Indoor Hall and Ticket Block at Sri Karnapur Stadium, District Sri Ganaganagar	1.00 (28.03.2018)	0.75 (28.03.2018)
61.	Rajasthan	Construction of Badmintion Arena with four Championship Badminton Courts with infrastructure at SMS Stadium, Jaipur	3.60 (28.03.2018)	2.70 (28.03.2018)
62.	Rajasthan	Construction of one all glass championship Court SMS Stadium, Jaipur	1.50 (28.03.2018)	1.125 (28.03.2018)
63.	Rajasthan	Completion of Shooting Range at Bhilwara Stadium	1.00 (28.03.2018)	0.75 (28.03.2018)
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Village Haliya Block Haliya, District Mirzapur	3.06 (30.03.2018)	1.50 (30.03.2018)
65.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Khenewa under Bamang Administrative Sub-Division East Kameng District	8.00 (30.03.2018)	3.00 (30.03.2018)
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Village Nagaon, Vikas Khand-Nagwa, District Soanbhadra	3.68 (30.03.2018)	2.00 (30.03.2018)
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Panchali Khurd, Dist. Meerut	7.99 (30.03.2018)	4.00 (30.03.2018)
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose with natural court and running track at Village Mau, Block Mohanlalganj, District Lucknow.	2.72 (30.03.2018)	1.50 (30.03.2018)

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarak Langdi, Pania under Kra-Daadi District	8.00 (30.03.2018)	3.00 (30.03.2018)
70.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Kiojoring, Nacho under Upper Subansiri	8.00 (30.03.2018)	3.00 (30.03.2018)
		TOTAL	382.71	175.315

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated and released under the Prime Minister's Development Package for enhancement of snorts infrastructure in J&K from 2015-16 to 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds allocated (Revised Estimates)	Fund released
2015-16	55.00	55.00
2016-17	40.00	40.00
2017-18	75.00	0

During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹55.00 crore was released to SAI under PMDP and during the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹40.00 crore was released to SAI for enhancement of sports infrastructure facilities in Jammu & Kashmir. In turn SAI has released ₹30 crore and ₹ I4.94 crore during the years 2015-16 and 2017-18 respectively to J&K State Sports Council.

Promotion of mountaineering and adventure sports

†2234. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mountaineering and adventure sports are not given due promotional incentive by Government; and

(b) the future action plan of Government for mountaineering?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Government of India, in order to promote adventure activities regularly provides financial assistance to organizations such as Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF), National Adventure Foundation (NAF), Sea Explorer's Institute under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Programme (NPYAD) Scheme to conduct adventure activities including training, awareness camps, seminars, workshops, film/slide shows, exhibition etc. In addition the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal and the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam Jammu and Kashmir are the other national level institutions who receives regular share grants under the scheme.

Further, in order to recognize the achievements in the fields of adventure and to provide incentive to the young people for getting exposed to the adventure activities, the Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award is conferred every year in the category of Land Adventure, Water Adventure, Air Adventure and Life Time Achievement.

The Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF) is recognized by the Government of India as the apex body to oversee mountaineering activities in the country and to control the expeditions in the mountain peaks within the geographical territory of the country in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs

Pension to sportspersons

2235. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been paying pension to meritorious sportspersons;

(b) if so, the rate of pension being paid to such sportspersons;

(c) the eligibility criteria for getting this pension;

(d) whether there is any provision of pension to para athletes concerning Para Olympics Games and Para Asian Games;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total number of sportspersons in the country who are getting this pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of 'Sports fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons', sportspersons who have medals for the country in the international competitions only as prescribed in the aforesaid Scheme and have retired from active sports, are given lifelong pension.

The rate of pension has been revised with effect from 1st April, 2018. The rate of pension has been doubled of the rates of pension existing as on 31st March, 2018. The rates of pension effective from 1st April, 2018 are as under:

Sl. No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of Pension (₹/per month)
1.	Medallists at the Olympic Games/Para Olympic Games	20,000
2.	Gold medallists at the World Cup/World Championship* in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	16,000
3.	Silver and Bronze medallists at the World Cup in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	14,000
4.	Gold medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	14,000
5.	Silver and Bronze medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	12,000

* World Cup/World Championship held once in four year only are to be considered.

(c) The Scheme of Sports fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons' is applicable to those sportspersons, who are Indian citizens and have won Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championship in Olympics and Asian Games disciplines, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Para-Olympic Games. The pension shall be payable to a sportsperson on his or her attaining the age of 30 years or date of retirement from active sports whichever is later.

(d) and (e) The medal winners in Para Olympics Games and Para Asian Games are eligible for pension under the scheme.

(f) At present, 588 sportspersons are getting pension under the scheme.

Action plan for identifying talents in sports

2236. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether summer camps for various sports are being organised for children in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any follow up action is being taken by Government to identify potential raw talent amongst these youngsters, who can represent the country and if so, the details of steps taken to utilise their potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not organize summer camps for children in various parts of the country. However, under Come and Play scheme run by Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, regular training is being imparted in 28 disciplines to upcoming sportspersons to achieve excellence at National and International level.

(c) Every year the age specific competitions are being organized amongst the Come and Play trainees to assess their performance. The first three position holders in the age group competitions are being encouraged to participate in the competitions organized for selection of trainees for admission in SAI Schemes. The meritorious talent emerging from this scheme is forming a pool and link for induction into SAI Sports Promotional Scheme for further training to compete at International level.

Illegal betting in sports

2237. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to look at legalizing betting in sports like cricket etc. to check illegal betting and generation of black money in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check this illegal sports betting market which is growing at a rapid pace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Law Commission in its Report No. 276 titled "Legal Framework: Gambling and Sports Betting Including in Cricket in India" submitted to the Government on 5th July, 2018, that legalizing betting and gambling is not desirable in India in the present scenario.

(d) Betting and gambling is a State Subject (Entry at serial number 34 in the List II-State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India), therefore, the State authorities are responsible to ensure enforcement on illegal sports betting market.

Establishment of stadia/sports academies

2238. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking of establishing Sports Academies in rural districts of States in country including Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and district-wise;

(c) the number of stadia and mini stadia established under "Khelo India" in J&K;

(d) the number of mini stadia to be established in various districts of J&K in 2018-19; and

(e) the funds allocated for construction of these mini stadia and stadia under Khelo India and other schemes, district-wise/area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry provides for grant of financial assistance

for establishment, operation and maintenance of sports academies in respect of identified disciplines to Sports Authority of India, State Governments or to private sector or sports person under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, including in the State of J&K, for facilitating and supplementing Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD) programme. The Scheme caters to the entire country including the State of J&K and rural areas SAI is also implementing a Scheme of National/Regional Sports Academies under which single discipline high performance residential training centres have been set up by SAI for training best young talent.

Under Khelo India Scheme, advertisement for Expression of Interest (EOI) was floated throughout the country for interested academies to apply for accreditation. 42 Academies have been accredited for providing financial assistance to cater to the training of the athletes, boarding lodging, kitting, upgradation and development of field of Play, accommodation, scientific support etc. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No stadium or mini-stadium has been established under the Khelo India Scheme in J&K.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to establish mini stadia in various districts of J&K in 2018-19 under any of the schemes being implemented by this Ministry. However, financial assistance has been provided to the J&K State Sports Council for construction of Indoor halls at 22 locations in different districts of J&K.

Statement

Details of 42 Academies have been accredited for providing financial assistance to cater to the training of the athletes, boarding lodging, kitting, up-gradation and development of field of play, accommodation, scientific support

(A) Sports Authority of India (SAI) Academies

Sl. No.	Discipline	Location
	New SAI National Sports Academies	
1.	SAI National Weightlifting Academy	Aurangabad
2.	SAI National Archery Academy	Sonepat
3.	SAI National Athletics Academy	Sonepat

Sl. No.	Discipline	Location
4.	SAI National Wrestling (Boys), Academy	Sonepat
5.	SAI National Wrestling (Girls), Academy	Lucknow
6.	SAI National Rowing Academy	Alleppey
7.	SAI National Judo Academy	Bhopal
8.	SAI National Cycling Academy	Guwahati
9.	SAI National Archery Academy	Guwahati
10.	SAI Regional Badminton Academy	Guwahati & Bhubaneshwar
11.	SAI National Table Tennis Academy	Kolkata
12.	SAI National Gymnastics Academy	IGS, Delhi
13.	SAI National Shooting Academy - (Non- Residential)	KSSR, Delhi
14.	SAI National Para Sports Academy	Gandhi Nagar
	Established National Sports Academies	
15.	SAI National Hockey Academy	MDNS, New Delhi
16.	SAI National Swimming Academy	Dr. SPMSPC, New Delhi
17.	SAI National Athletics (Sprint and Pole Vault) Academy	JNS, New Delhi.
18.	SAI National Cycling Academy	IGSC, New Delhi
19.	SAI National Athletics (Sprints and Jumps) Academy	Trivandrum
20.	SAI National Athletics (Middle ad Long distance) Academy	Bhopal
21.	SAI National Boxing Academy	Rohtak, Haryana
22.	SAI- Pullela Gopi Chand National Badminton Academy	Hyderabad, Telangana

(B) Non- SAI Academies

Sl. No.	Name of Academy Proposed for accreditation	Game/ Discipline	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Army Sports Institute Pune	Archery Athletics Boxing Wrestling Fencing Weightlifting	Maharashtra
2.	Ashwini Sports Foundation, Kodagu	Athletics	Karnataka
3.	BBD UP Badminton academy, lucknow	Badminton	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Centre for Sports Excellence Pvt. Ltd. (In association with Dolphin Aquatics), Bangalore	Swimming	Karnataka
	Centre for Sports Excellence Pvt. Ltd (In association with Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy) Bangalore	Badminton	
5.	Centre for Sports Science, Chennai	Rowing Weightlifting	Tamil Nadu
6.	Ganguly Prasad Badminton Academy, Hyderabad	Badminton	Telangana
7.	Inspire Institute of Sports, Bellary	Boxing Wrestling	Karnataka
8.	Jagjit Wrestling Academy, Jalandhar	Wrestling	Punjab
9.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneshwar	Weightlifting Athletics	Odisha
10.	M.P. Academy, Bhopal	Shooting Athletics	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
11.	MP Academy, Jabalpur	Archery	Madhya Pradesh
12.	MAR Athanasius Sports Academy, Ernakulam	Athletics	Kerala
13.	Mary Kom Academy, Imphal	Boxing	Manipur
14.	Pullela Gopichand Badminton Foundation, Hyderabad	Badminton	Telangana
15.	Punjab State Institute of Sports, Mohali	Boxing	Punjab
16.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Swimming	Chandigarh
17.	Rowing Academy Ropar	Rowing	Punjab
18.	Sports Authority of Gujarat, Kheda	Wrestling Fencing Athletics	Gujarat
19.	Suchitra Badminton Academy, Hyderabad	Badminton	Telangana
20.	Usha School of Athletics, Khozikode	Athletics	Kerala

NYKs in Maharashtra

2239. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) presently functioning in the State of Maharasthra with location-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the number of NYKs in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) There are 34 Nehru Yuva Kendras presently functioning in the State of Maharashtra. Location-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to open any new Kendra as 34 Kendras cover entire State.

Statement

Location-wise details of State office of NYKS and 34 District NYKs functioning in Maharashtra

	Kendra/ Office Code	Name of NYKS offices	Location/Address of NYKs/State office
1	2	3	4
	711	State office, Mumbai	2nd Floor, J.P, Patnaik Bhavan, Kalin University Campus, Santacruz (E), Mumbai-400098
1.	5101	Aurangabad	Nehru Yuva Kendra, C/o Baba Petrol Pump, Padam Pura, Station Road, Aurangabad -431001
2.	5102	Alibag	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Opp. Head Host Office, Zilla Harishad Karamchari Sadan, Alibag (Raigad)- 402201
3.	5103	Bhandara	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Civil Lines, opp. Panchayat Samiti, Bhandara-441904
4.	5104	Kolhapur	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 2nd Floor, Hrant Karalay Office, Bhawani Mandap, Kolhapur-416003
5.	5105	Solapur	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Behind Central Administrative Building Near Zilla Grahak Manch, Collectorate Compound, Solapur-413003
6.	5106	Thane	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Flat No. 106, Laxman Soma Park, Thane Belapur Highway, Suryanagar, Vitawa, Thane-400708
7.	5107	Jalgaon	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Plot No. 31, Manraj Park, N.H. No. 6, Jalgaon - 425001
8.	5108	Nanded	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Kaj Niwas, Shivrai Nagar, Malegaon Koad, Taroda Budruk, Nanded-431605

1	2	3	4
9.	5109	Yavatmal	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Plot No. 28, Prajapati Nagar, Nr. Chandan Nagar, Valgaon Gram Panchayat, Yavatmal-445001
10.	5110	Amaravati	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 10th Om Colony, Opp. Haji Banglow Camp, Amravati-444602.
11.	5111	Gadchiroli	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Near Reliance Petrol Pump and behind Sairam Medical Store, Chandrapur Road, Gadchiroli - 442605
12.	5112	Jalana	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Vishal complex, Nr. Deepali Petrol Pump, Opp. BSNL lower, Auranabad-Jalna Road, Jalna-431203
13.	5113	Buldhana	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 1st Floor, Pitruchaya Bldg., Dandge Layouts, Buldhana-443001
14.	5114	Nagpur	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 349/2, Kasturba Bhawan, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur-440010
15.	5115	Mumbai	Nehru Yuva Kendra, J P Naik Bhavan, 2nd Floor, Kalina Campus, Vidhya Nagari, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400098
16.	5116	Satara	Nehru Yuva Kendra, K.No. 7/8, 2nd Floor, Ext. Bldg. No. 2, Zilla Harishad Compound, Satara-415001
17.	5117	Ahmednagar	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Tilak Road, B/H Ketkar Hospital. Ahmednagar-414002.
18.	5118	Nashik	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Pranav Bldg., Flat No. 2, Nr. Donde Bridge, Tidke Nagar, Pavan Road, Untwadi, Nashik-422010
19.	5119	Parbhani	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 1st Floor, Vyanktesh Nagar, Dr. Wakure Hospital Bldg. Koregaon Road, Parbhani-431401
20.	5120	Osmanabad	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 1st Floor, R No. 26, Govt. Central Bldg., Osmanabad-413501

1	2	3	4
21.	5121	Dhule	Nehru Yuva Kendra, "Pankaj Building", Near Indira Garden, Deopur, Dhule-424002
22.	5122	Ratnagiri	Nehru Yuva Kendra, H.No. 897, Azim Manil, B/H Hotel Kokan Vihar, Nr. Chirayu Hospital, Ratnagiri-415639
23.	5123	Latur	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 1st Floor, South Side, Central Administrative Bldg., Collectorate Office Compound, Latur-413531
24.	5124	Pune	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 29/2, Somwar Peth, Sarowar Lodge Bldg., Nageshwar Road, Pune-411011
25.	5125	Sindhudurg	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 'A' Block, Administrative Building, Office of the Collectorate, Oros (BK), Taluka Kudal, Sindhudurg-416520
26.	5126	Akola	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 2nd Floor, Vasant Desai Stadium, Akola-444001
27.	5127	Chandrapur	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Near MSEB Fuse Call Centre, Ramnagar, Chandrapur-442401
28.	5128	Wardha	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 68/B, "Shivneri", Tiwari Layout, VIP Road, Gopuri, Wardha-442001
29.	5129	Beed	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Deep Agency, Nagar Road, Beed-431122.
30.	5130	Sangli	Nehru Yuva Kendra, 2nd Floor, Bhartiya Vidyapeeth Bhavan, Rajwada Chowk, Sangli-416416
31.	5131	Washim	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bhagirath Niwas, Civil Line, Washim
32.	5132	Nandurbar	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Plot No. 5, Lokmanaya Colony, Near D R High School, Nandurbar-425412
33.	5133	Hingoli	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Antule Nagar, Akola Bypass, Hingoli
34	5134	Gondia	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Kapase Building, Rana Pratap Ward, Civil Line, Gondiya

Facilities for improvement of sports in Punjab

2240. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of facilities available in Punjab for the improvement and upliftment of sports activities during the last three years; and

(b) the status of the facilities for which aid had been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and development of Sports, including development of facilities for improvement and upliftment of sports activities, is primarily the responsibility of the States. The Central Government complements and supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard. This Ministry has been implementing some Schemes, *viz.*, the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (US1S), the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and the Khelo India Scheme which provided/provide for grant of financial assistance to eligible entities, including States/UTs or eligible implementing agencies, for creation of sports infrastructure. Details of financial assistance provided for creation of sports infrastructure in Punjab under these Schemes during the last three years and their status are given in Statement (*See* below).

There is also an academic wing of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), namely, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala, which conduct regular and periodic sports education programmes and trains elite sportspersons for international competitions as well as upcoming and promising sportspersons under the SAI sports promotion schemes. The National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) is being established in the NSNIS and a National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC) is also being established in the NSNIS for which financial aid has been given. Support to Sports Science Department in select Universities and Sports Medicine Department in select Institutes/Medical Colleges is also being provided for conduct of academic courses in various branches of Sports Science and Sports Medicine. The Guru Nank Dev University, Amritsar, has been provided financial support.

Statement

Details of financial assistance provided for creation of sports infrastructure in Punjab under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and the Khelo India Schemes during the last three years and their status

(A) 2015-16

Details of indoor sports hall sanctioned for the State of Punjab under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Block	District	State	Amount released
1.	Majitha	Amritsar	Punjab	40,00,000/-

The entire amount of ₹40 lakh has been refunded along with interest by the Grantee as the work could not be undertaken due to non receipt of State share by the Grantee.

Details of sports infrastructure project sanctioned to the State of Punjab under Khelo India Scheme

(B) 2016-17: Nil

(C) 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1.	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Smt. Lajwanti Sports Complex, Hoshiarpur	7.00 (28.07.2017)	3.00 (28.07.2017)
2.	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at War Hero's Stadiumm Sangrur	7.47 (26.03.2018)	3.00 (26.03.2018)

Note : Utilisation Certificate for the project will become due on 01.04.2019.

1.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Statement by Minister correcting answer to question.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 487 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd July, 2018, regarding 'Transfer of defence properties to the successors'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR ON A SUBMISSION MADE BY A MEMBER

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have one submission to make, only one submission.

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, बैठ जाइए। नवनीतकृष्णन जी, आप भी बैठ जाइए।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर रायः सर, हाउस की यह परम्परा है कि Monday को Legislative Business लेते हैं और Tuesday को Short Duration Discussion होता है, काफी समय से यह परम्परा चल रही है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आपके माध्यम से सरकार से भी निवेदन है कि आज दो बिल ले लिए जाएं और इस पर कल discussion हो जाए। दोनों ही बहुत important Bills हैं। मुझे गलत मत समझिए, मैं किसी के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, यह बात समझ में आयी। मेरा एक observation है। यह परम्परा मेरे ध्यान में थी और इन्होंने भी मुझे ध्यान दिलाया, लेकिन चूंकि Business बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए ऐसा किया, लेकिन अगर यह मत बन रहा है, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मैं समझता हूं कि सुखेन्दु जी ने जो बात रखी है और उन्होंने

[श्री विजय गोयल]

परम्परा की बात की है, वे भी चाहते हैं कि सरकार के पास जब Business है तो दो बिल्स निकल जाएं और discussion जिस प्रकार से हर बार हम मंगलवार को लेते हैं, तो इस Short Duration Discussion को भी हम कल ले लेंगे। इसके लिए हाउस का टाइम थोड़ा बढ़ाना भी पड़े तो आप बढ़ा लीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः कृषि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, पूरा देश इसके बारे में चिंतित है, खुद मैंने भी कहा, इसलिए कल किसी भी हालत में इसे लेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि आज हम दो बिल्स लेंगे और इसके लिए अगर आठ बजे तक बैठ पाएं तो अच्छा होगा। अब आगे बढ़िए। We will not take up the Bills. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017 and The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017 will be discussed together. The Minister to move the motion. जो स्पीकर्स बिल पर बोलना चाहते हैं, वे थोड़ा तैयार हो जाएं।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

*The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017

And

*The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः-

"कि लोक सभा द्वारा किए गए संविधान (एक सौ तेइसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 में निम्नलिखित अनुकल्पीय संशोधन तथा संशोधनों पर विचार किया जाए अर्थात्ः-

"कि पृष्ठ 2 और 3 पर निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएः-

"3. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338क के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्ः-

"338ख. (1) सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग नामक एक आयोग होगा।

(2) संसद द्वारा इस निमित्त बनाई गई किसी विधि के उपबंधों के अध्यधीन, आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष और तीन अन्य सदस्य होंगे तथा इस प्रकार नियुक्त अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष और अन्य सदस्यों की सेवा की शर्तें और पदावधि ऐसी होंगी, जो राष्ट्रपति नियम द्वारा अवधारित करें।

(3) आयोग के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष और अन्य सदस्य राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अपने हस्ताक्षर और मुद्रा सहित अधिपत्र द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाएंगे।

(4) आयोग को अपनी स्वयं की प्रक्रिया विनियमित करने की शक्ति होगी।

(5) आयोग के निम्नलिखित कर्तव्य होंगेः-

(क) इस संविधान के अधीन या तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि के अधीन या सरकार के किसी आदेश के अधीन सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए उपबंधित रक्षोपायों से संबंधित सभी मामलों का अन्वेषण और मानीटर करना और ऐसे रक्षोपायों के कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन करना;

(ख) सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों को अधिकारों से वंचित किए जाने और रक्षोपायों के संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट शिकायतों की जांच करनाः

(ग) सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में भाग लेना तथा सलाह देना तथा संघ और किसी राज्य में उनके विकास की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करना;

(घ) राष्ट्रपति को वार्षिक रूप से और ऐसे अन्य समयों पर, जो आयोग उचित समझे, उन रक्षोपायों के कार्यकरण पर रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करना;

(ङ) ऐसी रिपोर्टों में उन उपायों के बारे में सिफारिश करना, जो संघ या किसी राज्य द्वारा सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के संरक्षण, कल्याण तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए, उन रक्षा उपायों और अन्य उपायों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए, किए जाने चाहिए; और

(च) सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के संरक्षण, कल्याण तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के संबंध में ऐसे अन्य कृत्यों का निर्वहन करना, जो राष्ट्रपति, संसद द्वारा किंए गए उपबधों के अध्यधीन नियमों द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करें।

(6) राष्ट्रपति, ऐसी सभी रिपोर्टों को, संघ से संबंधित सिफारिशों पर की गई या किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई को स्पष्ट करने वाले ज्ञापन और ऐसी किसी सिफारिश की अस्वीकृति के कारणों, यदि कोई हों, सहित संसद के प्रत्येक सदन के समक्ष रखवाएंगे।

(7) जहां ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट या उसका कोई भाग किसी ऐसे मामले से संबंधित है, जिसका संबंध राज्य सरकार से है, वहां ऐसी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति राज्य सरकार को भेजी जाएगी, जो उसे, राज्य से संबंधित सिफारिशों पर की गई या किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई को स्पष्ट करने वाले ज्ञापन और ऐसी किसी सिफारिश की अस्वीकृति के कारणों, यदि कोई हों, सहित राज्य के विधान मंडल के समक्ष रखवाएगा।

(8) आयोग को, खंड (5) के उपखंड (क) में निर्दिष्ट किसी मामले का अन्वेषण या उपखंड (ख) में निर्दिष्ट किसी शिकायत की जांच करते समय किसी वाद का विचारण करने वाले सिविल न्यायालय की, और विशेषतया निम्नलिखित विषयों की बाबत सभी शक्तियां होंगी, अर्थात्:-

(क) भारत के किसी भाग से किसी व्यक्ति को समन करना और उसको हाजिर कराना तथा उसकी शपथ पर परीक्षा करना;

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

(ख) किसी दस्तावेज के प्रकटीकरण और पेश किए जाने की अपेक्षा करना;

(ग) शपथपत्रों पर साक्ष्य प्राप्त करना;

(घ) किसी न्यायालय या कार्यालय से किसी लोक अभिलेख या उसकी प्रति की अध्यपेक्षा करना;

(ङ) साक्षियों और दस्तावेजों की परीक्षा के लिए कमीशन निकालना;

(च) कोई अन्य विषय, जो राष्ट्रपति नियम द्वारा अवधारित करें।

(9) संघ और प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों को प्रभावित करने वाले सभी मुख्य नीति विषयक मामलों पर आयोग से परामर्श करेंगे।"

अधिनियम सूत्र

पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1-

"अड़सठवें" के स्थान पर "उनहत्तरवें" प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

खण्ड 1

पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 3-

"2017" के स्थान पर "2018" प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, संविधान (एक सौ तेइसवां संशोधन) विधेयक लम्बे समय की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए पिछले सत्र में लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। लोक सभा ने उस बिल को सर्वानुमति से पारित किया था और वह बिल बाद में राज्य सभा में आया था। राज्य सभा में भी उस पर विस्तृत विचार-र्विमश हुआ था। विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के बाद राज्य सभा ने खंड-3 को विलोपित करने का निर्णय लिया था। खंड-3 विलोपित होने के बाद वह विधेयक पारित किया गया था। अब चूंकि खंड-3 विलोपित हो गया और वह इस विधेयक का हृदय है, ऐसा अर्थ निकलता है क्योंकि उसमें आयोग के गठन का प्रावधान है - अध्यक्ष होगा, उपाध्यक्ष होगा, तीन सदस्य होंगे और उसके अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या-क्या होंगे, इन सब बातों का इसमें उल्लेख है। अगर यही विलोपित हो गया तो इस विधेयक के पास होने का कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलेगा, आयोग का गठन ही नहीं हो पाएगा, इसलिए हमने लोक सभा में, यहां से जो इस खंड-3 को विलोपित करने का निर्णय लिया था, उसको पुनर्जीवित करने के संशोधन के साथ एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया। इसके साथ ही साथ हमने जो खंड-3 की धारा 2 है, जो 338(ख) है, उसका एक भाग है, 2, 3, 4, 5 और 6 के बाद जो "ग" है, उसमें एक संशोधन और किया। इस आशय की चर्चा यहां हुई थी और अपेक्षा भी की थी कि हम उसको स्वीकार करें, उसको हमने स्वीकार कर लिया। जैसा पहले प्रावधान था कि सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास के संबंध में सलाह देना। तथा संघ और किसी राज्य में उनके विकास की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करना, इसको और सुस्पष्ट करके, इसमें संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है और वह संशोधन इस प्रकार है - सामाजिक और शैक्षिक

दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के संबंध में भागीदारी करना और सलाह देना तथा संघ और किसी राज्य में उनके विकास की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करना। इस प्रकार के अधिकार इसमें हमने और देने का निर्णय किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ इसमें जो बिन्दु क्रमांक 7 है, उसमें पहले प्रावधान था - जहां ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट या उसका कोई भाग किसी ऐसे मामले से संबंधित है, जिसका संबंध राज्य सरकार से है, वहां ऐसी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति राज्य के राज्यपाल को भेजी जाएगी, जो उसे, राज्य से संबंधित सिफारिशों पर की गई या किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई को स्पष्ट करने वाले ज्ञापन और ऐसी किसी सिफारिश की अस्वीकृति के कारणों, यदि कोई हों, सहित राज्य के विधान मंडल के समक्ष रखी जाएगी। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विचार को व्यक्त करते हुए यह कहा था कि राज्यपालों की बजाय 'सरकार' शब्द लिखा जाए। हमने इस बात को भी स्वीकार किया है और अब हम जो प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, वह इस प्रकार होगा - जहां ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट या उसका कोई भाग किसी ऐसे मामले से संबंधित है, जिसका संबंध राज्य सरकार से है, वहां ऐसी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति राज्य सरकार को भेजी जाएगी, जो उसे, राज्य से संबंधित सिफारिशों पर की गई या किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई को स्प्ष्ट करने वाले ज्ञापन और ऐसी किसी सिफारिश की अस्वीकृति के कारणों, यदि कोई हों, सहित राज्य के विधान मंडल के समक्ष रखी जाएगी। अब कुल मिलाकर यह जो सुझाव राज्य सभा का था, वह तो हमने स्वीकार कर लिया। एक सुझाव ऐसा था कि महिला सदस्य हो, ऐसा इस एक्ट में प्रावधान किया जाए। मैंने उस समय भी सदन को आश्वस्त किया था कि हम जब नियम बनाएंगे, तो हम एक महिला सदस्य होने का प्रावधान करेंगे। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि अनुच्छेद 338 में जो अनुसूचित जाति आयोग है और अनुच्छेद 338(a) में जो अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग है, उन दोनों आयोगों के गठन के बारे में भी यही प्रावधान है। एक्ट में महिला होगी, ऐसा कहीं लिखा हुआ नहीं है, परन्तु रूल्स में महिला होने का उल्लेख किया गया है। अन्य जो आयोग बने हुए हैं, उनमें भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था है। अक्षरशः जो एस.सी., एस.टी. आयोग की परिभाषा है, इबारत है, वैसी ही इबारत इसमें भी लिखी गई है। एक बात और आई थी कि यह राज्यों में हस्तक्षेप करेगा, राज्यों के अधिकारों का हनन करेगा। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि इसका राज्य से सीधा-सीधा किसी प्रकार का कोई संबंध नहीं होगा। यह आयोग केंद्र से संबंधित है और जो ओ.बी.सी. की केंद्र सूची है, उसके बारे में सामान्यतया विचार-विमर्श करने के साथ-साथ, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के संबंध में समस्याएं हैं, उन समस्याआं को सुनकर सरकार को सलाह देगा कि समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए इस-इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है और बाद में सरकार उस पर कार्रवाई करेगी। राज्यों पर इस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का किसी प्रकार से, बंधनकारी नहीं होने के कारण, कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। एस.सी., एस.टी. की जो सूची है, वह तो कॉमन है, राज्य और केन्द्र की एक ही है और ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग में ऐसा नहीं है। ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग में केन्द्र की सूची अलग है और राज्यों की सूची अलग है। राज्यों में भी ओ.बी.सी. आयोग गठित किए जाने का प्रावधान है और अनेक राज्यों ने इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया हुआ है। राज्यों की सूची में कोई नाम जोड़ना हो या कोई नाम घटाना हो, राज्य का आयोग यह करने के लिंए स्वतत्र है, राज्य सरकार की राय से या जैसे भी वे प्रक्रिया तय करते हैं, वे उसका निर्णय करते हैं। यह केंद्रीय आयोग जो होगा, वह केंद्र की सूची में घटाने और बढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया पर विचार करेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग से संबंधित लोगों की समस्याएं, उनके साथ होने वाले अन्याय और अत्याचार के बारे में जब शिकायतें मिलेंगी तो उस पर सुनवाई करके, भारत सरकार

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

को प्रतिवेदन देगा और प्रतिवेदन के ऊपर एक्शन टेकन होकर हम संसद के समक्ष आएंगे। कुल मिलाकर जो चर्चा पिछले टाइम राज्य सभा में हुई थी, उन विषयों का हमने इसमें स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह अत्याधिक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, 1980 के बाद से निरंतर इस प्रकार के संवैधानिक दर्ज़ा प्राप्त ओबीसी कमीशन की मांग की जा रही थी। उस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए संसद के सदनों में भी पहले चर्चा हुई, अनेक माननीय सांसदों ने भी चर्चा की, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी इस पर चर्चा की और एक बार नहीं बल्कि अनेक बार इस प्रकार की राय आयी कि इस प्रकार का संवैधानिक दर्ज़ा प्राप्त ओबीसी कमीशन होना चाहिए। लम्बे समय से चली आ रही उस मांग की पूर्ति के लिए नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब की सरकार ने यह ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया है। यह देश भर के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को न्याय प्रदान करने वाला आयोग होगा, उनकी समस्याओं को सुनकर के समाधान करने की दिशा में सरकार का मार्गदर्शन करने वाला होगा, इसलिए इसकी महती आवश्यकता है कि बिना किसी विलम्ब के यह विधयेक पास होगा, तो सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी आयोग के गठन की कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ करेगी। देश भर से जो बहत सारी समस्याएं आई हुई हैं, उन समस्याओं का समाधान आयोग के अभाव में नहीं हो पा रहा है। बहुत सारी जातियों को केन्द्रीय सूची में जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव आए हैं, आयोग का गठन नहीं होने के कारण जाति को घटाना या बाहर करने की कार्रवाई को भी हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसके कारण देश भर के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के साथ अन्याय, अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं हो रही हैं और उनको सही समय पर शीघ्र न्याय मिलने की दिशा में बहुत सारी कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक को समझकर सारा सदन एकमत होकर, इसको पारित करने की कृपा करेगा, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी और देना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा में तीन-चार दिन पूर्व ही इस विधेयक को सर्वानुमति से पारित किया गया है। इसके पक्ष में 406 मत आये और विरोध में एक भी मत नहीं आया है। वह जनता का सदन है, उस सदन की भावनाओं को भी ध्यान में रखकर, विचार करके हम इसको आज ही पारित करेंगे, तो कृपा होगी। मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

The questions were proposed.

