

**COMMITTEE  
ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2022-2023)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT**

**REQUESTS FOR DROPPING OF  
ASSURANCES  
(ACCEDED TO)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on.....22/12.../2022*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**December, 2022/ Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)**

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\*Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.





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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2022 - 2023)**

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL** - Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
4. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
5. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
6. Shri Khagen Murmu
7. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
8. Shri Santosh Pandey
9. Shri M.K. Raghavan
10. Prof. Sougata Ray
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Shri Indra Hang Subba
13. Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule
14. Vacant
15. Vacant

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                           |   |                   |
|----|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh         | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. | Dr. Sagarika Dash         | - | Director          |
| 3. | Shri M.C. Gupta           | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 4. | Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gulati | - | Committee Officer |

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\* The Committee have been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2022 *vide* Para No. 5363 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 09 November, 2022



## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2022-2023), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Seventy-Fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 04 July, 2022 *inter-alia* considered Memorandum Nos. 107 to 126 containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances and decided to drop 13 Assurances.
3. At their sitting held on 20 December 2022, the Committee on Government Assurances (2022-2023) considered and adopted this Report.
4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

20, December, 2022

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29, Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,  
CHAIRPERSON,  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**



## REPORT

While replying to Questions in the House or during discussions on Bills, Resolutions, Motions, etc., Ministers sometimes give Assurances, undertakings or promises either to consider a matter, take action or furnish information to the House at some later date. An Assurance is required to be implemented by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months. In case, the Ministry finds it difficult to implement the Assurance on one ground or the other, it is required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurance and such requests are considered by the Committee on merits and decisions taken to drop an Assurance or otherwise.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) considered Twenty Memoranda (Appendix-I) containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances at their sitting held on 04 July, 2022.

3. After having considered the grounds cited by the Ministries/Departments, the Committee are convinced and decided to drop the following 13 Assurances :-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>SQ/USQ No. &amp; Date</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1.	USQ No. 1399 dated 24.11.2016	Power	Power Tariff (Appendix –II)
2.	USQ No. 359 dated 03.02.2021	NITI Aayog	Central Investment (Appendix –III)
3.*	SQ No. 343 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)	Irrigated Area Under CADWM Programme (Appendix –IV)

\*Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.





S. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
4.	(i) USQ No. 6810 dated 07.05.2015  (ii) SQ No. 237 dated 02.08.2018	NITI Aayog	(i) Integrated Energy Policy  (ii) New Energy Policy (Appendix –V)
5.	USQ No. 1303 dated 28.06.2019	Women and Child Development	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (Appendix –VI)
6.	USQ No. 1628 dated 04.05.2016	Railways	Consumption of Diesel and Electricity by Railways (Appendix –VII)
7.	General Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021 dated 19.03.2021 by Various MPs	Social Justice and Empowerment  (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)	Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021 (Appendix –VIII)
8.	USQ No. 1927 dated 03.03.2020	Social Justice and Empowerment  (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)	Inclusion in the Central List of OBCs (Appendix –IX)
9.	USQ No. 2953 dated 05.12.2019	Housing and Urban Affairs	Redevelopment of LBZ and Central Vista (Appendix –X)
10.	SQ No. 385 dated 19.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, M.P.)	Women and Child Development	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Appendix –XI)
11.	SQ No.45 dated 27.04.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.P.)	Minority Affairs	Start Up India Stand Up India (Appendix –XII)



S. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
12.	SQ No.164 dated 11.08.2011 (Supplementary by Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, M.P.)	Rural Development (Department of Land Resources)	Wasteland Development Programme (Appendix -XIII)

4. The details of the Assurances arising out of the replies and the reason(s) advanced by the Ministries/Departments for dropping of the above mentioned 13 Assurances are given in Appendices -II to XIII.

5. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee dated 04 July, 2022, whereunder the requests for dropping of the Assurances were considered, are given in Appendix-XIV.

NEW DELHI;

20, December, 2022

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29, Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,  
CHAIRPERSON,  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**





**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2021-2022)**

Statement showing summary of requests received from various Ministries/Departments regarding dropping of Assurances and considered by the Committee on 04 July, 2022

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
1	107	SQ No. 144 dated 02.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapurja, M.P.)	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Department of Consumer Affairs	Selling above MRP
2	108	USQ No. 3725 dated 25.08.2011	Law and Justice	Department of Legal Affairs	Law Commission Report on Advocate Act
3	109	USQ No. 1399 dated 24.11.2016	Power		Power Tariff
4	110	USQ No. 359 dated 03.02.2021	NITI Aayog		Central Investment
5	111	USQ No. 4030 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG)
6*	112	SQ No. 343 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Irrigated Area Under CADWM Programme
7	113	(i) USQ No. 6810 dated 07.05.2015 (ii) SQ No. 237 dated 02.08.2018	NITI Aayog		(i) Integrated Energy Policy (ii) New Energy Policy
8	114	(i) SQ No. 109 dated 03.03.2016	Power		(i) Effective Implementation of Electricity Act, 2003

\* Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
		(ii) USQ No. 3705 dated 03.01.2019			(ii) Amendment in Electricity Act, 2003
9	115	Calling Attention on Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard dated 15.12.2014 by Shri Satyapal Singh, M.P.	Health and Family Welfare	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard
10	116	USQ No. 4057 dated 05.09.2012	Coal		Special Purpose Vehicle
11	117	USQ No. 1303 dated 28.06.2019	Women and Child Development		Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
12	118	USQ No. 1628 dated 04.05.2016	Railways		Consumption of Diesel and Electricity by Railways
13	119	General Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021 dated 19.03.2021 by Various MPs	Social Justice and Empowerment	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021
14	120	USQ No. 2844 dated 10.07.2019	Railways		Mumbai Suburban Railway System
15	121	USQ No. 1927 dated 03.03.2020	Social Justice and Empowerment	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	Inclusion in the Central List of OBCs
16	122	SQ No. 9 dated 19.07.2021	Tribal Affairs		Eklavya Model Residential Schools
17	123	USQ No. 2953 dated 05.12.2019	Housing and Urban Affairs		Redevelopment of LBZ and Central Vista



<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Memo No.</b>	<b>Question/ Discussion References</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Brief Subject</b>
18	124	SQ No. 385 dated 19.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, M.P.)	Women and Child Development		Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
19	125	SQ No.45 dated 27.04.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.P.)	Minority Affairs		Start Up India Stand Up India
20	126	SQ No.164 dated 11.08.2011 (Supplementary by Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, M.P.)	Rural Development	Department of Land Resources	Wasteland Development Programme



Appendix - II

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 109

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1399 dated 24.11.2016 regarding "Power Tariff."

On 24 November, 2016, ADV. Joice George, M.P., addressed a Unstarred Question No. 1399 regarding "Power Tariff" to the Minister of Power. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Power within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Power vide O.M. No. 28(L)/20/2016 R&R dated 13 October, 2021 has inter-alia stated as under:-

"Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has intimated that invoicing of coal has been done through intermediary firms located in foreign countries. DRI has further informed that attempts are being made to gather evidence from the overseas countries within the purview of tools available for such international queries for foreign administrations which, given the procedural formalities, is time consuming. Consequently, no firm timeline for completion of investigation can be specified".

4. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of Minister of State for Power, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED : 28/06/2022



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1399  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016**

POWER TARIFF

1399. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

**Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any enquiry on artificial inflation of Power Tariff by over invoicing coal imported from Indonesia;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this illegal practice of over invoicing that are continuing un-awaited;
- (c) whether a study by an independent consultant has found serious fraud by some major companies;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of serious consequences of this over invoicing as the artificial increase in Power Tariff is Passed on to the consumers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,  
COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES**

**( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )**

(a) & (b): As per the provisions given in Sections 61 to 64 Electricity Act, 2003, the Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been entrusted with the functions of determination of Tariff for generation, transmission and distribution. The tariff of generation and transmission companies owned by the Central Government is regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, whereas the tariff for generation, transmission and distribution within the states are determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Under Section 62 of the Act, the Appropriate Commission determines the tariff if it is supplied from a generating company to a distribution licensee, while under section 63 of the Act, the Appropriate Commission adopts the tariff if such tariff has been determined through transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government. The relationship between the generating company and the distribution companies is governed by the provisions of the Power Purchase Agreements. Therefore, the Central Government has no role in this regard.

(c) to (e): As per information made available by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), instances of over-invoicing in respect of coal imported from Indonesia have been noticed by them and field formations have been suitably altered. Imports made in the past are under investigation.

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
MEMORANDUM No. 110

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 359 dated 03.02.2021 regarding "Central Investment."

On 03 February, 2021, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 359 regarding "Central Investment" to the Minister of Planning. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Planning within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the NITI Aayog vide O.M. No. 17(1)/2021-I&M (I) dated 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 have stated as under:-

"Concerned Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Finance were requested to provide above mention information/inputs. However, the requisite information is not available with the Central Ministries/Departments. In the context of the question, it is pertinent to mention that Government of India Finance are through the budgetary provisions and are used for funding schemes whose nature are varied. Further, the budget is classified into capital expenditure and revenue expenditure. There is no classification in the budget with respect to Central Investment. The term Central Investment is vague and it is difficult to get data for the same for Hon'ble Member of Parliament. The question also asks for Central Investment in the backward and rural areas. Ordinarily, the Central Ministries through Centrally Sponsored Schemes provide the funds to the State Governments which further allocates to the districts. Hence, the reason for the inter-district allocation which is done by the State for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is difficult to ascertain at Central level."

4. In view of the above, the NITI Aayog (Economics & Finance) with the approval of the Minister of State for Planning (Independent Changes), has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED : 28/06/2022



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 359  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.02.2021

CENTRAL INVESTMENT

†359. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of central investments made in the country, especially in the backward and rural areas as on date during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the names of the States where the quantum of investments made is lesser than other States; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF  
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (c): The information is being collected.

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 112

Subject : Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 343 dated 12.12.2019 regarding "Irrigated Area Under CADWM Programme."

On 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2019, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 343 regarding "Irrigated Area Under CADWM Programme" to the Minister of Jal Shakti. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee on Government Assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) within three months from the date of the reply but the said Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) vide O.M. File No.N-24011/01/2021/17-19 dated 24.01.2022, has stated as under:-

*"In furnishing the reply of the above PQ, this Ministry informed the status of the newly proposed Scheme of ISBIG at that point of time. It was also informed that the stated Scheme will be implemented after approval of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, Cabinet Secretariat vide it's letter no 771/4/4/2018-Cab dated 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2021 has informed that Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG) is no longer under consideration of this Secretariat."*

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State (Jal Shakti), has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :- 28/06/2022

NEW DELHI:





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. †\*343**  
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2019

**IRRIGATED AREA UNDER CADWM PROGRAMME**

†\*343. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any scheme to develop irrigated area in Nagaur and Jodhpur districts under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme or any other scheme to benefit the farmers keeping in view the geographical location of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the irrigated areas developed in the country during the last three years, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF LOK SABH  
STARRED QUESTION NO †\*343 REGARDING "IRRIGATED AREA UNDER CADWM  
PROGRAMME" BY SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2019**

(a) & (b) The Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) programme under the Ministry has been taken up with a view to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created, and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). CADWM Programme is presently being implemented as a component of Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for 99 AIBP prioritized projects in the country. Presently, there are 2 Projects namely Gang Canal Phase-II and Narmada Canal Project, of Rajasthan which are included under ongoing CADWM programme of Government of India. None of the above two projects benefit Nagaur and Jodhpur districts.