श्री सभापतिः श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): चेयरमैन सर।

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी। मैं एक अपील करना चाहता हूं। जो संख्या के हिसाब से बड़ी पार्टियां हैं, उसके सदस्य अपना समय पूरा कर लेते हैं और बाद में जब छोटे दल का, इंडिपेंडेंट्स का या बाकी का मौका आता है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप में, हमारे रूल्स के हिसाब से उनको एक-दो मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए मिलता है, तब बड़ी पार्टियां कहती हैं, सर, टाइम बढ़ाओ। अगर वे उतना बड़ा दिल पहले ही दिखायें, कुछ समय उनके लिए बचे, तो यह उनके लिए अच्छा होगा। उनको भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा और आपको भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर दोनों-तीनों बड़ी पार्टियां आगे बढ़ें, जिनकी संख्या ज्यादा है। आप लोग कृपया इस विषय को

भी ध्यान में रखिए। श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः चेयरमैन साहब, मैं बहस शुरू करने से पहले आपसे एक अनुरोध करता हूं कि आपने टाइम के बारे में पाबंदी लगायी है और कुछ सुझाव भी दिए हैं, क्योंकि हम लोग 50 परसेंट लोगों के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो पांच घंटे में 50 परसेंट को मत खत्म करिए, इसको थोड़ा बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः इसका समय तीन घंटे का है। चर्चा जितनी भी हो, रिजल्ट फाइनली वही निकला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए निगेटिव हो तो provoke करिए। इसका सब लोग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैंने बोला। आप बोलिए।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः सर, मैं सबसे पहले थावर चन्द गहलोत जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, क्योंकि 31 जुलाई, 2017 को जो हम लोगों ने कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स की मांग की थी, उसमें से कुछ accept करके, कुछ को ठुकरा के उन्होंने दोबारा बिल पेश किया है, उसे लोक सभा ने पारित किया है। राज्य सभा ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनको accept करने के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। सभापति जी, इस मंत्रिमंडल में श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत जी एक अच्छे और gentleman मंत्री हैं। मैंने पिछली बार इस 123वें amendment के बारे में initiate किया था। श्री अमित शाह जी ने भी कल मुगलसराय में बोला कि कांग्रेस ने इसके खिलाफ काम किया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह (गुजरात)ः नहीं, मैंने ऐसा नहीं बोला।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः ठीक है। आपने याद दिलाया, बहुत अच्छी बात है।

सभापति जी, ओबीसी के बारे में वर्ष 1953 में पहला कमीशन काका कालेलकर के नेतृत्व में बनाया और उसकी रिपोर्ट आई, तो उसके अनुसार देश में ओबीसी का census होना चाहिए। उसके बाद वर्ष 1978 में मंडल आयोग बनाया गया। वर्ष 1993 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इंदिरा साहनी बनाम यूनियनम गवर्नमेंट के केस में बहुत clearly बोला कि आर्टिकल 343 के तहत National Commission for Backward Classes गठित किया जाए।

सर, मैं आगे बोलने से पहले कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री बी.के. हांडिक साहब, असम से बहुत senior Member of Parliament थे। वे वर्ष 2012 में Standing Committee के चेयरमैन रहे। उन्होंने NCBN को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के लिए recommend किया था। उसके बाद भी लगातार कोशिश जारी रही। बाद में हमारी नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इस बारे में एक Parliamentary Forum गठित करने का प्रावधान किया। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि श्री हनुमन्तराव ने NBCB को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के लिए लड़ाई छेड़ी थी। बाद में, हमारी सरकार में यह काम नहीं हुआ, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 में श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार आई। तब लोग सोच रहे थे कि कुछ होगा, लेकिन तभी हमारे श्री तिरुची शिवा जी का एक प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल पारित हुआ। तब हम लोगों ने भी तय किया कि हम भी NCBC को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के लिए एक प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल देंगे। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने संविधान संशोधन करने के उस बिल को accept किया। तब सरकार जागी और तब संविधान संशोधन करने का यह बिल लाया गया।

[श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद]

महोदय, मैं वर्ष 1993 में और वर्ष 2005 में भी इस हाउस का सदस्य था। तब श्री नरसिंहराव जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उनके नेतृत्व में श्री सीताराम केसरी जी ओबीसी को 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने का एक बिल लाए थे। सारी पार्टियों के कई लोगों ने कुछ न कुछ करके उसके खिलाफ काम किया। यह डेमोक्रेसी है। इसमें आप अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। बाद में वर्ष 2005 में जब अर्जुन सिंह जी HRD Minister थे, तो higher education में OBC को आरक्षण देने की बात कही गई। तब भी सारा हाउस एक मत का था, मगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य, जो अब तृण मूल पार्टी में चले गए हैं, उन्होंने इसके खिलाफ काम किया और एक अरबपति सांसद थे, उन्होंने भी उसके खिलाफ बोला और वे दोनों उसके खिलाफ बोलते-बोलते हुए पोडियम तक चले गए, परन्तु उसके खिलाफ कांग्रेस या अन्य किसी पार्टी के सदस्य ने कुछ नहीं बोला।

महोदय, जब UPA की सरकार थी, तब job के लिए जहां-जहां interview होता था, वहां-वहां interview लेने वाली कमेटी में एक OBC का मैम्बर रहना चाहिए, इस बारे में ऑर्डर निकाला था। तभी से interview लेने वाले हर पैनल में एक OBC का मैम्बर रहता है। UPA की सरकार के समय में श्री जयराम रमेश जी और श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी आदि सब लोगों ने मिलकर वर्ष 2011 में एक cast census किया था। उसमें कास्ट और religion का भी census हुआ। मेरा श्री अमित शाह जी से अनुरोध है कि उस कास्ट सेंसस के आंकड़ों को प्रकाशित करा दीजिए, तभी पता चलेगा कि देश में OBC की संख्या कितनी है या अन्य लोगों की कितनी संख्या है। आपने जो 123वां amendment किया है, इस पर हमारी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हम लोगों ने कुछ संशोधन करने की मांग रखी थी। हमारे पूर्वजों ने, the farmers of the Constitution, had clearly laid down in the Constitution, जैसे थावर चन्द गहलोत जी ने कहा, Article 338. It is only to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes. Article 339 is to safeguard the interest of the tribals; Article 340 is to safeguard the interest of the OBCs. अभी बाद में, 338, 338 - बी में एस.सी. और एस.टी. का कमीशन भी गठित हो गया है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एस.सी. वर्ग का इश्यू अलग है, एस.टी वर्ग का इश्यू अलग है और ओबीसी वर्ग का इश्यू अलग है। Identifying SCs is no problem at all because in majority of the villages, the SC hamlets are outside the villages. They can be easily identified. As far as the tribals are concerned, they can also be easily identified. They are in the midst of the forest. As far as the OBC is concerned, it is the toughest job to identify who is an OBC and who is not an OBC. आज सुबह एक मेम्बन ने डीएनटी के बारे में बात की nomadic in nature उसका सेंसस हुआ है, नहीं हुआ है, इसका पता नहीं है, मगर कर्नाटक में डीएनटी ओबीसी वर्ग है। Actually, they should have been in the ST. राजस्थान में मीणा लोग ट्राइबल्स में आते हैं, मगर मध्य प्रदेश में ओबीसी वर्ग में हैं, बिहार में बनिया ओबीसी वर्ग में है, but in other parts of the country, they are upper caste. Washermen in the Southern part of the country are OBCs, whereas, in the Northern part of the country, they are SCs. Sir. Valmikis are tribals in Karnataka. You know pretty well. You represented Karnataka for 18 long years. Valmikis are STs in Karnataka, whereas, Valmikis are SCs in northern

part of the Karnataka. Sir, it is a very complicated issue of identifying the OBCs. Each time, the more you identify, the more classes you get because the people who are ruling this country for ages, they never wanted these sections to come up. This is where there is a need for the constitutional status for NCBC. Sir, I will just quote clause 9 of Article 338B. The proposed Bill certainly affects the federal structure which, in a way, as it mandates the Union and every State Government to consult the Commission on major policy matters affecting the socially and educationally backward classes. Sir, as rightly pointed out by Thaawarchand Gehlotji, the National Commission for Backward Classes is at the national level; the State level Commissions are at the State level. सर, कुछ कास्ट्स स्टेट लेवल में मोस्ट बैकवर्ड कास्ट्स में आती हैं, वे नेशनल लेवल में आइडेंटिफाई नहीं हो सकती हैं, इसलिए स्टेट लेवल में जो पावर्स हैं, उसमें उनको ऐसे ही रिटेन करना पड़ेगा। मेरे बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने शायद भूपेन्द्र यादव जी बोल सकते हैं। हम हमेशा डिस्प्यूट करते हैं कि 340 में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, temporary commission बनाने का प्रावधान है। वह कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं नहीं है। It is absent there. Sir, it is at the direction of the Supreme Court that we are repealing the Act. After the direction of the Supreme, an Act was formed and we are repealing it and bringing a new Act. The Supreme Court had clearly mentioned in its judgement the qualification of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Members. It has clearly mentioned it. It has prescribed that either the ex-Judge of the High Court or the ex-Judge of the Supreme Court or the sitting Judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court should be given the Chairmanship of the Commission. But, unfortunately, hardly we have any OBCs or the SCs in the Supreme Court. Maybe, in the High Courts, we may be having. But we hardly have anybody in the Supreme Court. There is a huge disparity in this matter.

Sir, there are some important points which I would like to mention here. Our major demand was, while constituting the - the Minister has accepted that — Commission, one lady member from the OBC should be there as the member of the Commission. There was another demand that we made. There are other minorities as well and not just Muslims. The moment we take the name of minorities, the Bhartiya Janata Party gets upset. There are OBCs in the Muslim community also. *Ansaris* are the major OBCs in the Muslim community, who are the weavers. There are the *Pasmanda* Muslims. The *Vishwakarmas* among the Sikh community are also one of the most backward classes. We are denying them the opportunity to become members. It is our request to the Minister that if possible, he should accommodate one of the minority members as a Member in the National Community for Backward Classes.

Sir, as I said earlier, Article 341 of the Constitution identifies the Scheduled Castes in the country and Article 342 identifies Scheduled Tribes in the Census. Now, we are adding

[श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद]

Article 342A to identify .Backward Classes. As I said, I still feel that this Commission should be formed under Article 340 as the soul of the Constitution meant for the OBCs is Article 340. There is a vast difference between the SCs, STs and the OBCs.

Sir, quite often, Narendra Modiji, Amitbhai Shah and the rest of the entire BJP speak...

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, लेकिन आप उनका नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he is our Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Amitbhai Shah is our Member. I am appreciating them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापतिः वह ठीक है, आप विषय पर आइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am not saying anything against them, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not worrying. Even if you say something against him, he would reply. The point is, focus on the subject. One-third of the time has been given to you as you have three speakers from your Party. Otherwise I would not have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying anything against individuals. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, let the Member express himself. We have a nice discussion going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no problem, but I am only reminding him that it would be better if we focus on the issue and complete it... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, they are people who are Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापतिः आप बैठ का मत बोलिए।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I would not say anything personal against Shri Amit Shah or Narendra Modiji because they have got a lot of love for the backward classes. Majority of the backward classes are unemployed and majority of the members involved in the *love jihad, ghar wapasi* and gau *rakshaks* are OBCs. I could quote one example from Mangalore, as a lot of discussions take place on TV channels about how 24 Hindus were killed in Mangalore. Sir, majority of the people who are in jail are OBCs.

They are the foot soldiers for all these bad things which are happening because they would not find anybody from the creamy layers in these cases. That is how they want to defend this Backward Classes Bill. That is fine. At the same time. there is another major request to you. There is a creamy layer. Ram Gopal Yadavji knows pretty well that we have been fighting for this issue for a long time. In the UPSC exams, about 22 candidates passed the interview, but just because they are OBCs, they have been brought under the definition of creamy layer and they have been denied the job. They have not been given posts even to this day. We have been raising the issue for so long. Amit Shahji should use his influence and see to it that all these OBCs get the job.

Sir, another thing that I wish to mention is, there is a vast disparity in making recruitments for OBCs. There is no dearth of laws and programmes. The implementation part is ridiculous. As of now, at the national level, the total number of OBCs employed in various Central Government offices is just 19.7 per cent. The case is different in some of the States in the southern part of the country, as you know pretty well. Majority of the speakers say that we should restrict the reservation to 50 per cent. Sir, it was in 1963 that in the Balaji *Versus* the Union Government case — Balaji was from Karnataka — the Supreme Court had clearly said that there would be no restriction on the reservation to 50 per cent unless you have the data on the Backward Classes. You cannot go beyond 50 per cent until you get the.entire Census data. That is how, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, hats off to those Dravidian Parties, they have given 69 per cent reservation to the backward classes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, hats off to Dravidian Parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Hariprasad is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, as you know, I come from Karnataka. My community is a microscopic linguistic minority. I speak Tulu, but I hardly find people speaking Tulu in this House or the Lower House. If, at all, I have come up to this position, it is because of Indira Gandhi's reservation policy. As you told me that I should not take anybody's name, I would like to say for my BJP friends that they are a *pitru* party; they are opposed to reservation. It is not being clarified. They are not accepted as a *matru* party because they are *pitru* party and its head opposes the reservation. These are crocodile tears for backward classes. So, they should not try to mislead the House or mislead the country. We are all for the backward classes; we are for this Amendment and

*Not recorded.

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

it was we who implemented all programmes for OBCs in the country, right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Narasimha Rao, then to Dr. Manmohan Singh and Sonia Gandhiji. We have implemented the programmes. Let them not divert ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two more speakers. See your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I will not take much time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. You can take full time, but I am reminding you that your party has two more speakers — Shri Ripun Bora and Shrimati Chhaya Verma. So, please keep it in mind. Otherwise, you will be doing injustice to them.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I will not take much time. Sir, our objection was that the Bill was partial. It should be in full. I agree that it is not a question of religion. People who are deprived of the opportunities whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, whoever they are, should get the opportunity and there should not be any disparity because once again I find only one gentleman from that section in that Ministry, Thaawarchand Gehlotji, and I think he will accept this proposal of accommodating the weaker sections in the National Commission for Backward Classes. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the National Commission for Backward Classes Bill. As hailing from the lineage of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's family, I always take the opportunity to speak on the social policies which are made for the society. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj formed the Swarajya, rather a Hindu *Swarajya*. When Shivaji Maharaj formed the Hindu *Swarajya*, he never formed this *Swarajya* only for the Marathas. He formed it for all castes. So, that was the message then given by Shivaji Maharaj that it is not only for one community; it is for communities at large. It is a very important message which I relate to this. Secondly, his ninth descendant, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, gave the first reservation in Kohlapur State and first in India also in the year 1902. Can you imagine! ...*(Interruptions)*... In the year 1902, Shahu Maharaj was the first person to give reservation in Kolhapur State; one hundred and seventeen years back. Can you imagine the adverse conditions then! But, he had to do it for reasons of social equality.

The magnitude of the message was so strong that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had to imbibe the 50 per cent reservation in the Constitution. Shahu Maharaj also, when he gave this reservation, did not give it to only one community, that is to Marathas. He gave to all the communities, all the castes, which was called as the 'Bahujan Samaj'. The main objective to give reservations was that after getting education facilities, they should also get equal opportunities for employment as the principles of social equality. That was the message. I quote Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He said, "Shahu Maharaj is the pillar of social democracy".

I have a few submissions, Sir, which are related to this Amendment Bill. The Bahujan Samaj which includes - SC, ST, OBC, Marathas, Lingayats, and many more, was given 50 per cent reservation in the Kolhapur State. Now, the uproar which is happening in Maharashtra for the Maratha reservation is one of the reasons, because after independence, when it was included by Shahu Maharaj then, why were Marathas not given reservation? That is one of the reasons for the Maratha uproar which is happening. I don't say that Marathas are doing the right thing by taking law in their own hands. After Shahu Maharaj, the British studied Indian societies through different High Commissions between 1918 and 1940. They divided the Indian society into various categories. The first was the Scheduled Caste, which was the untouchable caste. The second which was the Scheduled Tribes which were the people originally living in forests. And the third was the intermediate communities which were basically the backward classes who were dependent on farming. And, on 23rd April, 1942, the Commission accepted many Castes, specially, Marathas in it. So, on 23rd April, 1942, the GR No. 167/34 had listed 228 castes. To speak in this context, number 124 was Kunbi, that is, Kurmi. And, the number 149 was the Marathas. The above said classification continued in Maharashtra even after Independence, Sir, with certain modifications till November, 1950. In the year 1961, the State Backward Commission was formed under Shri B.D. Deshmukh. The Committee submitted its first modified list of castes in GR No. CBC - 1467 dated 13th October, 1967, wherein three castes were excluded, namely, Marathas, Mali and Teli. However, interestingly, within a year, GR No. CBC - 1468 was published on 13th April, 1968. And, in the revised list, Mali and Teli were included, but, Marathas were excluded. We have to keep in mind that the Mandal Commission was also formed on the basis of Kalelkar Committee. Now, what does the Kalelkar Committee say? The Kalelkar Committee, in the year 1955, had included 2,899 castes. And, when the Mandal Commission submitted its report, it had 2,998 castes on the list excluding only one caste, that is, the Maratha Community. It is not clear as to why successive committees and

[Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati]

commissions had excluded the Maratha Community from the list of Backward Classes while they were so recognized by the Shahu Maharaj, by even the Britishers, and the B.D. Deshmukh Committee in 1967. Sir, we don't have any answers why Marathas were kept out of 1967 Backward Classes list. Now, I really support the upcoming Commission which has been formed. There are various castes and communities which are still economically backward. I am not talking about Marathas only; there may be many other castes also. But, this Bill, which is being enacted today, will give an opportunity to other OBCs also to appeal and seek justice. It is a ray of hope for all the OBC communities, which are not included yet. So, I support the Bill.

Sir, I will give one small example which shows social equality. In the early 1900s, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj told Gangaram Kamble to start a hotel. He belonged to a backward community. Maratha was supposed to be a superior caste, the warrior caste and the upper caste also. But, every morning, Shahu Maharaj used to take his buggy to go to Gangaram Kamble's hotel and have a cup of tea. Now, the condition was such, the system of untouchability was so strong, situation was so adverse, but even at that time, Shahu Maharaj used to call all upper-caste communities and have a cup of tea there. So, that was the sign of social equality.

Sir, I support the Government on this Bill because they have come out with the same system whereby all the OBCs, who have not got the benefits, will get the benefit of social equality. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मुझे समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत संविधान (एक सौ तेइसवें संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मुझे इसमें एक आशंका है। गहलोत जी कहां चले गए? ...(**व्यवधान**)... मुझे आशंका है कि इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद और एक्ट बन जाने के बाद भी, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के साथ आज जो ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं, वे रुक नहीं पाएंगी, क्योंकि जिस तरह के विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णय सामने आ रहे हैं, मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह कमीशन उनमें कोई हस्तक्षेप कर पाएगा। जब न्यायिक निर्णय नहीं भी आ रहे थे, तब भी ऐसा होता रहा है। इंदिरा साहनी केस के बाद, जब कोर्ट ने 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन को valid माना, उसके बावजूद जो Indian Civil Services, Indian Police Service and Indian Foreign Service में finally selected candidates थे, उनमें से सैंकड़ों candidatesको training के लिए नहीं भेजा गया। उनकी संख्या सैंकड़ों में है, एक-आध नहीं है। आप पता कर लीजिए, DoPT के record से पता कर लीजिए कि 1994 से लेकर अब तक कितने लोगों को training के लिए नहीं भेजा गया। एक मामले में तो हमारे मित्र के लड़के को, जो IFS में select हो गया था और दूसरे candidate की training शुरू हो गई, लेकिन उसे नहीं भेजा गया। वे लोग मेरे पास आए कि दूसरे लोगों की training शुरू हो गई, लेकिन मेरा लड़का यद्यपि finally select हो गया है, लेकिन उसे training के लिए नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। उस समय नेताजी ने गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा तो 15 दिन बाद उसे training के

लिए भेजा गया। उसके लिए तो चलो नेताजी ने कह दिया, लेकिन बाकी सबके लिए कहने वाला कोई नहीं है। इस अन्याय को आप कैसे रोकेंगे?

अभी न्यायालय ने एक फैसला कर दिया कि OBC category का candidate सिर्फ OBC category में ही जाएगा। अगर मान लीजिए, वह टॉप करता है, तब भी OBC category में ही जाएगा। एक तरफ न्यायालय का यह कहना है कि 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा आरक्षण नहीं हो सकता, ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी के लिए कुल 49.5 परसेंट आरक्षण है। जब ओबीसी, एससी या एसटी का कोई व्यक्ति मेरिट में ऊपर आता है, तो वह general category में आता है, लेकिन वह general category में नहीं जा सकता है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आपने देश की 15 परसेंट जनसंख्या के लिए 50.5 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन कर दिया है। हुआ या नहीं हुआ, संजय राउत जी? 15 परसेंट आबादी के लिए 50.5 परसेंट आरक्षण और 85 परसेंट आबादी के लिए 49.5 परसेंट आरक्षण, जब न्यायालय इस तरह के फैसले देने लगेंगे, तो आप आयोगों को लाइए, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो सकता। अभी आप क्या करने वाले हैं? जब पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग आ जाएगा, तो इसी पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग से आप इसमें फिर और वर्गीकरण कराएंगे कि इन जातियों ने ज्यादा आरक्षण ले लिया, ओबीसी में इन जातियों ने बहुत आरक्षण छीन लिया है, एससी एवं एसटी में इन जातियों ने बहुत आरक्षण छीन लिया है। यह तो सबको दिखाया पड़ता है, लेकिन जो 50.5 परसेंट में, जिनकी आबादी इस देश में 0.1 परसेंट नहीं है, उनके 10-10 परसेंट आईएएस हैं, 15-15 परसेंट आईएएस हैं। उनकी तरफ किसी की निगाह नहीं जाती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यह झंझट हमेशा के लिए खत्म किया जाए। अमित शाह साहब, अगर आप चाहें, तो यह झंझट हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो सकता है। इस देश में सारी जातियों की जातिवार जनगणना करा लीजिए और उसी के हिसाब से आरक्षण कर दीजिए। कोई ओबीसी नहीं, कोई एससी नहीं, कोई एसटी नहीं, कोई अपर कास्ट नहीं, कोई जनरल नहीं, आप केवल सारे देश में जाति के आधार पर आरक्षण करा दीजिए। हम और पूरा बैकवर्ड तथा सारे लोग बहुत प्रसन्न होंगे कि आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। वरना आगे यह साचिश चलेगी कि ओबीसी से इस जाति को हटा दिया जाए, आप उसको हटा दीजिए। पिछली बार एक बहुत बड़े संवैधानिक पद पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में यह कह दिया था कि एक कम्युनिटी के लोग इम्पॉर्टेंट पदों पर हैं और बाकायदा नाम लेकर कहा था कि वे किस जाति के हैं। मुझे मजबूरन एक प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करके सारे आंकड़े देने पड़े और बताना पड़ा कि पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ एक आईजी यादव कम्युनिटी के थे, 8 कलस्टर यादव कम्युनिटी के थे और 9 या 10 एसपी थे। आईजी से ऊपर एडीजी, डीजी कोई थे ही नहीं, एक एडीजी थे, वे बाद में डीजी हो गए। इतने बड़े राज्य में इतनी बड़ी आबादी के बाद कोई संवैधानिक पद पर बैठा हुआ आदमी यह लांछन लगाए, तो यह अच्छा नहीं होता है, लेकिन अब आप जो यह आयोग बना रहे हैं, आगे चल कर इससे लोगों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाएगा। इससे यह तो होगा कि वहां ज्यादती हो रही है, डीओपीटी वाले कर रहे हैं, अगर कोई complaint कर दे, तो वह उसको बुला लेगा। यह तो होने लगेगा, लेकिन जो असली जड़ है, जहां से सारी गड़बड़ियां शुरू होती हैं, आपकी इच्छा के खिलाफ भी फैसले कर देते हैं, उस जड़ में ये मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वहां आरक्षण कीजिए यानी न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण कर दीजिए। जब तक न्यायपालिका में इनके हितों की रक्षा करने वाला कोई नहीं होगा, तब तक आप कुछ भी करते रहिए, इन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री सभापतिः राइट, राम गोपाल जी...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः सर, अभी तो हमारा समय बाकी है।

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः सर, एक मिनट में तो बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः सर, मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि आप कुछ भी करना चाहें, वह आप नहीं कर पाएंगे, तुरंत दूसरा फैसला आ जाएगा। लोग आप लोगों की कैबिनेट के फैसले को बदल देते हैं। इंदिरा साहनी केस में 13 जजों की सबसे बड़ी बेंच का फैसला था, आरक्षण वाला उसी का फैसला था और यह फैसला कि ये लोग जनरल कैटेगरी में नहीं जा पाएंगे, यह एक जज का फैसला था और वह जज भी हाई कोर्ट का जज था। आप देखिए कि हाईकोर्ट का एक जज, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 13 जजों की बेंच के खिलाफ फैसला दे सकता है और वह लागू भी हो जाता है। आप इस पर विचार कीजिएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप judiciary में आरक्षण नहीं देंगे और जब तक यह कीड़ा दिमाग में पाले रहेंगे कि Backward और Scheduled Caste में यादवों ने, जाटवों ने आरक्षण ले लिया है, तो इस पर मैं कहता हूं कि आप सभी को जातिगत कर दीजिए। इसमें हमे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, आप जातिगत कर दीजिए, तो ऐसा करने से आधा परसेंट, एक परसेंट, दो परसेंट, तीन परसेंट, यहां तक कि मैं कहता हूं कि 0.1 परसेंट नंबर भी नहीं आएगा, जो ये सभी अभी कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए हैं - इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह बना तो रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर आगे इस तरह की कोशिश होगी कि इसका भी विभाजन किया जाए, तो आंदोलन इस बात का होगा कि इस देश मे जाति के आधार पर, जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षण हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. You have eight minutes and you have two speakers.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I will conclude in time.

Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir. We welcome this Bill. The Constitutional status has been given to the Commission for Backward Classes. I am coming from Tamil Nadu, that is, *Amma's* State. So, I am not going to say anything which is not true. *Amma* was a real fighter for the backward classes, SCs and STs. That is why even the Dravida Kazhagam leader, Thiru K. Veeramani gave her the title in Tamil *'Samuga Neethikatha Veeranganai'*. It can roughly be translated as Saviour of Social Justice. For more correct translation, my brother, Tiruchi Siva, will give it. So, none other than Veeramani conferred this title. Indra Sawhney judgement fixed the ceiling of 50 per cent reservation. It cannot be breached. But it is an innovation, a revolution made by hon. Amma. She had read the judgement carefully, word by word. If the services and the educational institutions, if the candidates

from the backward classes are not represented sufficiently, then on the basis of quantifiable data, maximum reservation of 50 per cent can be exceeded. That is why she fixed it at 69 per cent for the first time in whole of India. We brought a law to implement that policy of 69 per cent and then that law has been included in the IX Schedule of the Constitution. I thank our Law Minister, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. He is my senior. I am very proud to speak regarding reservation in his presence. Inclusion of this law in the IX Schedule will not give immunity. That is a Supreme Court judgement. But that inclusion can be sustained on the basis of quantifiable data. Of course, that law, brought by *Amma,* was challenged before the Supreme Court, but it was sustained on the basis of quantifiable data submitted by *Amma.* I even heard one of the speakers from Lok Sabha. Somehow or the other Amma implemented 69 per cent but other States have not been able to do that. Only because of the real thought for the depressed community, she was rendering justice as long as she was alive. The real social justice was rendered by *Amma* alone. That is why no other leader thought of this kind of innovation, revolution, that too against maximum limit fixed by a judgement of the Supreme Court of India. It was sustained. That is why I intervened. The learned senior Member from the Congress Party, I am sorry for the interruption. She must be given respect. We are not denying others' work and services. Only because of 69 per cent reservation policy implemented by *Amma,* candidates from very ordinary family hold the post of High Court Judge and can become District Collectors, Secretaries to the Government, doctors and lawyers. Many achievements are taking place and all the credit goes to *Amma.* That is why I intervened.

Regarding creamy layer for OBCs, we have one grievance. Depending upon the notification issued by the Central Government, many candidates hailing from OBC are not able to become Collectors or SP. It must be considered by the Central Government. It is a right thing that you have brought a constitutional amendment. A great number of OBC students are affected. Parental income is in no way helpful to the students or the candidates. I very humbly urge the Central Government to do the needful to remove the creamy layer concept and render social justice. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important and landmark Bill.

The National Commission for Backward Classes was set up under^the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. If we pass this Bill today, the Commission will receive constitutional status. This is indeed an important moment in our constitutional history.

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

It must be pointed out that this Bill had gone back and forth between the two Houses of Parliament. When this Bill was initially sent to this House, it was referred to a Select Committee. Subsequently, this House returned the Bill to the Lok Sabha with a few amendments. What we have received today from the Lower House is the same version of the Bill that was debated exactly a year ago during the Monsoon Session of 2017.

The Lok Sabha, in its wisdom, has not accepted the suggestions that were made in this House regarding the composition of the panel. The Minister, however, gave his word to the Lok Sabha that once the Rules are framed the inclusion of a woman member in the panel will be ensured.

Sir, it is important to understand the need for such representation. The unique perspective of women belonging to the backward classes is essential as their experiences make them uniquely suitable to guide the panel on issues concerning women belonging to the backward classes. I hope the Minister delivers on his promise to the Lower House.

Sir, it must be pointed out that a major issue with the Bill still remains. Last year, when this Bill was debated in this House, my party had made its stand clear. We felt that this Bill unduly interferes in the States' rights. This sill gives power to the President to add to the list of backward classes for a given State after consulting the Governor. My colleague, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray had submitted a dissent note in the Select Committee. Our party believes that such a provision erodes the federal structure of our polity. Sir, the Bill seeks to create a Commission that has sweeping powers and centralised authority. The language in the Bill does not suggest that the President is bound by the advice given to him by the Governor on inclusion of communities into the list of backward classes. The President is merely supposed to consult the Governor. This undermines the role of State Governments.

As pointed out by my Party last time, Sir, it is the State Governments that have a closer role to play in the day-to-day lives of the people of this country. Implementation of schemes and provision of basic welfare services falls within the domain of the States. This places the State Governments in a unique position to understand the specific needs and aspirations of specific communities. Therefore, when one is speaking of the State List for Backward Classes, it must always be the sole prerogative of the State Governments to add communities to this List. The Commission at the national level shall not be as equipped as the States to understand these unique needs.

Sir, we further believe that the requirement of consulting the Commission on matters relating to major policy matters affecting socially and economically backward classes must not be mandatory when dealing with matters in the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hassanji, you have to speak and not read.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, under this Government, there has been a creeping encroachment into States' rights and these provisions shall have the same effect. I urge the Minister to consider this and clarify how States' rights in this important matter shall be preserved if this Bill is passed.

I do commend this Bill for giving constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes but do place on record our reservations. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, please take note — it is not my intention, but the rule says very clearly and specifically and there are a number of rulings — nobody can read a speech. They have to speak. If there is a reference or if you want to quote something, you can quote from any source and then you can say that you are authenticating this source. Please keep this in mind. Otherwise it will be odd for me to stop in-between and say, 'Please do not read'. That will be covered by media also. So, please keep this in mind. This is a suggestion not for Mr. Hassan only but this is for all the Members. Now, Dr. Banda Prakash. आपके पास चार मिनट हैं। You can speak in Telugu; you can speak in Hindi or English.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I wholeheartedly support the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017 and the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017.

Sir, as far as the National Commission for Backward Classes is concerned, the First Commission was constituted in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar and its report was placed before Parliament in 1956. The recommendation of the Commission was that caste census should be undertaken. But, after lapse of so many years, the caste census of backward classes is not available in the Centre. After 1931, there was no caste census in the country. The Second Backward Classes Commission under Shri B.P. Mandal was constituted in 1978 and the report was submitted in 1980. They also recommended for eleven criteria for determination of social backwardness and educational backwardness. The Commission also gave recommendations that it should have a participatory role in planning process and socio-economic development of OBCs. The First and the Second

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

Commissions also recommended that there should be a separate Ministry to deal with the issues involving OBCs which constitute 52 per cent of the national population. Sir, finally, 27 per cent reservation is available since 1990's. If we look at some institutions, as per UGC Report, out of 31,446 appointed professors, only 9,130 belong to SCs, STs and OBCs. It constitutes for 29.03 per cent against the combined reservation of 49.5 per cent. At IIM, Ahmadabad, out of 642 faculty, only two belong to Scheduled Caste Community, one belongs to Scheduled Tribe community and only 13 belong to OBC community. If we take the statistics of number of industries and builders and in whatever areas where lot of wealth accumulates, all the centres are concentrated in some sectors only and not with BCs, OBCs, NBCs or SC/STs.

Sir, the Planning Commission of India report on Eleventh Five-Year Plan states that 'State-wise, OBC-wise data on populations as well as vital and demographic variables are not available, which is the main hurdle in the formulation of policies and programmes for the development of the Other Backward Classes in the country'. Unfortunately, after all these years, from 1956 onwards, even today, nobody puts a sincere effort to get the caste census for the backward classes. What programmes they are doing for the backward classes, they should know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prakashji, just see the time and conclude.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Generally, whenever our OBC candidates appear for the interviews, even though they are selected on the merit list, they would be put under the reservation category. So many recommendations have been given a number of times by the Ministries. Even from 1952 onwards, earlier the combined Ministries and ultimately now Backward Classes is with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. We request the Government, through you, Sir — they are now bringing the Backward Classes Commission Bill. — that they should also create a Ministry for the Backward Classes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Prakashji.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: One minute, Sir. In the annual Budget, they have allotted only ₹ 6,908 crores for 68 crores of people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you have already taken one minute more.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, in our Telangana State, our hon. Chief Minister gave ₹11,500 crores in the Budget for the development of Backward Classes in the Telangana

State. Sir, because of him, we stand here and speak today. We got an opportunity. Out of six of our Parliament Members in Rajya Sabha, four are from the Backward Classes. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. *...(Interruptions)...* Vijay Goelji and Mr. Muraleedharan, I have been continuously and repeatedly telling everyone that nobody should stand in the lobby.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank the Minister that he has brought forth a lot of amendments. Before I speak, I just recall the contributions of South India whether it is Kerala or Karnataka or Tamil Nadu, especially, Tamil Nadu Justice Party and Thanthai Periyar. The role played by them in the last century, from 1920s, yielded results. Now, when we are enjoying 69 per cent in Tamil Nadu, that means that is the right fought by the Justice party and Periyar. I recall these and I salute them now. Sir, about the State power, I have already mentioned, subject to provision of law as correctly mentioned by Shri Hariprasad also, I join with him, Mr. Minister, as you already considered women, I will request you to consider minority also as correctly put by Shri Hariprasad, not Muslim, don't be afraid. Muslim or Christian, Sikh or Jain or any other minority must be there.

Sir, the second point that I would like to mention is that the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on major policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes and NCBC shall be in concurrence with the State Government for any state specific issues. My point is there must not be any unilateral decision by the Commission against the wishes of the State. The State can only identify as to who is socially backward and educationally backward.

श्री सभापतिः अठावले जी, आप बैठकर आराम से बात कीजिए।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My another point that I want to present here is that the President may in concurrence of the State Government and with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification specify socially and educationally backward classes which shall be for the purpose of the Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes in relation to the State or Union Territory as the case may be. Here, Sir, I would like to quote the recent judgement by the Allahabad High Court. There is a Notification by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in response to the Allahabad High Court Judgment of April, 2017. I would like that the Minister should take note of it. That Judgment was not only implemented but all the colleges and universities had a strong opposition to give

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

opportunity on recruitment to the backward classes. Whatever Bill you pass here; if it doesn't percolate and if nobody is ready to implement then what is the use of having a discussion here? We are all lawmakers. I can quote you another thing also. Mr. Chairman, Sir, please permit me to quote one more thing. The Financial Express states, "It must be noted that the present number of teachers in the SC/ST and OBC community is far below the satisfactory point. As per the data presented by The Indian Express in the report, only seven of every hundred central university teachers belonged to the afore-mentioned community, that means, SC/ST or backward."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, please.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, this should not continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One more minute is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, this is a very important subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything is important. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are an important man. ...*(Interruptions)*... The.House is also important and time is important, please.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I request the Minister to give opportunity to the Minority. The State Government is a real stakeholder. Don't violate the State Government. That is my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. You have three minutes but you have the capacity to articulate in less than that also.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सर, मैं छोटे दल से हूं लेकिन there are moments in the history of the Parliament when things cannot be decided on the basis of 'Ayes' and 'Noes'. This is one such occasion. I support the Bill. But, then, I wish to flag certain important issues. First of all, let us be very clear that there are conflicting lists from the Centre and the States. Particularly, I am aware of Kamataka and Tamil Nadu. How are we going to resolve it? That is number one.

Number two, if you are at the similar Commissions, they were supposed to have Action Taken Reports (ATRs) from several Ministries. I am told that for the last ten to fifteen years, such reports have not been submitted to the Parliament. How are we going to fix it? The third important issue—a word of caution to my dear colleague, Mr. Minister Saheb and this House—we are attempting sub-categorisation. हम वर्गीकरण की

ओर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब तक मिल्कियत न पता हो, कितना खाता-खेसरा कहां पर पड़ा हुआ है, तब तक हम कौन-सा वर्गीकरण कर रहे हैं? सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जातिगत, जनगणना सार्वजनिक जीवन में आना आवश्यक है, पता चले कि किसकी कितनी हिस्सेदारी है, किसकी कितनी भागीदारी है। किसकी कितनी भागीदारी है, कौन रिक्शा चला रहा है, कौन भूमिहीन है, कौन ठेला चला रहा है, अगर हम उसके अभाव में वर्गीकरण कर रहे हैं तो, यह समतामूलक समाज और पिछड़ा समाज के साथ भी उचित नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा कि ऐसी कई संस्थाएं हैं, बहुत सारे कमीशन्स हैं, उनके पास बहुत पॉवर है, mandate बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन काम अच्छा क्यों नहीं होता है? समतामूलक समाज बनाना, हमारे अपने दृष्टिकोण में, हमारे वैश्विक दर्शन में भी होना चाहिए। एक कलम है, उससे लिखा भी जा सकता है, उसको किसी को चुभाया भी जा सकता है, यह हमें समझना होगा। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे समाज में केवल प्लेइंग फील्ड नहीं है और हम उसके लिए सोच नहीं रहे हैं। जैसे हमारे आगे के जितने लोग बैठे हुए हैं, डेस्क के साथ, अगर उन्हें secretarial staff के पास जाना होगा तो वह मुझसे पहले पहुंच जाएंगे, मैं बहुत पीछे हूं। हमारे समाज की भी यही स्थिति है कि हम वहां तक नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। इसका जो पूरा का पूरा आधार है वह उचित नहीं है। Hon. Minister, Article 342, in particular, talks about consultation with the Governor. जो 10 वर्षों में मैंने गवर्नर के साथ राज्य प्रतिष्ठान के रिश्ते देखे हैं, उससे मुझे लगता है कि इससे कई सारी विपदाएं आ सकती हैं, अगर उसको हमने संतुलित ढंग से रखने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैं 90 के दशक में छात्र था, मैंने तब देखा था कि कौन कहां खड़ा था। मैं मंडल की धारा से आता हूं, इसलिए मुझे पता है। मैं इतना आग्रह करूंगा, चाहे sub-categorization हो या कुछ हो।

'वो झूठ बोल रहा था बड़े सलीके से,
मैं एतबार न करता तो और क्या करता'।

शुक्रिया, सर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. It shows, if the Member intends, he can complete it in time. This is the best example. So far I have heard him three times. Every time, he was trying to confine himself to the time. Normally, Professors. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. You have two minutes.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to address this august House on this very important Bill. I rise to wholeheartedly support this Bill. This is a very important moment in our history as we finally attempt to grant constitutional status to the establishment of the National Commission on Backward Classes.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of this country have been kept on the fringes of State polices with respect to reservations in education and employment for a very long time.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

In 1980, the Mandal Commission had recommended 27 per cent reservation to socially and educationally" backward classes in the Central Government posts and public universities. In 1993, the Supreme Court, in the case of Indra Sawhney acknowledged the need for implementation of separate reservation for OBCs in Central Government jobs. This Constitution Amendment Bill, that is being deliberated upon today, is a definite step in the positive direction. Setting up of the National Commission on Backward Classes will ensure; first, that the rights of socially and economically backward classes are upheld; secondly, it provides a forum to inquire into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes; third, it establishes a body to evaluate issues faced by the socially and educationally backward classes and submit recommendations in the form of reports to the Union and State Governments. These reports would be instrumental in formulating more informed public polices for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes.

Having said that, Sir, I take this opportunity to make three suggestions. First is, the need to release data orrthe Socio-Economic Caste Census. In 2011, the Central Government had conducted a Socio-Economic Caste Census. The findings of the study have still not been released in the public domain. The Mandal Commission Report in 1980 estimated that 54 per cent of the Indian population (exclusive of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) belonged to the castes and communities that were backward. These statistics were drawn on the basis of 1931 Census data while the Socio-Economic Caste Census is based on position in 2011. The basis is fixed on the share of a set of communities in comparison to the total population. It is, therefore, imperative to know the exact percentage of Indian people belonging to the OBC community in 2018. Second suggestion is that there is an issue regarding sub-categorization of OBCs. A five member Commission under Justice Rohini was set up by the Government of India in October 2017, and that report has still not come out. I have two suggestions. Firstly, the Central Government should release the data with respect to the Socio-Economic Caste Census immediately. Once the report of the Rohini Commission is released, the Central Government should take up immediate action and draw the correct list of OBCs along with sub-categorization of OBCs in the Indian population. This would help delineating beneficiaries of welfare schemes of OBCs.

My final suggestion is that while framing the rules, care must be taken, and we must ensure that there is, at least, one member from women, and, at least, one member from an extremely backward subcategory within the OBCs for inclusion in the Commission.

Finally, I will just quote. I wish to quote the Mandal Commission Report of 1980 which commenced with the following:

"There is equality among equals. To equate unequals is to perpetuate inequality." Thank you very much.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे संविधान (एक सौ तेठसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस बिल के पास होने पर राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्ज़ा मिल जाएगा। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री थावर चन्द गहलोत जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि इस बिल के पास होने पर पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा समस्याओं का समाधान होगा और इससे कमीशन को और शक्तियां मिलेंगी। सभी पिछड़े वर्ग का विकास हो, इसके लिए मैं एक-दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जैसे अभी इस बिल के पास होने के बाद पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन का गठन होगा। इस कमीशन में पांच मेम्बर्स बनेंगे, जिनमें एक चेयरमैन, डिप्टी चेयरमैन और तीन मेम्बर्स होंगे। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो इसमें मेम्बर्स बनें, वे सभी पिछड़े वर्ग से बनें। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि सेंटर में पिछड़े वर्ग की लिस्ट बहुत लंबी है। इसलिए पिछड़े वर्ग में और अति पिछड़े वर्ग में बहुत जातियां आती हैं - निषाद आती है, कश्यप आती है, धीमान आती है, झांगड़ आती है, पाल समाज आता है, सैनी समाज आता है, बंजारा समाज आता है, इन जातियों का तभी विकास हो पायेगा, जब इन जातियों में से दो मेम्बर्स चाहे वह चेयरमैन हो, डिप्टी चेयरमैन हो या मेम्बर्स हो, उनको शामिल करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज हमारे पास ओबीसी का कोई authentic data नहीं है। आप इस data को कहां से लेंगे, कैसे करेंगे, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब 2021 में हमारी जनगणना होगी, तब आप इसके लिए प्रोविज़न करेंगे, लेकिन उससे पहले पिछड़े वर्ग के आंकड़े हम कहां से लेंगे और कैसे इसको करेंगे, जब आप इसके बारे में जवाब दें, तो यह जरूर बताने की कृपा करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात ठीक है कि इस बिल के आने से एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक संरक्षण पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को मिलेगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े वर्ग का भला तब तक नहीं हो पाएगा, जब तक उनको राजनैतिक संरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा। मैं इस बिल के लिए तो माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं और मैं चेयर के माध्यम से आपको पुरज़ोर अपील भी करना चाहता हूं कि इसके बाद ओबीसी के लिए एक बिल और लेकर आएं, जिसमें राजनैतिक आरक्षण की भी व्यवस्था हो। किसी भी वर्ग का और किसी भी जाति का असली फैसला असेम्बली में होता है या पार्लियामेंट में होता है। अगर किसी वर्ग का, ओबीसी का नुमाइंदा पार्लियामेंट में न हो, असेम्बली में न हो, तो हम कैसे सोच सकते हैं कि इनका भला हो सकता है! इसलिए आप अगर इनका भला चाहते हैं, तो अब इनको राजनैतिक आरक्षण भी मिलना चाहिए। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इसके बाद आप इस मुद्दे पर काम करना शुरू करेंगे और जल्दी ही एक राजनीतिक आरक्षण का बिल लेकर आएंगे। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि आप पिछड़ों की भलाई के लिए राजनीतिक आरक्षण वाला बिल लेकर जरूर आएं। मैं और ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे इस संविधान संशोधन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है।

श्रीमन्, हमारी पार्टी की मुखिया आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का हमेशा से मानना रहा है कि जिस तरह से SC/ST वर्ग के लोगों के लिए अधिकारों का संरक्षण भारतीय संविधान में किया गया है, उसी तरह से पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए भी अधिकार मिलें, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मान्यवर, भारत के संविधान में बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए समाज के लोगों को शिक्षा, रोजगार और राजनैतिक आरक्षण दिए जाने का प्रावधान किया था। भारत के संविधान में किए गए इस प्रावधान का देश में बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी की नेता और मुखिया आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी हमेशा से इन वर्गों के संरक्षण के लिए संघर्ष करती रही हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के साथ-साथ, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसे लागू करने का जो तरीका और समय है, उस पर कुछ संदेह प्रतीत होता है, क्योंकि देश के करोड़ों दलित और आदिवासियों की तरह ही मुल्क के अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का भी राजनीति, शिक्षा, रोजगार और न्यायपालिका आदि हर क्षेत्र में और हर स्तर पर उनके हकों से वंचित रखने का प्रयास करने वाली भारतीय जनता पार्टी अब चुनाव के समय OBC वर्गों को भी छलना चाहती है। इसी कारण उन्हें लुभाने के लिए इस बिल को संसद में लाने का काम किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि पिछले चार वर्ष से ज्यादा के समय में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व वाली, NDA सरकार ने SC/ST और OBC के बच्चों, छात्रों, नौजवानों के रोजगार के लिए जो वादे करने का काम किया था, उन्हें पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए BJP की चाल, चरित्र व चहेरा हमेशा से ही दलित, आदिवासी व पिछड़ा विरोधी रहा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण अभी जो मंडल कमीशन का सर्कुलर आया था, जिसके ऊपर पिछले दिनों बहस हुई थी, उसमें SC/ST और OBC की 43 Central Universities में reservation को खत्म करने की साजिश की गई थी। इसी तरीके से जब वर्ष 1990 में मंडल कमीशन लागू किया गया था, तब भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने मंडल कमीशन का विरोध करते हुए, उस समय की श्री वी.पी सिंह सरकार से समर्थन वापस लेने का काम किया था। इसलिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी द्वारा विलम्ब से इस बिल को लाने के कारण सिर्फ यही है कि आने वाले लोक सभा चुनाव में या फिर मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान के चुनावों में पिछड़े वर्गों को लुभाने और उनका लाभ उठाने के लिए किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस सरकार के पिछले सवा चार साल के कार्य काल से लेकर आज तक पिछड़े वर्गों और दलितों के आरक्षण का जो backlog था, जिसे इस सरकार को पूरा करना चाहिए था, वह आज तक नहीं किया गया है। जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में जब हमारी पार्टी की मुखिया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी की सरकार थी, तब उन्होंने सरकारी नौकरियों में SC/ST और OBCs के लिए backlog को भरने का काम किया था। वैसा प्रयास इस सरकार द्वारा नहीं

किया गया है। आज केन्द्र सरकार से लेकर देश के तमाम प्रदेशों में SC ST और OBC की लाखों की संख्या में नौकरियां खाली पड़ी हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं होने के कारण आज तक उन नौकरियों को भरने का काम नहीं किया गया है। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि साफ नीयत के साथ इस बिल के प्रावधानों को लागू करने का काम किया जाए तथा SC/ST और OBC की नौकरियों के backlog को पूरा करने का काम किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। पिछली बार भी इस बिल का समर्थन हमारी पार्टी कर रही थी, बस हम उसमें कुछ संशोधन चाह रहे थे। उस संशोधन के साथ यह बिल माननीय मंत्री जी लाए हैं, इसलिए मैं उनका हृदय से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूं। मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने उद्बोधन में कहा है कि यह बिल अक्षरशः अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के समान ही है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जिस तरह से विधान सभा और लोक सभा में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को आरक्षण मिलता है, ठीक उसी तरह ओबीसी को भी विधान सभा, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में आरक्षण मिले।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि ओबीसी से क्रीमी लेयर को हटा दिया जाए। माननीय महोदय, यह तो ठीक वैसा ही हो गया कि अगर मेरे पास चना है, तो खान केलिए दांत नहीं है, और दांत हैं तो चना नहीं है। अगर आप क्रीमी लेयर को ओबीसी category में लाए हैं, तो यह ठीक वैसे ही हो रहा है। क्रीमी लेयर को ओबीसी category से पूरी तरह से हटा देना चाहिए। नई जनगणना 2011 के जो जाति आधारित आंकड़े हैं, आप उनकी शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति को सामने क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? सरकार क्यों छुपा रही है? सरकार नई जनगणना को लागू क्यों नहीं कर रही है? ऐसा करके सरकार अपने कर्तव्यों से बचना चाह रही है। आप नई जनगणना लागू कीजिए।

सर, इतनी सारी जातियां हैं और आपने उन सभी जातियों को ओबीसी category में डाल दिया है। बिना आरक्षण के भी जनरल category को ओबीसी category से ज्यादा आरक्षण मिल रहा है, क्योंकि आपने बहुत सारे समाज को ओबीसी category में डाल दिया है। अगर जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षण नहीं दिया गया, तो बेमानी होगी।

सर, आरक्षण की परिभाषा क्या है, आप मुझे इसको समझा दीजिए। आपने सभी नौकरियों के ठेके पर दे रखी हैं। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आती हूं। तृतीय वर्ग कर्मचारी के 54 विभागों में 1 लाख, 80 हज़ार कर्मचारी संविदा आधार पर नियुक्त हैं, जहां आरक्षण लागू नहीं होता है। जब सब ठेके पर चल रहा है तो फिर आरक्षण कहां हुआ? ओबीसी को आरक्षण कहां मिला? आपने सभी चीज़ें ठेके पर दे रखी हैं। आप जब सब संविदा के आधार पर कर रहे हैं, फिर तो वहां आरक्षण का नियम कहीं भी लागू नहीं हो रहा है। अगर जनसंख्या के हिसाब से देखें तो छत्तीसगढ़ में 52 प्रतिशत ओबीसी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण होना चाहिए लेकि वहां 12 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है। यहां भी आरक्षण के नियम का पालन नहीं हो रहा है।

सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जब हम नौकरी के लिए कोई आवेदन form जमा करते हैं, तो अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चे कम पैसे में form खरीदकर जमा करते हैं, लेकिन ओबीस के बच्चों को 400 रुपये/500 रुपए में, कम से कम 500 रुपए में form खरीदकर आवेदन-पत्र

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

लगाना पड़ता है और नौकरियां भी सालों साल बाद मिलती हैं। रेलवे विभाग में तो भर्ती होते-होते तीन साल, चार साल तक हो जाते हैं और कई बार तो नौकरियां रद्द भी हो जाती हैं। रेलवे विभाग में या दूसरे विभाग में करोड़ों रुपये जमा रहते हैं, पर ओबीसी category के बच्चों का आवेदन form भरने में बहुत पैसा लगता है। उन्हें भी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चों की तरह इसमें आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। यदि वे निःशुल्क या मिनिमम पैसों में नौकरी के लिए form खरीदेंगे तो ज्यादा उचित होगा।

सर, डीओपीटी के ऑर्डर में एक वेकेंसी निकली थी, जिसमें हज़ारों ओबीसी लोगों को नौकरियां मिली थीं। लेकिन आपने क्या किया? आपने 6.10.2017 को दूसरा ऑर्डर निकाल दिया और उस ऑर्डर में सभी ओबीसी कर्मचारियों को क्रीमी लेयर में बताकर नौकरियों से निकाल दिया। यह बात तो बहुत ही बेमानी हुई, क्योंकि आपने जो नौकरी खत्म की, वह पब्लिक सेक्टर की थी और जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, वे एग्जीकयूटिव में नहीं आते हैं। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ऑर्डर है, लेकिन आपने उस ऑर्डर का भी उल्लंघन किया है।

सर, एग्रीकल्चर को क्रीमी लेयर से बाहर रखना है। जैसे कि एक कहावत है, "जिसकी जितनी संख्या भारी, उसकी उतनी भागीदारी", मैं चाहती हूं कि इस बात का अक्षरशः पालन हो। जिस समाज की जितनी संख्या है, उस समाज की उतनी ही नौकरी में भी, विधान सभा, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में भी भागीदारी होनी चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन के लिए पुनः एक अवसर उपस्थित हुआ है और यह अवसर इस बात का है किं लबे समय से भारत का संविधान लागू होने के बाद जो समाज अपने न्याय की प्रतीक्षा में था, आज़ादी के सत्तर साल बाद भी देश की प्रगति के अवसर में जिन्हें अवसरों की उपलब्धता चाहिए थी, उनको अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आज दूसरी बार राज्य सभा में ओबीसी समाज के संवैधानिक आयोग का बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ है। मैं यह विश्वास करता हूं कि इस देश में आजादी के बाद सामाजिक न्याय की जो यात्रा प्रारम्भ हुई, इस बिल पर कुछ कहने के पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सामजिक न्याय की यात्रा में काफी संघर्ष हुआ। किसी ने कहा है,

"लाखों बार गगरिया फूटी, शिकन न पर आई पनघट पर,
लाखों बार कश्तियां डूबी, चहल-पहल वही है तट पर,
तम की उम्र बढ़ाने वालों, लौ की आयु घटाने वालो,
लाख पतझड़ करे कोशिश, पर उपवन नहीं मरा करता है,
चंद खिलौनों के टूटने से, जीवन नहीं मरा करता है।"

इसको जीवन देने का काम हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने किया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम था। हरि प्रसाद जी कह रहे थे, शायद वे हम पर आरोप भी लगा रहे थे, लेकिन हरि प्रसाद जी, आज जिस प्रकार से लोक सभा में इस बिल का समर्थन किया गया है, उसी प्रकार से राज्य सभा में भी इस बिल का समर्थन हो रहा है। लेकिन कुछ चीज़ें तथ्य होती हैं। मैं आपकी ही सरकार के बारे में कहूंगा, अभी मैं केवल 2013 तक ही जाऊंगा। आपकी यूपीए की सरकार 10 साल रही। आपने अपने भाषण में श्री हांडिक, जो आपके समय में Parliamentary Standing Committee on

Backward Classes के चेयरमैन रहे, उनका ज़िक्र किया। मैं उनकी Standing Committee की रिपोर्ट के अंश को पढ़ना चाहूंगा। मैं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के कल्याण सम्बन्धी समिति, 2013-14 की रिपोर्ट quote कर रहा हूं। समिति ने यह भी टिप्पणी की थी किं सविधान के अनुच्छेद 338(10) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के सुरक्षा उपाय से सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों की जांच और निगरानी के साथ ही पिछड़े वर्गों के अधिकारों से वंचन और सुरक्षा उपाय की जांच करने का कार्य कर रहा है। समिति ने यह नोट कर आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया कि 1993 में राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की स्थापना के दो दशक व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी पिछड़े वर्गों के सुरक्षा उपाय से संबंधित मुद्दों की जांच करने की शक्ति अभी भी राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग के पास है। समिति ने यह भी राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जातियों के मामलों के भार से दबा होने के कारण अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित कृत्य का निष्पादन करने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाया है। समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय अनुच्छेद 338(10) का विलोपन करने के लिए संविधान का संशोधन करने हेतु पहल करे। आपकी सरकार के समय में समिति ने कहा कि आप पहल करें, ताकि अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के हितों की देखरेख पूरी तरीके से राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग के आयोग द्वारा की जाए। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने समिति के प्रथम प्रतिवेदन के ऊपर आपके समय में 4 दिसम्बर, 2012 को अपने उत्तर प्रस्तुत किए थे। अपने उत्तर में मंत्रालय ने बताया कि सरकार समति की सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है। सरकार अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों से सम्बन्धित नागरिकों की शिकायतें सुनने की शक्तियां राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग में निहित करने के प्रस्ताव की भी जांच कर रही है। समिति ने प्रथम प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणी और सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई सम्बन्धी अपने दूसरे प्रतिवेदनों में अपनी पूर्ववर्ती सिफारिशों को दोहराया था। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने दूसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों की अन्तिम कार्यवाही का विवरण 2013 में प्रस्तुत किया था। समिति इस सम्बन्ध में अत्यंत दुखी थी। पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के बारे में आपकी यूपीए सरकार के लिए लिखा गया और आपकी समिति ने लिखा। समिति इस संबंध में अत्यंत दुखी थी और उसने इसके बारे में मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों का 26 जुलाई, 2013 को आगे और साक्ष्य लिया। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के सचिव ने समिति को बताया कि इस बारे में प्रारूप मंत्रिमंडल टिप्पणी को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। समिति के द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों की तरफ सरकार की तरफ से ठोस कार्रवाई किए जाने में विलंब के बारे में उसने अप्रसन्नता व्यक्त की। समिति एक बार पुनः पुरज़ोर सिफारिश करती है कि सरकार राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को सुदृढ़ एवं सशक्त बनाने के लिए संविधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने हेतु अविलम्ब उपयुक्त कदम उठाए, जैसे समिति ने अपने प्रथम प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की थी। जब यूपीए की पहली सरकार आई थी, तो उसने कहा कि इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई से समिति को अवगत कराया जाए। दस साल तक पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी आपकी सरकार को कहती रही, लेकिन आपने पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को राष्ट्रीय संवैधानिक आयोग का दर्जा देने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। यह यात्रा ऐसे शुरू नहीं हुई। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को हमने देश के संविधान को स्वीकार किया और जब हमने देश के संविधान को स्वीकार किया, उस समय हम तीनों आर्टिकल, आर्टिकल 340 आर्टिकल 341 और आर्टिकल 342 लेकर आए। 1953 में अपने काका कालेलकर कमिशन बनाया, लेकिन काका कालेलकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट्स को आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया। पिछड़ा वर्ग अपने सामाजिक विषयों को, अपने सामाजिक

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करता रहा। 1953 के बाद आर्टिकल 15 में आप पहला संविधान संशोधन तो लाए, लेकिन बैकवर्ड क्लास के लिए आपने कुछ नहीं किया। यह देश का बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य था कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई और कांग्रेस को केन्द्र से जाने का अवसर मिला, जिससे पिछड़ा वर्ग का भाग्य उदय हुआ। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने मंडल आयोग का गठन किया। उसके बाद जब फिर से आप सत्ता में आए, तब भी नौ साल तक आपने कुछ नहीं किया, लेकिन फिर से इस देश के भाग्य के साथ पिछड़ा वर्ग का भाग्योदय लिखा था, इसलिए कांग्रेस का जाना हुआ और केन्द्र में श्री वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार आई, जिसमें भारतीय जनता पार्टी का समर्थन हुआ एवं देश में पिछड़ा वर्ग को लेकर मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू हुई। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप मुझे टोकिए मत। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जयराम रमेश जी, मैं इस संबंध में आपके माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी के लोक सभा में दिए गए जो कथन हैं, उनको यहां क्वोट करके डिबेट को लम्बा नहीं करना चाहता हूं। आप स्वयं जाइए और देखिए कि उस समय श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने क्या भाषण दिए थे। एक बार आप उसका अध्ययन करिए किं मडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट का आपने समर्थन किया था या विरोध किया था। यह तो पिछड़े वर्ग का सौभाग्य था कि जब दोबारा कांग्रेस गई, तब उनको न्याय मिला।

महोदय, इसके बाद मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू हुई, लकिन जब मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने की बात हुई, तो 1993 में इंदिरा साहनी का जजमेंट आया और जजमेंट में न्यायालय ने इसके लिए कहा। तब तक आपने इसको नहीं किया था। 1991 में, श्री नरसिम्हा राव जी की गवर्नमेंट में, बैकवर्ड क्लास कमिशन पर आए एक और बिल लेकर आए, लेकिन 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के लिए आपने प्रयास किया कि इसको किस तरीके से रोका जाए। आज फिर मैं आपसे यह आह्वान कर रहा हूं कि समाज का इतना बड़ा वर्ग, जो कहीं ने कहीं, किसी न किसी कारण से सामाजिक न्याय से वंचित रहा, उसको समर्थन दीजिए। जो लम्बे समय से न्याय की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, उस वर्ग के लिंए एक संवैधानिक आयोग बने, इसके लिए आगे आकर समर्थन करिए।

इसके बाद देश में पिछड़ा वर्ग के सभी सांसद इसके लिए कहते रहे। जब इस वर्ग के लिए आर्टिकल 340 में, काका कालेलकर कमिशन बना, काका कालेलकर कमिशन के बाद मंडल आयोग बना, मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने संवैधानिक माना, उसके बाद सर्वोच्च नयायालय ने कहा कि आप बैकवर्ड क्लास कमिशन बनाइए, तो बैकवर्ड क्लास कमिशन बना ...(**व्यवधान**)... हरिप्रसाद जी, मैं आर्टिकल 340 का जवाब भी दे दूंगा। बैकवर्ड क्लास कमिशन बनाने के बाद आपने बैकवर्ड क्लास ऐक्ट बना दिया, अच्छा किया, लेकिन ऐक्ट बनने के बाद लगातार यह कहते रहे किं ससद के अंतर्गत बैकवर्ड क्लास की पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बनाई जाए। वह कमेटी भी बनी, लेकिन दस साल तक वह कमेटी यह कहती रही कि जैसे शेड्यल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए 338(ए) और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए 338(बी) है, वैसे ही आप उनकी समस्याओं के लिए वं न्यायिक विषयों के समाधान के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन करिए। पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की लगातार यह रिपोर्ट आई, पर आपने उनकी रिपोर्ट को नहीं माना।

आज उस काम को करने का संकल्प हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और इस सरकार ने किया है, जिसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। वे बधाई के पत्र इसलिए भी हैं, क्योंकि पिछली बार जब यह बिल आया था, तो इस बिल में यह कहा गया था कि इसमें मॉइनॉरिटी का मेम्बर होना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी सबका साथ, सबका विकास पर विश्वास करती है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हर चीज़ में धर्म की राजनीति मत करिए। ओबीसी एक religion neutral term है, उसको religion neutral ही रहने दीजिए। आप अपनी धार्मिक और माइनॉरिटी की राजनीति मत करिए। अगर किसी माइनॉरिटी के संबंध में कुछ सोचा जाता है, तो देश में उसके लिए मॉइनॉरिटी कमीशन है। मुस्लिम समाज के लोग भी ओबीसी में हैं, लेकिन मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली बार जो बिल गिरा था, उसने यह तय किया था कि एक बार वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स ने सोशल जस्टिस की पोलिटक्स का हराया और उसके कारण यह बिल राज्य सभा में गिरा था। मैं आपसे फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स में सोशल जस्टिस का जो रास्ता है, सोशल जस्टिस के रास्ते पर जो मशाल लेकर आगे बढ़े हैं, उस मशाल को आप आगे लेकर चलते का काम करिए। यह सोशल जस्टिस क्यों जरूरी है? इसके पीछे पोलिटिल फिलॉसफी क्या है? हम गर्व के साथ यह कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी जिन मूल्यों पर खड़ी है, हम लोग भारत के सांस्कृतिक विरासत के मूल्यों पर खड़े हैं।

महोदय, इस देश की आध्यात्मिकता और इस देश के कुल मिलाकर जागरण का काम जिन महापुरुषों नेकिया है, उनमें से एक स्वामी विवेकानंद जी का क्वोट मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। जाति, संस्कृति और समाजवाद पर स्वामी विवेकानंद जी की एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका प्रकाशित हुई है। जब हम एक कास्टलेस सोसाइटी बनाने की बात करते हैं, तो उसके लिए हमें कदम क्या उठाना पड़ेगा? उन्होंने कहा, "जाति स्वभाव पर आधारिंत एक सस्था है। मैं सामाजिक जीवन में एक काम कर सकता हूं, तो तुम दूसरा। तुम एक देश पर शासन कर सकते हो, मैं पुराने जूते की मरम्मत कर सकता हूं। परन्तु यह कारण नहीं कि तुम मुझसे बड़े हो, क्योंकि तुम मेरे जूते की मरम्मत कर सकते हो और क्या देश का शासन मैं कर सकता हूं?" इससे आगे वे कहते हैं, "इसका अर्थ नहीं, साथ ही विशेषाधिकार– विशेषाधिकार को नष्ट करना चाहिए। अपने को विभिन्न समूहों में विभक्त करना तो समाज का स्वभाग है, परन्तु हम जिन्हें नष्ट करना चाहते हैं, वे हैं - विशेषाधिकार और किसी के लिए कोई विशेषाधिकार नहीं रहे, सबको एक समान अवसर प्राप्त हो। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यही सिखाओ कि मैं प्रत्येक विशेषाधिकार को और हम स्थित उस भावना को, जो हमारे अधिकारों को हथियाने के लिए उकसाती हो, कुचलकर हमें उस ज्ञान की प्राप्ति की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए, जिसमें समस्त मानव जाति के प्रति एकता का भाव उत्पन्न हो।" परन्तु जब हम समाज में विषमता है, जब तक समाज में विभिन्न वर्गों के अन्तर्गत जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनका सामजिक और शैक्षिक पिछड़ापन है, जब तक उन्हें अवसरों की उपलब्धता नहीं है और गर उनको अवसरों की उपलब्धता हुई है, लेकिन उनके अवसरों को जानने के लिए कोई संवैधानिक आयोग नहीं है, कोई quasi judicla forum नहीं है, कांस्टीट्यूशन के द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त ऐसा कोई न्यायिक आयोग नहीं है, उसको देने का काम हमारा था। 70 साल में उसको करने में हम कामयाब नहीं हुए, अगर 70 साल बात आज हम उसको देने जा रहे हैं, तो उसको देना हमारा ही नहीं, यहां बैठे हुए सब लोगों का और सब पार्टीज़ का धर्म है और इसको पूरा करने का काम हमने किया।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

आप बार-बार भाषण में हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को कह रहे थे। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं, आप हमारी पैरेंटल संस्था से लेकर कहीं भी कहना चाहते हैं -- हमने भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सारे प्रस्ताव एक जगह पब्लिश किये हैं। कोई एक विषय ऐसा बताइए, जिसमें हमारी पार्टी सामाजिक समता और समतामूलक समाज के लिए आगे नहीं बढ़ी हो। हमारी पार्टी में जब कोई व्यक्ति आता है और आने के बाद पार्टी का सदस्य बनना चाहता है, तो उसको पांच निष्ठाएं दी जाती हैं। उसको कहा जाता है कि वह पार्टी की पोलिटिकल फिलॉसफी माने, आप इन पांच विषयों को मानिए। उसमें अगर कोई विषय है, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी में समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना towards egalitarian society, यह हमारा संकल्प है और इस संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिए देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी कार्य कर रहे हैं। यह हमारे ही संकल्प की भावना है कि एक बार यह बिल राज्य सभा में गिरने के बाद, हम पुनः यह आह्वान करने वापस आये हैं कि समाज में विशेषाधिकारों के कारण जो एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग, एक बहुत बड़ा तबका वंचित था, आप एक बार फिर से आगे बढ़िए। 70 सालों में न्याय देने में अगर कहीं रास्ते में आपके द्वारा रोड़े अटके हैं, तो एक बार उस भूल को माफ करिए, आइए और सामाजिक न्याय तथा समता के नाम पर पिछड़े वर्गों को सामजिक न्याय का यह जो एक आयोग मिल रहा है, इसको देने का काम करिए।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में, पिछड़े वर्गों का यह जो आयोग लेकर आये हैं, इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इसकी भूमिका को जानना आवश्यक है। आज़ादी के 70 साल बाद भी, मंडल आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के बाद भी – मंडल आयोग की अनुशंसाएं लागू होने का एक माहौल बना। लेकिन मंडल आयोग की अनुशंसाएं लागू होने के बाद भी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आने के बाद भी, आज देश के कई राज्यों मे 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण नहीं है। जब हम एक संवैधानिक आयोग देंगे तो उस संवैधानिक आयोग में ताकत होगी और वह पता लगा पाएगा कि 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण न देने के क्या काण हैं?