The scope of CADWM works is presently restricted to prioritized projects under PMKSY. For coverage of command area under other projects, a new scheme, "Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap" (ISBIG), has been proposed by this Ministry and it is presently under process for Government approval. 13 projects of Rajasthan have been included under proposed scheme of ISBIG.

(c) From 2016-17 onwards, Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme is being implemented for 99 AIBP prioritized projects in the country. Out of 99 prioritized AIBP Projects, depending on the requirements of State Governments, 88 projects spread over 18 States have been included for CADWM programme so far. As per these included projects, it is targeted to develop 44.34 lakh hectare of Culturable Command Area (CCA) with Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.8186 crore. During 2016-19, Rs.2380.242 crore have been released as Central Assistance, and CCA of 13.43 lakh hectare have been developed as per State-wise details given at **Annexure-I**.

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**ANNEXURE -I**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.†\*343 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2019 REGARDING "IRRIGATED AREA UNDER CADWM PROGRAMME".

**State-Wise Physical progress (CCA covered , as reported by State Government) under CADWM Programme during 2016-17 to 2018-19**

					Area in Th. Ha
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	0.000	0.000	14.25	14.25
3	Bihar	2.245	5.492	4.00	11.74
4	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5	Goa	0.010	0.010	0.77	0.79
6	Gujarat	385.282	290.060	260.27	935.62
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.000	0.000	1.28	1.28
8	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	Karnataka	11.075	10.954	8.90	30.93
10	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	74.935	85.060	50.05	210.04
12	Maharashtra	7.634	16.557	33.69	57.88
13	Manipur	0.000	0.000	5.03	5.03
14	Odisha	10.470	24.340	20.36	55.17
15	Rajasthan	6.863	7.224	7.08	21.17
16	Telangana	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>498.51</b>	<b>439.70</b>	<b>405.67</b>	<b>1343.88</b>

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 113

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to (i) Unstarred Question No. 6810 dated 07.05.2015 regarding "Integrated Energy Policy; and (ii) Starred Question No. 237 dated 02.08.2018 regarding "New Energy Policy."

On 07 May, 2015, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo and Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 6810 regarding "Integrated Energy Policy" and on 02 August, 2018, Shri Bhola Singh and D.S, Rathod, MPs. addressed a Starred Question No. 237 regarding "New Energy Policy" to the Minister of Power. The text of the Questions alongwith the replies of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The replies to the Questions were treated as Assurances by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Power within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurances are yet to be implemented. The above mentioned Assurances were later on transferred to NITI Aayog.

3. In this regard, NITI Aayog vide O.M. No. P-11026/11/2018-PET dated 14.01.2022 has stated as under:-

"That a draft Cabinet Note on National Energy Policy (NEP) was submitted to Cabinet Secretariat on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 for consultation. The Cabinet Secretariat vide OM No. 511/2/2/2019-Cab dated 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 has given its observation, which are as followed:

"It is observed that the proposal inter alia envisages creation of a unified Energy Ministry which would subsume the roles of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Further, a transitional structure i.e. Cabinet Committee on Energy, chaired by Prime Minister has also been proposed until the Ministry of Energy is set up to deal with all energy issues in an integrated manner.

As matters relating to integration/creation/reorganization of Ministries/Departments and formation of Committee of the Cabinet require amendments to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 (AoB Rules) and the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rule 1961 (ToB rules) and such proposals need to be considered taking into account comments of stakeholder Ministries/Departments.

The National Energy Policy/Integrated Energy Policy will require Cabinet Approval. However, in the absence of an integrated energy ministry, the implementation of the National Energy Policy/Integrated Energy Policy is not possible."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State (I/C) Planning, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :-

NEW DELHI:



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 6810

ANSWERED ON: 07.05.2015

INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY

NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN

RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE

SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE

VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT

KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO

JYOTI DHURVE

Will the Minister of

POWER

be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government proposes to adopt integrated energy policy to help meet the growing demand for energy including solar, wind, gas and coal;
- (b) if so, the details and status thereof including the manner in which the said policy will address the growing demand of energy;
- (c) whether the Government has consulted or proposes to consult all stakeholders in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which new energy policy will be finalised and implemented in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY ( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (d) :An Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) was approved by the Government in 2008. The implementation of the above policy was reviewed from time to time and many recommendations have already been implemented.

In pursuance of President's address to the Parliament on 9th June, 2014, referring, inter-alia, to Government's intent to issue a National Energy Policy (NEP), NITI Aayog has proposed to frame a National Energy Policy to meet the demand for energy including solar, wind, gas and coal, in consultation with the stake holders.



LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.237  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

NEW ENERGY POLICY

\*237. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is formulating a New Energy Policy for the country;
- (b) if so, the details including the salient features thereof;
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised;
- (d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding energy demand by 2040; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to meet this growing demand?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND  
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

( SHRI R.K. SINGH )

(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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## STATEMENT

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.237 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018 REGARDING NEW ENERGY POLICY.**

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- (a) to (e) :
- (i) **NITI Aayog is formulating National Energy Policy (NEP).**
  - (ii) **The NEP builds on the achievements of the earlier Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), and sets the new agenda consistent with the redefined role of emerging developments in the energy world such as interventions required in key sectors like Petroleum & Natural Gas, Coal, Power, Renewable Energy and Nuclear power. The NEP also addresses energy efficiency, subsidy and tax structure, energy governance, research and development and air quality concerns. There are four key objectives of NEP, namely, access at rational prices, improved security and independence, greater sustainability and economic growth, and enhancing the competitiveness of Indian economy by meeting the rising energy demand efficiently.**
  - (iii) **The draft of NEP prepared by NITI Aayog was circulated for inter-ministerial consultations in October, 2017. Based on the comments of the Ministries/Departments as well as further deliberations in the NITI Aayog, revised draft of NEP has been recirculated on 16/6/2018 for seeking comments of concerned Ministries/Departments. After receipt of the comments from revised draft, the draft of NEP will be put up for approval of the competent authority.**
  - (iv) **The draft of NEP circulated in October, 2017 contained assessment of energy demand upto 2040. Subsequently, it was felt that long term assessment up to 2040 would lead to extreme uncertainties in the currently volatile and unpredictable energy economics, which would not be suitable for framing the policy. Accordingly, the time horizon of NEP has been restricted to 2030, which also synchronizes with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The detailed assessment of energy demand in various sectors upto 2030 is given in Annexure.**
  - (v) **According to draft NEP, the Government proposes to meet the growing energy demand in the following manner:**
    - (a) **Increasing domestic production/supply by enabling suitable policy framework.**
    - (b) **Harnessing renewable energy potential to the maximum.**
    - (c) **Enhanced efficiency measures for demand reduction and better energy conversion.**
    - (d) **Promoting alternate domestic sources of energy.**



**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 237 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018 REGARDING NEW ENERGY POLICY.**

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**Energy Demand in Various Sectors**

**(in Billion Units)**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2030</b>	
	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>Business as Usual Scenario</b>	<b>Ambitious Scenario</b>
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>798</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>5844</b>	<b>5329</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>1252</b>	<b>2621</b>	<b>2347</b>
<b>Pumps &amp; Tractors</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Telecom</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Cooking</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>472</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>10,769</b>	<b>9,603</b>

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 117

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1303 dated 28.06.2019 regarding "Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986".

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On 28 June, 2019, Shri Gopal Chinnaya Shetty, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 1303 regarding "Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986" to the Minister of Women and Child Development. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Women and Child Development *vide* O.M.No.WW-15021/13/2019-WW(e-80964) dated 01 November, 2021 has stated as under:-

"The indecent representation of women, both in print and electronic media, is at present regulated under various Acts such as 'the Indian Penal Code', 1860 (Section 292-293)', 'the Press Council Act, 1978 (Section 13, 14)'; 'the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 (Rule 6 and 7)'; 'the Code for Self Regulation in Advertising of the Advertising Standards Council of India (Chapter II)'; 'the Content Certification Code by Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (Theme 2- Sex, Obscenity and Nudity)'; 'the Self-Regulation Guidelines by News Broadcasters Association (NBA)'. Subsequent enactment of 'the Information Technology Act, 2000' also covered indecent representation of women in print and electronic media including digital/ online media (films and audio-visual programmes made available by online content providers and news and current affairs content on online platforms). Since, there are various legal provisions already in place to take care of indecent representation of women, both in print and electronic media, amendment in IRWA at this stage is not necessary.

It is further submitted that on a motion moved by the Ministry, "The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012" was permitted to be withdrawn from Rajya Sabha. The same has been conveyed *vide* Rajya Sabha bulletin dated 26th July, 2021. As such, the

subject matter of the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Qn. No. 1303 dated 28.06.2019 wherein it was mentioned that the Ministry of Women and Child Development has decided to move a fresh bill to broaden the scope of the law, viz. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, no longer remains valid."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Women and Child Development has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1303**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.06.2019

**INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1986**

1303. SHRI GOPAL CHINNAYA SHETTY

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to amend the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

- (a) to (c): Yes Sir. After taking into account the recent technological advancements in the field of Information Technology and communications including social media platforms, etc., the Ministry of Women and Child Development has decided to move the fresh bill to broaden the scope of the law to cover the audio-visual media and content in electronic form.

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
MEMORANDUM No. 118

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1628 dated 04.05.2016, regarding "Consumption of Diesel and Electricity by Railways".

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On 04 May, 2016, Shrimati Vanaroja R and Shri K. Parasuraman, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 1628 regarding "Consumption of Diesel and Electricity by Railways" to the Minister of Railways. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2016/Fuel/443/6 dated 23 February, 2018 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:-

"With accelerated electrification, Diesel Locomotive fleet in operation is expected to reduce drastically. Accordingly HSD consumption of IR will also decrease. With reduced consumption of HSD, this exhaustive exercise of amendment in various Rules and Regulations in liaison with other Ministries, which is expected to take considerable time further, may not be required."

4. The above request for dropping of the Assurance was not acceded to by the Committee at their sitting held on 03 January 2020. The Committee accordingly presented their 9th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 20 September, 2020 and recommended the Ministry to apprise the Committee the details of the study conducted in this regard alongwith the conclusion/final outcome of the matter.

5. However, the Ministry of Railways *vide* 2016/Fuel/443/6 pt(DA) dated 09 June, 2021 has stated as under:-

"Meanwhile, IR has adopted and moved forward towards 100% Electrification of its network. With accelerated electrification, Diesel Locomotive fleet in operation is reducing drastically. Accordingly HSD consumption of IR will also decrease. With reduced consumption of HSD, this exhaustive exercise of amendment in various Rules and Regulation in liaison with other ministries, which is expected to take considerable time further, may not be required."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of Railways, has again requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may reconsider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1628  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.05.2016**

**CONSUMPTION OF DIESEL AND ELECTRICITY BY RAILWAYS**

**1628. SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:  
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:**

**Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Railways consumes around 2.8 billion litres of diesel annually costing Rs.18000 crore and also spends around Rs.12,000 crore annually to purchase 17.5 billion units of electricity;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government is exploring the policy to procure crude oil and take refinery capacity on lease to improve its finances which would reduce diesel inventories by a third;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Railways particularly Northern Railway to reduce consumption of diesel and electricity?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

**(SHRI MANOJ SINHA)**

**(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1628 BY SHRI SHRIMATI VANAROJA K AND SHRI K. PARASURAMAN TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 04.05.2016 REGARDING CONSUMPTION OF DIESEL AND ELECTRICITY BY RAILWAYS**

**(a) & (b) For the year 2014-15 Indian Railways consumed 2.9 billion litres of Diesel costing ₹ 16804.63 crores and paid ₹ 12316 crores to purchase 18.24 billion units Electrical Energy.**

**(c) Yes, Madam.**

**(d) Pros and cons are being studied and decision will be taken based on outcome of the study.**

**(e) The following steps have been taken:-**

- (1) Shutting down of diesel locos where detention is likely to exceed 30 minutes.**
- (2) Super checks of outgoing locos at the level of officers and supervisors of the shed for proper maintenance practice.**
- (3) Provision of Auxiliary Power Units on Diesel locomotives.**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

*Appendix - VIII*

MEMORANDUM No. 119

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to the discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021."

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On 19 March, 2021, the following Assurance was given during the discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021 by Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment :-

"The issue of merger of Namoshudra, Pandra and Ponda castes with Scheduled Castes is under consideration in my Department. After considering, we are going to do as it seems appropriate."

2. The above reply was treated as Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented within three months of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.
3. In this regard the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) *vide* O.M.No.RL-16014/9/2021-RL Cell (E.O.No.45166) dated 08.10.2021 has stated:-

"Scheduled Castes are notified under the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution. First list of Scheduled Castes in relation to a State or Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President. Any subsequent inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the said list can only be made by an Act of Parliament in view of clause (2) of Article 341. Further, Government of India had laid down modalities in June, 1999, as subsequently amended in June, 2002 for considering modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which involve the following steps: -

- i. The complete proposal with ethnographic support, to modify the existing list of Scheduled Castes is made by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.
- ii. The proposal is then referred to the Registrar General of India (RGI), for seeking comments.
- iii. The proposal once not agreed to by the RGI, is referred back to the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, for seeking further justification of their proposal, in the light of the comments of the RGI.
- iv. The proposal if received back from concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, with further justifications, is again referred to the RGI for consideration.
- v. If the proposal is not agreed to by the RGI second time, it is rejected with approval Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.

vi. The proposal agreed to by the RGI, is referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), for seeking comments.

vii. The proposal not agreed to either by the RGI or NCSC is rejected with approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.

viii. Such proposals, which have been agreed to by the RGI and the NCSC are processed further and introduced as a Bill for consideration and passing by the Parliament under Article 341(2) of the Constitution of India.

2. This Ministry did not give an Assurance during the discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021, rather it merely mentioned the factual position, obtaining at that point of time with regard to processing of proposals on revision of lists of Scheduled Castes.

3. Processing of proposals for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes as envisaged in the modalities is a time consuming process as it requires consultation with various agencies such as concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, Registrar General of India and National Commission for Scheduled Castes, who take their own time. Further, any inclusion in and exclusion from the list of Scheduled Castes can only be done by an Act of Parliament as laid down in clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to keep the Assurance pending for a long time.

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, has requested the Committee drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED : 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI



15.37 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION(SCHEDULED CASTES)  
ORDER(AMENDMENT) BILL,2021**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चंद गहलोत): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची को उपांतरित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

माननीय सभापति : आप इस पर कुछ बोलेंगे।

प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम): बोलने की क्या जरूरत है?

माननीय सभापति : संक्षेप में थोड़ा सा बोल देंगे।

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक में वर्तमान में तमिलनाडु राज्य की अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में स्वतंत्र प्रविष्टियों के रूप में सूचीबद्ध सात जातियों, यथा – देवेन्द्रकुलथन, क्रम संख्या 17, कडयन, क्रम संख्या 26, कल्लादि, क्रम संख्या 28, कुडुम्बन, क्रम संख्या 35, पल्लन, क्रम संख्या 50, पन्नाडी क्रम संख्या 54 और वातिरियन क्रम संख्या 72, जातियों को समूहित देवेन्द्रकुला वेलालर के रूप में नामित करना और तिरुनेलवेली, तूतूकोड़ी, रामनाथपुरम, पुदुकोट्टई, तंजावुर, तिरुवरूर और नागापट्टनम जिले के कड्डयन जाति के सदस्यों को जो अपने आपको प्रस्तावित समूहीकरण से अलग रखना चाहते हैं, को इससे अलग रखकर क्षेत्र प्रतिबंध लगाना है। इस विधेयक द्वारा न तो कोई जाति शामिल की जा रही है और न कोई जाति विलोपित की जा रही है।

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक पर तेरह माननीय सदस्यगणों ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है, परंतु उन्होंने कुछ अन्य मुद्दों की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाया है।

मैं सबसे पहले विधेयक के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा और उसके बाद जो अन्य मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं, उस पर चर्चा करूंगा। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि विधेयक में सात जातियों को समाहित करके एक जाति के नाम जाना जाए, इस प्रकार का प्रावधान है। अभी यह अलग-अलग क्रम पर उल्लिखित हैं, इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद केवल दो क्रमांक पर उल्लिखित हो जाएंगी – क, प्रविष्टि 17 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी- देवेन्द्रकुला वेलालर।

यह इन सात जातियों का एक नाम होगा, बाकी ये सात जातियां सम्मिलित होंगी। प्रश्न उठेगा कि जब एक जाति बना रहे हैं तो इन सात जातियों को विलोपित क्यों नहीं कर रहे। ये सात जातियां ऐसी हैं जिनके प्रमाण-पत्र अनेक वर्षों से बनाए गए, ये अमान्य न हों, इसलिए इन सात जातियों का उल्लेख ब्रैकेट में किया जाएगा। मुख्य जाति देवेन्द्रकुला वेलालर हो, इससे किसी को न तो कोई आर्थिक लाभ या हानि होगी, न सरकार पर वित्तीय भार पड़ेगा और न ही किसी और प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ेगा। केवल इन सात जातियों को देवेन्द्रकुला वेलालर नाम देने से सम्मान मिलेगा, ऐसी इन सारी जातियों के लोगों की भावना है।

कड्डयन जाति तिरुनेलवेली, तूतूकोड़ी, रामनाथपुरम, पुदुकोट्टई, तंजावुर, तिरुवरूर और नागापट्टनम जिलों के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर कड्डयन जाति को छोड़ दिया जाएगा और बाकी जातियां सम्मिलित रहेंगी। कल्लादी, कुडुम्बन, पल्लन, पन्नाडी, वातिरियन, ये सब जातियां तमिलनाडु में देवेन्द्रकुला वेलालर के नाम से जानी जाएंगी।

प्रविष्टि 26 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी अर्थात् कड्डयन जाति तिरुनेलवेली, तूतूकोड़ी, रामनाथपुरम, पुदुकोट्टई, तंजावुर, तिरुवरूर और नागापट्टनम जिलों में कड्डयन जाति को इसी नाम से जाना जाएगा और बाकी पूरे तमिलनाडु में देवेन्द्रकुला वेलालर के नाम से जानी जाएगी। इन पांच जिलों में इसी नाम से जानी जाएगी।



प्रविष्टि 28, 33, 49, 52 और 54 का लोप किया जाएगा। इन सात जातियों को क्रमांक 17 में सम्मिलित करने के कारण जिस क्रमांक में उल्लिखित है, वहां से विलोपित कर दिया जाएगा। केवल इस विधेयक में इतना प्रावधान है। इस विधेयक का सबने समर्थन किया है, मैं सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपील करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

अन्य मुद्दों के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। मैं उन मुद्दों का संक्षिप्त में उत्तर देना चाहूंगा। सबसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जब प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने पहले भाषण में कहा था कि मेरी सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार होगी। उन्होंने जो कहा उस पर लगातार अमल किया जा रहा है। इसके अनेक उदाहरण हैं और अनेक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिए हैं। उन ऐतिहासिक निर्णयों के कारण सामाजिक समता और समरसता लाने में सहायता मिल रही है। निश्चित रूप से अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास में अनेक प्रकार की प्रगति हो रही है।

गुरजीत सिंह औजला जी ने उल्लेख किया था कि अन्याय और अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। राज्यों के नाम भी लिए और कहा कि यहां अत्याचार की संख्या बढ़ रही है। आप और यह सदन जानता है कि कानून व्यवस्था राज्यों का विषय है। राज्य इस पर कार्रवाई करते हैं। केंद्र की ओर से हम समय-समय पर राज्यों के साथ संपर्क करते हैं और जहां अपराध बढ़ते हैं उनसे बातचीत करके अपराधों को कम करने का प्रयास करते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1989 में अनुसूचित जाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम बनाया गया था। उस अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम में कुछ खामियां महसूस हुईं। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के दौरान वर्ष 2015 में उसमें संशोधन किया गया और 22-23 नए अपराध, जो पहले वाले कानून में नहीं थे, उनको जोड़कर इस कानून को मजबूत बनाने का काम किया गया है। उस कानून के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों के साथ अन्याय रोकने का प्रयास किया जाता है और जो अपराधी हैं, उनको दंड दिलाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। जो पीड़ित परिवार हैं, उसको आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। अपराधी को दंड दिलाकर उसको न्याय दिलवाने का प्रयास भी किया जाता है। ऐसा करने के लिए हम समय-समय पर

वकील की सहायता भी देते हैं। कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए एक नहीं, अनेक ऐसे प्रावधान किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2018 के अधिनियम द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों को हटा दिया गया है। पहले बीच में एक कानून बन गया था कि बिना जांच किए एफआईआर दर्ज कार्रवाई की जाए, परन्तु, इस कानून में हमने सुधार किया कि प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने के लिए किसी प्रारंभिक जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एफआईआर दर्ज की जाएगी और एफआईआर दर्ज करने के बाद संबंधित थाने के पुलिस अधिकारी या जिसको वे नियुक्त करेंगे, उसके द्वारा जांच करने के बाद ही आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाएगी। आवश्यक होगा, तो गिरफ्तारी भी होगी। इस प्रकार हमने कानून में सुधार करने की कोशिश की है।

उन्होंने पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप का उल्लेख किया है, अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका उल्लेख किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप दी जाती थी, वह केंद्र प्रायोजित थी। परन्तु, उसके लिए एक फार्मूला था। उस फार्मूले के अंतर्गत कमिटेड लायबिलिटी का प्रावधान था। यह कमिटेड लायबिलिटी का प्रावधान पहले वाली सरकारों में भी था और वर्तमान सरकार में भी है। अब हमने उसको चेंज कर दिया है। उस कमिटेड लायबिलिटी के माध्यम से, जो कमिटेड लायबिलिटी राज्यों की बनती थी, उसका परिणाम यह होता था कि कुछ राज्यों को केंद्र से एक भी पैसा नहीं मिलता था, अभी स्थिति ऐसी आ गई थी कि 36 राज्यों में से आधे राज्यों को या तो कोई पैसा नहीं मिलता था या मिलता भी था तो बहुत कम मिलता था। इसी कारण हमने एक फार्मूला बनाया। कई राज्यों को कोई पैसा नहीं मिलता है, यह ठीक नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है कि पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप में केंद्र का कुछ हिस्सा हो। शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है। इसलिए, यह राज्य की भी जिम्मेदारी है और केंद्र की भी जिम्मेदारी है। इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाते हुए केंद्र सरकार ने एक नियम बनाया कि 60 परसेंट केंद्र देगी और 40 परसेंट राज्य देगी। इसका परिणाम यह निकलेगा कि अभी तक हम जिस फार्मूले के आधार पर पैसा देते थे, उसमें साल भर में राज्यों को केवल एक हजार करोड़ रुपया देते थे। इस नए फार्मूले के कारण अब हम लगभग पांच हजार करोड़ एक साल में देना चालू कर देंगे। वह इसी साल से देना