दूसरे मैं UPA से कहना चाहूंगा, मैं आपको परेशान करने के लिए कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन इस बात को आप कैसे भुला सकते हैं कि आपके समय में जब कुछ जातियों को जोड़ने के लिए आपने अधिनियम को बदलने का फैसला लिया, उस समय की Parliamentary Standing Committee के लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने बार-बार कहा, लेकिन उनके कहने के बावजूद, इस आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने संबंधी कानून आप क्यों नहीं लेकर आए? यह सच है कि Scheduled Caste Commission, जो सामाजिक न्याय मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आता है, उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि हमारे ऊपर काम का बोझ बहुत ज्यादा है और OBC समाज में कई जगहों पर, उनका मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता, उस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कई समाजों की सामाजिक स्थिति आज Scheduled Caste जैसी नहीं है। सभी OBCs जातियां आज सम्पन्न नहीं हैं। देश में 10 हजार जातियां राज्यों में हैं और 5 हजार जातियां केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हैं। उनमें से 100-125 या 150 जातियां सम्पन्न हुई होंगी। अगर 4800 जातियां आज भी देश में ऐसी हैं, वर्तमान स्थिति में उन्हें न्याय दिलाने के लिए संवैधानिक आयोग की आवश्यकता थी। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि ठीक है, वक्त गुज़र गया, आपने काका कालेलकर कमीशन को ठंडे बस्ते में डाला, कोई बात नहीं, आपने मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को टाइम पर लागू नहीं होने दिया, कोई बात

नहीं, लेकिन आज समाज में अगर तेज़ी से परिवर्तन का दौर आया है, अगर OBC समाज जागा है, तो उन्हें संवैधानिक न्याय दिलाने के लिए इस आयोग को देने का काम होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्हें सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने के रास्ते पर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। हमें इसमें वोट बैंक की politics नहीं करनी चाहिए। वोट बैंक बनता है, बिगड़ता है, लेकिन देश में हज़ारों सालों से जो समाज न्याय के लिए इंतजार कर रहा है, उस समाज को न्याय मिलना चाहिए। आप लोगों ने क्या किया? मुझे लगता है कि इन्हें 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देना, मानो कोई खिलौना आपके लिए बन गया हो। आपने कहा कि हम धम के आधार पर जो आरक्षण देंगे, 3 प्रतिशत आरक्षण इसमें से काटकर देंगे। हम किन्नर समाज को आरक्षण देंगे, 3 प्रतिशत इसमें से काटकर दे देंगे। इस 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण में से जिसे चाहेंगे, काटकर दे देंगे। उन्हें देने के लिए जो एक रास्ता उपलब्ध है, उसे देने का काम नहीं करेंगे। मुझे आज दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपके समय में क्या हुआ? आपने जामिया मिलिया सहित अनेक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को, जो Central Universities हैं, अपनी राजनीति में आकर उन्हें तोड़कर, Minority Institution केवल इसलिए देने का काम किया ताकि OBC समाज को 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण न मिल जाए। यह समाज आगे न बढ़ जाए। इस समाज को Article 340 रहने के बावजूद आपने 40 साल तक आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया, आपने हमेशा कोशिश की कि यह समाज किसी तरीके से आगे न बढ़ जाए। हरिप्रसाद जी वैसे तो आप धन्यवाद दे रहे थे, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी में कोई OBC से बड़ा नेता हो नहीं पाया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... OBC समाज से जब सीताराम केसरी जी अध्यक्ष बने तो उनका आपने क्या हाल किया था, वह पूरे देश को पता है। इतिहास की किताबों को उठाकर देखना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः आपको पता नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे यहां देवराज अर्स हुए हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश से हुए हैं, जो OBC समाज से थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः जब आप कह रहे थे, तो मैंने कुछ नहीं बोला। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः इसी समाज से श्री के. कामराज थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... केरल से भी हमारे नेता थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कितने नाम आपको मैं बता सकता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः नीचे नारे लगाकर एक परिवार का शासन बनाने के लिए थे, नेता बनने के लिए नहीं थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी न धर्म के आधार पर चलती है, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): This is most objectionable.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him conclude.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः हमारी पार्टी न जाति के आधार पर चलती है ...(**व्यवधान**)... लेकिन हमारी पार्टी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः चाहे धर्म की राजनीति हो, जातिगत राजनीति हो, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he said that they were only making noises, that they didn't do anything. Actually, the first Amendment to the Constitution was brought because of Chennai, because of Tamil Nadu and because of Shri Kamaraj. Shri Kamaraj came to Delhi and got it passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, yes. You are right.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Champakam Dorairajan versus State of Madras; you see that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You are right. Please sit down. Now, you can continue, Mr. Bhupender Yadav.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः सर, मेरे जो दक्षिण भारतीय मित्र हैं और हमारी पार्टी के सहयोगी हैं...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): He is mentioning a good part of the history.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: He is a very learned man, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह थी कि जो पहला अमेंडमेंट आया, वह मद्रास स्टेट का Champakaran **vs** State of Madras का जो केस था, उसके बाद वह पहला अमेंडमेंट आया। जब आर्टिकल 15 में पहला अमेंडमेंट आया, तब यही कहा गया कि चूंकि 340 के अंतर्गत सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण है, इसलिए आर्टिकल 15 में जो अमेंडमेंट किया गया, उसमें भी सामजिक और शैक्षिक पिछड़े वर्ग के कारण किया गया। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मेरी पार्टी का समय है, मैं पांच मिनट और लूंगा।

सर, जिस परिस्थिति की बात कर रहे हैं, उस समय आरक्षण का जो विषय लिया गया, मेरा यही कहना है कि जो विषय, even तमिलनाडु से भी उस समय बढ़ाया गया, 70 साल तक उसको पूरा करने का काम केन्द्र में कांग्रेस ने कभी नहीं किया। इसलिए हम कहना चाहते हैं कि देर आए, दुरुस्त आए। इसके साथ ही हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सरकार में आने के बाद 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', का जो संकल्प लिया, उसी का नतीज़ा है कि जब यह सरकार आई, उसके बाद सभी दलों के पिछड़े वर्ग के सांसद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले और उन्होंने अपने मन की बात कही कि हांडिक कमेटी ने इस संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, पिछले दस साल से पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी रिपोर्ट दे रही है, आपके आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भी एक सांसद होते थे, ओबीसी के मंच का काम किया करते थे, वे सब लोग इकट्ठा होकर, सारे सांसद इकट्ठा होकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास गए और उन्होंने कहा किं लबे समय से समाज के लिंए एक लबित मांग है और यह न्याय का तकाज़ा है कि इसको पूरा होना चाहिए। आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ओबीसी के लिए सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण के लिए जो यह संवैधानिक आयोग बनाने का फैसला किया है, यह फैसला एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगा। यह फैसला लेते समय बहुत सारे राजनीतिक दल हमारी पार्टी के लिए विषय कह रहे थे, इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि हमारी पार्टी की जो political philosophy है, वह अंत्योदय की है। हमारी पार्टी का दर्शन, जिसको पं.

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने लिखा, तो उन्होंने दर्शन में यही कहा कि हमारा दर्शन का अर्थ है अंत्योदय का काम करना, राजनीति में मूल्य आधारित राजनीति को खड़ा करना, लोगों को भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों पर खड़ा करना और फिर समाज के निचले पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति को सही न्याय का रास्ता तथा सही अधिकार का रास्ता उपलब्ध कराना, इसलिए सरकार में आने के बाद इन चार सालों में चाहे हमने लोगों के economical inclusion के लिए काम किये हों, चाहे हमने लोगों को पारदर्शी तरीके से शासन देने का काम किया हो, चाहे हम लोग सामाजिक न्याय के लिए नए कानूनों को लेकर आए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You have another speaker. You have another speaker.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः सर, यह कानून हमारी पार्टी के समतामूलक समाज की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, श्री अमित शाह जी को मैं बधाई भी देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पिछले चार साल में लगातार काम करते हुए समाज के सभी वर्गों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए काम किया है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह मानता हूं कि एक लंबे समय जो गलतियां, कभी न कभी, किसी न किसी से हुई होंगी, आज यह समय किसी पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाने का नहीं है, बल्कि केवल तथ्यों को रख करके सही बातों को समझने का विषय है और सही बात यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का बहुमत का जो समाज है, उसको हम यह न्यायालय एक संवैधानिक आयोग के माध्यम से देंगे और उसके लिए एक न्यायपूर्ण समाज की स्थापना के लिए यह जो संवैधानिक आयोग देने का काम है, इसको पूरा करेंगे। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. Please conclude.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः सब लोग अपने-अपने राजनीतिक विचारों को लेकर चलते हुए ओबीसी समाज के न्याय के लिए इस बिल का समर्थन करें, यही अपेक्षा करते हुए सबके समर्थन की कामना करते हुए मैं अपना विषय समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: The hon. Member said, 'हम लोगों ने इस बिल को गिरा दिया था', जब कि सच तो यह है कि हम लोगों ने बिल को गिराया नहीं था, बल्कि वह defective Bill था, इसलिए हम लोगों ने उसमें कुछ संशोधन करने के लिए कहा था। I want to rectify him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

4.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Actually, I would be making points which have not been touched upon by many of my colleagues.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): But within four minutes.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, Sir.

As our Prime Minister, is himself an OBC, it is the right time that we gave Constitutional status to the NCBC. So far, the Government has not initiated, since 1931, collection of the latest caste census of BCs and OBCs in independent India. Of course, it was done in 2011, but we need the exact data on people belonging to this category. The Government has not given it clearly. So, the exact data on OBCs needs to be made known to the people of India. Now, it is likely that the OBCs constitute more than 52 per cent of the country's total population, buj they are being ignored in all respects, in reservation and representation, and they are still backward, socially, economically, politically and educationally.

Now, I am also a Member of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes, and for a long time now we have been fighting for the abolition of the creamy layer. That is just 27 per cent of the OBCs were considered for reservation against the total strength of 52 per cent across the country. So, the difference is 25 per cent, who constitute the creamy layer among the OBCs. Now, that is not the case. The strength of the creamy layer is merely one to two per cent. But the reservation should be increased. We have not yet properly implemented the-27 per cent reservation which has been mandated by the Commission's Report after its execution.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair]*

It is now requested — and we are also fighting for it — that a separate Ministry to take care of the welfare of the OBCs must be put in place. A separate Ministry for this purpose must be introduced to ensure that they engage people in the new Ministry from the OBC category only. This would help improve the living standards of the OBC community. The SC/ STs, OBCs and Unreserved are the three main sections of the Indian society. Now, the SCs and STs have already been given proportional representation

according to their .population for all positions, from the village level to the national level, to all Commissions, Committees, educational institutions, to the boards and everywhere else, but we have not meted out justice to the OBCs. The entire OBC community constitutes a substantial strength of 52 per cent, but we have not been given reservation in all the sectors. This is true of reservation politically also. Secondly, the presence of OBC category employees is almost negligible at the higher ranks. The main reason for that is not having representation or reservation for OBC category candidates at the time of promotion, especially candidates who are appointed at Class A and Class B levels. In all the public sector undertakings, Class A and Class B levels are reached only through promotions, but nowhere OBCs are found. OBCs should also be considered like SCs and STs and should be given reservation in promotions. Along with that, our Bill supporting this cause needs to be passed. This would fulfil the real aim of the people belonging to the OBC community. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am concluding.

Hon. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma,* during her golden rule, fought many social and legal battles to implement 69 per cent reservation policy in Tamil Nadu. While insisting on 50 per cent reservation in the *Indira Sawhney* case of Supreme Court, it has given some lenience to the States to meet extraordinary circumstances. Tamil Nadu had a peculiar situation with 87 per cent Backward Classes. The Tamil Nadu Government enacted the 69 per cent reservation law, taking into consideration the peculiar situation in the State. It is because of that only that *Amma* was called the saviour and restorer of social justice. The Tamil Nadu Government enacted a legislation namely the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 1993, and forwarded it to the Government of India for consideration of the President of India in terms of Article 31(c) of the Constitution.) Accordingly, the President gave his assent to the Bill on 19th July, 1994. The Government of Tamil Nadu accordingly notified it as Act No.45 of 1994 on 19th July, 1994. Tamil Nadu Government, all because of *Amma,* requested the Government of India on 22nd July, 1994 that the aforementioned Tamil Nadu Act No.45 of 1994 be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Government of India has already supported the provision of the State legislation by giving the Presidential assent to the Bill and included it in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Before I conclude, I wish to suggest some more views to which, I believe, most of the Members in this august House will agree. The National Commission for Backward Classes shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other members. In appointing the Chairperson and other members to the NCBC, region-wise representation should be given. Southern region should have a representation. At least, one member of the Commission should

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

be a woman and one from a minority community. Any process of formation of the Commission should be done only after proper consultation with the States on the basis of prior recommendations of the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I am concluding with a very vital point. The process of its formation should be in consultation with the State Governments. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद निषाद (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक बिल है और मैं इसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। ओबीसी की जो सबसे पहली स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनी थी, उसकी अध्यक्षता हांडिक साहब कर रहे थे और उसमें मैं एक सदस्य था। उस कमिटी की पहली मीटिंग में ही यह निर्णय लिया गया था, प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था कि ओबीसी का जो आयोग है, उसको संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाए, लेकिन इसमें बहुत वर्ष लग गए और आज देखिए, 25 वर्षों के बाद कम से कम यह धरातल पर उतरने जा रहा है।

महोदय, जब ओबीसी की बात आती है, तो सबसे पहले मैं अपने बिहार के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा, जहां हमारे जननायक स्वर्गीय कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ने जब सन् 1978 में पहली बार ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण लागू किया, उसमें उन्होंने शुरू में ही ओबीसी में categorization कर दिया। बिहार में आज पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग है और हमारे नेता, नीतीश बाबू जब मुख्य मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने अत्यंत पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग बनाया। मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि अभी जब हम लोग पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग बना रहे हैं, इसको संवैधानिक दर्जा देने जा रहे हैं, तो अत्यंत पिछड़ा वर्ग, जो पिछड़े वर्ग में भी पीछे हैं, उनके लिए आने वाले समय में एक आयोग बनाया जाए और उनको भी संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाए। आखिर, हमारा भी लोकतंत्र है। हम लोग बचपन से ही लोकतंत्र के बारे में पढ़ते थे कि 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people'. 'Of the people' यानी सबको वोट देने का अधिकार है, 'for the people' यानी आप सबके लिए काम करते हैं, लेकिन 'by the people' में जो 'by' था, उसमें पूरा का पूरा जो रिप्रेज़ेंटेशन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो रहा था, इसलिए मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों के लागू होने के बाद केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई। अभी कमिटी बनी हुई है, इसलिए मैं यह अपेक्षा करूंगा कि आने वाले समय में अत्यंत पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए भी जल्दी से जल्दी आयोग को गठन किया जाए और उनको केन्द्रीय सेवाओं तथा अन्य सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण दिया जाए, जैसा कि बिहार में कर्पूरी फॉर्मूले के तहत दिया जा रहा है।

मैं आपको एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। खासकर, इस बात की ओर आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि यह पूरा का पूरा मामला माइंडसेट का है। यह माइंडसेट का मामला है। आप पूरे के पूरे यूपीएससी को देख लीजिए। हममें से कई लोग यहां सिविल सर्वेंट्स हैं। आप इंटरव्यू में नम्बर उठाकर देख लीजिए। मैंने चार बार सवाल पूछे थे, 60 नम्बर से 260 नम्बर, आप देख लीजिए कि आधे घंटे में कोई क्या इंटरव्यू लेता होगा? उसके अंदर वह ऐसी क्या चीज़ देख लेता है? लेकिन निश्चित रूप से वहां पर

जो इंटरव्यू लेते हैं, वे भी किसी न किसी समाज से आते हैं। उनके मन में इस तरह की कोई न कोई बात होती है और इसका रिज़ल्ट सामने देखने को मिलता है। अगर आप देखेंगे कि इस समाज के जो बच्चे कम्पीट करते हैं, उनके बहुत तरह की परेशानी झेलनी पड़ती है। मैं अभी की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि। मैं हर साल यह एक्ज़ामिन करता हूं किं इटरव्यू में कैसे नम्बर दिए जा रहे हैं। मुझे यह प्रसन्नता हुई कि इस बार का जो फाइनल रिज़ल्ट निकला है, अगर आप उठाकर देखें, तो पाएंगे कि चाहे माइनॉरिटी के बच्चे हों, दलित समाज के बच्चे हों या बैकवर्ड बच्चे हों, सबको अच्छे नम्बर मिले हैं। मुझे एक बात सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य लग रहा था, कहा गया कि इसको minority में सम्मिलित किया जाए। हरिप्रसाद जी, मैं आपको बता दूं कि बिहार में मुस्लिम समाज की सिर्फ 4 जातियां पिछड़े वर्ग में नहीं हैं, बाकी सभी पिछड़े वर्ग में हैं और उसमें ज्यादातर अति पिछड़े वर्ग में हैं। इसमें धर्म को लाने की बात नहीं है, यह सोच की बात है और यह करना चाहिए। जब आप इसको पूरा करेंगे तो आपका लोकतंत्र मज़बूत होगा, चूंकि इसमें लोगों की भागीदारी बनेगी। हम सभी यह चाहेंग कि इस बिल को पारित करिए ही और आगे आने वाले समय में अत्यंत पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए भी अलग से बिल लाइए। इससे पूरा का पूरा समाज, जो अब तक उपेक्षित रहा है, उनकी भागीदारी राजनीति में भी हो और सरकारी नौकरियों में भी हो। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. This is a very important Bill. इस देश के लगभग 40 परसेंट लोगों से संबंधित यह बिल है, लेकिन मेरा सवाल है। इस बिल पर पहले भी चर्चा हो चुकी है। पहले बिल गिर था, अब खड़ा हो जाएगा, लेकिन क्या समाज खड़ा हो पाएगा? इतने सारे कमीशन काका साहेब कालेलकर, मंडल आयोग, इंदिरा साहनी, हमने सभी के बारे में विस्तृत चर्चा की है। सामने वाले दोस्तों ने चर्चा की है और हम लोगों ने की है। आप महाराष्ट्र की बात देखिए, महाराष्ट्र में मराठा समाज, जो 37 परसेंट है, बड़ा समाज है, जो पिछड़ा नहीं था, सघन था, किसान था, कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में उसका बड़ा योगदान रहा है, वह समाज आज लगभग एक महीने से आरक्षण के लिए सड़क पर उतरा है। आज हम किसी कमीशन की चर्चा करते हैं, चाहे वह ओबीसी हो या बीसी हो, बात जाति से शुरू होती है और आरक्षण पर खत्म होती है, उनके आगे-पीछे कोई नहीं है। बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी ने कहा है, जैसे अभी छत्रपतिं सभाजी नहीं हैं, वे शिवाजी महाराज के वंशज हैं। संभाजी राजे ने कहा था कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज ने एक हिंदवी स्वराज्य की स्थापना की, एक स्वराज्य बनाया, वह राज्य सभी धर्मों का था, सभी जातियों का था और किसी जाति को ताकत देने के लिए उसने कभी ओबीसी कमीशन नहीं बनाया या कोई बैकवर्ड कमीशन नहीं बनाया। उनके सेनापति तोपखाने के प्रमुख थे, जो मुसलमान थे। उनकी कैबिनेट में बैठे लोगों में कोई धनगर था, कोई आदिवासी था और कोई दलित था। उनके गुप्तचर विभाग के प्रमुख आदिवासी थे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः वे बंजारा था।

श्री संजय राउतः वे बंजारा थे, आदिवासी थे। यह राजा के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि अपनी प्रजा व अपने देश को किस दिशा में हमको आगे ले जाना है। अगर हम 50-60 साल की बात करते हैं, तो हम अब गलती सुधारने जा रहे हैं, यह ठीक है। जैसे हमारे राम गोपाल यादव जी बोल रहे थे कि न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण चाहिए। जब तक आरक्षण की बात खत्म नहीं होती, तब तक देश आगे नहीं जाएगा। बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी ने हमेशा कहा है कि इस देश में दो ही जातियां हैं, जिसमें एक अमीर है

[श्री संजय राउत]

और एक गरीब है, उसके आगे कोई जाति नहीं है। अगर अमीर और गरीब में जो भेद है, उसको हमारी सरकारें 60-70 साल से खत्म नहीं कर पा रही हैं तो और 10 आयोग आ जाएंगे, 10 कमीशन बनेंगे, लेकिन कोई न्याय नहीं मिलेगा।

तीसरी बात यह कि ओबीसी, आप देखिए कि पहले लोग अपने आपको पिछड़ा मानने से कतराते थे, लेकिन आज राजनीति में एक बहुत बड़ी कतार है, लोग जिस तरह से राजनीति में, नौकरी के लिए और रोज़गार के लिए जाति के डुप्लीकेट सर्टिफिकेट बना लेते हैं, यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूंगा, इस सदन में कहूंगा और सदन के बाहर भी कहता हूं कि हम सबको मिलकर जाति से ऊपर उठकर देखना चाहिए। इस देश में जो लोग हैं, जो ऊपर वाली जाति के लोग हैं, उनमें भी गरीब लोग हैं, उनको भी आरक्षण की मदद चाहिए। हमें उनको मदद देनी चाहिए। मराठा समाज जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में है या देश में और भी जाति के लोग हैं। हम देखते हैं कि आज महाराष्ट्र में कितना नुकसान हुआ है? आप आज भी किसी जिले में जाइए, वहां पर कभी चक्का जाम होता है, कभी सड़कें जाम होती हैं, तो कभी बसों को जला देते हैं। कल हमारे आदिवासी एमपी के ऊपर भी हमला हुआ। अगर जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर यह सब होता रहेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह देश, देश नहीं रहेगा। आज सरकार द्वारा ओबीसी और बैकवर्ड समाज के लिए एक बिल लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं फिर एक बार कहूंगा कि जब तक हमारे मन से, हमारी राजनीति से हम जाति खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तब तक चाहे हमारी आज़ादी को 100 साल, 200 साल या जितने भी साल हो जाएं, हमारी आज़ादी बहुत मजबूत हो जाएगी, लेकिन किसी भी जाति या धर्म के नाम पर यह देश न आगे बढ़ पाएगा और न ही मजबूत हो पाएगा। मैं एक बार फिर सरकार द्वारा जो बिल लाया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं और मैं मानता हूं कि यह पिछड़ी जाति के लिए आखिरी संशोधन होगा, आखिरी बिल होगा और उसके बाद इस प्रकार से हमारे ऊपर ऐसी नौबत न आए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale - not present. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a Bill which we have been demanding for quite a number of years, and it has finally come. When our hon. colleague, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, who is a descendent of Chhatrapati Shivaji, was speaking, my memory went down the lane where our founder leader, Shri C.N. Annadurai, fondly called as Anna, wrote a play on how there was stiff opposition when Shivaji was being crowned, quoting his caste. In that play, our great actor, Sivaji Ganesan, played the role of Shivaji, and hence we saw Ganesan becoming Sivaji Ganesan. That was the story.

Sir, this Bill is a welcome measure. My view is that the socially and educationally backward may be two words. Educationally backward may become forward, but socially backward has never become forward. We have seen in Tamil Nadu, where our leader, Dr.

Kalaignar, when he was the Chief Minister, brought a legislation that people from any caste, if they were properly trained, could perform puja in the temples and could become priests. More than 300 people were trained properly by the trained teachers, but not a single person was appointed as a temple priest quoting his caste. So, no person could become socially forward. The Government should keep this aspect in mind.

Secondly, Sir, the Amendment says in Article 342A, in line 15-16, "Where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification." Sir, the Governor does not belong to that State. The law prevents a person of the same State from being appointed as the Governor of that State. He should be from some other State. But, the State Government knows as to which the backward classes are. Every State has an individual list of backward classes. So, the word 'Governor' should be replaced by the words 'Government of a State' to recommend to the Commission as to which backward classes are there. Sir, the danger which we are facing now is that we have reservation for SCs, we have reservation for STs, we have reservation for Backward Classes, but the fourth category; the Open Category (OC), which is taken as 'other communities' by the authorities get the reservation to the tune of 50 per cent. In fact, the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Caste people are getting lesser reservation, but the people from the Open Category, which is called as 'other communities', they are given more reservation. The Government should understand that the word OC means Open Category. Even in UPSC, when the backward class students get the first or second ranks, they are pushed to the reserved category. They are denied their rights. So, the Government should also see to this. The powers to list out the OBCs should lie with the State Governments.

MR. VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN: Thank you Sir.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा माइक काम नहीं कर रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए। इसीलिए वह ऑन नहीं हो रहा है। आपकी सीट कौन सी है, आप उस पर जाइए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय,

"आज मेरा खुश हो गया है मन, इसलिए मैं करता हूं ओबीसी बिल का समर्थन,
अब नज़दीक आ गया है वह क्षण, मज़बूत हो जाएगा ओबीसी कमीशन।"

जो 123वां अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे देश में 52 परसेंट ओबीसी समाज है। 1990 में मंडल कमीशन के माध्यम से ओबीसी को आरक्षण मिला, लेकिन अब पूरे 28 साल हो

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

गए हैं, 28 साल के बाद ओबीसी कमीशन को Constitutional Status देने के संबंध में निर्णय हो गया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी को यह करना चाहिए था, लेकिन उनके ध्यान में नहीं आया। उन्हें इस संबंध में कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन ओबीसी कमीशन को न्याय नहीं मिला।

"कांग्रेस ने दलित और ओबीसी को न्याय नहीं दिया,
इसलिए मोदी जी ने सत्ता को छीन लिया।
मोदी जी ने ओबीसी के साथ न्याय किया,
और डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने सारे देश को न्याय दिया।"

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप तो इधर ही थे, वह भूल गए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: वह ठीक है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने सारे भारत को एकजुट करने की कोशिश की। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes को आरक्षण देने के संबंध में सभी के सहयोग से निर्णय लिया था। कालेलकर आयोग के माध्यम से ओबीसी समाज को सामाजिक, आर्थिक backwardness के मुद्दे पर आरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता थी। वह आरक्षण 1990 में लागू हुआ, जब माननीय वी.पी. सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री बने। ओबीसी को 27 परसेंट आरक्षण मिला है। वैसे ओबीसी को 52 परसेंट आरक्षण मिलने की आवश्यकता थी, जिस तरह से Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes को उनकी population के हिसाब से पंद्रह और साढ़े सात परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन मिला था। यह पचास परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का इस प्रकार का opinion होने के कारण सत्ताइस परसेंट तक रुकना पड़ा। आज देश भर में आरक्षण के संबंध में विवाद पैदा हो रहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपके दो मिनट हो गए हैं। आपने तीन मिनट ले लिए हैं।

श्री रामदास अठावले: ठीक है। आज पूरे देश में आरक्षण की मांग हो रही है। महाराष्ट्र में मराठा समाज आरक्षण मांग रहा है, गुजरात में पटेल, पाटीदार आरक्षण मांग रहे हैं, राजपूत मांग रहे हैं, जाट मांग रहे हैं, ब्राह्मण मांग रहे हैं, लिंगायत मांग रहे हैं, जैन मांग रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो यह ओ.बी.सी. बिल है, इसका तो हम समर्थन करते ही हैं, लेकिन एक बार यह विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि आंदोलन बहुत तेज होता जा रहा है और सवर्ण समाज में जो economically backward class के लोग हैं, जिनका आमदनी 8 लाख के अंदर है, उनको रिजर्वेशन देने का कानून पास होना चाहिए और 50 परसेंट आरक्षण को बढ़ाकर 75 परसेंट करके सभी लोगों को न्याय देने के संबंध में कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या Opposition हो या हमारी सत्ताधारी पार्टी हो, हम लोगों को इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। 50 परसेंट आरक्षण को बढ़ाकर 75 परसेंट करके, सभी लोगों को न्याय देना चाहिए। ओ.बी.सी. को भी न्याय मिलेगा। ओ.बी.सी. में जो 27 परसेंट आरक्षण है, उसमें भी categorization करने की आवश्यकता है। उसमें मुस्लिम समाज भी है, मुस्लिम समाज भी अपना ही समाज है। मुस्लिम समाज पहले हिंदू ही था। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि सभी लोगों को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से आज ओ.बी.सी. का जो 123rd Amendment Bill आ रहा है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी सपोर्ट किया है। आज

यह बिल यहां पर पास होना चाहिए। लास्ट टाइम इनकी majority होने के कारण इस बिल का विरोध हुआ था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस बिल का समर्थन कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से भी होगा और यह बिल पास हो जाएगा।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Under what rule?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the hon. Member is saying...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, no; show me the rule. You are on a point of order. Show me the rule.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the hon. Member is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He says that Shri V.P. Singh had brought the Mandal Commission and he appointed the Commission. But it is Sitaram Kesri who brought this in 1993 under Narsimha Rao's Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. It is a point of clarification. You please continue, Mr. Athawale.