चालू कर देंगे। मार्च तक हम कई राज्यों को देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और करेंगे भी। इस फार्मूले के आधार पर हम अगले पांच सालों में लगभग 55 हजार करोड़ रुपये राज्यों को देने वाले हैं। इसके कारण चार करोड़ विद्यार्थियों को लाभ मिलने वाला है। केंद्र सरकार की ओर से 35500 करोड़ से अधिक रुपये इस व्यवस्था में खर्च किए जाएंगे। यह बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन है। इसका लगभग सभी राज्यों ने समर्थन किया है। अभी तक हमारे पास किसी भी राज्य से नकारात्मक जानकारी नहीं आई है।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि सफाई कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए आधुनिक यंत्रों का उपयोग करना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमने प्रयास किया है। आजकल, जो सीवेज टैंक या नाली साफ करने का काम करते हैं, वे हाथों से करते थे। उसको कम करके यंत्रों के माध्यम से सफाई करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। कानून में संशोधन करके ऐसा प्रावधान भी बना दिया गया है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की इस सरकार में हर साल अनुसूचित जाति के कल्याण के संबंध में बजट में अत्यधिक वृद्धि की जा रही है। पिछले साल 83,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था। इस साल के बजट में 1,26,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। पिछले साल विभाग के बजट में 8,207 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया था। इस साल 10,517 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि बजट में निरंतर वृद्धि होने के कारण अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के उत्थान की योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक आगे बढ़ाने में मदद दी जा रही है। माननीय रमलु जी ने कहा था कि अनुसूचित जातियों का उप-श्रेणीकरण किया जाए। उप-श्रेणीकरण करने वाला मामला वर्तमान में उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है। पंजाब बनाम देवेन्द्र नाम के वाद के अंतर्गत इस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विचार किया जा रहा है।

**माननीय सभापति :** अमर सिंह जी, आपने जितने भी प्रश्न उठाए हैं, आपको उनका उत्तर तो सुनना ही पड़ेगा।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री थावर चंद गहलोट : महोदय, माननीय सुनील दत्तात्रेय जी ने तमिलनाडु का मामला उठाया है। तमिलनाडु में 69 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है। मराठा आरक्षण का मामला भी विचाराधीन है। ओबीसी एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जिसकी राज्यों की सूची अलग है और केन्द्र की सूची अलग है। राज्य अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में ओबीसी को आरक्षण देने संबंधी निर्णय ले सकते हैं। उस पर केन्द्र का कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं होता है। यह आरक्षण भी इसी प्रकार का है। इस आरक्षण को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक याचिका दायर की गई है और वह उस पर विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है, जिसमें राज्य ही पैरवी कर रहा है। हमें राज्य और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बीच में हस्तक्षेप करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारा रुख सकारात्मक है। परंतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट हमसे इस विषय पर कोई जानकारी मांगेगी, यह आवश्यक नहीं है, क्योंकि अपील भी राज्य सरकार ने की है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में राज्य सरकार की ही तरफ से पैरवी की जा रही है। इस प्रकार की कानून-व्यवस्था को राज्य के माध्यम से ही आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जा सकता है।

मैंने अत्याचार निवारण के बारे में बताया है। उप-श्रेणीकरण करने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है। परंतु आज की स्थिति में किसी उचित फोरम पर इस विषय पर कानूनी प्रावधान बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि ओबीसी कैटेगरी में राज्यों की सूची अलग-अलग है। उसी प्रकार से प्रदेशों में अलग-अलग जिलों में अलग-अलग जातियां वर्गीकृत की गई हैं और उसका कारण सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति है। जब इन जातियों का सर्वे हो रहा होगा, उस सर्वे के दौरान एक ही जाति कुछ क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से संपन्न पाई गई होगी, इस कारण से उनको अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं रखा गया है। कुछ जिलों में सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े माने गए होंगे, इस कारण से उनको अनुसूचित जाति में रखा गया है।

अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कई जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने के भी सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस विषय में एक नियम है। अगर राज्य सरकार किसी जाति को अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति में मिलाना चाहे या उससे विलोपित करना चाहे, तो वह एक प्रस्ताव बनाकर केन्द्र सरकार को भेजेगी। केन्द्र सरकार उस प्रस्ताव को



रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया (आरजीआई) को भेजेगी। यदि रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया उस पर यस करता है, तो हम वह प्रस्ताव संबंधित आयोग को भेजते हैं।

यदि आयोग उस पर सहमति देता है तो फिर सरकार उस पर विचार करती है। विचार करने के बाद कैबिनेट नोट बनता है। वह कैबिनेट में जाता है और अगर उसको कैबिनेट स्वीकृति देता है तो विधेयक के रूप में सदन में लाया जाता है और संसद उस पर निर्णय करती है। अभी कई मुद्दों को उल्लिखित करके मांग की गई कि इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाया जाए। इस प्रक्रिया को पूरा करने के बाद या तो निरस्त कर दिए गए हैं या विचाराधीन हैं। मेरे यहां पर जो विचाराधीन मामले हैं, मैं उनके बारे में भी जानकारी दे सकता हूँ। कुछ जातियों के बारे में विचार-विमर्श जारी है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनने के बाद अभी तक छत्तीसगढ़, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, त्रिपुरा, दादर व नगर हवेली, सिक्किम, पश्चिम बंगाल आदि ऐसे प्रांतों में 26 जातियों को शामिल किया गया है। नमोशूद्र, पोंड्रा व पोंड्र जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाने का विषय है, जो मेरे विभाग में विचाराधीन है। विचार करने के बाद जैसा उचित लगेगा, वैसा हम करने वाले हैं। ओडिशा की एक जाति को रिमूव करने की बात है। Removal of area restriction in respect of Mangali caste, ये आयोग के पास है। इस पर अभी आयोग विचार कर रहा है। इस तरह से कर्नाटक की कुछ जातियां हैं, जिस पर आरजीआई स्तर पर विचार हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार से झारखण्ड की जाति पर आरजीआई विचार कर रहा है। इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश की भी जातियां हैं। बेलदार जाति को भी अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाने का मामला है। यह भी आरजीआई के पास है। अगर आरजीआई हमें सकारात्मक जवाब देगी तो हम उस पर आगे कार्यवाही करेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ वीरेन्द्र कुमार जी ने अनुसूचित जातियों का राज्यवार विनिर्देश का एक मामला उठाया था। अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है कि कुछ जातियों को किसी एक राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की जाती है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जाती है। यह एक सच्चाई है और मैंने इसके बारे में बताया है। सन् 1950-55 के करीब जातियां बनी थीं और जब उनमें 5-6 बार संशोधन हुए तो उस

समय के सर्वे में सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार पर आंकलन किया गया था। उस आंकलन के अनुसार जो जातियां अनुसूचित जाति के योग्य पाई गईं, उनको उसमें सम्मिलित किया गया। बाकी को ओबीसी या सामान्य में रखने की कोशिश की गई। मैं इस अवसर पर यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** मंत्री जी, वीरेन्द्र कुमार जी का प्रश्न था कि मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिले में कुछ कास्ट्स को अनुसूचित जाति के हिसाब से माना जाता है तथा दूसरे जिलों में नहीं माना जा रहा है। एक ही राज्य के कुछ जिलों में अनुसूचित जाति के हिसाब से उन्हें माना जाता है और कुछ दूसरे जिलों में माना नहीं जाता है। यह वीरेन्द्र जी का एक प्रश्न था।

**श्री थावर चंद गहलोत :** मैंने उसी का जवाब दिया है। मैं यदि स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाया तो फिर से दोहरा देता हूँ। सन् 1955 या 1950 के पहले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की कैटेगरियां बनाने का जब सर्वे हुआ था तो उस समय उन जातियों का सामान्य स्तर उच्च था, आर्थिक स्तर उच्च था, जिस कारण से उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया। वही जाति अगर दूसरी जगह पर सामाजिक दृष्टि से और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी थी, तो उसे अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। यह निर्णय उस समय की सरकार ने लिया था। आज भी जब इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में मिलाने के लिए प्रस्ताव आते हैं, तो आरजीआई उसी आधार को देखकर निर्णय करती है और अपनी राय देती है। उस समय जो आधार बना था, उसके आधार पर वह हमें यह कहती है कि इस जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि ऐसी स्थिति हर राज्य में है कि कोई जाति चार जिलों में अनुसूचित जाति है, छः जिलों में ओबीसी है और बाकी जिलों में सामान्य वर्ग में है। ऐसा हर राज्य में है। इस दुविधा को दूर करने की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है कि राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजेगी कि अमुक जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाया जाए या उसको हटाया जाए। प्रस्ताव आने के बाद, उसे हम आरजीआई को भेजते हैं और आरजीआई अगर सकारात्मक राय देती है, तो उसे हम संबंधित आयोग को भेजते हैं और अगर आयोग भी सकारात्मक राय देता है तो फिर वह सरकार के



पास आता है। सरकार कैबिनेट नोट बनाकर कैबिनेट में जाती है और कैबिनेट से स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद, उसे विधेयक का रूप देकर हम संसद में आते हैं और अंतिम निर्णय करने का अधिकार संसद को ही है। इस आधार पर निर्णय होता है।

महोदय, अब मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह विधेयक पारित किया जाए।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Tamil Nadu be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2                  Amendment of Constitution  
(Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri N.K. Premachandran – not present.

Shri Jasbir Singh Gill to move amendment No.3 to clause 2.

**SHRI JASBIR SINGH GILL (KHADOOR SAHIB):** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 4 and 5, -

for                  “excluding in the coastal areas of”.

substitute        “in the districts of”.                  (3)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Jasbir Singh Gill to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*



*Appendix -IX*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 121

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1927 dated 03.03.2020 regarding "Inclusion in the Central List of OBCs".