श्री रामदास अठावले: ठीक है ...(**व्यवधान**)... किया होगा, लेकिन यह बिल पास नहीं हुआ। आपने कोशिश की होगी, लेकिन हमारा कहना था कि 28 साल में ओ.बी.सी. कमीशन को एस.सी., एस.टी. जैसा Constitutional status मिलना चाहिए था, जो नहीं मिला था, उसे मोदी जी के राज में करने का मौका मिला है। इसीलिए 52 परसेंट लोग 2019 में हमारे साथ आएंगे, सभी लोग हमारे साथ आएंगे, इसका मतलब है कि 75 परसेंट लोग हमारे साथ रहेंगे, तो आपके साथ कितने लोग रहेंगे? इसीलिए इतने लोग हमारे साथ हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाने जा रहा हूं।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसलिए हम 2019 का चुनाव जीतेंगे और आप उधर ही रहो और हम लोग इधर ही रहेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद। डा. विकास महात्मे।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आज मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया है। यह बिल इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है कि यह बिल 52 परसेंट population के लिए लाभदायक होगा। मैं तो मोदी सरकार को धन्यवाद दे ही रहा हूं, लेकिन आज वे

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

सभी 52 प्रतिशत लोग दिल से मोदी जी को धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं। मोदी जी ने सत्ता में आते ही कहा था कि यह सरकार गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए काम करेगी और यह बिल लाकर मोदी सरकार ने अपनी जो कही हुई बात है, वह पूरी की है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। यह विधेयक लाने के लिए चर्चा जरूरी है ऐसा सभी ने बताया था, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी बताया था। 20 साल तक यह नहीं लाया गया, लेकिन मोदी जी पिछड़े वर्गों के हित के लिए यह बिल लाए हैं और इसे जो Constitutional status दिया जा रहा है, वह पहली बार हो रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि सभी को पिछड़े वर्गों के हित के लिए इसे समर्थन देना चाहिए। मोदी सरकार का जो भी काम है, वह हमेशा पिछड़े वर्ग और एस.सी., एस.टी. वर्ग के लिए हुआ है। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में ओ.बी.सी. के लिए माननीय मुख्य मंत्री देवेन्द्र फडणवीस जी ने भी ओ.बी.सी. मंत्रालय अलग बनाया है, और वह भी बी.जे.पी. पार्टी से ही हैं, क्योंकि अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि बीजेपी सोच नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि ओ.बी.सी. मंत्रालय भी जो पहली बार बना है, वो बी.जे.पी. की पार्टी वालों ने ही बनाया है। जैसे प्रमोशन में आरक्षण का बिल है, एट्रोसिटी कानून को भी सशक्त बनाने का बिल है, उन पर तेजी से काम हो रहा है और यह सब मोदी सरकार के द्वारा ही हो रहा है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि मोदी सरकार पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए एस.सी., एस.टी. के लिए हमेशा काम करती है और करती रहेगी। अभी ऑनरेबल एम.पी. साहब श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने कहा था कि यह एक पितृ पार्टी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह मातृ-पितृ समेत यह हम सबके परिवार की पार्टी है, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" ऐसा हमारी पार्टी का उद्दिष्ट है। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 65-70 साल के बाद महाराष्ट्र से मैं धनगर समाज का पहला सांसद हूं, जिसकी जनसंख्या महाराष्ट्र में एक करोड़ से ज्यादा है, तब विपक्ष की सरकार कहां थी, यह मुझे उनसे पूछना है।

सर, ओबीसी में तकरीबन एक हजार से ज्यादा जातियां हैं और उन्हें काफी लोग अदर बैकवर्ड कास्ट समझते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। ये अंदर बैकवर्ड क्लास है, अदर बैकवर्ड कास्ट नहीं। मंडल आयोग में ओबीसी के लिए प्वाइंट सिस्टम है जैसे कि उसमें सामाजिक मुद्दा पहले लिया, उसे 12 प्वाइंट्स दिए, शैक्षिक को छह प्वाइंट्स दिए और फिर आर्थिक आधार पर चार प्वाइंट्स दिए। इस आधार पर मंडल कमीशन ने यह लिस्ट बनाई और प्वाइंट सिस्टम से ही उन्होंने इस पर काम किया था। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि ओबीसी का उपवर्गीकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है और मोदी सरकार ने जस्टिस जी. रोहिणी की अध्यक्षता में उपवर्गीकरण करने के लिए एक आयोग स्थापित किया है और मुझे लगता है कि उस उपवर्गीकरण से काफी लाभ होगा।

सर, ओबीसी में एक हज़ार जातियां हैं। अभी आरक्षण के संबंध में एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह आर्थिक या इकॉनोमिक आधार पर चाहिए, कुछ सदस्यों का कहना था कि यह हर जाति पर लागू होना चाहिए। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा कि हर जाति को अलग करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर उपवर्गीकरण अच्छे तरीके से होता है, तो ऐसा करना जरूरी नहीं होगा। उपवर्गीकरण के संबंध में मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जैसे एस.सी./एस.टी. में भी कुछ जातियां हैं, जो पीछे रह गयी हैं, जैसे एस.सी. में मातंग समाज है, जिसके लोग मेरे पास मिलने आये थे, वे कहते हैं कि हम अभी भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। जो जातियां आगे निकल गयी हैं, हम उनके साथ स्पर्धा नहीं कर सकते हैं। वैसे ही एस.टी. में मीणा जाति है, जो बाकी की जनजातियों से आगे निकल गयी हैं, इसलिए अन्य जातियां

मीणा से स्पर्धा नहीं कर सकती हैं, इसलिए उनको पिछड़ा होते हुए भी आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं मीणा जनजाति या किसी भी जनजाति का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं। उसी तरह से ओबीसी में भी यादव जैसी जातियां हैं, जो आगे बढ़ी हुई हैं। बाकी जो कास्ट्स बची हुई हैं, जो कि करीबन एक हजार के करीब होंगी, वे भी उन्नत कास्ट्स से compete नहीं कर सकती हैं और वे इस आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं उठा सकती हैं। इसलिए ओबीसी में उपवर्गीकरण बहुत जरूरी है। उपवर्गीकरण के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें भी मंडल कमीशन की तरह प्वाइंट सिस्टम होना चाहिए, जिसे हम Weighted Indexing System कह सकते हैं या भारित सूचीकरण प्रणाली कह सकते हैं। आरक्षण का उद्देश्य यह है कि जो लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो बहुत पीछे रह गए हैं; और हमारा लक्ष्य यह है कि उनको आरक्षण का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। सर, जैसे किसी की शिक्षा जिला परिषद स्कूल में हुई है, या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एजुकेशन हुई है, कॉरपोरेशन स्कूल में एजुकेशन हुई है, तो वह निश्चित रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसे आरक्षण का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए हम कुछ माइनस प्वाइंट दे सकते हैं। उसी प्रकार से जिसके माता-पिता अशिक्षित हैं, उनके घर में पढ़ाई-लिखाई करने का वातावरण नहीं रहता है इसीलिए ऐसे उम्मीदवार को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए कुछ माइनस प्वाइंट दे सकते हैं। ठीक वैसे ही जिसके माता-पिता जी ने आरक्षण का लाभ पहले से ही ले लिया है और वे आगे बढ़ गए हैं, तो ऐसे उम्मीदवार को कुछ प्लस प्वाइंट दें ताकि उनको कम प्राथमिकता मिले, इस तरह जिन्होंने आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं लिया है, वे आगे जा सकें और वे स्पर्धा में आगे बढ़ सकें। जो आगे बढ़ गए हैं, उनको प्लस प्वाइंट देकर हम पीछे रख रहे हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं धनगर समाज का हूं। मेरा बेटा तथा एक भेड़िया पालने वाला, जो जंगल में घूम रहा है, फॉरेस्ट में घूम रहा है... महोदय, उनके बीच यदि प्रतिस्पर्धा होती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि मेरा बेटा ही हमेशा आगे रहेगा, क्योंकि भेड़ पालक के घर में पढ़ने का वातावरण नहीं है। इसलिए जो घुमन्तू हैं, उन्हें कुछ मायनस पॉइन्ट देकर, प्राधान्य देना चाहिए, ताकि जो भी पिछड़े हैं, उन्हें हम हमेशा के लिए आगे लेकर जाएं। उन्हें भी आरक्षण का लाभ मिले और वे सब के साथ आगे आएं। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम ऐसे कुछ निष्कर्ष लगाएं। मैंने ऐसे 11 मुद्दे निकाले हैं, लेकिन वक्त कम होने के कारण मैं अपने भाषण को बहुत सीमित कर रहा हूं। यदि हम ऐसा उपवर्गीकरण करते हैं, तो जैसा कहा गया था, जाति के पिछड़े लोगों को आरक्षण मिलेगा। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वैसा भी करते हैं, तो कुछ परिवार ही इसका बार-बार लाभ उठाएंगे। हम देख भी रहे हैं कि ऐसा हो रहा है। ऐसा न हो, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि weighted indexing system बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है।

हमारे देश में धरने और प्रदर्शन में भी वही विषय आता है। मराठा आरक्षण में भी वहीं विषय आता है क्योंकि मोर्चे बड़े-बड़े होते हैं, उन्हें आरक्षण देना भी चाहिए। लेकिन हम उनके लिए जब भी आरक्षण देंगे तो उसका लाभ तो वही लोग बार-बार लेंगे और समाज के वही लोग लेंगे, जो आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। ऐसा न हो, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि weighted indexing system बहुत जरूरी है। उसी प्रकार से उसका वर्गीकरण भी ज्यादा जरूरी है। इससे castiesm भी कम होगा। उदाहरण के लिए जब कोई IAS officer का लड़का बहुत कम मार्क्स मिलने के बावजूद आरक्षण की वजह से यदि मेडिकल में एडमिशन ले रहा है और एक बहुत पिछड़े वर्ग के आदमी का लड़का जो ज्यादा मार्क्स लेकर भी मेडिकल की सीट उसे जब नहीं मिलती है, तो उसे बुरा लगता है यह सोचकर कि IAS officer का बेटा सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा नहीं है, फिर भी उसे आरक्षण का लाभ मिल गया। ऐसा न हो,

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

इसलिए उसका उपवर्गीकरण करना चाहिए। इससे castiesm भी कम होगा। इसमें आर्थिक आधार पर क्रीमी लेयर का मामला नहीं है। क्रीमी लेयर में दो ही portions रहते हैं yes or no, लेकिन भारित सूचीकरण में हम gradation कर रहे हैं। किसी को भी आरक्षण की लाईन से बाहर नहीं कर रहे हैं। यदि सीट खाली रहती है, तो किसी भी income-group का व्यक्ति हो या चाहे कितना भी आगे आया हुआ हो, उसी समाज के उम्मीदवार को वह सीट मिलेगी। मेरा कहना तो यहां तक है कि यदि सीट खाली रह गई है, तो कतार में जो उम्मीदवार सबसे आगे है, उसे प्रशिक्षण देकर आगे बढ़ाओ और वह सीट उसी को दो, मगर दूसरे वर्ग में ट्रांसफर मत करो। यदि इस तरीके से हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, तो सभी के लिए अच्छा है।

महोदय, मैं economic या आर्थिक आरक्षण के खिलाफ हूं। हमारे पक्ष के लोग SC/ST और OBC के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हम economic आरक्षण तो कहते हैं, लेकिन आज भी आप matrimonial पढ़िए, शादी के लिए जो registration होता है, उसमें आप पढ़िए, उसमें लिखा होता है कि इस-इस कास्ट की लड़की या लड़का चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. विकास महात्मे: महोदय, इसलिए सामाजिक आरक्षण बहुत जरूरी है। सामाजिक आरक्षण में भी जो पिछड़े हैं, उन्हें हम प्राधान्य दें, तो हम इस व्यवस्था को और अच्छा तथा ताकतवर बना सकते हैं। इस बिल में यह बात आई है। मुझे लगता है कि मोदी जी की सरकार ने जो आयोग बैठाया है, वह पिछड़ेपन के वर्गीकरण पर विचार कर के उसे लागू करेगा। इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल को समर्थन देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) : Now, Shri Ripun Bora. You have three minutes because your party has one more speaker.

SHRI RIPIN BORA (Assam) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in this most important Bill. First of all, I want to start with this. My friend, Mr. Bhupender Yadav is not here. While supporting the Bill, he has said so many things. But all of that was ornamental language; there is nothing as such.

Sir, I want to remind him of one thing. There is a book, "Bunch of Thoughts" by one of the founders of RSS, Mr. M.S. Golwalkar. It is written there and I am quoting from it, "Anger against reservation for Scheduled Castes is natural and justified." Sir, it is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious thing. This establishes their outlook, their thinking towards the *dalits* and the Backward Classes. Sir, I do not want to mention the name. I have only three points. There is no doubt, we support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Make your points fast. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: We are supporting it. My friend Shri B.K. Hariprasad, has very rightly said. Though Mr. Bhupender Yadav tried to say that we had opposed this Bill during the 2017 Session, but it is not the fact. We have never opposed. We had just

pointed out that the Bill is defective and it should be rectified because we have concern for the OBC people. A defective Bill cannot serve the purpose of the OBC people. That is why we have said that it should be rectified. Now, some parts have been rectified. The Congress Party is going to support it but, at the same time, I want to express some of our apprehensions about the shortcomings of this Bill. If the hon. Minister addresses these shortcomings in his reply, we would be very happy.

The first thing is that yesterday — the BJP National President Shri Amit Shah is here; I am not going to dispute him; I am just supplementing him; — he has asked a question to our Congress President, Shri Rahul Gandhi, to clarify whether he supports the OBC Bill or the Congress Party supports the OBC Bill. By this reply, I want to say this thing only, Sir, that it is the Congress Party — there should not be any doubt — which, in 1953, first constituted the Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar. Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav has said that ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Just two minutes, Sir. Only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I cannot give you two minutes. Then, the other speaker will be left out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I have not concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You give these points to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I am concluding, only two minutes. Sir, now, it is not fair to say that from 1953, the Congress Party, this Backward Classes Commission has done nothing. It is only because of that Backward Classes Commission that so many castes, so many communities were included in the Backward Classes Commission. It is the Congress Party which has given 27 per cent reservation to the Backward Classes. It is the Congress Party which, in 2011, started the caste-based survey in order to include other communities in the Backward Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I am sorry to say that the survey is completed but the Government till now has declined to reveal the result of this caste-based census.

Sir, my last point is this. What is the status of the OBC people under the BJP Government? In the Central Government, there are 42 Ministries. There are 'A', 'B', 'C' groups. In all these 'A', 'B', 'C' groups of 42 Ministries, only 19.53 posts are reserved for the OBC people in spite of the provision of 27 per cent of reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Next speaker is Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I have just one last point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You give it to the other speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to complete it by 5 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, in the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have already called the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, in the Commission, there are five members. I want to say that their concept is *'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'*. If it is so, then, why are they opposing to appoint a member from the minority community? Why are they opposing to appoint a member from women? Women constitutes 50 per cent population of our country today. If they really believe in *'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas',* then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: ... I request the hon. Minister that one member from minority community and one-member from women should be included in the five member Commission. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. D. Raja, you have only two minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. The purpose of this Bill is to create a National Commission for Backward Classes with constitutional status at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. While supporting this Bill, I would like to articulate a few concerns. These concerns are the concerns of the entire nation. Why do we create commissions one after another? Their reports are not being placed in Parliament regularly. No serious discussion takes place on those reports and whatever the findings or the recommendations of these Commissions are just treated as recommendatory. They are not mandatory, binding the Government of the day to act on those findings or recommendations. So, Sir, this is one issue that the Government will have to think over seriously. Why? For the namesake, we create commissions or just to hoodwink certain sections of our society. When we

face elections, we are doing this, or, we do it with all seriousness to empower our people economically, socially and educationally. This is my first question.

Second, Sir, the country is facing multiple challenges. One of the challenges is the challenge through the very social justice. Many things have been said about the reservation. What is the condition today? How are we implementing the State Policy on Reservation? After the BJP came to power, the Planning Commission has been dismantled. NITI Aayog has been created. Now, what is the mandate of the NITI Aayog? I raised this issue on several occasions. The NITI Aayog proposes Public-Private Partnership Model (PPP). NITI Aayog proposes privatisation of all public sector undertakings. Where is the scope for reservation? You are really, in a subtle manner, working against to end the policy of reservation. This is what I want to tell you. Openly, you are not doing but in subtle way you are doing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Raja, you have to conclude. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. When the Mandal Commission came out with the Report, my party was one of the first parties to support the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission, when it identified the OBCs on the basis of social and educational backwardness, it also followed the economic criteria. Let us not forget it. They also followed the economic criteria. On that basis only. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, the question is, there is a Supreme Court Order of 50 per cent ceiling on reservation. The reservation should not go beyond 50 per cent. I don't know as to what authority the Supreme Court has got to decide on such matters. It is for the Parliament to decide. It is a policy matter. If Parliament Wants to give more reservation, the Parliament can decide. Why is the Government not going for a review of that Supreme Court Order? The reservation should not be more than 50 per cent. Why? Why cannot the Government go for a review? I am asking the present Government. You go for a review. Now, the *Dalit* Christians are asking for reservations. The *Dalit* Muslims are asking for reservations. Already, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not getting adequate representation. It is nowhere. You go by the reports. You go by the facts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA: And, that is where the question for social representation in judiciary also comes up. Why can't we have social representation in judiciary? Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav said that there should be reservation. I am asking as to why we can't have adequate social representation in judiciary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: So, these are some of the very important issues. The Government will have to address it; otherwise, what is the use of creating commissions. It cannot be a device to just hoodwink the people. We must show our sincerity. It is not about the Congress or the BJP. Let us think of Buddha who started this whole campaign for social justice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you Shri Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is Dr. Ambedkar who took it further in the modern times. We should give our gratitude to Dr. Ambedkar and others.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am from Tamil Nadu and I must say that it is the Periyar who took up this issue for...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Raja, you conclude otherwise nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am calling the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have said it earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. What I am saying is that the Government should show some sincerity in implementing the policy of reservation and the Government should take up reservation in private sector also. That is my last point. Let the Government address these questions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry. You have only two minutes.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, बहुत सारी चीज़ों के ऊपर भी भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने बोला है, लेकिन उनकी कितनी ही बातों के अंदर हकीकत में दोष है। काका कालेलकर कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी,

उस रिपोर्ट के अंदर यह था कि पूरे देश के अंदर सभी जातियों का समावेश करने का काम बहुत बड़ा और मुश्किल है और जब उन्होंने वह रिपोर्ट प्रेज़िडेंट को सौंपी, तो तीस पेज का लैटर लिखा। उस लैटर में उन्होंने ये सब चीज़ें कही थीं, साथ ही उसमें सभी स्टेट्स का अपना-अपना कमिशन बनाने की बात भी कही गई थी। उसी की वजह से गुजरात के अंदर Bakshi Panch की रचना हुई थी। शायद भूपेन्द्र जी वह बात करनी भूल गए, क्योंकि ऑलमोस्ट सभी स्टेट्स ने अपनी-अपनी जगह पर SCs and OBCs की कम्युनिटी को तय करके, जो Socially and educationally backward थे, उनके लिए अलग-अलग कमिशन बनाए थे एवं उससे ऊपर से और जातियां नक्की की थीं। इनकी recommendation के संबंध में सभी स्टेट्स ने अपने-अपने हिसाब से ऐक्शन लिए थे, इसलिए ऐसा कहना कि 30-40 साल तक कुछ हुआ ही नहीं और आपकी सरकार ने ही आकर इस मुद्दे को हल किया है, यह सरासर असत्य है, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं है, इस बात को मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जिस समतामूलक समाज की रचना की बात करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If there is anything unparliamentary, it will be expunged.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : फिर उसमें पिछड़ा, उसमें भी अति-पिछड़ा, अति-पिछड़ा के अंदर भी दूसरे पिछड़े, यह सब चीज़ें आप क्यों करते हैं? इसके पीछे क्या कारण है? मेरे हिसाब से इसके पीछे वोट लेने के अलावा दूसरा कोई रीज़न नहीं है। हमारे यहां गुजरात में 2002-03 के अंदर यही हुआ था। ओबीसी के अंदर फिर अति पिछड़ा गया, उसकी community detail नोट की गई, लेकिन आज भी उस कम्युनिटी की वही स्थिति है। उनके लिए बजट में आप ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा 15-20 लाख रुपया या एक करोड़ रुपया देते हैं, इसके अलावा उनको कुछ लाभ नहीं हुआ। उनका जो social status है, उसमें कोई चेंज नहीं हुआ, उनके educational level में बहुत कम चेंज हुआ है, क्योंकि उनके लिए बहुत पहले जो आश्रमशाला वगैरह शुरू हुई थी, वह अभी तक भी चल रही है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने उनके लिए क्या किया? गुजरात के अंदर तो आप लोग बहुत सालों से सत्ता में हो और उसको आप model State में गिनते हो, वहां की परिस्थिति क्या है, यह बात आप क्यों नहीं बताते हैं, मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं।

सर, इस कमिशन के अंदर तीन चीज़ें और हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं। गहलोत जी, इसके अंदर investigation करने की ताकत सरकार के द्वारा आपको दी गई है, इस कमिशन को दी गई है, लेकिन कमिशन के सामने जो मुद्दे आते हैं, वे सरकार के सामने ही होंगे और सरकार की machinery से ही उसको investigate करना होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कमिशन की खुद की कोई machinery है अथवा क्या कमिशन अपनी कोई machinery create करेगा? क्या कमिशन के पास इतना बजट होगा? अगर आपको कमिशन के प्रति इतना लगाव है, तो इसको आप Charged Expenditure में रखिए ना, ताकि उनके बजट के ऊपर कोई कट न हो और उनका बजट बढ़ता जाए। अगर यह Constitutional Commission है, तो आप इसे उस कैटेगरी में क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? जिस Charged Expenditure के अंतर्गत High Court judges, Supreme Court judges and Governors आते हैं, उसमें आप इनको भी लाइए, ऐसी मेरी दरख़ास्त है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः तीसरी बात, educationally backward class के अंदर हुआ क्या है, खास करके जो ट्राईबल एरियाज़ हैं और जहां पर OBCs की बस्ती है, वहां पर Mathematics, English, Science or Physics, इन तीन विषयों के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा बच्चे फेल होते हैं। उनको सिखाया ही नहीं जाता, कितने ही स्कूलों के अंदर सरकार ने यह बंद कर दिया, इसलिए प्राइवेट में करते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): नहीं, आपके पास एक मिनट नहीं है, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। Thank you. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः Mathematics, Science और English में weak होने की वजह से रिज़र्वेशन मिलने के बावजूद भी वे लड़के competition में आगे नहीं आ सकते और न ही किसी जॉब के लिए क्लेम कर सकते हैं। जब वे हाई कोर्ट के अंदर जाते हैं, तो तीन attempt के बाद पूरी सीटें जनरल कैटेगरी की हो जाती हैं, तो आपने कहां सीट भरी? स्कूल एजुकेशन के सिस्टम के अंदर बहुत बड़ा चेंज इतने सालों के बाद कहां लाये? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): ठीक है। हो गया।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः चूंकि गुजरात आपका मॉडल है, इसकी वजह से मैं कह रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... चूंकि आपकी पार्टी के प्रेसिडेंट गुजरात से आते हैं, तो उसके ऊपर पर्दा डालें। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... आज क्यों ये जगहें नहीं भरी जातीं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I go to the next speaker.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप उसकी वजह से आज इतने हावी हो रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, अगर मुझे और टाइम मिले, तो मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Nothing will go on record. Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. You have only one minute.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः *

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I will speak for two minutes and I will conclude within that. Sir, I stand here to support the Bill which seeks to provide

*Not recorded.

constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. The Bill has been under the lens of consultation and amendments for more than a year now. So, it is now imperative that this Bill be passed to grant the status without any further delay, but, with adequate rights and representations. Sir, I feel that this Bill unduly interferes in the rights of the States. The Bill gives power to the President to add to the list of backward classes for a given State after consulting the Governor. Such a provision erodes the federal structure of our polity. The Bill seeks to create a Commission that has sweeping powers and centralized authority. The language in the Bill does not suggest that the President is bound by the advice given to him by the Governor on inclusion of communities into the list of backward classes. The President is merely supposed to consult the Governor. This undermines the role of State Governments.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Lastly, it is the State Governments that have a closer role to play in the day-to-day lives of the people of this country. Implementation of schemes and provision of basic welfare services fall within the domain of the States. This places State Governments in a unique position to understand the specific needs and aspirations of specific communities. Therefore, when one is speaking of the State List for Backward Classes, it must always be the sole prerogative of the State Governments to add communities to this List. The Commission at the national level shall not be as equipped as the States to understand these unique needs.

Sir, this fight for social justice is a question of breaking barriers. Hundreds of years ago, it was Shri Chaitanya from Bengal who broke the social barriers.

* Your brethery you have treated with disrespect, you have denied them, their simple human rights. You have made them stand and wait before you. And not given a place in your affection. You must share with them all, their ignominy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, please allow me half a minute. Today, incidentally, 6th of August is the Hiroshima day. Hundreds of years ago, it was none other than Rabindra Nath Tagore who categorically said about the conditions of the people in our country.

श्री सभापतिः आप क्या पढ़ रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: * Those you trample underfoot, drag you down. Further backward they recede, the less you advance. Shut off the light of knowledge from them and a blind wall separates you from your well-being. You must share with them all, their ignominy.

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* English translation of the original speech delivered in Bangali.

5.00 P.M.

श्री सभापतिः धन्यवाद। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Shri Biswajit Daimary. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee, you are an educated man, youngster. You know how things go. Three times you were saying half a minute, half a minute. You are Independent. How much time do you have? You have to understand.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (असम)ः सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि Socially and Educationally Backward लोगों के लिए एक कमीशन बनने जा रहा है। लेकिन कमीशन का जो एक्सपीरिएंस है, मैं Scheduled Tribe से belong करता हूं, इसलिए मुझे इसका थोड़ा अनुभव है। इसके कारण मैं आज अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस कमीशन को बनाने के बाद इसमें यह देखना होगा कि यह जिस purpose से बनाया गया है, उस purpose को यह अच्छी तरह से serve करे, पूरा काम करे। सर, आज National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Minorities और National Commission for Scheduled Castes हैं। कमीशन जो भी काम करता है, उसको हमारा मंत्रालय या डिपार्टमेंट follow up नहीं करता है। अगर वह उसको follow up नहीं करता है, तो इसी कमीशन से हम लोग जो उम्मीद रखे हुए हैं कि हमारे पिछड़े वर्गों के जो लोग हैं, वे ऊपर उठ नहीं पा रहे हैं, उनको ऊपर लाना है, उसके बारे में हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को इस पर ध्यान देना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो Socially and Educationally Backward लोग हैं, उनको हम कैसे identify करेंगे। आज हमारे यहां ऐसे ही थोड़ा सा कभी-कभी confusion हो जाता है। जैसे, ट्राइबल के base में, यहां पर सब हमारे किरेन रिजिजु जी को जानते हैं, जो Home Ministry में Minister of State हैं, वे एक tribal person हैं और दूसरी तरफ, वे Minority में भी हैं, क्योंकि ये Buddhist religion से हैं और हमारे इंडिया में Buddhist को एक Minority के तौर पर जाना जाता है। इस प्रकार, एक आदमी कितने कमीशंस के पास जा सकता है? इसको हमें देखना है। आप क्रिश्चियन होने के कारण माइनॉरिटी वाले में भी जा सकते हैं, आप Scheduled Tribes वाले में भी जा सकते हैं और आप अगर गरीब हैं, इसलिए Socially and Educationally Backward वाले में भी जा सकते हैं। यानी वे तीन बार petitions देंगे। अगर तीन कमीशंस में एक ही आदमी बार-बार petition देगा, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है? इस तरह से ये सारी चीज़ें हैं। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह कमीशन सचमुच अच्छा काम कर सकने में सक्षम हो। आज कमीशन में जितना भी office staff होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। इन सब बातों पर सरकार की और से नज़र रखी जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the Minister replies, I hope that all the seniors would apply their mind to one point which he made — the same issue, the same person going to three Commissions and three Commissions issuing notices and making inquiries. That is the point he has raised. We have to find some answer to this in the long-term, not now. Now, the Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः माननीय सभापति जी, इस विधेयक पर हुई चर्चा में लगभग 24 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सभी ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन

किया है। तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक में कुछ संशोधन पेश किए हैं। जो संशोधन उनकी तरफ से आए हैं, मैं उचित समय पर उन पर चर्चा करूंगा परन्तु माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार यहां व्यक्त किए, उनमें से जहां बहुत-सी बातें इस विधेयक से संबंधित हैं, लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जो इस विधेयक से बहुत दूर हैं। फिर भी, अगर आप समय देंगे तो उन बातों का जवाब मैं दे सकता हूं।

श्री सभापतिः जितना सम्भव है, उतना संक्षेप में बोलने की सामर्थ्य आपके पास है, वह मुझे मालूम है। उस हिसाब से आप प्रयास करिए। इसके बाद हमें एक बिल और लेना है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः आपके निर्देशानुसार मैं कम-से-कम समय में अपनी बात पूरी करने की कोशिश करूंगा। सबसे पहले मैं सदन को इस बात के लिए आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने जब अपने पद का कार्यभार सम्भाला और अपना पहला संबोधन दिया था, अपने पहले संबोधन के पहले वाक्य में उन्होंने कहा था कि 'नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार गरीबों और पिछड़े वर्गों को समर्पित सरकार है।' इसका सीधे-सीधे अर्थ निकलता है कि हम उनकी बात पर विश्वास करें। यहां मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। पिछले 4 वर्षों में हमने उस दिशा में बहुत से कदम उठाने का काम किया है। हमने एक घुमंतु आयोग का गठन किया। लंबे समय से घुमंतु जाति की पहचान करने, उनकी समस्याओं को समझने, उनके हकों का निर्धारण करने और उन हकों को दिलाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता थी। उनकी लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग को इस आयोग के माध्यम से पूरा करने का प्रयास हमने किया है। उस आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है। उस प्रतिवेदन को हमने राज्यों को प्रसारित किया, ताकि इस संबंध में राज्य यदि कोई सुझाव देना चाहें, कोई राय देना चाहें तो दे दें। साथ-ही-साथ, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को भी वह प्रतिवेदन उनकी राय जानने के लिए जारी किया गया। आम लोगों की राय जानने के लिए भी हमने उसे जारी किया। निश्चित रूप से इस प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार गम्भीर कार्यवाही करेगी। वे भी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, इस आधार पर उन्हें न्याय दिलाने और उनके हकों की रक्षा करने का काम हम करेंगे।

यहां बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हम आरक्षण के पक्षधर नहीं हैं, ईमानदारी से आरक्षण के प्रावधानों को लागू करने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। अपनी बातों को कहते हुए, कुछ आंकड़े भी उनकी तरफ से यहां दिए गए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब-जब हमें, चाहे राज्यों में या केन्द्र में , सरकार में आने का अवसर मिला है, हमने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हम आरक्षण के पक्षधर हैं, पहले भी थे और आगे भी रहेंगे। केन्द्र में आज़ादी के बाद, पहली बार गैर-कांग्रेसी विचारों के देशभक्त नेता, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी जब प्रधान मंत्री बने, उनके समय में हमने इसे सिद्ध करके दिखा दिया। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 1997 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विभिन्न निर्णयों के तारतम्य में तत्कालीन सरकार ने 5 कार्यालयीन आदेश जारी किए थे। 1997 में वे जो पांच कार्यालयीन आदेश जारी हुए थे, उनके कारण आरक्षण संबंधी प्रावधान प्रायः समाप्त हो गए थे। अगर उस समय भी प्रयास होते, तो रिव्यू पेटीशन लग सकती थी। उन आदेशों को निरस्त करके, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों को ये सब अधिकार देने के लिए ordinance जारी किया जा सकता था, पर वह नहीं हुआ था। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने, तब हम सब, एससी/एसटी सांसदों का जो एक फोरम होता है, उनसे आग्रह किया। उस समय एक एमओएस थे, अशोक जी प्रधान, हमने उनके यहां बैठक बुला कर उनको आमंत्रित किया। उस समय संसदीय कार्य

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

मंत्री, श्री प्रमोद महाजन जी थे, कार्मिक प्रशासनिक मंत्री थीं वसुंधरा राजे सिंधिया जी, अटल जी ने हम लोगों की बात सुन करके प्रमोद जी को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया, उन्होंने उस समय जो शब्द यूज़ किया था, मैं उसी को बोल रहा हूं, "प्रमोद, अगर बाई ऑर्डर सरकार के आदेश से यह निरस्त हो सकते हैं, तो तत्काल आदेश जारी करो। अगर संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े, तो संविधान में संशोधन करके करो।" चूंकि वह बाई ऑर्डर संभव नहीं था, इसलिए पांच कार्यालयीन आदेश में से दो कार्यालयीन आदेश के विरुद्ध रिव्यू पेटीशन लगी थी, बाकी जो तीन कार्यालयीन आदेश थे, अटल जी ने 2000 और 2002 में संविधान संशोधन करके, वे जो आदेश हुए थे, जिनके कारण आरक्षण संबंधी प्रावधान समाप्त हो गए थे, उनको फिर से बहाल करने का आदेश दिया। उसके बाद से वह लागू हुआ, नहीं तो वे जो आदेश जारी हुए थे, उनके आधार पर तो आरक्षण संबंधी जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान थे, वह तो प्रायः समाप्त हो गए थे।

अटल जी को उस समय मीडिया वालों ने पूछा था, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया वालों ने पूछा था कि क्या अब आपकी सरकार मनुवाद पर चलेगी या कैसे चलेगी? इस पर अटल जी ने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार भीमवाद पर अर्थात् भारत के संविधान के आधार पर चलेगी। ये जो शंका-कुशंका करते हैं, इनको शंका-कुशंका करनी ही नहीं चाहिए। अब पता नहीं इतना स्पष्ट कहने के बाद भी ये क्यों शंका करते हैं? नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने, उन्होंने एक बार नहीं, बल्कि अनेक बार इस प्रकार की बातों को दोहराया कि हम आरक्षण के पक्षधर हैं, थे और रहेंगे। हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने एक बार नहीं, बल्कि अनेक बार कहा, भारत के विधि मंत्री, रवि शंकर जी ने भी एक बार नहीं, बल्कि अनेक बार कहा और मैंने भी कई बार कहा। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि आप इस प्रकार की आशंका-कुशंका न करें। आप ऐसा शायद इसलिए करते होंगे कि जनता में, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों में भ्रम पैदा हो जाए और सरकार की जो छवि बनी है, उसमें कहीं-न-कहीं व्यवधान आ जाए। आपको इस आधार पर जनाधार बनाने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। चार सालों में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इन वर्गों के हितों के लिए जो काम किया है, इस कारण से जनाधार बढ़ा है और आपने देखा कि जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने थे, तो सात राज्यों में भाजपा या भाजपा के गठबंधन की सरकार थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): मंत्री जी, चुनाव एक साल बाद है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़, प्लीज़, नीरज जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, ये भाषण दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः क्या करना है, वह मैं देखता हूं, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... You sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your job. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not in the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह तो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, मेंशन भी नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः *

*Not recorded.

श्री सभापतिः अगर हर एक व्यक्ति खड़े होकर इस तरह से बोलेंगे, तो कैसे होगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः *

श्री सभापतिः किसने क्या बोलना है, वह मुझे मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको जो बोलना था, वह आपने बोल दिया। अब उन्हें जो बोलना है, वे बोलेंगे। अगर इसमें कोई अनपार्लियामेंट्री है, तो मैं उसको जरूर निकाल दूंगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा से आता हूं, मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में relevant matter से एक वाक्य भी इधर-उधर नहीं बोलने दिया जाता है। मैं यह अनुभव कर रहा हूं कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में जो विषय होता है, उससे भिन्न अनेक प्रकार के फ्री स्टाइल में भाषण होता है और इधर-उधर की समस्याएं रखी जाती हैं, तो फिर उत्तर भी थोड़ा-बहुत देना ही पड़ता है, नहीं तो देश में गलतफहमी पैदा हो, तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Parliament of India, Elders' House and all of us here are supposed to be 'hon. Members', keep that in mind.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, क्रीमी लेयर की भी चर्चा हुई, sub-categorization ओबीसी वर्ग की भी चर्चा हुई। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विषय उठाए हैं, मैं उसकी बात कर रहा हूं। अब अगर आज कोई यह कह रहा है कि क्रीमी लेयर को समाप्त करना चाहिए, तो इसको आपने ही बनाया था। यह जिस फॉर्मूले से बना हुआ है, हम उसी फॉमूले से उसकी राशि, उसकी लिमिट में वृद्धि करते जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ-ही-साथ, sub-categorization की मांग लंबे समय से चली आ रही थी। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय की चीफ जस्टिस् श्रीमती जी. रोहिणी जी की अध्यक्षता में sub-categorization के लिए एक आयोग गठित किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि उनके समक्ष sub-categorization के विषय विचाराधीन हैं। आज मैं यह कहने की स्थिति में हूं कि उनका प्रतिवेदन आने पर यह सरकार सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करेगी और लम्बे समय से जो समस्याएं थीं, उन समस्याओं का हम समाधान कर पाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय, यहां Atrocities Act की भी बात की गई। Atrocities Act में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कुछ निर्णय दिये थे, उन निर्णयों के कारण Acts में कुछ कमजोरी आई थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने उस कमजोरी को ठीक करने के लिए लोक सभा में विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। इसी समय लोक सभा में भी Atrocities Act के उस संशोधन विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं यहां से वहां जाकर, उस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करके, अपने कुछ विचार व्यक्त करके यहां आया हूं और यहां से जाने के बाद फिर उसका जवाब दूंगा। यहां पर वोटिंग होने के बाद, उस विधेयक पर भी निर्णय होने वाला है। हम यह सब प्रत्यक्ष में करके दिखा रहे हैं, अब शंका-कुशंका की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

महोदय, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसमें इस प्रकार के सदस्य होने चाहिए, ओबीसी के ही सदस्य होने चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि सामान्यतः यह परम्परा है और हम उस परम्परा का अनुपालन भी करेंगे। अगर एससी वर्ग के लिए आयोग है, तो उसमें एससी वर्ग के लोग

*Not recorded.

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

होते हैं और अगर एसटी वर्ग के लिए आयोग है, तो उसमें एसटी वर्ग के लोग होते हैं। मैं यह आश्वस्त करता हूं कि यह ओबीसी वर्ग के लिए संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त आयोग होगा और इसमें भी ओबीसी वर्ग के सदस्य होंगे। मैंने एक बात पिछले टाइम में स्पष्ट कर दी थी, फिर भी उस विषय को बार-बार उठाया जा रहा है और संशोधन भी आया है कि इसमें एक महिला सदस्य होनी चाहिए। मैं गंभीरता से आश्वस्त करता हूं कि जब हम नियमों में प्रावधान करेंगे, नियम बनाएंगे, तो एक महिला सदस्य होगी, इसमें हम इस तरह का प्रावधान करेंगे। मैंने पूर्व में भी कहा कि जिस प्रकार से एससी आयोग, एसटी आयोग में इबारत लिखी गई है, जो परिभाषा दी गई है, उसी आशय की परिभाषा, वही शब्दावली, वही इबारत इस ओबीसी आयोग में भी है। अगर आप इसमें कहीं शंका-कुशंका करते हैं, तो मैं आपके सामने एक प्रश्न रख्ता हूं कि एससी आयोग और ओबीसी आयोग कब बना था, यह किसने बनाया था? इतने सालों से वे आयोग काम कर रहे हैं। आयोग को समस्याएं सुनने, उनको समझने, evidence वगैरह लेकर, सभी निष्कर्ष निकालकर पीड़ित परिवार को न्याय दिलाने और जो आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं, जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत है, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की राय देने का अधिकार है। वे सरकार को राय देते हैं। जैसे एससी-एसटी आयोग को अधिकार है, इनको भी वे सभी अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इस आयोग के समक्ष जातियों को जोड़ने और घटाने वाला विषय भी होगा। जब यह आयोग बनेगा, तब इसको अपने अधिकार, कर्तव्य, कार्य-शैली और कार्य-योजना स्वयं बनाने का अधिकार होगा। जिस प्रकार से एससी-एसटी आयोग को अधिकार है, इसको भी उसी आशय का अधिकार है।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों को एक शंका और है, जो शायद कुछ तो जान-बूझकर की जा रही है या कुछ अनजाने में की जा रही है कि यह राज्यों के ऊपर बंधनकारी होगा। मैं फिर स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो केन्द्र का आयोग बनने वाला है, यह किसी भी प्रकार से राज्यों के लिए किसी विषय के ऊपर बंधनकारी नहीं होगा। यह केन्द्र से संबंधित आयोग है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि लगभग 22 राज्यों में राज्यों के आयोग भी गठित हैं। मेरे पास उनकी लिस्ट भी है, आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़कर बता सकता हूं। ये राज्य आयोग अपने-अपने राज्यों में ओबीसी वर्ग में जातियों को सम्मिलित करने या उनको हटाने का अधिकार रखते हें और वे परिस्थितियों के अनुसार निर्णय करते हैं। मैं एक बार फिर स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि एससी-एसटी की लिस्ट राज्य और केन्द्र में एक रूप में है, एकसमान है। अगर एससी-एसटी में केन्द्र की सूची में कोई जाति है, तो वह राज्य की सूची में भी है, लेकिन ओबीसी वर्ग में ऐसा नहीं है। ओबीसी में, राज्य का आयोग जिन जातियों की लिस्ट बनाता है, वह बनाएगा। अगर उनको केन्द्र की सूची में लाना है, तो संबंधित राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव करके भेजेगी। वह उसे सीधे आयोग को भेज सकती है या भारत सरकार के माध्यम से भी भेज सकती है। अगर इस प्रकार की रिकमंडेशन वाला कोई सुझाव आएगा, प्रस्ताव आएगा, तो यह आयोग उस पर विचार करेगा। उस पर विचार करने के बाद आयोग जो राय देगा, उस राय पर सरकार निर्णय लेगी और बिल बनाकर संसद के समक्ष लाएगी, उसके बाद उस जाति को घटाने या बढ़ाने का प्रावधान होगा। एससी-एसटी आयोग के माध्यम से हम जो करते हैं, वही प्रणाली यहां होने वाली है। इसमें किसी प्रकार की कहीं कोई शंका-कुशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए, परन्तु यह कहा जा रहा है कि साहब, राज्यों के अधिकार का हनन होगा। किसी प्रकार से न तो राज्यों के अधिकार का हनन होगा और न ही केन्द्रीय आयोग के

प्रतिवेदन पर उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का बंधन होगा। वे अपनी कार्यशैली, अपनी कार्रवाई करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे।

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं, उनके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और उनसे अनुरोध भी करना चाहूंगा कि वे उन संशोधनों पर जोर न दें और उनको विदड्रॉ कर लें। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो यह अर्थ निकलेगा कि पहले भी लोक सभा में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, let us speak on our amendments.

श्री सभापतिः पहले इनको respond करने दीजिए, बाद में आप पूछिएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः वह तो मैं कहूंगा ही। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. इसीलिए मैंने intervene करके कहा। आप बोलिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः मैं केवल एक बात यह कह रहा हूं कि नहीं तो फिर यह अर्थ निकलेगा कि लोक सभा ने तो सर्वानुमति से पहले भी पास कर दिया, इस बार भी पास हो गया, लेकिन अब अगर यहां कोई छोटा-मोटा संशोधन करके इसको रोक दिया जाए और फिर यह लोक सभा में जाए और यहां आए, तो फिर यह लम्बा हो जाएगा।

श्री सभापतिः कोई रोकने वाला नहीं है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः इस प्रकार से रोकने की प्रक्रिया न हो, ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four further Amendments to the amendments alternative to the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha and further amendments made by the Lok Sabha to the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017; Amendment (Nos. 4 and 5) by Shri B.K. Hariprasad and Smt. Chhaya Verma and Amendments (Nos. 6 and 7) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Now,"Shri Hariprasad.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Mr. Chairman, Sir, despite knowing the fact that this Government will not accept my Amendments of giving representation for women and minority, I gave notice of Amendments. I know that this Government is anti-women and anti-minority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't make allegations.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, hon. Minister said something. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the hon. Minister reacts by saying that we should withdraw it, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can be anti-women or nobody can be anti-men. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, when the hon. Minister can say, why not me, as Member, who has given Amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, despite knowing that this Government is anti-women and anti-minority, I gave my Amendments. But, in the interest of the OBCs, I am not pressing my Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. To my knowledge, nobody can be anti-women or anti-men, because man and woman together is woman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Amendments (Nos. 6 and 7) by Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि पहले जो statutory status था, उसको एक तरफ आपने legal status और Constitutional status दिया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आपने इसमें कमीशन के दाँत को निकालने का जो काम किया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। कमीशन के पास inclusion and exclusion के जो अधिकार थे, वे मेरे ख्याल से उन अधिकारों को निकालना गलत होगा। आज महाराष्ट्र में जो मराठा आंदोलन चला है, इससे उसमें बड़ी प्रॉब्लम हो जाएगी, यह आप ध्यान में रखिएगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि ...

श्री सभापतिः आप इसको press कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं, इतना ही कहिए, प्लीज़।

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सर, मुझे एक-दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः ऐसा नहीं होगा, यह आपको मालूम है न?

श्री हुसैन दलवईः मैं केवल दो मिनट बोलूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have already spoken. I have to put your Amendments to vote. Are you pressing your Amendments?

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you wasting your energy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your Amendments or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you wasting your energy? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you pressing your amendment or not?

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your Amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

श्री सभापतिः क्या करना है, यह मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवईः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you pressing the Amendments or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. Why are you wasting your energy? Are you pressing your Amendments or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you moving the Amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. So, no need to take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you moving your Amendments or not?

श्री हुसैन दलवईः ठीक है, उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है। मैं उनके ऊपर विश्वास रखता हूं और अपने अमेंडमेंट्स मूव नहीं कर रहा हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's good. यही विषय होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, Shrimati Chhaya Verma is also here. What about her Amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापतिः छाया वर्मा जी का अमेंडमेंट होकर आ गया है। हम लोग अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 6 और 7 ले चुके हैं। उस समय उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बोला। वे समझदार हैं, यह मालूम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हरिप्रसाद जी के साथ ले चुके हैं। छाया वर्मा जी समझदार हैं। आप चिंता मत कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैठकर बोलना अच्छी बात नहीं है, यह हम लोगों को शोभा नहीं देता है। ...(व्यवधान)... Under Article 368 of the Constitution, the motion will have to be adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members oftheHousepresentandvoting.So,letthelobbiesbecleared.Itisanamendmenttothe Constitution. Divison is mandatory, whether one asks for it or not. यह formality है, एक पद्धति है। Now, the question is:

*Not recorded.

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

That the following alternate amendments and further amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017, be taken into consideration, namely:—

Insertion of new article 338B.

"That at pages 2 and 3, the following be inserted, namely:—

'3. After article 338A of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

National Commission For Backward Classes.

"338B. (1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes;

(c) to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

(d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(e) to make in such reports the recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes; and

(f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

(6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the State Government which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and

(f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

(9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ayes : 161

Noes: Nil.

AYES—161

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Alphons, Shri K. J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Balasubramoniyan, Shri S. R.

Baluni, Shri Anil

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh

Bhunia, Shri Manas Ranjan

Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan

Bora, Shri Ripun

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chandrashekhar, Shri G.C.

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chhetri, Shrimati Shanta

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Shri Manish

Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Harivansh, Shri

Hassan, Shri Ahamed

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini

Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jadhav, Dr. Narendra

Jain, Dr. Anil

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri

Kardam, Shrimati Kanta

Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar

Ketkar, Shri Kumar

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas

Maitreyan, Dr. V.

Malik, Shri Shwait

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh

Mansingh, Dr. Sonal

Mathur, Shri Om Prakash

Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Muraleedharan, Shri V.

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Nanda, Shri Prashanta

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Oraon, Shri Samir

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandey, Ms. Saroj

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patel, Shri Praful

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.

Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep

Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rane, Shri Narayan

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava

Rathinavel, Shri T.

Rathwa Naranbhai Jemlabhai, Shri

Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar

Rupala, Shri Parshottam

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Saini, Shri Madanlal

Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota

Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Sen, Ms. Dola

Sen, Dr. Santanu

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shah, Shri Amit Anil Chandra

Shakal, Shri Ram

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap

Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap

Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad

Singh, Chaudhary Birender

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda

Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Sanjay

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sinha, Shri Rakesh

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Soni, Shri Kailash

Suresh Gopi, Shri

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vats, Dr. D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T. G.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijayakumar, Shri A.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Amee

NOES - NIL

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister, Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, to move that the Bill, as amended by the amendment agreed to, be passed.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः

कि विधेयक, सम्मत संशोधनों द्वारा यथासंशोधित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill, as amended by the amendments agreed to, be passed.

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 161

Noes: Nil

AYES —161

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Alphons, Shri K. J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Balasubramoniyan, Shri S. R.

Baluni, Shri Anil

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh

Bhunia, Shri Manas Ranjan

Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan

Bora, Shri Ripun

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chandrashekhar, Shri G.C.

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chhetri, Shrimati Shanta

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Shri Manish

Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Harivansh, Shri

Hassan, Shri Ahamed

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini

Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jadhav, Dr. Narendra

Jain, Dr. Anil

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri

Kardam, Shrimati Kanta

Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar

Ketkar, Shri Kumar

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas

Maitreyan, Dr. V.

Malik, Shri Shwait

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh

Mansingh, Dr. Sonal

Mathur, Shri Om Prakash

Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Muraleedharan, Shri V.

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Nanda, Shri Prashanta

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Oraon, Shri Samir

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandey, Ms. Saroj

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patel, Shri Praful

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.

Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep

Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rane, Shri Narayan

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava

Rathinavel, Shri T.

Rathwa Naranbhai Jemlabhai, Shri

Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar

Rupala, Shri Parshottam

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota

Saini, Shri Madanlal

Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Sen, Ms. Dola

Sen, Dr. Santanu

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shah, Shri Amit Anil Chandra

Shakal, Shri Ram

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap

Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap

Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad

Singh, Chaudhary Birender

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda

Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Sanjay

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sinha, Shri Rakesh

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Soni, Shri Kailash

Suresh Gopi, Shri

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vats, Dr. D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T. G.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijayakumar, Shri A.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Amee

NOES - NIL

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the 31st July, 2017, National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017 was discussed together with the Constitution (123rd) Amendment Bill, 2017. However, the motion for the consideration of the Bill was not taken up for adoption. I shall now put the motion for consideration of the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017 to vote.

The question is:

> That the Bill to repeal the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 1. In Clause 1, there is one Amendment; Amendment (No. 2) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः

(2) कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 4 में अंक "2017' के स्थान पर अंक "2018" प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted. Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment; Amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः

(2) कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में "अड़सठवें" शब्द के स्थान पर "उनहत्तरवें" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted. The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः

कि विधेयक, सम्मत संशोधनों द्वारा यथासंशोधित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clear the Lobbies. Now, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018; Shri Kiren Rijiju.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to make just one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has not even moved the Bill. Please note, it is a good thing that there is total unanimity, but see the number. I don't want to make any comment. Now, Shri Kiren Rijiju would move the motion for consideration of The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I move:

> That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर, मैं बिल को सदन के समक्ष रखते समय सिर्फ दो मिनट बोलना चाहूंगा कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में हमें देखने को मिला है कि हमारे देश में नाबालिग लड़कियों के साथ ऐसी हृदयविदारक बलात्कार की घटनाएं देखने को मिली हैं, जिनकी वजह से देश भर में और हमारे राजनीतिक दलों में भी यह बात उठी है कि ऐसे बलात्कारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए। यह मुद्दा कई राज्यों ने भी उठाया है कि इसके संबंध में हमारे कानून में मृत्युदंड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ऐसी आवाज उठने के बाद सदन नहीं चल रहा था, इसलिए सरकार ने एक Ordinance लाने का निर्णय किया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ministers and Members, please sit in your places. What is happening to this House? I am not able to understand this. I thought it was the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is no order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. But this is not the order. I have been telling the Ministers also. Next time I will have to name them. Don't create that situation. One has to come quietly into the House, take his seat, do his work and then, quietly leave and do whatever he wants to do outside, not inside. I have said this at least three times. I really feel sorry for everybody, including Members. Some Members have developed a new problem of sitting and standing. Sitting and standing cannot be done together. That is known to everybody. I have been in this House for the last 19 years. I am seeing a new trend here. Some people are also trying to teach me what the Chair needs to do, by preaching against the rules. Teaching and preaching against the rules is not allowed. That should be noted by everybody. Whoever has got a problem can go out; there is no problem at all. Now, the Minister, Shri Kiren Rijiju.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, for the information of this august House, since the Government had brought the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, four States have already brought laws in their respective Assemblies, awarding capital punishment for those who commit rape on a girl child under the age of 12. Those States are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, briefly, I would like to inform this august House that we have introduced certain amendments in the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code as well as the Indian Evidence Act. Also, there are consequential effects on the Prevention of Children from sexual offences law as well. So, without going into details, I will be responding to the interventions from the various hon. Members. I would like to place the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 before this august House for consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, Vandana Chavanji wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra) Sir, I want to make a request to the Hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vandanaji, what is the issue?

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I want to make a request that this Bill is an extremely sensitive Bill which seeks to address the atrocities on children. Sir, earlier there was Indian Penal Code but very lately we have formulated a special provision for children, that is, POCSO. Sir. in this Bill, we are seeking to move amendments being brought under the Indian Penal Code. Since there is a special provision for children. I seek your intervention, Sir, that this be sent to a Select Committee. These amendments should come under the POCSO and not under the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, it should be sent to a Select Committee. That is my request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got your right to request but it is for the Government to accept it or not. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma to speak on the Bill. आप लोगों ने नाम भेजने हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

श्री सभापतिः आप समय को ध्यान में रखकर आगे बढ़िए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, जैसा कि अभी वंदना जी भी कह रही थीं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है और बच्चों के लिए बहुत ही स्पेशल प्रावधान पार्लियामेंट ने बनाकर दिए हैं। सर, यह ऐसा issue है, जिस पर विरोध करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute; I have asked Prof. Rajeev Gowda to move the amendment. बीच में disturbance होती है, जिसकी वजह से diversion होता है। वर्मा जी, आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। मैं आपको इसके बाद बुलाता हूं।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an extremely important issue and we must take serious action against offenders who victimise children and perpetrate sexual offences against them. But there are certain failings in this Bill which is why I am urging that the Minister and the House sends it to the Select Committee. I want to make three or four points very quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. That is later on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, if I cannot convince the House, how can I urge the House to pass my amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You understand ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: For that to happen, I have to convince the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have been there in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to follow the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one Amendment by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda for reference of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Member may move his Amendment at this stage without any speech. That is the rule position. Are you moving your Amendment or not?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I am not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The motion for consideration of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 is now open for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no other way than going by the rules and procedures laid down so far. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma to speak on the Bill.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, मैं अपनी बात दोहराना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है और मेरा अनुमान है कि पूरा सदन इस पर पूरी गंभीरता के साथ विचार करेगा। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए। इस तरह की खबरों से रोज़ अखबार भरे रहते हैं। कोई दिन बाकी नहीं जाता है, जब महिलाओं के प्रति और बच्चों के प्रति यौन दुर्व्यवहार की खबरें समाचार पत्रों में नहीं आती हैं। इस मुद्दे पर कोई मतभेद भी नहीं है कि जो दुराचारी हैं, उनको कठोर सजा मिलनी चाहिए। सरकार ने जो अमेंडमेंट्स किए हैं, उन अमेंडमेंट्स में, किसी को कोई ऐतराज़ भी नहीं है।

सर, जो मृत्युदंड की बात कही जा रही है, मैं यहां पर एक बात बिल्कुल साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे बच्चे हैं, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने इस पर काफी काम किया है, खास तौर से जो छोटे बच्चों के साथ में यौन उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं घट रही हैं, तीन साल के बच्चे, चार साल के बच्चे, पांच साल के बच्चे, छह, सात, आठ और दस साल के बच्चों के साथ में जो भी घटनाएं होती हैं, उनको करने वाले परिवार के ही जान-पहचान के, उनके नज़दीकी लोग ही होते हैं, ज्यादातर केसेज़ में उनके परिवार के और नज़दीकी लोग ही शामिल होते हैं और इन मामलों को दबाया जाता है। महोदय, सजाएं बढ़ाई गई हैं, IPC, CrPC, Evidence Act और POCSO में जो amendments किए जा रहे हैं, वह बात समझ में आती है। जो महिलाएं हैं, जिनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, बलात्कार किए जा रहे हैं, उन अपराधों में 7 साल से बढ़ाकर सज़ा 10 साल की जा रही है। जो 16 साल की बच्चियां हैं, उनके साथ किए जाने वाले अपराधों में सज़ा 20 साल या आयुपर्यन्त की गई है। 12 साल की उम्र से छोटे बच्चों के साथ किए जाने वाले अपराधों में 20 वर्ष से आयुपर्यन्त सजा की गई है और मृत्यु दंड का प्रावधान भी रखा गया है।

महोदय, rarest of the rare cases में कोर्ट के पास यह प्रावधान सुरक्षित रहता है कि जिन केसेज़ में बच्चों की मौत हो जाती है या फिर वे vegetative state में चले जाते हैं, उनमें सजा-ए-मौत दी जाए। ऐसा पहले भी हुआ है। Act में इस तरह का प्रावधान करने से मुझे लगता है कि एक दूसरे किस्म का संदेश जाएगा और मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जो victim हुए हैं, वे आज अपनी बात उठाने लगे हैं और मुंह खोलने लगे हैं तथा वे इस बात को कहते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं - जिन लोगों ने गड़बड़ की है या गलत काम किए हैं, उनका ट्रीटमेंट हो। उन्हें सजा मिले और उनकी मानसिकता को सुधारने का काम किया जाए, न कि उन्हें सज़ा-ए-मौत का काम किया जाए।

मुझे लगता है कि गवर्नमेंट का यह थोड़ा सा populist move है, क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि निर्भया केस के बाद, जिन लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार होते हैं, अपराधी उन्हें जान से मार देते हैं। हमें यह भी डर है कि बच्चों के साथ भी कहीं ऐसा ही न हो। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मैं इस बात को बहुत समय से कहता आ रहा हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम अपने समाज को और जितने भी हमारे institutions हैं, उन्हें child-centric बनाएं। हिन्दुस्तान child centric country बने, जहां हम बच्चों को तवज्जह दें। उन बच्चों को हम अच्छी शिक्षा दे पाएं, उन्हें अच्छा माहौल दे पाएं, उन्हें अच्छा रहन-सहन का तरीका दे पाएं और इस प्रकार हम उन्हें इज्ज़त की जिंदगी जीने का रास्ता दे पाएं, लेकिन अभी तक हम इसमें कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि बहुत सारे ऐसे issues हैं, खास तौर पर जो शिक्षा से जुड़े issues हैं। मैं आज माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से भी आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो बच्चे हैं, वे कहीं न कहीं उपेक्षा का शिकार हुए हैं। राज्य की तरफ से भी, समाज की तरफ से और कहीं-कहीं परिवार की तरफ से भी भारी उपेक्षाएं बच्चों ने बर्दाशत की हैं। इसका प्रतिफल यह हुआ है कि हमारे बहुत सारे बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जो कल तक victim थे, आज perpetrators हो गए हैं। बड़ी अजीब सी बात है कि जो बच्चे अपनी छोटी उम्र में victimization के शिकार हुए थे, उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे बच्चे हैं, जो अपराधी बन चुके हैं। यह जो चक्र है, इसे हमें समझना पड़ेगा। कई विशेषज्ञों द्वारा इसके ऊपर बड़ी-बड़ी studies की गई हैं। जस्टिस वर्मा कमीशन ने भी इस बात पर चर्चा की थी कि जो पेनल्टी के प्रावधान रखे जा रहे हैं, उन्हें

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

कैसा रखा जाए? जो सजा के प्रावधान सख्त किए गए हैं, वे स्वागत योग्य हैं। सजाएं बढ़ाई गई हैं, वह भी स्वागत योग्य है। जो बार-बार गुनाह करते हैं या आदतन गुनाह के आदी हैं, उन्हें आयुपर्यन्त, जो उनकी नैचुरल लाइफ है, पूरे समय उन्हें जेल में रखा जाए, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं सज़ा-ए-मौत के मामले में एक बार माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस पर पुनः विचार कर लें, क्योंकि यह बात बहुत उपयुक्त नहीं है।

महोदय, एक बात और समझ में आ रही है कि जो घटनाएं छोटे बच्चों के साथ घट रही है, जो यौन दुर्व्यवहार हो रहे हैं, उनमें boys भी हैं और girls भी हैं। हमारा जो law बन रहा है वह लड़कियों के मामलों को तो address कर रहा है, लेकिन boys के मामलों को address नहीं कर रहा है। सर, मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा डर लग रहा है, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरफ ऐसी लॉबी चल रही है, जो IPC के सेक्शन 377 को हटाने की बात कर रही है और दूसरी तरफ आज जब हम Special Act की बात कर रहे हैं और हमें बच्चों को protection देना है, तो उसमें बच्चों को इस purview से बाहर रखा गया है। सर, हमारे पास जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार इस पर बहुत researches हुई हैं और experts ने इस बात को बताया है। बाल कल्याण मंत्रालय के अध्ययन के अनुसार यौन उत्पीड़न के शिकार होने वाले करीब 53 प्रतिशत boys हैं, तो इसे gender neutral कैसे कर सकते हैं? जब हम बच्चों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, तो हमें उसी समग्रता में सोचना चाहिए। मैं आपके समर्थन में हूं।

महोदय, आपने इसमें जो trial का time कम किया है, यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। चार्जशीट दाखिल करने का समय आपने दो महीने कर दिया, पूरा ट्रायल खत्म कर दिया, यह अच्छा है। यदि आप इसे और भी कम कर पाएं, तो और अच्छा होगा। अनुभव बताता है कि ऐसे मामलों में Special Courts बना कर के कई मामलों में trial एक महीने में पूरा किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि इससे कुछ संदेश जाएगा। सर अभी-अभी, कुछ दिनों पहले Thomson Reuters Foundation ने पूरी दुनिया में एक रिपोर्ट जारी की है। उनके पास लगभग 500, 550 एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, जो पूरी दुनिया में हैं। वे सर्वे करते रहते हैं और उन्होंने इस बात को घोषित किया है कि हिंदुस्तान महिलाओं के लिए सबसे ज्यादा असुरक्षित देश है। सर, यह बहुत ही चिंताजनक है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not quote those reports which are not substantiated and unnecessary ruin the image of our country.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, it is a news item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not understand the consequence. मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ ...(**व्यवधान**)... बात करना चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But we ourselves should not encourage ...*(Interruptions)*... पूरे देश का होगा, किसी व्यक्ति या किसी पार्टी का नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं। सच्चाई यह है कि हम लोग ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम शुतुरमुर्ग बनकर भी नहीं जी सकते। हमारे आस-पास जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उनके लिए समाज जिम्मेदार नहीं है, उनके लिए परिवार जिम्मेदार नहीं है, उनके लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं। यह बहुत दुखद स्थिति है।

सभापति जी, मैं कई बार सदन में, लोक सभा में भी और राज्य सभा में भी यह कह चुका हूं कि इसी संसद ने, 1975 में इस बात को रिजॉल्व किया था कि बच्चे हमारे देश के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय संसाधन हैं। उसके बाद ये खबरें सामने आ रही हैं और यह कानून सामने आ रहा है। सर, यह देखकर दिल टूटता है। पता नहीं, लोग क्यों नहीं समझते हैं? सवाल यह है कि यह मैसेज जमीन तक, नीचे तक जाता क्यों नहीं? जो लोग इग्नोरेंस में हैं, अंधेरे में हैं, जो लोग एक ऐसी मानसिक स्थिति में जी रहे हैं कि उन्हें जुल्म करने के बाद ऐसा लगता ही नहीं है कि हमने कोई जुल्म किया है। सर, इस बात को बहुत गहराई से देखने की जरूरत है। हम लोग दिल्ली में, पार्लियामेंट के अंदर बैठे हुए हैं, हम केवल clerical या statistical बेसिस पर बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर एक भी बच्चा किसी atrocity का शिकार बनता है, तो इस पर हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है, पार्लियामेंट की जिम्मेदारी बनती है, हम उससे बच नहीं सकते हैं।

सर, मैं सरकार से भी आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने आने वाले समय को इस्तेमाल करें और हिंदुस्तान को चाइल्ड फ्रेंडली स्टेट बनाने की कोशिश करें। जो बजटिंग है, वह child budgeting हो, child-focussed planning हो।

सर, यह देश कब तक पिछड़ा बना रहेगा? हमारे ये बच्चे, जिनकी आज की तारीख में 22-25 करोड़ की तादाद है और नौजवान साथी मिलाकर तो 46 करोड़ से ऊपर है, ये अंधेरे में घूम रहे हैं, भटक रहे हैं, इनको रास्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि हम किसी एक दिन मौका निकालकर इन बच्चों के मुद्दों पर एक स्पेसिफिक डे devote करके पूरी बहस दिखाएं।

सर, ये हमारे बच्चे हैं और अगर इन बच्चों के साथ, इन नौजवानों के साथ यह देश अच्छा सुलूक करेगा, उनको महत्व देगा, जिम्मेदारी देगा, तो ये बच्चे हिंदुस्तान को पिछड़े देश से एक विकसित देश बनाने की ताकत रखते हैं।

सर, मैं ज्यादा बातें नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, हालांकि मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जितना समझा जाए, उतना कम है, किंतु मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से और इस सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि अपनी आंखें और कान खोलें और बच्चों को वह महत्व दे, जो प्रत्येक परिवार में बच्चे को मिलना चाहिए, जिससे कि हिंदुस्तान तरक्कीयाफ्ता बन सके। आप सभी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I represent Karnataka in this House, which has enacted a very progressive child protection policy. Having said that, it is a matter of great concern, in fact, I must say that it is a matter of great shame that we have sexual offences against children. Our conscience is shaken every time we hear about such stories that demonstrate that there is a sickness in our society. It is urgent that we enact laws that address this problem. But, earlier, I was trying to argue that the Minister should

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

work with the House and refer this Bill to the Select Committee, not just for the sake of Parliamentary scrutiny, but because we also want to improve the law in numerous ways. This opportunity to speak now is giving me a chance to elaborate, which, in your wisdom, you did not give me earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rules did not provide for that. You now have ample opportunity. Go ahead.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, my first argument is that, as Vandana Chavanji has already pointed out, there is a law, the POCSO law, which deals with these particular kinds of offences. Now, when you look at the evidence of the implementation of the POCSO law, there is a lot to be desired. Even before that, let me point out that here, we are focussing on the accused, but we also have to focus on the victims - how to prevent not just the atrocities but also how to prevent further victimisation through the process that will be put in place by the changes that we are bringing in. Sir, under POCSO, what you find is that the rate of conviction has fallen from 32.6 per cent to 28.2 per cent; the pendency of cases has risen from 81.3 per cent to 89.6 per cent; speedy justice is not being delivered by the Special Courts and the Special Prosecutors are not being assigned to these cases. And, we must understand that the victims are children. When they are put in a situation where they have to attend court proceedings and have to face the people who have harmed them or are accused of harming them, they can often turn hostile. They find that situation extremely difficult to cope with. Sir, there is also a situation that a lot of children discontinue their education, they are maimed and scarred for life as a result of this. They may have to move and their families may have to move. So a lot of issues need to be considered while passing these kinds of amendments to the criminal laws and that is one of the reasons why I say let us go deeper into this. My suggestions are very constructive, please pay attention to these.