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On 03 March, 2020, Kumari Shobha Karandlaje, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 1927 regarding "Inclusion in the Central List of OBCs" to the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) *vide* O.M.No.16011/5/2020-BC-II dated 14 October, 2021 has stated as under:-

"*Vide* the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 Act, three new Articles i.e. 342A, 366(26C) and 338B were inserted in the Constitution. *Vide* Article 338B the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is now functioning as a Constitutional Commission. The Article 342-A has dealt with the central list of the socially and educationally backward classes (commonly known as Other Backward Classes-OBC) and Article 366(26C) has defined the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes as follows:

"**342A.** (1) *The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.*"

(2) *Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the **Central** List to socially and educationally backward classes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any socially and educationally backward class, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.*

3. *In terms of the above mentioned provisions of Article 342A(1), there is a need to publish the existing Central List of OBCS as an order of the President. Only after the list is published as an order of the President, all the requests for inclusion of more castes/communities in the Central List*



*of OBCs can be considered by the Parliament in terms of the provisions of Article 342A(2).*

*4. A draft Cabinet Note for publishing the existing Central List of OBCs as an order of the President was circulated by this Department on 17.6.2019. However, the Final Cabinet Note could not be sent for consideration of the Cabinet in view of the objections of Legislative Department, who had desired that the mistakes, variations and mismatches (observed in the existing Central List of SEBCs) may be rectified by the administrative Ministry. The notifications to be issued by the President under clause (1) of the Article 342A shall be final and shall not be varied by any subsequent notification. Hence, the administrative Ministry may take utmost care while finalizing the Schedules to be appended to the proposed notifications.*

*5. After detailed deliberations, it was decided by the Government to entrust the work of sorting out the discrepancies in the existing Central List of OBCs to the Commission to examine the issue of Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes (CESOB). The term of this Commission is presently upto 31st January 2022. The Chairperson of the CESOB is Justice (Retd.) Ms. G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), High Court of Delhi. Accordingly, the following was added to the Terms of Reference of the Commission during January 2020*

*"to study the various Entries in the Central List of OBCs and recommend correction of any repetitions, ambiguities, inconsistencies and errors of spelling or transcription."*

*6. The CESOB is yet to submit its final report to the Government. It has been decided that the publishing of the Central List of OBCs as an order of the President would be done after the report of the CESOB, indicating the correct spellings of the existing castes/communities in the List, is received. This would ensure that the final list published is free from spelling mistakes/discrepancies and would also eliminate the need to approach the Parliament again for making corrections in the spellings.*

*7. As per Article 342A(2), only the Parliament has the power to include or exclude any caste or community in the Central List of OBCs. For this purpose, the existing list first needs to be re-published as an order of the President as per provisions of Article 342A(1). Notification of the existing Central List of OBCs is held up for want of recommendations of the Rohini Commission (CESOB) regarding the correct spellings of the existing castes/communities (Both in English and Hindi). Due to these uncertainties, it has not been possible to finalize the modalities for the future inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs.*

*8. From the above, it may be appreciated that all the pending requests for inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs (including*



the present case regarding inclusion of the Kunchitiga community of Karnataka) can be considered by the Parliament only after the corrected Central List of OBCs is published as an Order of the President. The CESOB, which has been entrusted the work of carrying out the corrections in the List in January 2020, has not been able to finalise and submit its recommendations to the Government so far. It is also not known when the CESOB would be able to complete the exercise and submit its final report to the Government. The Commission has already been given two extensions (by Six months on each occasion) in its tenure since January 2020 and if it is not able to complete the exercise and submit the report by 31st January 2022, more extension is likely to be given. After receipt of the report from the CESOB, the Government would also require time to examine the same and take a final decision on whether or not to implement the recommendations. Therefore the proposal regarding inclusion or otherwise of the caste Kunchitiga of Karnataka in the Central List of OBCS is not likely to be presented to the Parliament for its decision, in the near future.

9. From the facts available with the Department, it appears that the "Kunchitiga" community has been declared as OBC by the State Government of Karnataka with regard to matters of recruitment in State Government services and admission to State Government educational institutions. As regards its inclusion in the Central List of OBCs, the erstwhile National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) which was functioning as per the provisions of the NCBC Act 1993, had considered the request but vide its Advice letter Nos. 65 Karnataka/98 dated 2.1.1998 had concluded that "The Request for Inclusion of "Kunchitiga" caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for Karnataka be rejected, as it is neither socially nor educationally a backward Class."

10. In view of the above, it cannot be stated that there has been a delay in the inclusion of the Kunchitiga community of Karnataka in the Central List of OBCs. The request has been considered earlier and rejected. There is no certainty the community would be included in the Central List of OBCs in future even if the modalities get finalized."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1927  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.03.2020**

**INCLUSION IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCS**

**1927. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:**

**Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has recommended Kunchitiga, a sub caste of Vokkaliga to be included in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Union Government has also received any representation from various stakeholders and public representatives in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and status thereof;

(d) whether the proposal for inclusion of the said sub caste in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Karnataka was earlier considered twice by the National Commission for Backward Classes and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for delay in inclusion of Kunchitiga, a sub caste of Vokkaliga in the Central List of OBCs for Karnataka;

(f) whether the new Article 342A provides for inclusion in or exclusion from the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR)**

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c): A total of 28 representations have been received in this regard, All such representations have been forwarded to the State Government of Karnataka.

(d): The proposal for inclusion of the "Kunchitiga" caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Karnataka was earlier considered twice by the National Commission



for Backward Classes (NCBC), and both times NCBC vide their Advice No.65/97/Karnataka dated 20.01.1998 and No./ 115/2004/Karnataka in 2004 had decided not to recommend the proposal as 'Kunchitiga' caste/community is not Socially and Educationally Backward.

(e): The modalities for inclusion or exclusion of any caste or community in/from the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes as per provision of Article 343A(2) of the constitution, is under consideration of the Government but are yet to be finalized. Proposal for inclusion of Kunchitiga sub-caste of Vakkaliga in the Central List of SEBCs can be considered after the said modalities are finalized.

(f) & (g): Vide the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 new Article i.e. Article 342A was inserted in the Constitution. Article 342A provides for inclusion in or exclusion from of communities in the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC).

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Appendix - X

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 123

**Subject:** Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2953 dated 05.12.2019 regarding "Redevelopment of LBZ and Central Vista".

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On 05 December, 2019, Shri Manish Tewari M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2953 regarding "Redevelopment of LBZ and Central Vista" to the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Land & Development Office vide O.M.F.No. L-II-A/1937/LSQ.N.2953/312 dated 02 November, 2021 has stated as under:-

"The estimated cost of buildings of Central Vista are yet to be worked out. This Central Vista Project is as of now an ongoing project and the completion of this project is likely to take some more years. The promise made in Assurance will only be fulfilled after finalization of the proposals. Therefore, at this juncture, it is not possible to fulfill the Assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Housing and Urban Affairs has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2953  
TO BE ANSWERED ON DECEMBER 05, 2019**

**REDEVELOPMENT OF LBZ AND CENTRAL VISTA**

**NO. 2953. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

**Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government intends to redevelop Delhi's Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ) and the Central Vista and if so, the reasons therefor;**
- (b) whether the proposal to redevelop Delhi's heritage zone have implications for Delhi's application to become a UNESCO World Heritage City;**
- (c) whether the Government conducted or commissioned a State of Conservation or Heritage Impact Assessment Report (HIA) which should precede any intervention in a heritage zone;**
- (d) the provisions which were there in the bid document in order to safeguard the heritage character of the area to be redeveloped and the sanctity of the LBZ; and**
- (e) the total estimated cost for the entire redevelopment?**

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)**

- (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to redevelop the Central Vista area wherein it is proposed to construct a new additional Parliament building as well as Common Central Secretariat. The existing Parliament Building was constructed in 1927 and it is over 90 years old. Its existing facilities and amenities are inadequate to meet the current demand. There is acute shortage of office space and there are no individual chambers for Members of**



**Parliament. The other buildings on the Central Vista were built after Independence i.e. Krishi Bhawan, Udyog Bhawan etc. These buildings are more than 50 years old and there is shortage of working space, parking, amenities and services in these buildings for efficient office atmosphere. The spread of Central Government Ministries and Departments in different locations leads to inefficiency and the problems can be resolved by developing a Common Central Secretariat.**

**The Central Vista, which is the main boulevard of Delhi extending from Rashtrapati Bhawan to India Gate is one of the most visited places in Delhi. It is used for Republic Day Parade and various other functions organized in the lawns and green spaces which showcase the capital to the world. However, it lacks basic public facilities, amenities and parking. The un-organized vending and haphazard parking leads to the congestion and gives a poor public perception. Therefore, there is a need for upgradation of Central Vista.**

- (b) There is no proposal for redeveloping of heritage buildings.**
- (c) No Sir.**
- (d) There is no proposal of redeveloping the heritage buildings in the Central Vista.**
- (e) The cost of redevelopment of Central Vista area i.e. for Common Central Secretariat and new Parliament Building as well as improvement of Central Vista area shall be worked out after finalization of the proposals.**

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH

MEMORANDUM No. 124

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 385 dated 19 July, 2019 (Supplementary by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, MP) regarding "Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015".

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On 19 July, 2019, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 385 regarding "Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015" to the Minister of Women and Child Development. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is given in the Annexure.

2. During the discussion, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, M.P., raised the following Supplementary Question to the Minister of Women and Child Development:-

"Recently, the Supreme Court took suo motu action regarding registering a case on increase in the number of child abuses, particularly sexual abuse cases, in our country. In the past six months, 24,212 FIRs were registered across the country relating to child sexual abuse cases that are on the increase. So, I raise the question to our hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by the Union Government against the States and Union Territories which are yet to notify the rules."

3. In reply, the Minister of Women and Child Development (Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani) stated as follows:-

**"I will only say that insofar as the States which are yet to notify their rules, since the Central Act applies, I will take the concern of the hon. Member under advisement. We are actively pursuing with the States which have not notified their rules to do so. But, be assured that the Central Act applies till such time, the State does not notify its own rules."**

4. The above reply was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. In this regard, the Ministry of Women and Child Development *vide* O.M.No CW-II-18/4/2020-CW-II dated 08 February, 2021 has stated as under:-



"Content of the Tables 3 and 4 annexed to the reply to the said Question have been taken as Assurance. These Tables provide details of the States and UTs, which have drafted Rules under JJ Act yet to be notified and details of States and UTs who are in process of framing Rules under JJ Act, respectively.

In this respect, kind attention is invited to the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015. As per Section 110(1) of the JJ Act, 2015:

*"The State Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act:*

*Provided that the Central Government may frame model rules in respect of all or any of the matters with respect to which the State Government is required to make rules and where any such model rules have been framed in respect of any such matter, they shall apply to the State mutatis mutandis until the rules in respect of that matter are made by the State Government and while making any such rules, they conform to such model rules."*

This Ministry has notified the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules (JJ Model Rules), 2016 on 21st September, 2016.

It may be noted that the Rules notified by Centre are applicable mutatis mutandis if any State has not notified separate State Rules under the Act. It is the prerogative of the State/UT government either to frame their separate rules under the Act or continue to abide by central JJ Rules, 2016. The State Rules are to be laid before State legislature after these are made."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Women and Child Development, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance."

The Committee may consider.

DATED: 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 385  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.07.2019

**JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015**

385. SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the State Governments have complied with the directives of framing their rules, conforming to the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the States which have drafted their own rules under above Act; and
- (c) the names of the States which have notified the State rules under the said Act?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

- (a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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The Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.\*385 for answer on 19.07.2019 raised by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan regarding 'Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

- (a) to (c): Section 110 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) mandates that the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Provided that the Central Government may, frame model rules in respect of all or any of the matters with respect to which the State Government is required to make rules and where any such model rules have been framed in respect of any such matter, they shall apply to the State *mutatis mutandis* until the rules in respect of that matter are made by the State Government and while making any such rules, they conform to such model rules. The details provided by the States and UTs, which have drafted or notified their own rules under JJ Act is **Annexed**.

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Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.\*385 for answer on 19.07.2019 raised by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan regarding 'Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The details provided by the States and UTs, who have framed and notified their own rules under JJ Act.

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 22 <sup>nd</sup> September, 2017
2	Bihar	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 14 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017
3	Jharkhand	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017
4	Maharashtra	Framed JJ Rules, 2018 and notified on 13 <sup>th</sup> March, 2018
5	Mizoram	Framed JJ Rules, 2019 and notified on 21 <sup>st</sup> May, 2019
6	Nagaland	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 22 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2018
7	Odisha	Framed JJ Rules, 2018 and notified on 21 <sup>st</sup> July, 2018
8	Puducherry	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 14 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017
9	Tamil Nadu	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 11 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018
10	West Bengal	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 22 <sup>nd</sup> September, 2017

The details provided by the States and UTs, who have adopted Central Govt. Rules and notified.

1	Arunachal Pradesh	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 13 <sup>th</sup> May, 2017
2	Chandigarh	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 15 <sup>th</sup> March, 2017
3	Chhattisgarh	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 7 <sup>th</sup> November, 2016
4	Daman & Diu	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 5 <sup>th</sup> December, 2016
5	Tripura	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 6 <sup>th</sup> January, 2016



**The details provided by the States and UTs, who have drafted Rules under JJ Act, which are yet to be notified.**

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	Haryana	State has adopted the Centre JJ Model Rules, 2016 after approval of Hon'ble CM Haryana but yet to be notified.
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	The draft rules are under consideration of the UT Administration
3	Goa	Rules are drafted and submitted for vetting to Law Department.
4	Kerala	State Govt. has prepared a draft model rule.
5	Karnataka	Karnataka rules drafted and are being placed before the cabinet and thereafter notifying in the public domain.
6	Meghalaya	The State Government has prepared the draft and submitted State Model Rules. The approval is awaited from the State Government.
7	Punjab	State has prepared draft Rules and these rules are pending before Legal remembrance (L.R.) for the vetting and further directions.
8	Rajasthan	State rules for Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are yet to be notified

**The details provided by the States and UTs, who are in the process of framing Rules under JJ Act.**

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	Assam	State has constituted a Committee for drafting the state rules
2	Andhra Pradesh	Draft Juvenile Justice Model Rules is under Process.
3	Kerala	State is in the process of framing Model Rules
4	Delhi	The process of framing the rules is under process
5	Gujarat	State is in the process of framing Model Rules
6	Himachal Pradesh	State is in the process of framing Model Rules
7	Lakshadweep	State is in the process of framing Model Rules
8	Madhya Pradesh	State has constituted committee for drafting the state rules.
9	Manipur	State Govt. is under process framing/drafting own Rules confirming the provision of JJ Act, in the mean time the State Govt. complying the provision laid down under JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India.
10	Sikkim	State is in the process of framing Model Rules
11	Telangana	The draft rules are under examination of the State Government.
12	Uttarakhand	The draft of Juvenile Justice Rules State Rules has been prepared and is under discussion with stake holders.
13	Uttar Pradesh	State is in process of adopting JJ Model Rules, 2016 framed by the Govt. of India.

(Q. 385)

**SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN :** I got the details from the Ministry of Women and Child Development regarding the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

According to the reply of the Ministry, I came to know that there are 10 States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, which have framed and notified their own rules under the JJ Act. Only five States and Union Territories have adopted the rules of the Central Government and notified them. But there are eight States and Union Territories which have drafted the rules under JJ Act but are yet to be notified. There are thirteen States and Union Territories which are in the process of framing rules under the JJ Act. It is really shocking to know that about 21 States and Union Territories are yet to notify the rules. It is really an injustice to the children. The Union Government enacted the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 to provide justice to the children who are affected by various kinds of abuses and crimes.

The hon. Minister's reply clearly shows that 21 States and UTs out of 36 are yet to comply with the directions of the Act. They failed to implement the Act. This is a great injustice to the children. I request the hon. Minister to fix a time-frame for the States which are yet to notify the rules.



Recently, the Supreme Court took *suo motu* action regarding registering a case on increase in the number of child abuses, particularly sexual abuse cases, in our country. In the past six months, 24,212 FIRs were registered across the country relating to child sexual abuse cases that are on the increase. So, I raise the question to our hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by the Union Government against the States and Union Territories which are yet to notify the rules.

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, that till such time, a State does not notify its own rules, the Central rules and Act applies. Hence, there will not be any child in want of justice in the absence of a State notifying its own rules. Insofar as the hon. Member's observation regarding the hon. Supreme Court of India is concerned, I believe, he is quoting from the media reports which might not be substantiated. I have read the ruling of the hon. Supreme Court which seeks to get the data with regard to pendency across all districts in the country. Hence, for us, to presume that this is the number of pendency in terms of FIRs registered or investigation by the State Police or for that matter, pendency in terms of legally pending cases in court would be a presumption which is best not done. I will only say that insofar as the States which are yet to notify their rules, since the Central Act applies, I will take the concern of the hon. Member under advisement. We are actively pursuing with



the States which have not notified their rules to do so. But, be assured that the Central Act applies till such time, the State does not notify its own rules.

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI:** Hon. Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the fact that the condition of juvenile justice homes, what is colloquially called remand homes, across the country, is very bad. Would the hon. Minister consider appointing a commission which can study the condition of remand homes across the country, and make certain recommendations with regard to how facilities in those remand homes could be standardised and how they could be made better?

**12.00 hrs**

The difficulty is that when young juveniles, who are accused of a crime are remanded to these Juvenile Justice Homes or what is colloquially called as remand homes, they come back as hardened criminals rather than being reformed. So, therefore, would the Minister consider a Commission of this sort? That is my question.

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that I, as a Minister, have already communicated with all Chief Ministers across all States in the country to look into this very aspect. That is

because given the fact that these institutions are under the jurisdiction of the State and given the mantra of cooperative federalism, you would not want to infringe on the rights of the States to look at these institutions themselves. But at the same time, I am seized of the matter and I take cognizance of the Member's angst and instead of appointing a Commission, which supersedes the rights and responsibilities of the State, we will definitely engage more productively with the States to ensure that condition in such homes is bettered.

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 125

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 45 dated 27 April, 2016 (Supplementary by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, MP) regarding "Start Up India Stand Up India".

On 27 April, 2016, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 45 to the Minister of Minority Affairs. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. During discussion, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.P., inter-alia raised the following Supplementary Question:-

**"My Question to the Hon. Minister is, how many Government's private or PPP model incubators, technology design and support centres or technology business incubators are located in 90 MCDs? Are there subsidies on incubation amount and support amount for Muslim and minority youth in this area? Is the Ministry earmarking grants like in the big PRISM Scheme for the Muslim and minority youth?"**

3. In reply, the then Minister of Minority Affairs (Dr. Najma A. Heptulla) stated as follows:-

**"Its data is not ready yet. As soon as the data is ready, I will send it to you personally and will also place it on the Table of the House.**

**As far as the minority is concerned, how many minority people have incubators in their districts, I will give you the information as soon as it comes."**

4. The above reply was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. In this regard, the Ministry of Minority Affairs *vide* O.M. Nos. 4-10/2016-NMDFC(PQ) dated 12 March, 2022, 10.09.2021, 16.03.2021, 19.11.2020, 26.08.2020 and 04.04.2019 has stated as under:-

"That Department of Financial Services *vide* letter dated 04.10.2018 has stated that initial inputs on the admitted Starred Question was earlier provided as the subject of Stand Up India Scheme was being dealt in this Department. However, the Supplementary Question regarding



Government's private or PPP model incubators neither relates to their department nor to the subject of loan provided under the Stand Up India Scheme and denied to accept the transfer of this Assurance. Since, the Department of Financial Services has denied to accept the transfer and the subject of the Assurance is outside the purview of this Ministry, it is requested to kindly drop this Assurance."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance."

The Committee may consider.

DATED: 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI

Annexure

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION No. 45  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.04.2016**

**Start Up India Stand Up India**

**\*45. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

**(a)** whether Start Up India Stand Up India Programme which guarantees loans upto Rs. 10 lakh to one crore to SC/ST and women entrepreneurs at lower rates has been launched recently and if so, the details thereof;

**(b)** whether minorities are also being extended the benefit of this scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

**(c)** whether the Finance Ministry has cleared establishment of two credit guarantee funds whereby banks would not be reluctant to lend money and if so, the details thereof;

**(d)** whether the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation also proposes to be part of Start Up India Stand Up India Scheme and provides loans to minorities in the guarantee schemes on the lines to SC/ST and women; and

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

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
(DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA)**

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.



**Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. \*45 for reply on 27.04.2016 raised by Shri AsaduddinOwaisi on "Start Up India Stand Up India".**

**(a) & (b):** "Startup India" initiative of the Government of India has been launched on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country. This initiative aims to empower Startups to grow through innovation and design by supporting various components of the startup ecosystem. The Action plan includes the following-

**1. Simplification and Handholding –**

- Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification.
- Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange.
- Startup India Hub to handhold startup during various phases of its development.
- Legal support for and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs.
- Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups.
- Faster exit for StartUps.

**2. Funding support and Incentives**

- Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rs.10,000/- crore.
- Credit guarantee fund for startups.
- Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds.
- Tax exemption to startups for 3 years.

**3. Industry-Academia Partnership and incubation**

- Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration Platforms.
- Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self -Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITIAayog.
- Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators.
- Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras.
- Launching of innovation focused programs for students.
- Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators.

"Stand Up India" scheme has been launched on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2016. The objective of the Stand-Up India scheme is to facilitate bank loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) between Rs 10 lakh and Rs. 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in trading, services or manufacturing.

**(c):** Government of India has established two credit guarantee funds viz Stand up India and Mudra, details of which are as under:-

**(i) Stand Up India Loans:** The Government of India has established a credit guarantee fund for loans extended under Stand Up India with a total corpus of Rs. 5000 crores in the next five years, beginning with Rs. 500 crore in 2016-17. The Fund envisages guarantee cover to the extent of 80% of the amount in default for credit facility above Rs.10 lakh and upto Rs.50 lakh, subject to a maximum of Rs.40 lakh. For credit facility above Rs.50 lakh and upto Rs.100 lakh - Rs.40 lakh Plus 75% of amount in default above Rs.50 lakh subject to overall ceiling of Rs.65 lakhs of the amount in default.

**(ii) Mudra Loans:** The Government of India has established the Credit Guarantee



under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is provided on portfolio basis upto 50% of the amount in default.

**(d) to (e):** National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) already extends concessional credit of uptoRs. 30.00 lakh to notified minorities under the Term Loan scheme for economically viable ventures. Skilling/Reskilling/Upskilling of the target group is also undertaken under the Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC leading to employment of trainees. The trainees desirous of starting self-employment ventures are given preference under the concessional credit schemes of NMDFC. Further, concessional credit uptoRs. 20.00 lakh for domestic course and uptoRs. 30.00 lakh for courses abroad is being extended under Education Loan scheme of NMDFC for pursuing technical and professional courses with maximum duration of 5 years.

The schemes of NMDFC are implemented for the socio-economic development of the backward sections amongst the notified minorities viz. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains, through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

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(Q.NO. 45)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, with your permission I want to ask a very pointed and specific question to the hon. Minister and I hope that she will give a specific and pointed reply to my question.

Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not true that the 66<sup>th</sup> round of National Sample Survey data said that among the major religious groups, the proportion of urban households with major source of earnings as self-employment was highest for Muslims, that is, 46 per cent. The Prime Minister also said that if one can employ five people, he or she is contributing enough to the nation. Stand Up India is dedicated to women and to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people but not for minorities. My question to the hon. Minister is, how many Government's private or PPP model incubators, technology design and support centres or technology business incubators are located in 90 MCDs? Are there subsidies on incubation amount and support amount for Muslim and minority youth in this area? Is the Ministry earmarking grants like in the big PRISM Scheme for the Muslim and minority youth?

डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैडम, यह जो स्कीम है स्टार्टअप इंडिया, यह अभी अनाउंस हुई है। प्रधान मंत्री ने जब वह नेशन को अगस्त में संबोधित कर रहे थे तो दो स्कीम्स की घोषणा की थी - एक स्टार्टअप इंडिया, दूसरी स्टैंडअप इंडिया और स्डटैंडअप इंडिया के अंदर स्किल की। जो स्टार्टअप इंडिया की स्कीम है, उसका मतलब है इनोवेशन। हमारे देश में इनोवेशन की कमी हो गई थी। पुराने ज़माने में, प्राचीन काल में हिन्दुस्तान ने नंबर दिए, न्यूमरिकल्स दिए, बहुत कुछ रिसर्च हो रही थी, मगर इनोवेशन बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा था। इसलिए यह स्कीम शुरू की गई है और इसको अभी लांच किया गया है। इसका डेटा अभी जमा नहीं हुआ है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और यह मेरे मंत्रालय से ताल्लुक भी नहीं रखता है। यह डायरेक्ट दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है...(व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी: मैडम, आपने इसको एडमिट किया है। इस क्वश्चन को आपने एडमिट किया है, यह जवाब नहीं है...(व्यवधान)



HON. SPEAKER: She is replying to your question. Owaisi ji, please sit down. She is not saying 'no'. Let her complete her reply.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: ओवैसी साहब, इतना नाराज होने की जरूरत नहीं है। शान्ति से सुनिये, मैं जवाब दे रही हूँ। इसे स्वीकर साहब ने एडमिट किया है, मैंने भी एडमिट किया है। मैं चाहती तो इस सवाल को भेज देती। मैंने नहीं भेजा, इसीलिए मैं जवाब दे रही हूँ कि अभी इसका डाटा तैयार नहीं है, जैसे ही डाटा तैयार होगा, मैं आपको पर्सनली भेज दूंगी और सदन के पटल पर भी रख दूंगी। यह एक इन्नोवेटिव स्कीम है, जो प्रधानमंत्री ने सोची। हमारे प्रेसीडेंट साहब के यहां पिछले महीने एक एग्जीबीशन हुई थी और उस एग्जीबीशन में जो इन्नोवेटिव यंग साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, उन्होंने इन्नोवेशन बताया था। इस स्कीम के जरिये जो इन्नोवेशन होंगे, उनके हैंड होल्डिंग होगी, उनको सपोर्ट दी जायेगी, फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट दी जायेगी, उनको इक्विपमेंट की सपोर्ट दी जायेगी, चूंकि वे इस काविल नहीं हैं कि वे एक्सपेंसिव मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट्स का इस्तेमाल कर सकें। मैं समझती हूँ कि सालों के बाद इस तरह की स्कीम यहां हमारे देश में आई है और यह हमारे नौजवानों को प्रोत्साहन देगी। जवाब तो मैंने आपको इसका दिया।

जहां तक माइनोरिटी का ताल्लुक है कि कितने माइनोरिटीज़ के लोगों के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में इन्क्यूबेटर्स लगे हैं, उसकी मालूमात जैसे ही आती है, मैं आपको दे दूंगी।

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: My second supplementary to the hon. Minister is that one of the eligibility criteria is that the product or service should be new one or a significantly improved version of existing services or products. There are a lot of IPs generated by Muslims and minority craftsmen. An IP can be in a form of product design patent or product process patent.

I want to know whether innovation under craftsmanship and arts can be considered innovative. Are there any plans to earmark a budget or relaxation on trademark and copyright by artists and craftsmen and as per plan for tax exemption for craftsmen and related innovation by Muslims and minority youths?

There is a Part-II in the question of NMDFC. Is it true that in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the total allocation made to NMDFC is only 62.9 per cent? Will the Government make it 100 per cent before the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan finishes? This is a very pointed question. But, hon. Madam, I am really shocked that the hon. Minister has

held a constitutional post. It is you who have accepted the question but not she.  
Thank you, Madam.

**डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:** आपके दूसरे सवाल का मैं पहले जवाब देना चाहूंगी। जहां तक एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. का सवाल है, एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. की स्कीम 1994 से चल रही है। जब मैंने इस मंत्रालय का भार संभाला तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि पिछले दो साल से, वह सरकार जो हमसे पहले थी, उनके मंत्री ने डिमांड की थी, चूंकि केन्द्र सरकार का अंश उनकी अंश पूंजी में खत्म हो गया था। 1500 करोड़ रुपये की उनकी प्राधिकृत शेयर पूंजी थी, यह पहली सारी स्कीम में स्टार्ट अप, स्टैंड अप इंडिया के पहले की बात बता रही हूं, मेरे मंत्रालय से जब मैं यह पहले कैबिनेट के पास लेकर गई तो दो मिनट भी नहीं लगे, प्रधानमंत्री ने और कैबिनेट ने 1500 करोड़ रुपये से 3000 करोड़ रुपये उसकी प्राधिकृत शेयर कैपिटल की। यह स्टार्ट अप और स्टैंड अप से पहले की मैं बात बता रही हूं कि एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. के लिए दूसरी सरकार ने नहीं दिया, हमारी सरकार ने सबसे पहला यह काम किया। जो आपने सवाल पूछा है, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया का, इन्वोवेशन किसी भी विषय में हो, साइंस में हो, टेक्नोलॉजी में हो, आर्ट में हो, कल्चर में हो, किसी चीज़ में भी इन्वोवेशन हो, हमारे देश ने दिशा दी है और यकीनन चाहे वे हमारे मुस्लिम आर्टिज़ंस हों, स्टार्ट अप के या दूसरे धर्म के हों, यहां हमारी सरकार धर्म की बुनियाद पर नहीं देखती है कि धर्म की बुनियाद पर किसी ने इन्वोवेशन किया।

मैं आपसे इसीलिए यह कह रही हूं कि अगर आप प्रेसिडेंट्स हाउस में उस एक्ज़ीबिशन को देखते और हमारे साइंस एण्ड टेक्नॉलॉजी के मंत्री, जो वहां पर मौजूद थे, उनसे पूछते कि कितने मुसलमान बच्चों ने भी इन्वोवेशन किया था तो आपको इसके बारे में मालूम होता। मैं आपके प्रश्न के जवाब में उन्हें मुसलमान कह रही हूं। मगर, मुझे कहना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों ने कितना इन्वोवेशन किया था।

**डॉ. किरीट सोमैया :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करते हुए एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। मेरे क्षेत्र में भी करीब 15% माइनोंरिटीज हैं। उसमें जो युवा हैं, उनके लिए स्किल इंडिया मिनिस्ट्री, मुद्रा योजना, पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स इत्यादि के साथ में एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. का समन्वय करके उन्हें जो दिक्कतें आती हैं, वे जल्दी हल हो जाएं, क्या इसके लिए आप कुछ प्रयास करेंगी?

**डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** हमारे एम.पी. ने यह जो सवाल पूछा है, मुझे मालूम है कि उनकी कंस्टीट्युन्सी में काफी तादाद में मुस्लिम लोग रहते हैं। उन्हें आइडेंटिफाई करना पड़ता है। मेरे धर्मों के मंत्रालय में छः लोग आते हैं। हम एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. के ज़रिए दो तरह के लोन देते हैं। एक, हम डेढ़ लाख रुपए तक का छोटा लोन देते हैं और दूसरा, हम बड़ा लोन तीस लाख रुपए देते हैं।



हमारे यहां लोन देने की प्रक्रिया है कि अर्बन एरिया में जिसकी इन्कम 1,03,000 रुपए तक हो, उन्हें हम लोन देते हैं और रूरल एरिया में जिसकी इन्कम 81,000 रुपए तक है, उन्हें हम यह लोन देते हैं, ताकि हम छोटे-छोटे लोगों के लिए, ग्रासरूट पर काम कर सकें। हमारी सरकार की धारणा अंत्योदय की है, कि बिल्कुल नीचे के स्तर पर जो लोग हैं, पहले उन्हें ऊपर लेकर आएँ। एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. के ज़रिए हम उनको लोन देते हैं। इसके पहले हम उनकी स्किफिंग करते हैं।

मैं हाउस और आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, हम माइनोंरिटी के बच्चों को स्किल डेवलपमेंट की ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। तकरीबन 35,000 बच्चे ट्रेन्ड हो रहे हैं और ट्रेनिंग की प्रोसेस में हैं। ये बच्चे जब ट्रेन्ड हो जाएंगे, तो हम इन्हें नौकरी प्रोवाइड करेंगे या इनको अपना कुछ कारोबार करने के लिए एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी. से लोन देंगे। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'मुद्रा' योजना शुरू की है। 'प्रधान मंत्री जन धन योजना' के ज़रिए हम लोगों ने उनके एकाउंट्स खुलवाए। उसमें भी माइनोंरिटी के बच्चों ने लोन लिया है। 'मुद्रा बैंक' के ज़रिए भी उन्हें लोन मिल रहे हैं। हम अपने बच्चों को ट्रेन्ड कर रहे हैं। इसमें अभी तक मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। अगर उन्हें लोन लेने में किसी किस्म की दिक्कत होगी तो उसमें हमारा मंत्रालय उनकी पूरी मदद करेगा।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव:** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपके माध्यम से हम माननीय महोदया जी से जानना चाहते हैं। इनसे मेरी वार्ता भी हुई है। यह एक सुनहरी योजना और सपने की तरह सामने आया है कि एस.सी., एस.टी. के स्वरोज़गार और इसमें महिलाओं को बढ़ावा देने की बात है। हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार इसे व्यापक बनाते हुए जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं, उन्हें और ओ.बी.सी. की महिलाओं को भी इसमें जोड़ने का विचार रखती है? खासकर, जो भागलपुर, बांका, बिहार शरीफ और अन्य इलाक़े हैं, वहां बड़े पैमाने पर हस्तकरघा उद्योग, बुनकर उद्योग बैंकों से ऋण के अभाव में बंद हो रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का इसके लिए पन्द्रह सूत्री कार्यक्रम भी है। क्या इसे उस योजना में जोड़ने का विचार है? क्या सरकार इस योजना में भागलपुर, बांका और बिहार शरीफ को विशेष स्थान देना चाहती है?

### **12.00 hours**

**डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** माननीय स्पीकर साहिबा, आप भी महिला हैं, मैं भी महिला हूँ। मैं हम दोनों की तरफ से और महिलाओं की तरफ से प्रधानमंत्री का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो स्टार्ट अप और स्टैंड अप, खास तौर पर स्टैंड अप की जो स्कीम इन्होंने बनाई है, इसमें एस.सी., एस.टी. जो सबसे बैकवर्ड हैं और मुस्लिम औरतों को उसमें जोड़ा है, उसमें मुस्लिम औरतें भी शामिल हैं, वैसे ही यह स्कीम औरतों के लिहाज से उनके सशक्तीकरण के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह चीज मुझे लगता है कि लोगों की



निगाह से निकल गई है कि 50 per cent population of this country is covered under that scheme in which every woman comes into it regardless of caste, creed and religion.