The second reason, as also been raised by the previous speaker, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, and that has to do with male and female victims. Sir, you cannot create a discrepancy in the law. If you look at increasing punishment for offences against minor girls, there are minor boys also who are affected as victims of sexual crimes. In 2007, the Ministry of Women and Child Development did a sample study of 12,000 children and found that 53 per cent of the victims, the majority of them were boys. Why is the Minister not paying attention to these kinds of statistics that are out there in the hands of different Ministries? Sir, we have also paid attention substantially in this House, to

the third gender. The third gender is also affected by sexual offences, and we must pay attention. I urge the Home Minister, to pay attention to these kind of changes that need to be addressed in this criminal law amendment.

Sir, the third major reason has to do with how the Bill discriminates between the punishment for sexual offences against girls under sixteen and other vulnerable sections of women. Sir, these women could be pregnant women, women with disabilities who are also victims of sexual crimes. How come we have a set of punishments different for sexual offenders of those vulnerable groups when they are victimised, while a different set of punishments for sexual offenders of girls under sixteen? Sir, those are also vulnerable communities. We must pay attention to their needs and ensure that there is equal protection given to them.

Sir one more thing, in terms of practical reality, sentencing is at the discretion of judges. When there is a very long sentence that is prescribed, typically judges will go for a minimum sentence. When something like that happens, the purpose of this whole amendment and the desire of society to unleash the power of law on these perpetrators is lost. Further, the death penalty can result in again a higher standard of evidence, etc., being required which could also result in perpetrators getting off. So, these all are the issues that could have been taken into consideration. We could have brought experts in to testify before the Select Committee and, Sir, even now I urge the Minister and the Minister of State for Home Affairs to think about the fact that this law needs to be strengthened and what we are saying is very much in the spirit of improving the law and making sure that we have a better protection regime for sexual crimes against children.

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma talked about how lowering the time for investigation from three to two months is a good thing. I would like to argue that these are complex issues and I am not sure that in a hurried manner we will be able to pay attention to all the complexities, level of evidence required etc., and, therefore, I am not sure that this had to be the case all the time. So, I would urge the Government to consider these constructive points that I have made and even now refer this Bill to the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me just finish. I am finishing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is just finishing.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूं कि इस बिल को पारित करने के लिए सदन का समय तीन घंटे या जब तक बिल पास हो, तब तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

6.00 P.M.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, if more time is needed on this Bill, we can go on.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I just want to summarise. We are all supportive of action against those who perpetrate sexual crimes on children. However, the Bill can be strengthened, the rights of the victims can be addressed, discrepancies between boy and girl victims can be addressed, vulnerable groups can also be given equal protection and practical aspects of how the law is actually implemented can be considered. I urge the Minister to even now move it to the Select Committee, and we will ensure that we will have an even stronger Bill.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। जब यह Ordinance लाया गया था, उस वक्त सेशन नहीं चल रहा था और एक के बाद एक, बहुत सारी घटनाएं हो रही थीं, इसलिए हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और मंत्री महोदय, सबने मिल कर, बैठक करके यह Ordinance जारी किया था। उसी के बाद आज यह बिल के रूप में यहां हमारे सामने आया।

सर, महिलाओं पर निर्दयता, महिलाओं पर atrocities, महिलाओं के असम्मान, बच्चों के ऊपर निर्दयता, ये सारी बातें बहुत सालों से हमारे देश में हो रही थीं। कभी समाज का रोग, कभी परिस्थिति का शिकार, कभी कुछ, कभी कुछ कह कर बहुत सालों से हम लोग इसे स्वीकारते आए हैं। यह कड़ा step बहुत लोगों को knee jerking लग रहा था और लग रहा है, इस बारे में बहुत सारी रिपोर्ट्स भी आई हैं। लोगों ने कहा कि इसकी क्या जरूरत है, इसके बारे में और भी चर्चा की जा सकती है। सही बात है, चर्चा हमेशा अच्छा काम ही करती है, यह मैं मानती हूं, लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी सच है कि इस देश में इतने सारे laws, इतने सारे आईन हमेशा से थे और उनमें amendments भी होते रहे हैं, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। जब भी ऐसी घटनाएं घटीं, जब कभी भी हम ऐसे किसी घटना स्थल पर पहुंचे, जहां एक छोटी सी बच्ची के ऊपर ऐसी निर्दयता होती है, रेप होता है, तब भी क्या हम लोगों में यह सोच आ सकती है कि जिन लोगों ने gang-rape किया है, उनके भी human rights होने चाहिए? हम मानते हैं कि civic देश में नियम के अनुसार human rights की बातें, जब अपराधी पकड़े जाते हैं और जब उनकी death penalty की बात आती है, तभी की जाती हैं। सर, हम इतनी ही उम्मीद करेंगे और आपके जरिए सदन में सबसे यह बात कहने की कोशिश करेंगे कि सिर्फ एक बार मुंह मोड़ कर देख लें कि ये जो छोटी बच्चियां हैं, ये हमारी खुद की बेटियां हैं या हमारी बहन की बेटियां हैं और ऐसे वक्त में इन लोगों पर क्या बीतती है। हम जैसे लोग, जो यहां सदन में बहुत बड़े नेतृत्व के पद पर हैं, जिन्होंने activism किए हैं और गांव-गांव जाकर लोगों के पास खड़े हुए हैं, हम सबने कभी न कभी ज़रूर ऐसे experiences किए हैं। भाई साहब, हमने खुद भी ऐसे experiences किए हैं, इसलिए हम आप सभी से यह कहना चाहेंगे कि उन बच्चों पर और उनके परिवार वालों पर क्या बीतती है, ये वही जानते हैं। हम वहां पर केवल दो मिनट रुककर चले आएं या दो घंटे बैठ कर चले आएं अथवा फिर दस दिन अवस्थान करके, सबको पकड़वा दें, इससे कुछ नहीं होता है। वह दुःख, वह असम्मान, वह दर्द उन बच्चों के दिल से और उनके परिवार के लोगों के दिल से कभी नहीं उतरता है। बहुत-बहुत सालों

तक उनके ज़हन में वह बैठा रहता है, उनके व्यवहार में परिवर्तन आ जाता है और उनको अपनी बाकी जिन्दगी के साथ cope-up करने में दिक्कत हो जाती है। हम लोगों को उम्मीद है कि ऐसे वक्त में यह बिल पूरे देश में एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा कर सकता है, जिससे लोग इस प्रकार का कृत्य करने से पहले दस बार नहीं पचास बार सोचेंगे। Pedophiles जैसे लोग और जो pervert mentality के लोग हैं, उनके लिए कभी-कभार यह बोला जाता है कि यह तो एक मानसिक विकृति है अथवा इसी प्रकार की दूसरी explanation दी जाती हैं। वे इस प्रकार का कृत्य, ज़िदगी भर और सालों-साल तक इसी तरह से करते आए, क्योंकि उनको पता है कि घर की छोटी भतीजी है, इसलिए वह किसी को इसके बारे में बोल नहीं पाएगी, उसे चाचा-चाचा या मामा-मामा करके बुलाते हुए हमारे पास आना ही पड़ेगा। एक बार पकड़े जायें, तो भारी-भरकम सज़ा मिलेगी, यह बात लोगों के ज़ेहन में बैठ जानी चाहिए। आज इस देश में ऐसी घटना पैदा करने वाले, घटना बनाने वाले, करने वाले जो लड़के हैं, जो youth भी हैं, जो बड़े भी हैं और जो senior भी हैं सभी लोगों के ज़ेहन में यह बात बैठ जानी चाहिए कि अगर पकड़े गये तो मृत्युदंड मिलेगा।

मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से बस यही उम्मीद रखूंगी कि एक बार अपने परिवार, अपने दोस्त, अपनी बहन, अपने रिश्तेदारों की ओर एक बार मूंह मोड़ कर देखें कि अगर कभी ऐसा किसी को झेलना पड़े, तो उसकी feeling कैसी रही होगी। आगे से इस देश में कोई ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं करे, यही सोच कर हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी यह एक Ordinance लाये थे। यह बिल हम पेश कर रहे हैं। हम इस बिल के साथ हैं और हम उम्मीद रखेंगे कि सब हमारे साथ ही रहेंगे। प्रणाम, नमस्कार।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I think because of recent incidents the Government issued the Ordinance and now it 1 has brought the Bill.

Subject to correction, under section 173 of the CrPC, the investigation has to be completed within a period of two months for the offences for which the Bill has been brought. I think it is a double-edged weapon. One way to see it is that it may be concluded without finding out the real culprit. Another way to see it is that in haste a wrong person may be implicated.

Clause 23(1A) says, "The presence of the informant or any person authorised by him shall be obligatory at the time of hearing of the application for bail to the person under sub-section (3) of Section 376 or Section 376AB or Section 376 DA or Section 376DB of the Indian Penal code." I think the victim must be given an opportunity. It should not be the informant.

The conviction rate is very, very low in our criminal justice delivery system. It is a well-known fact. The main fact for the low rate of conviction in our criminal justice delivery system is witnesses turning hostile. Initially witnesses support the prosecution, but during the trial they turn hostile. That is why prosecuting agency is not able to secure conviction. Also, in this kind of an offence, the informant may support the victim or may

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

not support the victim. Initially he may file a complaint and finally he may turn back. So, the presence of the informant or any person authorised by him is also a welcome one. At the same time, I hope the victim or the guardian of the victim may be given an opportunity to be present at the time of consideration of bail. The opportunity to oppose or to make her submission is a must, subject to correction, and I leave it to the Home Ministry.

There are other aspects where enhanced punishment has been contemplated and mandatory punishment has also been given. Remission is a constitutional right. Under the Indian Constitution, in certain cases, the President or the Governor has been given the power to remit the sentences. Even after a sentence is confirmed by the Supreme Court, it can be altered or reduced by the President or the Governor which in turn is the Government. But now there is this mandatory provision which I may be permitted to read. For example, Section 376AB says, "Whoever commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death. Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim. Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim." So, now, subject to correction, the issue is, whether the Constitutional power given to the President and the Governor is taken away or not. It is very clearly mentioned that the imprisonment for life means imprisonment for the remainder of the person's natural life. So, under the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, normally the State Governments detain a person convicted for life sentence only up to 12 years. Depending upon the facts and circumstances and the conduct of the convicted person, the sentence is reduced to 12 years. If a person is confined to jail for a maximum period, he is released; that too, on birth anniversaries of great leaders. That is happening. It is an annual event or feature. In our State also, it is happening. Now, my humble submission to the hon. Home Minister is this. He is a great leader. I want to have some clarification. Is the remission power conferred under the Constitution to the President and the Governor still available or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a great leader. He is present. I can't say like that. It is my doubt. Subject to correction, I may be wrong. Even if the death is awarded which is confirmed by the Supreme Court, the President can intervene. There is no doubt about it. Also, subject to correction, the term 'woman' has been employed in certain expressions in the Bill. I think a girl below 12 years cannot be termed as woman. She is a girl child. I think that is appropriate. I may be wrong.

Sir, I support the Bill because of what is happening now and also at international levels, there is no safety for women. That is the view propagated. I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. Originally, you had eleven minutes, but now there is a suggestion. I leave it to your better sense.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, Lawyers should get some more time on such Bills.

Sir, whatever Shrimati Roopa Ganguly, Prof. Rajeev Gowda and Shrimati Vandana Chavan have said, I concur with their views. However, I would like to make a few points. As my good friend, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, has rightly pointed out, in Clauses 4, 5 and 6, the expressions which have been used are 'woman under sixteen years of age', 'woman under twelve years of age', etc. Now, Sir, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, an adult human female is a woman and a girl is a female child. Then, as per definition, a child is a young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of majority. Keeping in view all these expressions and definitions provide of or in the English Dictionary, I think this word 'woman' should be replaced by appropriate words. There are certain more legal shortcomings in this Bill. I support the request that has been made by Mr. Gowda that the Bill should go to the Select Committee because there are so many shortcomings.

Take for example, — this is my personal view on this Bill — in case of rape of a woman below 12 years, the punishment is minimum 20 years and maximum life imprisonment or death whereas in case of 'below 16 years and above 12 years' and '16 years and above' the punishment is lesser. Why? If the crime is the same, then, why should there be discrimination in case of punishment? That should not be there if you want to initiate a deterrent law. Somebody may agree or may not agree. Reports are published in a routine manner as if India is a rape country, which it is not. But, there is no doubt about it that the incidents of rape are increasing alarmingly in different parts of the country. Therefore, Sir, this is my humble submission to the Government. There are certain other things to be considered. Suppose, today, we pass this Bill, what would be its effect subsequently? This Parliament passes so many Bills but is the implementation part taken care of adequately? That is the moot question. How many cases are pending in the courts? How many cases? In the High Courts, 23 per cent of the cases have been pending for over ten years. Sir, 29 per cent of all cases have been pending between 2 and 5 years in High Courts. In the subordinate courts, over 8 per cent cases have been pending for

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

over 10 years. A maximum number of cases in subordinate courts, that is, 47 per cent have been pending for less than 2 years. Total number of pending cases in the lower courts is 1.2 crore. I am not giving the figure of High Courts. How many vacancies are there in the courts? We require more courts. We require more judges. Otherwise, we would pass this law and this law would never be implemented in the long run whatever we provide for, that within two months inquiry is to be completed, that within six months the case is to be disposed or whatever. This would have no impact because there would be no judge to decide upon. What is the case of Kolkata High Court? The highest proportion of vacancies among the High Courts, where sanctioned strength is over ten judges is in Kolkata, that is, 58 per cent vacancies. The total number of vacancies of judges is 42, highest in the country followed by Karnataka. This is an alarming situation in the courts. They do not have infrastructure. They do not have judges and cases are mounting. We are passing laws, there is no implementation and everybody is raising fingers at the parliamentarians. Everybody is pointing fingers at the Government. What would the Government do unless these things are improved? This will be a myth.

So, my suggestion would be — I am not mentioning the other legal points; there are so many legal points to discuss — that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee, Sir. That would be the best thing at the moment. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, not present. Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. Madam, you have four minutes.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, please give me five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. We have to pass the Bill or take a decision either way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Navaneethakrishnanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That would be seen.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, we reiterate that the opportunity to provide comprehensive justice for women, who have been subjected to sexual violence, should not be lost and call for their inclusion even at this stage. Some of the objections to the Bill, I would like to mention.

Sir, before going into whether death penalty would help matters, let us examine the existing State of affairs. After a long struggle, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was passed in 2012. It provides for punishment of up to ten years for 'aggravated penetrative sexual assault' and up to five years for 'aggravated sexual

assault. It lays down that special courts be set up, investigations be completed in three months, and trials in one year, as far as possible. Moreover, it lays down conduct of media, the need for in camera trails and includes a slew of measures to protect the child.

Sir, what is the experience? In 2016, a total of 36,022 cases were registered under the Act in India. The Police already had over 12,000 pending cases from 2015. So, in all they were looking at over 48,000 POCSO cases in 2016. They managed to dispose of nearly 33,000 of these cases by completing investigations and either by filing charge sheets or by other means. A third of the cases were pending again, to be carried on to the next year. This data from the National Crime Records Bureau is available till 2016 only. At the level of the courts too, pendency of cases has reached alarming proportions. The courts already had over 70,000 cases of child sexual abuse and rape pending, when nearly 31,000 more cases were added in 2016. So, they were facing over a lakh cases. They disposed of just about 11,000 cases, leaving 90,000 cases still pending. But, the worst part is that courts were able to convict the offenders only in three per cent of cases. Sir, that means seven in ten people accused of raping children are going scot free under the special law framed to deal with this heinous crime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please complete.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: The number of judges, courts and personnel required to deal with the cases is woefully inadequate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, I will take only one minute. In particular, the Ordinance seeks to cover up the deliberate delay and inaction by the Government in both the horrific Kathua and Unnao cases, in which the rapists acted with complete impunity as they were in a position of power. Both cases involved a complete breakdown of law and order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. You are not supposed to read. नंबर 1, आपको पढ़ना नहीं चाहिए, नंबर 2, जितना टाइम दिया है, उतने टाइम में बोलिए।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, apart from this, we demand that command responsibility must be recognized as recommended in the Verma Committee Report, and also demand that these changes should be incorporated in the final Act. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. You have four minutes.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I will probably take less than that. Sir, on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2018, I have a couple of issues which I am

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

flagging and putting before the two hon. Ministers here. Sir, the first is, the death penalty provisions, I have a fear, might endanger victim girl's life because the rapist might want to destroy the evidence if the punishment for murder and rape is one and the same. That is my fear. I do not know. The collective wisdom of the House shall deal with it. The rate of conviction in rape cases is already very low. Increasing the quantum of punishment might make the situation a little more precarious. New offences have been listed under IPC. When we go for any such move, do we undertake any study to show how and whether it will be more effective in new offences not being committed? I came across a fact that the prior sanction for prosecution of public servant for rape was earlier not there. I do not see any rationale behind it. Funding of legal and welfare services in tune with our mandate probably would have been much more appropriate. Sir, is it not a matter of collective shame for all of us that rape victims are not given a fresh piece of cloth when their clothes are collected as evidence? Sir, I think it is a matter of collective shame for us. Sir, I also remember that a rape kit was promised long ago. The whole generation which came on road in the name of Nirbhaya feels that they have been deceived. They feel very disappointed. In that context, if I look at the budgetary provisions made for Nirbhaya and what we have got,—what is very important and as one of my fellow Member has said here—I think we should have opted for engagement with POCSO which is, actually, gender-neutral. There are instances of massive sexual abuse with boys. That does not figure out there. These are the points of submissions. I am putting before the House and before the two hon. Ministers. Probably, they will take cognizance of it and something better would come out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. You have three minutes.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I am not opposed to enhancing punishment. But I believe that simply enhancing punishment does not solve any problem. Criminal justice machinery is in shambles and if we do not think of streamlining criminal justice, this will be another law which will become a paper tiger, and for that, merely prescribing time limit in law, has never proved to be sufficient. We have the experience of election petitions being decided after five years. We have the experience of people seeking divorce spending half of their lives despite the fact that the statutes in both these cases prescribe the time limit of six months. We cannot think that we have prescribed the time limit and, therefore, by some magic, justice will be done. Unless we provide tools of technology, justice will continue to move at a bullock cart's speed. And if it moves at a bullock cart's speed, there is no way we are going to be able to control crime or reduce crime. I submit

that there are various aspects of this law which have not been taken into account. We need to have very effective witness protection. Without the witness protection programme, courts will not be able to streamline justice. We also need every police station in the country to be provided with mobile forensic vans which will accompany the homicide teams to the spot and where all the evidences will be collected scientifically because it is only by reducing the dependence of oral evidence that criminal justice can actually be done. We cannot see this in compartment of criminal justice with regard to young girls. It is most heinous crime. But mere enhancement of punishment is not going to change anything on the ground. We need special courts, where the girls are protected in the sense that they can make a deposition in court without being confronted with the perpetrator of the crime. We also need protection homes not of the kind which are in news these days where every day we discover that in one State or the other, the girls who are meant to be in protective custody, are being exploited. So, unless there is a comprehensive plan drawn up, I don't see that there will be any concrete change in the ground reality, and for that, I submit that it will be for the good of the country if we refer it to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Amee Yajnik. You have two minutes' time. I feel sorry. But, your party has got another three Members.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): My name is there in the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, your name is there. But, the only thing is, I have to give opportunity to others also. Your name is there in the list.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Thank you, Hon. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. I have been hearing all the speakers, and I have also seen the Bill, and the amendment that is suggested. Sir, I think, it should be referred to a Select Committee for several reasons. We need some comprehensive submissions to be made in this Bill, because the time limit is prescribed for an appeal after the sentence is declared, but, there is no time limit for the trial. If the trial goes on for several years, what is the sense of having an appeal within six months, and then, we go to the Supreme Court. So, the multiplicity of appeals has not been dealt with here. That is one part.

Shortening the time of investigation, but, the investigation is done by the same officer who is also investigating the economic offences. The sensitivity part is not discussed anywhere. I think, that angle should be brought into this Bill, and that also is coupled with the fact that when the investigation is not over in two months, sixty days, there is a default bail, and the accused goes scot free, many of them. So, that is a second part. The third part is, what happens to the victim? In the POCSO Act there are elaborate

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

provisions that the small girls, victims, have to be kept away from the perpetrators when they are brought to court. They have to be rehabilitated; they have to be counselled by psychologists and by people who can protect them, give them some assurances. Nothing is being done. Apart from this, the witness protection - that they are afraid of coming and deposing in the trial courts - these two aspects have to be dealt with very severely, in a very comprehensive way, and in detail.

And the last aspect that what happens when the courts are not there. The piling up of POCSO cases from the State I come, and the court is not there. These children are always brought in a huddle. They are put into the shelter homes. They don't know their fate. They don't even have come out of the trauma they have undergone. So, where are these aspects? How are we going to deal with it just by bringing an amendment, of bringing harsher punishment? So, this should be referred to a Select Committee, and all these objectives should be dealt with in a very detailed manner. Thank you, Sir.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं क्रिमिनल लॉ अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2018 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। महोदय, सरकार पहले अध्यादेश लेकर आयी और और अब सदन में इस बिल को लेकर आयी है। आज देश में नाबालिग बच्चों के साथ यौन शोषण जैसी घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं, यह एक बहुत ही सोचने वाला विषय है। आज सख्त कानून बनाए गए हैं, कानून तो पहले भी सख्त था, किंतु उसका अनुपालन नहीं हो पा रहा था। जैसे कि निर्भया कांड हुआ था, निर्भया कांड के बाद सदन में चर्चा हुई, कानून बना, किंतु उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ, इसलिए ये अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। यदि हम सख्त कानून बनाएं और इस पर रोक लगाएं, तो इसका समाधान हो सकता है। आज हमारे देश में इस तरह के सबसे ज्यादा केस लंबित हैं, क्योंकि न्यायालयों की कमी है और न्यायालयों में जजों की कमी है। इसलिए आज ऐसे लाखों केस पेंडिंग हैं, हमें इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब इस तरह के अपराध होते हैं, उसमें गवाहों को गवाही देने से रोका जाता है, उनका संरक्षण नहीं किया जाता है, इससे भी अपराधी का मनोबल बढ़ता है। हमें उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे कि हम ऐसी घटनाओं को रोक सकते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, इसमें 16 साल की बच्ची या 12 साल या उससे कम उम्र की बच्ची के साथ ऐसा अपराध करने पर 20 साल की सज़ा या मौत की सज़ा का प्रोविज़न किया गया है। उसमें मौत की सज़ा का प्रोविज़न किया गया है। यह एक अच्छा कानून लाया गया है, एक अच्छा कदम है, इस पर अमल करना चाहिए। हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं, किंतु इस पर सख्ती बरतनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब से केन्द्र और प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है।...

श्री सभापति: पार्टीज़ का नाम लेने से वे लोग बोलेंगे।

श्री वीर सिंह: तो अपराधों में वृद्धि हुई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपको कहना है?

श्री वीर सिंहः तो मैं यही चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो दूसरे सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिए हैं, इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाए और इसमें ठीक प्रकार से बदलाव किया जाए।

श्री सभापतिः धन्यवाद। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार)ः सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आज मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका मिला, मैं इसके लिए अपनी पार्टी के नेता का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं, वह इसलिए कि बहुत सारी लड़कियां हैं, जो यौन शोषण का शिकार होती हैं, उनकी रक्षा के लिए यह बिल पेश किया गया है। जब किसी बच्ची के साथ कोई घटना घटती है, तो उसके दिल में जो ज़ख्म बनते हैं या उसके माता-पिता के दिल पर जो चोट लगती है, वह जिंदगी भर नहीं भुलाई जा सकती है। इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करती हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि हम कानून बनाएं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम सोशल अवेयरनेस का भी काम करें। आज समाज कहां जा रहा है? आज रिश्ते भी पाक़ नहीं रहे हैं। जब बच्चियां स्कूल पढ़ने जाती हैं तो ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएं हैं, जो अखबारों में आती हैं कि स्कूल में बच्चियों के साथ गलत हो गया। अगर बच्चियां किसी गाड़ी में स्कूल जाती हैं, तो वहां उनके साथ घटनाएं घट जाती हैं या फिर स्कूल में घटना घट जाती है। हम लोग कहते थे और संस्कृत में भी कहा गया है-

"गुरुर्ब्रह्मा, गुरुर्विष्णुः
गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः।
गुरुर्साक्षात् परमं ब्रह्म
तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः।।"

लेकिन आज जब हम बच्चों को स्कूल भेजते हैं, तो मन में डर सा लगा रहता है कि कहीं स्कूल में भी हमारी बच्ची के साथ कोई घटना न घट जाए। जब तक हमारी बच्ची सुरक्षित घर नहीं पहुंच जाती है, तब तक हम परेशान रहते हैं। यह इल्ज़ाम लगाना, मैं इसे ठीक नहीं समझती हूं, चूंकि मैं एक सियासी पार्टी से आती हूं और यहां पर जो सारे लोग बैठे हैं, वे भी कहीं न कहीं, किसी दल से जुड़े हुए हैं। चाहे किसी की सरकार रहे, चाहे एनडीए की सरकार हो या यूपीए की सरकार हो, कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हमारी सरकार में घटनाएं नहीं घट रही हैं या घटनाएं नहीं घटी हैं। इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है। हमें इस बात पर ध्यान देना होगा कि हमारा समाज कहां जा रहा है और हमारे समाज के लोगों में चेतना जगाने के लिए हमें क्या प्रयास करना चाहिए, क्या पहल करनी चाहिए? आज हम लोगों को यह सब सोचने की जरूरत है। मैं आप लोगों से बस एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूं। सदन के सारे लोग यहां पर बैठे हैं कि जिसके साथ घटना घटती है, वह ज़िंदगी भर उस घटना को याद रखता है। उसके माता-पिता भी याद रखते हैं, लेकिन समाज की मुख्य धारा से वे बच्चे कभी जुड़ नहीं पाते हैं। समाज की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने के लिए हम सभी को पहल करनी होगी और जब तक हम मिलकर कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तब तक समाज जागेगा नहीं। तब तक इस तरह के जो यौन शोषण के मामले हैं, चाहे लड़कियों के साथ हो रहे हैं या लड़कों के साथ हो रहे हैं, इन पर हम सभी काबू नहीं पा सकते। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस संबंध में मेरा एक सुझाव है। जिस तरह से बिहार में महिला

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

थाना का गठन किया गया है, उसी तरह पूरे हिंदुस्तान में, हर राज्य में महिला थाना का गठन किया जाए। वह इसलिए किया जाए कि जब किसी लड़की के साथ कोई घटना घटती है या किसी औरत के साथ घटती है और जब वह थाने जाती है तो बहुत सारी बातें जो पुरुष पुलिसकर्मी होते हैं, उनके सामने खुलकर नहीं कह पाती है। अगर महिला थाना होगा, तो वे अपनी बातें खुलकर कहेंगी और उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** سبھاپتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ آج مجھے اس بل پر بولنے کا موقع ملا، میں اس کے لیے اپنی پارٹی کے نیتا کا شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں۔ میں اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں، وہ اس لیے کہ بہت ساری لڑکیا ہیں، جو یون شوشن کا شکار ہوتی ہیں، ان کی رکشا کے لیے یہ بل پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ جب کسی بچی کے ساتھ کوئی گھٹنا گھٹتی ہے، تو اس کے دل میں جو زخم بنتے ہیں یا اس کے ماتا پتا کے دل پر جو چوٹ لگتی ہے، وہ زندگی بھر نہیں بھلائی جاسکتی ہے۔ اس بل میں جو پراوٴدھان کئے گئے ہیں، میں ان کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں۔ میں مانیئے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہونگی کہ ہم قانون بنائیں، لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ ہم سوشل اونیرنیس کا بھی کام کریں۔ آج سماج کہاں جارہا ہے؟ آج رشتے بھی پاک نہیں رہے ہیں۔ جب بچیاں اسکول پڑھنے جاتی ہیں تو ایسی بہت ساری گھٹنائیں ہیں، جو اخباروں میں آتی ہیں کہ اسکول میں بچیوں کے ساتھ غلط ہوگیا۔ اگر بچیاں کسی گاڑی سے اسکول جاتی ہیں، تو وہاں ان کے ساتھ گھٹنائیں گھٹ جاتی ہیں یا پھر اسکول میں گھٹنا گھٹ جاتی ہے۔ ہم لوگ کہتے تھے اور سنسکرت میں بھی کہا گیا ہے۔

''گروبرہما، گرووشنو:

گرودریوو، مہیشورا:

گروسرکشات پرم برھما

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

تسمے شری گروے نم:''

لیکن آج جب ہم بچوں کو اسکول بھیجتے ہیں، تو من میں ڈر سا لگا رہتا ہے کہ کہیں اسکول میں بھی ہماری بچی کے ساتھ کوئی گھٹنا نہ گھٹ جائے۔ جب تک ہماری بچی سُرکشت گھر نہیں پہنچ جاتی ہے، تب تک ہم پریشان رہتے ہیں۔ یہ الزام لگانا، میں اسے ٹھیک نہیں سمجھتی ہوں، چوں کہ میں ایک سیاسی پارٹی سے آتی ہوں اور یہاں پر جو سارے لوگ بیٹھے ہیں، وہ بھی کہیں نہ کہیں، کسی دل سے جڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ چاہے کسی کی سرکار رہے، چاہے این ڈی اے کی سرکار ہو یا یوپی اے کی سرکار ہو، کوئی یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا ہے کہ ہماری سرکار میں گھٹنائیں نہیں گھٹ رہی ہیں یا گھٹنائیں نہیں گھٹی ہیں۔ اس بات سے کوئی انکار نہیں کرسکتا ہے۔ ہمیں اس بات پر دھیان دینا ہوگا کہ ہمارا سماج کہاں جارہا ہے اور ہمارے سماج کے لوگوں میں چیتنا جگانے کے لیے ہمیں کیا پریاس کرنا چاہیئے، کیا پہل کرنی چاہیئے؟ آج ہم لوگوں کو یہ سب سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں آپ لوگوں سے بس ایک ہی بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ سدن کے سارے لوگ یہاں پر بیٹھے ہیں کہ جس کے ساتھ گھٹنا گھٹتی ہے، وہ زندگھی بھر اس گھٹنا کو یاد رکھتا ہے۔ اس کے ماتا پتا بھی یاد رکھتے ہیں، لیکن سماج کی مکھیہ دھارا سے وہ بچے کبھی جڑنہیں پاتے ہیں۔ سماج کی مکھیہ دھارا سے جوڑنے کے لیے ہم سبھی کو پہل کرنی ہوگی اور جب تک ہم سبھی مل کر کوشش نہیں کریں گے، تب تک سماج جاگے گا نہیں۔ تب تک اس طرح کے جو یون شوشن کے معاملے ہیں، چاہے لڑکیوں کے ساتھ ہورہے ہیں یا لڑکوں کے ساتھ ہورہے ہیں، ان پر ہم کبھی قابو نہیں پاسکتے۔ مانیئے منتری جی، اس سمبندھ مین میرا ایک سجھاؤ ہے۔ جس طرح سے بہار میں مہیلا تھانہ کا گٹھن کیا گیا ہے، اسی طرح پورے ہندستان میں، ہر راجیہ میں مہیلا تھانہ کا گھٹن کیا جائے۔ وہ اس لیے کیا جائے کہ جب کسی لڑکی کے ساتھ کوئی گھٹنا گھٹتی ہے یا کسی عورت کے ساتھ گھٹتی ہے اور جب وہ تھانے جاتی ہے تو بہت ساری باتیں جو پروش پولیس کرمی ہوتے ہیں، ان کے سامنے کھلکر نہیں کہہ پاتی ہے۔ اگر مہیلا تھانہ ہوگا تو وہ اپنی باتیں کھل کر کہیں گی اور انہیں نیائے ملے گا، بہت بہت شکریہ۔

श्री सभापतिः धन्यवाद जी। श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, The crimes against women and children are on the rise in the country and the horrific nature of incidents has shocked the nation time and again. There can be no two thoughts that we have to protect our women, and children against all kinds of violence. Sir, I feel that at such times we tend to give a kneejerk reaction by enhancing punishments with little or no consideration to the ground reality whether the implementation of the present laws is being done properly. Sir, the issues, which I want to raise in this connection, I will make in bullet points so that I keep myself short. Sir, I have already submitted that on the one side we had the Indian Penal Code earlier, later noticing that there are several violence cases against children, the Legislature came out with special provisions, special legislation and the POCSO, which is meant only for children. Sir, in this case we see that most of the amendments that we seek to make under the Indian Penal Code are about rape on women below the age of 12, rape on women below the age of 16 years. So, Sir, I feel that instead of bringing an amendment in the Indian Penal Code, these amendments should have been under the POCSO because law has to have clarity. If you want to see any provision concerning children, it should have been under one law. Unfortunately, the lawyers or the people who want to defend or fight or prosecute will have to see two laws which was really not required. That is my submission. Second point, Sir, as some of my colleagues have already said, the provisions have mentioned the word 'woman'. Yes, it is true that under the IPC, under Section 10, a woman has been referred to as a 'female human being' of any age. But, Sir, in common parlance we see that a woman is an adult female. Therefore, in those days probably when the Indian Penal Code was there, there were not so many offences against children. Now with changed times, with changed number of offences happening against the children, number of legislations that we are making for children, Sir, I feel that the term 'woman' should be deleted because we cannot say when a two year old or a six year old child is raped, will we ever say that a woman has been raped? I think 'the child has been raped' will bring more consciousness and sensitivity amongst the people and legislators than saying that a six year old woman has been raped. Now we know, Sir, even a few months old children are raped, which is a very horrific thing. So, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister that this term needs to be changed. Even in the changed world, today the United Nations also talks about women and girls. Even the SDGs, for that matter, talk about women and girls. So, in that case that needs to be done. My third point again is that that this provision is gender bias. Why have we not applied this provision to the boys? Sir, in a recent survey in 2007 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development with sample of

12,447 children in families, schools, at work and living on streets, it was found that more than half had faced sexual abuse, and, shockingly, Sir, 53 per cent of the victims were boys. Even in my public life I have seen lesser number of girls who have been subjected to rape than the number of boys in the Observation Homes and Children's Homes. So, I think the boys need to be included. I don't know what kind of amendment probably in the near future the hon. Minister can bring about. Fourthly, Sir, for offences of rape on women under the age of 12, the legislation has prescribed death penalty, and, in this connection, Sir, I would make an appeal whether this will really help us to meet the ends of justice. Sir, I will like to draw the attention of the House and yourself to an NCRB Report, 2016 which reveals that 94 per cent of all cases registered under rape, rape with penetrative sexual assault on children were committed by people known to the victims such as family members, relatives, neighbours, employees, coworkers or other known persons. So, the person who helps the child to lodge a complaint is the parent and if the parent realises that it is a close relative, will he or she pursue the prosecution? So, I feel that this is something which will deter the parents from lodging the complaint. The Bill has already defined life imprisonment to mean the remainder of that person's natural life, meaning that there is no chance of releasing the accused early or on good behaviour which normally is done under life imprisonment. Why, Sir, should we slap a death sentence on such a person? My fourth submission, Sir, is strict and harsh punishment —there are so many lawyers here who will subscribe to my view — which means greater and stronger evidence on the one side, whereas under POCSO the law calls for child friendly procedures and to record evidence. Sir, in cross examinations in this case, if my client is going to be cnarged with life imprisonment or death, the lawyer in that case then, would go to any extent to cross examine the child and bring terror and fear in his mind and I don't think we will really be achieving the kind of benefit that we are looking for the victim. Sir, we are a country which respects human rights. There are some interesting statistics which show that death penalty falls on the marginalised and vulnerable due to police excesses. Those who have the economically deprived background, those who cannot afford lawyers, those who have undergone custodial torture and said to have given forced confessions, even Justice Verma Committee, Sir, in 2013 had deliberated on whether death penalty should be awarded. The Committee acknowledged that rape was indeed a violent crime, but it was possible...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vandanaji, please conclude.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, please allow me to speak for just two minutes. This is a very important Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even the BJP has offered to give you three minutes. That is also over. Please conclude. You are making good points, but please conclude.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Please, Sir, this is a very important issue and I would like to raise this. Otherwise, I will feel that I have not done my duty. Sir, please bear with me. The Committee supported enhanced punishment extending up to life imprisonment for rape, but not death penalty. Here we have enhanced the punishment, Sir, to remainder of that person's natural life. So, why hang him? That is my question. Sir, my last submission is, several other provisions regarding reducing the time limit for investigation from three to two months will result, according to me, in more acquittals as it will result in haphazard investigation or incomplete charge-sheet and all these will be detrimental to the outcome of the case, even the provision, Section 309 of the CrPC, and making it mandatory for the trial court to complete the trial in cases within two months. Also, Sir, trial courts have not been able to adhere to the time schedule even under the POCSO if we take review of that. I will not go into the details, but there are several aspects because of which the cops are not able to finish their cases even in one year. So, how can they do it in two months? These are some of my submissions. I make an appeal, Sir, that this Bill should be given to the Select Committee and a proper study is made. Thank you.

श्री सभापतिः श्रीमती छाया वर्मा। पार्टी में जो पुरुष सदस्य हैं, उनको महिला सदस्यों को अपना भी समय देना चाहिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, बिल के ऊपर बोलने के लिए restriction नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापतिः किसी के ऊपर बोलने के लिए restriction नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। मात्र कानून बना देने से ही समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होता है। देश में बहुत कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन कानूनों का पालन कराने वाले अधिकारी होते हैं या वकील होते हैं। वकीलों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगी,

"कानूनों के कान में ठोक जहर की कील
और हत्या कर दे सत्य की, वह है सफल वकील।"

महोदय, आजकल हर चीज़ व्यावसायिक हो गई है और कानूनों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर अपराधियों को बचाने का प्रयास हो रहा है। मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक में कुछ बिन्दुओं पर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूं। 12 वर्ष और 16 वर्ष से कम आयु की बालिकाओं से यौनाचार करने वाले अपराधियों को आजीवन कारावास, मृत्युदण्ड और जुर्माने का प्रावधान इस विधेयक के जरिए लाया जा रहा है।

सर, इस बिल में 12 वर्ष और 16 वर्ष दोनों क्यों हैं? इसमें 12 वर्ष होना चाहिए या 16 वर्ष होना चाहिए । 12 वर्ष से कम या 16 वर्ष से ज्यादा, यह इसमें दृष्टिगत नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए इसमें यह विरोधाभास नज़र आ रहा है।

दूसरा, यह भी साफ नहीं है कि जब बालक के साथ अपराध हो रहा है, तो अपराधी को कितनी सज़ा मिलेगी। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि 53 प्रतिशत लड़कों के साथ भी बलात्कार के मामले होते हैं। उसमें तीन साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान है, लेकिन अगर लड़कियों के साथ यौनाचार का अपराध हो रहा है, तो मृत्युदण्ड या आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा का प्रावधान है। जब हम समानता की बात करते हैं, तो कम आयु की लड़के हों या लड़कियां हों, दोनों के लिए समान नियम होने चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा विचार है। सर, आजकल फ़ेक न्यूज़ का बहुत चलन हो गया है। मैं इस संबंध में एक स्कूल का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगी। एक स्कूल में प्राध्यापक हैं, उनके स्कूल की एक महिला ने प्राध्यापक के ऊपर आरोप लगाया कि इस मास्टर ने मेरे साथ बलात्कार किया है। उस प्राध्यापक को आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा हुई। उस टीचर के माता-पिता जी ने आत्महत्या कर ली क्योंकि वे इस सदमे को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सके। कुछ दिन बाद वह प्राध्यापक जेल से बाहर आया और यह पता चला कि यह फेक न्यूज़ थी। उसके बाद होता यह है कि जिस महिला ने आरोप लगाया था, उसको 700 रुपये का अर्थ दंड देकर छोड़ दिया और उसके खिलाफ कोई आपराधिक मामला दर्ज नहीं हुआ। इस तरह से फ़ेक न्यूज़ हमारे देश में चल रही है।

श्री सभापतिः छाया वर्मा जी, ओ.के.।

श्रीमती छाया वर्माः सर, मैं एक मिनट और बोलना चाहूंगी।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्रीमती छाया वर्माः सर, इसमें जो दो माह का नियम बनाया है, मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि इस दो माह में कोई भी जांच पूरी नहीं हो सकती है।। हमारे यहां महिला थाने में 33 प्रतिशत महिला पुलिस होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वहां पर सात प्रतिशत महिला पुलिस हैं। फोरेंसिक विशेषज्ञ, जो अपराधों के बारे में जांच करके बताते हैं, उनके बारे में बताना चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश में 4,340 फोरेंसिक विशेषज्ञ के पद खाली हैं, तो कहां से हम दो महीने में उसकी जांच कर पायेंगे?

अभी पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत का मामला आया था। वहां पर जेल में एक अपराधी ने दूसरे अपराधी को गोली से भून दिया। वहां पर जेल में ही अपराधी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। जेलों में जरूरत से ज्यादा नियमों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिए।

श्री सभापतिः श्री संजय सिंह, नहीं हैं। श्री तिरुची शिवा।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this amendment is the need of the hour. I welcome this Bill, but with one or two reservations.

Sir, I don't want to say that the changing society is a deteriorating society. The victims of rape are not only female but also male. So, I think, rape should be defined gender-neutral. Many of my colleagues have expressed it earlier. But, I thought that it is a very important one and hence I am mentioning it again.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, even transgenders are raped.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am coming to that.

Sir, the Bill deals with rape on a woman under the age of sixteen years and girls under twelve years of age. However, the definition of 'rape' should be made gender-neutral. Even the Law Commission of India in 2000 and Justice Verma Committee in 2013 recommended for provisions regarding rape be applied equally to both male and female victims. But, the Bill, however, did not take it into consideration.

The purpose of a policy intervention should be to address the concerns of all, irrespective of gender. In this regard, the law is not inclusive. While the concern of the Bill to address the safety of girl child can be understood, this does not justify the Bill leaving out protection of males and transgender from rape. Sir, they are also subjected very much. The recent incidents across the country have raised a very big outcry from public and the Government, at the right point of time, has brought this amendment. But the difference is this. In the Act, punishment for raping a boy was seven years' life imprisonment. In this amendment, the punishment for raping a girl has been increased to ten years; whereas, for boys it remains the same — seven years! So also, for below twelve years, the imprisonment for raping a boy is ten years to life imprisonment. But, now, it is proposed to increase it to twenty years to life imprisonment when a girl is raped and not in case of boys. So, this should be taken into consideration. Despite the crime is similar, difference exists in imposing penalties. This difference is based merely on gender. This shows a lack of sensitivity on the part of the Bill not giving justice to minor male rape victims.

Sir, another point is relating to death penalty for rape and gang rape of girls of less than twelve years. Yesterday, there was a seminar conducted in Chennai about the abuse against girl child. What the women, in general, expressed was that death penalty means that the accused will immediately be hanged and there would not be any time for him to repent. He should be in prison lifelong only then no other person will dare to commit such crime was the observation made not only by NGOs but also by many parents. Suppose a person is punished with death penalty, he will die as soon as he is executed. There will be no time for him to repent. So, he should rather be put in prison for life. Only then the law will serve the purpose.

I will take just one more minute, Sir. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013, was passed by the Parliament in March, 2013, to amend the IPC in order to allow death penalty only in rape cases, where the accompanying brutality leads to death of the victim

or leads the victim into a persistent vegetative state, and also in case of repeated offences. Over the years, various court judgements have narrowed the application of death penalty only to the 'rarest of rare' cases. What I would suggest is, as have been proposed by many people across the country, such people should suffer in prison till their life, instead of hanging them to death. The death sentence is not a deterrent to committing crimes because of various socio-economic and procedural reasons. People tend to estimate that the probability of their being sentenced such a grave penalty is minimal. So, instead of punishing them with death penalty, they should be put in prison for life.

So, these are the two observations that I wanted to make for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. You have only two minutes because four people have already spoken from your party.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सभापति महोदय, जस्टिस वर्मा कमेटी की स्थापना की गई थी। उसने death penalty देना rarest of the rare कहा है। 94 केसेज़, जिन्हें किया गया उनमें से crime करने वाले जो victim थे, वे नजदीक के लोग थे। उनमें बहुत दफा तो परिवार के लोग होते हैं। उनमें बाप भी रहता है, चाचा भी रहता है, उसके और रिश्तेदार होते हैं तथा पड़ोसी होते हैं। इस प्रकार के बहुत से cases तो report ही नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि वे नजदीक के ही लोग होते हैं, इसलिए बच्चों के ऊपर या बेटी के ऊपर बहुत pressure डाला जाता है, जिसके कारण ऐसे केसेज़ रिपोर्ट नहीं होते हैं, यदि आप इनमें डैथ पेनल्टी देंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से ये केसेज़ रिपोर्ट ही नहीं होते। यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। उसका conviction rate भी बहुत कम है। यदि डैथ पेनल्टी देंगे, तो कन्विक्शन रेट बढ़ेगा, लेकिन ऐसे केसेज़ में रिपोर्टिंग बहुत कम होगी, इस बात को भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

महोदय, यहां गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। मैं उन्हें अपने क्षेत्र का एक incident बताना चाहता हूं। मेरे घर में सुबह 3.00 बजे चार-पांच लोग आए। उनमें जिसने रेप किया था, वह भी था। उसका भाई मुझसे बार-बार कह रहा था कि मेरा भाई रेप कर ही नहीं सकता है। मेरा भाई ऐसा है और मेरा भाई वैसा है। मैंने कहा कि ठीक है, आप जरा पुलिस को फोन करके बताइए। वह बोला ठीक है, मैं बताउंगा। मैंने पुलिस को फोन नहीं किया, बल्कि लड़की के घर के आसपास जो लोग थे, उनसे मालूमात की कि आखिर क्या हुआ? मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि जब वह लड़की पुलिस स्टेशन गई, तो पुलिस वालों ने उसे पट्टे से खूब पीटा। जब मुझे इस बारे में पता चला, तो मैं, मेरी बीवी और हमारे कुछ कार्यकर्ता पुलिस स्टेशन गए, तब उसके बारे में इन्क्वायरी हुई और वह तीन साल के लिए जेल के अंदर गया। इसलिए इसमें खाली कानून बना देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि हमारे सिस्टम में बदलाव लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, यहां हमारे Education Minister भी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि सेक्स के बारे में स्कूलों में भी education देना चाहिए, जिससे बच्चे समझें कि आखिर यह क्या मामला है। बहुत बार गलतफहमी की वजह से ये सारी बातें हो जाती हैं, इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। मुझे बस इतना ही कहना था, धन्यवाद।

7.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam. You have only two minutes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one more stringent Bill has come before us. We already have the POCSO Act and the Nirbhaya Act. And, now, this one is before us. But, it fails to address the real issue. The real issue is, the ideology of a patriarchal society is not good for women. This ideology has now become even more atrocious to everybody in the society. All the human values have today been overtaken by the market values. In markets, love, affection, the concept of family, everything has been thrown to the winds. So, nobody is safe even in their homes. The figures are very clear. In 94.6 percentage of the cases, who are the culprits? The victims are tortured by their close relatives, the men known to them. All those figures were mentioned here. I don't want to repeat them now. This is the real issue. So, with a major step of death penalty, we are not going to solve the issue. We want something more, something more objective and something more effective. So, the point is that this Bill needs a more study and a more careful observation about that. So, I request the House to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, which many Members have sought for.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, there is one more point. Once it happens, the victims, 26 percentage of them, are dropped out from their schools. About 50 per cent of them and their families are forced to move away from their villages. They almost become refugees somewhere else. So, the social impacts, the psychological impacts, the human impacts, all these have to be considered with all seriousness. Sir, only for a propaganda leverage, such a Bill cannot be adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made very salient points.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to extend my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have given very substantive suggestions and contributing a lot to our understanding in dealing with this very sensitive matter. This is an extremely important subject. This is not a political issue, but this is a national issue, concerning our society, the morale of the society. So, cutting across the party lines, we all have converged together in talking about this important issue and coming together to pass

this important Bill. Sir, before coming to some of the important amendments which we have brought, let me quickly touch upon the objections being raised, not about the law but about some of the provisions and their request for submission to the Select Committee. Sir, this Bill has been extensively discussed in the Lok Sabha, and, now, it has come to this august House. First of all, Sir, the matter being raised about is the definition of – 'woman'. Sir, the term 'rape' traditionally had been focussed on woman. The 'Indian Penal Code has, specifically, dealt with the term 'woman'. That is why we have brought this particular amendment with the same word as 'woman'. It has already been mentioned, but let me repeat this. As per Section 10 of the IPC, the word 'woman' denotes a female human being of any age. So, flowing from that definition, we have come to this particular term in this particular amendment. But, I can assure the august House that it has been a long time since that we have this IPC, definitely, there will be a discussion in the Government, and we will give a relook and thinking about how this definition must be brought in the Indian Penal Code. Sir, with regard to the question on why only woman,

सर, इसमें यह कहा गया है कि जो Male बच्चे होते हैं, उनके साथ इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। मैं इसके लिए इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार में महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय के माध्यम से एक केबिनेट नोट की तैयारी चल रही है। आप सभी को पता है कि जो "POCSO" कानून है, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, that is a gender-neutral law. उस "POCSO" कानून में exhaustive, मतलब एक Total Relook दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें आपने डिटेल में यहां पर जो मैटर रेज़ किया है, उसका समाधान कर सकते हैं। आज का जो विषय है - क्योंकि देश में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं हुईं, जिनमें दो साल से कम, पाँच साल से कम जो छोटी-छोटी बच्चियां हैं, उनको दृष्टिगत रखते हुए हमने टोटली डिफाइन किया है कि सोलह साल से नीचे और बारह साल से नीचे की बच्चियों के साथ जो इस तरह की घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनको देखते हुए सरकार ने यह समझा है कि ऐसे मामले, जो सामने आ रहे हैं, जिन पर देश में आवाज़ उठ रही है, समाज के हर तबके की ओर से आवाज़ उठ रही है कि, उन पर बहुत सख्ती से कानूनी प्रावधान लाने चाहिए। इसलिए हमारी सरकार के हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का यह विचार रहा है कि चूंकि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन नहीं चल रहा था, तो इसको एक Ordinance के form में लाना जरूरी था, इसलिए इसके लिए Ordinance लाया गया और आज इसको इस सदन में बिल के रूप में पेश किया जा रहा है।

सर, यहां victims protection की बात raise की गई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से victim and witness protection के लिए एक स्कीम चलाई जा रही है। सारी राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश भी दिया गया है कि यह जो स्कीम है, इसको सही तरीके से चलाया जाए। Victim and witness protection के लिए क्या-क्या प्रावधान होने चाहिए, इनको हमने डिटेल में ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी दिया है।

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

सर, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इस सदन में समूचे देश की भावना उत्पन्न हुई है और सबने एक ही भावना के साथ बात रखी है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ कुछ बिन्दुओं पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले तो इसके लिए जो general provision है कि जब रेप होता है, तो उसके लिए सजा का क्या प्रावधान है। सबसे पहले IPC 376 में जो punishment का provision है, पहले यह 7 साल होता था, अब उसको 10 साल किया गया है। उसके बाद जो 16 साल से नीचे की बच्ची है, अगर उसके साथ बलात्कार होता है, तो उसके लिए पहले 10 साल की सज़ा होती थी, अब उसको minimum 20 साल किया गया है और उसके remainder of the life जेल में रहने का प्रावधान है। जो 12 साल से छोटी बच्ची है, अगर उसके साथ रेप होता है, तो उसके लिए पहले 10 साल की सज़ा होती थी, अब न्यूनतम 20 साल से rigorous imprisonment or death, इसमें नया प्रावधान रखा गया है। सर, मैं gang-rape के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूं। Gang-rape में remainder of the life या death, उसके लिए ये दो प्रावधान रखे गए हैं।

सर, Section 173 CrPC के अनुसार पहले 3 महीने के अन्दर investigation complete करना पड़ता था, अब इस नए प्रावधान में इसे 'दो महीने' कर दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही पहले जो rape का trial चलता था, उसमें सिर्फ यह कहा जाता था कि as far as possible within two months, अब हमने इसको mandatory किया है कि दो महीने के अन्दर यह जो सारा investigation का process है, यह trial खत्म होना चाहिए। इस trial की भी deadline fix की गई है।

सर, यहां एक सबसे important बात कही गई है कि कोर्ट में केस बहुत लंबा चलता है। इसके लिए पहले जो disposal of the appeals होता था कि अगर कोई सजा दी गई है और उसके खिलाफ अपील होती है, तो उसके लिए कोई समय fix नहीं था। अब अपील में भी, कोर्ट में 6 महीने के अन्दर इस अपील के प्रावधान को भी complete किया जाना चाहिए। सर, मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार ने यह एक बहुत ही important कदम उठाया है।

सर, मैं anticipatory bail के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले anticipatory bail का प्रावधान होता था, लेकिन अब इस मामले में anticipatory bail की कोई संभावना नहीं है। इसके बाद जब कोई अपराधी, जिसको accuse किया गया है, जब वह bail application move करता था, तो victim और उसके representative को पता नहीं चलता था। अब जब वह इसके लिए application देता है, तो उसको 15 दिन के अन्दर बताना जरूरी है। साथ-साथ जब कोर्ट में उसकी hearing होती है, तो उसके representative की मौजूदगी में उसकी hearing होने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, इसका जो consequential effect है, मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। मैंने ये जो IPC और CrPC के कुछ प्रावधान बताए, उनका जो consequential effect है, आप इसमें देखिए कि सरकार ने कितना सख्त कदम उठाया है।

सर, इस सम्बन्ध में महिलाओं के character के बारे में काफी ज़िक्र होता है, मीडिया में भी और समाज में भी। Indian Evidence Act के तहत अब यह कहा गया है कि महिलाओं के character के बारे में कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। कोई बलात्कार करेगा और उसका वकील कहेगा कि तुम्हारा

character ठीक नहीं है, तुम पुराने दिनों में कहाँ जाती थीं, क्या करती थीं। इस तरह का सवाल cross-examination में नहीं किया जा सकता है और न कोई उसका मायने रख सकता है। इसलिए अब previous experience की कोई जगह नहीं है। CrPC के Section 26 में यह कहा गया है कि उसका जो ट्रायल होगा, as far as possible, it should be by a woman Judge. हम लोगों के द्वारा यह नया प्रावधान डाला गया है। इसके अलावा पुलिस के पास जब ऐसा कोई मामला आएगा, तो उसकी जो complaint होगी, वह भी एक महिला पुलिस अधिकारी के द्वारा ही record की जाएगी, यह नया प्रावधान भी इसमें डाला गया है। जो Statement record की जाती है, वह काम भी महिला अधिकारी ही करेगी। इसमें कहा गया है, "Statement of the victims shall be recorded by a Judicial Magistrate as soon as the commission of offence has been brought to the notice of the Police." हम लोगों ने इस तरह के जो women victim-sensitive measures उठाए हैं और जो नये प्रावधान रखे गए हैं, मैं मानता हूं कि इनका बहुत ही गहरा असर पड़ेगा।

दूसरा, अभी public servant के बारे में पूछा गया था कि अगर किसी public servant या पुलिस ऑफिसर की ओर से इस तरह की कोई घटना होती है, तो उसके बारे में क्या किया जाएगा? इस बारे में इसमें कहा गया है, Three shall be no previous sanction required for the prosecution of a public servant accused of the offence of rape. Public servant के बारे में अगर इस तरह का कोई मामला सामने आता है, तो उसके लिए previous sanction की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। दूसरा, rape cases में जो इंक्वायरी होगी या जो trial conduct किया जाएगा, वह in-camera किया जायेगा, ताकि उसमें कोई छेड़छाड़ न कर सके। हम लोग उसकी प्राइवेसी का भी ध्यान रखेंगे। The existing Section 357(B) of the CrPC says, "This amendment would ensure that the compensation scheme will be extended to the victims of the newly proposed categories." इसमें जो नया Section 376AB, Section, Section 376DA और Section 376DB है, इनमें यह provision भी रखा गया है कि इसमें compensation का पूरा benefit भी है। सर, Section 357C of the CrPC says, "All hospital, public or private, shall immediately provide first-aid or medical treatment free of cost to the victim of the offence of rape and shall immediately inform the Police." Through this amendment the facility of free first-aid or medical treatment shall be extended to the victims under the new proposed categories.

सर, मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूं, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का जिक्र भी किया है कि सिर्फ कानून बना देने से ही वह ज़मीन तक नहीं पहुंचता है। अभी हमारे सभी माननीय सदस्यगणों ने ये सब बातें कही हैं और हम स्वयं भी यह मानते हैं कि सिर्फ कानून के प्रावधानों को बदल देने से सब कुछ ठीक नहीं हो जाता है। इसके लिए हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 21 अप्रैल, 2018 को गृह मंत्रालय से एक cabinet proposal दिया, जिसके बाद Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance पास हुआ। उसमें और भी बहुत सारे important कदम उठाए गए हैं। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्यगण ने Question किया था कि हमारी जो existing व्यवस्था है, उसको कैसे ठीक करना चाहिए। सर, हमें सबसे पहले देश भर में fast track special courts का गठन करना होगा

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

और इसके लिए Centrally-funded scheme के proposal को announce भी कर दिया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अब जहां-जहां भी कोर्ट नहीं बना है, वहां कोर्ट बनेगा और जहां बना हुआ है, उसको और मजबूत बनाने के लिए प्रावधान रखा गया है। इस मामले में हम राज्य सरकारों से और हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी हाई कोर्ट्स हैं, उनसे भी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यहां माननीय कानून मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, उनके माध्यम से भी हमारे यहां जितने कोर्ट्स हैं, उन सबके साथ चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सर, इसके बाद prosecution की जो मशीनरी है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे जितने भी States या Union Territories हैं, उनमें जो fast track special courts बनाए गए हैं, वहां public prosecutors, office infrastructure and supporting manpower के लिए जो posts sanction करनी थीं या जो-जो चीज़ें चाहिए थीं, उसके लिए भी हम लोग व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, quality of investigatin है, which is very important, क्योंकि अगर investigation की quality ठीक नहीं है, तो फिर जस्टिस नहीं मिलेगा। इसके लिए जो rate of conviction होता है, वह quality of investigation पर निर्भर करता है। इसके लिए adequate provisions for special forensic kits for rape cases are proposed to be made available in all the Police Stations as well as hospitals where such medico-legal cases are handled to improve the quality of forensic evidence and thereby strengthen the case of prosecution. Dedicated and trained manpower are to be provided for investigation of sexual offences in a time-bound manner. सर, forensic laboratories के बारे में जैसा मैंने बताया, उसके लिए हर राज्य में forensic laboratories होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए कदम उठाया जा चुका है। उसके लिए पिछले साल गृह मंत्री जी ने हमारे देश में पहली बार एक बहुत ही important Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System को लॉंच किया। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यह database का एक बहुत ही बड़ा कार्यक्रम है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई sexual offender, जिसका अगर previous character ऐसा है, उसके लिए अगर हर पुलिस स्टेशन के साथ हमारा NCRB networking रखे और अगर हमारे पास database collection होगा, तो हम easily track कर सकते हैं कि किस आदमी ने ऐसा क्राइम किया है और सम्भवतः ऐसा कौन कर सकता है। इसके लिए यह व्यवस्था की गयी है।

सर, गृह मंत्रालय चूंकि एक बहुत बड़ा मंत्रालय है, इसमें महिलाओं के लिए बहुत सारे प्रावधान पहले से रखे गए थे, लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री, राजनाथ सिंह जी ने इसके लिए एक और बड़ा कदम उठाया है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि अब गृह मंत्रालय में इसके लिए एक डिवीज़न क्रिएट किया गया है, क्योंकि अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स होते हैं, तो एक Special Division create किया गया है, जो महिलाओं के लिए dedicated रहेगा। उसका नाम Women Safety Division है। महिलाओं से संबंधित जो भी सारी चीज़ें हैं, उनके लिए वहां पर अलग से एक dedicated Joint Secretary (Women Safety) appoint करके वह एक अलग Division create किया गया है। इसके अलावा, awareness पैदा करना, special Apps develop करना, Helpline, इस तरीके की बहुत-सी चीज़ें हैं, जिनको मैं यहां पर अभी नहीं बताना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि हमारे संबंधित माननीय सदस्यगण को इनकी जानकारी है।

सर, मैं आखिर में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राष्ट्रपिता ने कहा था कि जब महिला रात के 12 बजे सड़कों पर अकेले चलेगी, तब हम मानेंगे कि हमारा देश सम्पूर्ण रूप से आज़ाद हो गया है, इसलिए हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लाल किले से यह कहा है कि हर माँ, हर पिता अपने बच्चे से यह पूछे कि आप कहां जाकर आये हो, आप क्या कर रहे हो? उनके काम से, उनकी हरकतों से समाज में हमें कहीं कोई शर्मिंदगी महसूस न हो, ऐसी घटनाएं न हों, इसके लिए हर परिवार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

मैं सरकार की तरफ से सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि Select Committee में इसे भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता मुझे नजर नहीं आ रही है। आपका जो भी concern है, उसके बारे में मैंने शॉर्ट में इसलिए बताया, क्योंकि आपको सब्जेक्ट की जानकारी पहले से है। लोक सभा में भी इस तरह की चर्चा होने के बाद पास होकर आज यह राज्य सभा में आया है, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमने जो इतने अच्छे प्रावधान बनाये हैं, उनके बारे में आपको संक्षेप में बताया है, इसके अलावा, आपने जो-जो मैटर रेज़ किये, उनको address करने का भी आश्वासन मैंने दिया है, इस लिहाज़ से, मैं समझता हूं कि हम सब लोगों द्वारा अगर एक आवाज़ से इस Criminal Law (Amendent) Bill, 2018 को पास किया जाए, तो देश के लिए भी बहुत अच्छा होगा और एक अच्छा संदेश जाएगा। इसी अपील के साथ, मैं इस बिल को पास करने का निवेदन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:-

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure. 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, not present. Shri R. Vaithilingam, not present. Shri K. Somaprasad.

Demand to issue instruction to Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Science and Technology, Kerala to implement reservation policy in recruitment of all categories

SHRI SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I invite attention of this House to a serious matter. Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology in Kerala is an institute established by an Act of Parliament and under the administrative control of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

An institute which functions with grant from the Central Government is bound to obey the directions of the Government. But, this institute is not ready to follow the reservation policy of the Government in recruitment of its employees, even though other institutions which are having the same status are following reservation policy.

There are several qualified candidates belonging to SC, ST and OBC communities. But, the institute is very reluctant to select them. This is a clear violation of reservation rules and denial of natural justice. The institute is continuously violating the existing Government order since 1974 which directs that all autonomous bodies which are receiving grant-in-aid from Government are bound to implement reservation in recruitment.

Now, it is know that the institute is approaching the Central Ministry to get an exemption from implementing reservation policy in the recruitment of officers of Group 'A' category.

Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute is functioning as a super-speciality hospital and rendering its service just like Government Medical College, Trivendurm. If the Central Ministry allows their request, it would be against the interest of the SC, ST and OBCs and against this natural justice.

Hence, I request you to disallow the request and direct the institute to implement reservation policy in recruitment of all categories. Thank you.

Demand for the enactment of a Bill to establish National University of Rehabilitation Science and Disabilities

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN (Maharashtra): The issues which the hearing-challenged people of the country are facing is a very seriousone. It is estimated that there are more than 6.5 crore people in our country who face this problem. Although the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment decades ago established the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities in an effort to providing jobs for the hearing-disabled people, there is lot to be done.

There is a need for better data management and universal hearing tests for new born and children, particularly in rural areas. There is a major awareness gap about the problems faced by this section of the society. It is in this context the relevance of National Institute of Speech and Hearing gains prominence. This institute established in 1997 deals with diverse areas of knowledge relating to those who are hearing-challenged. The excellent track record of this institute, coupled with the concerns of the Government toward the marginalized sections of the society, prompted the Government to announce in the Budget of 2015-16 that NISH will be upgraded to the level of a university and will be known as National University of Rehabilitation Sciences and Disabilities. A draft Bill was published by the Ministry of Social Justice and Employment in this regard. But, it is still to be introduced in Parliament.

Hence, I request the Government to expedite the legislative process and introduce the Bill on an urgent basis.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Partap Singh Bajwa, not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, not present. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, not present. Shri Anil Desai, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 o'clock tomorrow, on Tuesday, the 7th August, 2018.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 7th August, 2018.