यहां कोई हमारी सरकार में विवाद नहीं होता है, जो सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े हैं पिछड़ों में, एस.सी., एस.टी. और खास तौर से महिलाएं सबसे पीछे हैं, चाहे वे मुसलमान महिलाएं हों, चाहे अपर कास्ट महिलाएं हों, महिलाएं सब पिछड़ी हुई हैं और उन महिलाओं को इस स्कीम में शामिल करके मैं समझती हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी शुरुआत की है। ... (व्यवधान) आप बांका की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की बात कर रही हूँ कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ भी गरीबी है, चाहे वह बुनकर हों या दूसरा भी कोई काम कर रहे हों, उससे वे कवर होते हैं और महिलाओं के जरिए, आपको मैं कहूँगी ओवैसी साहब कि आप ... \* के नाम पर लोन ले सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी : मैडम, क्या कहा उन्होंने? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है, आप चिन्ता न करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी : सवाल ... \* का नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) अगर मैं आपके शौहर के बारे में बोलना शुरू कर दूँ तो उसका क्या मतलब है? ... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: She has not made any bad remark.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take it lightly.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैठिए। आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं? प्लीज बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)... \*

HON. SPEAKER: Just take back your words.

... (Interruptions)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी: यह बात गलत है। मेरी ... \* जिक्र क्यों होता है यहां पर?

डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : ओवैसी साहब, नाराज मत होइए। मैंने ... \* को बुरा नहीं कहा। ... (व्यवधान)

No, let him understand. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी : आप पर्सनल मत जाइए। आप और हम दूसरे पॉलिटिकल आइडियोलॉजी के हैं, आप पर्सनल मत जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) आप इतनी सीनियर मॅबर हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : आप बात सुन लीजिए। मैंने आपकी वाइफ की शान में कोई गुस्ताखी नहीं की है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी: कोई नहीं कर सकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैंने नहीं कही है। आप बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ओवैसी साहब मैंने यह कहा कि औरतें इसमें कवर्ड हैं। अगर आपकी ... \* इसमें लोन लेना चाहती हैं तो वे ले सकती हैं। अगर नहीं तो ... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not make it an issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion ...

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... \*

HON. SPEAKER: Do not make it an issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav ...

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Mr. Owaisi.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आपको पसन्द नहीं है, then we will delete all these things from the records. क्यों बढ़ाते हैं?

... (*Interruptions*)

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\* Not recorded.

27 04 2016

शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वैकैय्या नायडू) : मैडम, मेरा सुझाव है कि दोनों रेफरेंसेज रिकार्ड पर नहीं आएँ। ठीक है, आगे बढ़िए।

HON. SPEAKER: We will delete all the references like this. Is it okay? Do not make such things.

... (Interruptions)

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*LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT*  
*COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH*

*Appendix - XIII*

MEMORANDUM No. 126

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 164 dated 11 August, 2011 (Supplementary by Shri Hukumdev Narayan Yadav, MP) regarding "Wasteland Development Programme."

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On 11 August, 2011, Shri Jeetendra Singh Bundela and Shri Sanjay Brijkishor Lal Nirupam, M.Ps., addressed a Starred Question No. 164 regarding "Wasteland Development Programme" to the Minister of Rural Development. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is given in the Annexure.

2. During the discussion, Shri Hukumdev Narayan Yadav, M.P., raised the following Supplementary to Starred Question No. 164 dated 11 August, 2011 to the Minister of Rural Development:-

"I would like to humbly request the Honourable Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh to reply to my question in Hindi, as he speaks Hindi well, to make the millions of farmers of the country to understand his reply very well. My question is pointed. We needed to organized movement under the leadership of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya from the year 1962 to 1977 on this issue and used to say that waste land and barren land will be reclaimed and Bhoomi Sena will be raised.... comprising poor, marginal and small farmers, Dalits, forest dwellers, unemployed youths of the agricultural sector in order to provide them employment because by treating the land as their mother, they can reclaim the barren, waste and rocky land, convert it into greenery with their hard work to create a new country."

3. In reply, the Minister of Rural Development (Shri Jairam Ramesh) stated as follows:-

**"Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I will definitely consider the suggestions of Hon'ble Member of Parliament. I do remember that some 20-25 years ago several State Governments, when Mr. Ram Krishan Hegde was the Chief Minister of Karnataka, that time he had constituted Bhoomi Sena and such efforts were also made by few other States. This is a good suggestion. We will definitely consider whether we can constitute Bhoomi Sena on behalf of the Union Government under the Usar land or Sodic Land Reclamation Programme. But in the case of MGNREGA programme, I want to say.... (interruption)."**



4. The above reply was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. The Ministry of Rural Development *vide* O.M. No H-11012/2/2011-PPC dated 08 February, 2012 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:-

"That the objectives of the Bhoomi Sena, proposed by Hon'ble Member, is similar to the works executed by the Watershed Committee, the dedicated agency at village level for implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The Watershed Committee at village level is constituted by the Gram Sabha with at least 10 members to implement the watershed project with the technical support of the Watershed Development Team (WDT). As per the Common Guidelines 2008, half of the members of this Watershed Committee shall be representatives of Self Help Groups (SGHs) and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the village. One member of the WDT shall also be represented in the Watershed Committee.

Since an agency viz. Watershed Committee similar to Bhoomi Sena already exists in the implementation set-up of Integrated Watershed Management Programme, it is requested to delete the Assurance."

6. The above request for dropping the Assurance was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 14 January, 2013 and it was decided not to drop the Assurance. The Committee accordingly presented their Twenty-Seventh Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 13 March, 2013. The Committee were not convinced with the reasonings adduced by the Ministry for dropping of the Assurance and desired specific actions taken by the Ministry on the suggestions of the Hon'ble Member.

7. However, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) *vide* O.M. No.H-11012/02/2011-PPC dated 21st October, 2020 had again requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:-

"The objectives of the Bhoomi Sena, proposed by Hon'ble Member, is to make land army of the youth who are poor, weak, poor farmers of villages which are in the category of marginal and small farmers, dalits and forest dwellers, unemployed so that they will also get the employment. There exists Watershed Committee - the dedicated agency at village level, for implementation of erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 2009-10 and now in the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) since 2015-16. Under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects - 2008 (Revised Edition - 2011), the Committee is constituted by the Gram Sabha with at least 10 members to implement the watershed project with the technical support of the Watershed Development Team (WDT). Half of these members are representatives of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless



persons in the village. One member of the WDT also be the member in the Watershed Committee. It is evident from the description of the Committee that the objectives of Bhoomi Sena proposed by Hon'ble Member and Watershed Committee are similar in nature. There is a secured involvement of the village level people in the implementation of project works. The data shows that between 2015-16 to 2020-21 (Q1), 281 lakh man-days of employment has been generated under the WDC-PMKSY. Moreover, since the year of Assurance i.e. 2011, almost 72% projects under the Scheme have already been completed and no more new projects are being sanctioned. As such the scheme is scheduled to get over by March, 2021."

8. The above request for dropping the Assurance was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 19 January, 2021 and it was decided not to drop the Assurance. The Committee accordingly presented their Forty-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 03 August, 2021. The Committee felt that the two issues (the objectives of Bhoomi Sena and Watershed Committee) are not similar in their entirety and the thrust of raising Bhoomi Sena is more on reclaiming waste/barren land and converting them into greenery. The Committee desired that the Ministry must pursue the matter with concerted efforts and lay the requisite Implementation Report in the House.

9. However, the Ministry Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) *vide* O.M.No H-11012/02/2011-PPC dated 1st November, 2021, has stated as under:-

"The Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) *erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)* has been mandated to develop rainfed and degraded land which accounts for about 29% of geographical area of the country. Starting from 1970s onward, the nation has made sincere strives to develop these lands by undertaking programmes like Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP). These programmes were supporting projects in limited areas of some States which could not fetch satisfying results. In 1994, Hanumanth Rao Committee studied the impacts of these programmes vis-a-vis their intended goals, and recommended a scientific "ridge to valley" approach for the development of rainfed and degraded lands. The Government came up with new guidelines in 2009-10 ensuring participation of local communities residing in these areas. Details are as under:

Since 2009-10, for the implementation of erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), there existed Watershed Committees at the ground level which were dedicated for planning and implementation of project works. These Committees continued with same vigour since 2015-16 too after the amalgamation of IWMP as one of the components of PMKSY. Under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects - 2008 (Revised Edition-2011), the Committee is constituted by the Gram Sabha with at least 10 members to implement the watershed projects with the technical support of the Watershed Development Team (WDT). Half of these members are the



representatives of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the villages. One member of the WDT also be the member in the Watershed Committee.

It is evident from the description of the Committee that the objectives of 'Bhoomi Sena' proposed by Hon'ble Member and the Watershed Committee are quite similar in nature. Moreover, as recommended by the Hanumanth Rao Committee, the process of development of rainfed and degraded lands is scientific and requires GIS based management. It may be derived from earlier experiences of DDP, DPAP and IWDP that sporadic attempts may not bring intended results inspite of sincere efforts and public expenditure. Moreover, the scheme guidelines secured involvement of the village level people in the planning and implementation of project works. The data shows that between 2018-19 to 2021-22 (Q2), 373.27 lakh man-days of employment has been generated under the WDC-PMKSY.

From the descriptions given above, it may be inferred that the guidelines in place for development of rainfed and degraded lands ensures effective participation of local community people and thus the concept of institutionalising 'Bhoomi Sena' may not be suitable. Moreover, since the year of Assurance i.e. 2011, more than 81% projects under the Scheme have already been completed and no new projects have been sanctioned after 2014-15. As such the approved Scheme period of WDC-PMKSY got over in March, 2021. However, with the approval of Hon'ble MRD, the project period for Batch IV and V extended upto September, 2021 also got over."

10. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State Rural Development, has once again requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may re-consider.

NEW DELHI

DATED: 28/06/2022

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION No. 164  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.08.2011

WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

\*164: SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI SANJAY BRIJKISHOR LAL NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed and achievements made under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) during the last two years and the current year and State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the slippage, if any, in realising the targets, alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the agencies entrusted with the implementation of the programme, State/ UT-wise;
- (d) the total wasteland and degraded land developed under the programme in each State/UT during each of the last three years indicating the employment generated thereby; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised by each State/UT during the above period?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 164 due for reply on 11.08.2011

- (a) The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) is an area development programme under which projects were sanctioned on watershed basis since 1995-96 till the year 2006-07. The programme being demand driven, no Statewise targets were fixed. The State/ UT-wise achievements in terms of funds released under the programme during the last two years and current year is at Annexure-I.
- (b) In view of 'a' above, question does not arise.
- (c) The Statewise agencies entrusted with the implementation of the programme are at Annexure-II.
- (d) As per the information furnished by the States, the Statewise details of total wasteland and degraded land developed under the programme during each of the last three years indicating the employment generated thereby are at Annexure-III.
- (e) As per the information furnished by the States, the Statewise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years under the programme are at Annexure-IV.

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**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 164  
due for reply on 11.08.2011**

**Annexure-I**

Statewise achievements in terms of funds released under Integrated Wastelands Development  
Programme (IWDP) during the last two years and current year

(\* as on 31.07.11)

*(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	Andhra Pradesh	34.35	12.20	0.94
2	Bihar	5.71		
3	Chhattisgarh	13.82	8.42	0.26
4	Goa			
5	Gujarat	23.69	15.74	
6	Haryana	3.84	5.58	
7	Himachal Pradesh	13.52	16.95	3.83
8	Jammu & Kashmir	11.21	2.28	
9	Jharkhand	3.07	1.30	
10	Karnataka	35.34	17.42	2.06
11	Kerala	3.20	6.98	
12	Maharashtra	37.56	38.27	1.24
13	Madhya Pradesh	28.90	12.40	1.17
14	Orissa	27.45	25.29	11.06
15	Punjab	2.90	2.09	1.26
16	Rajasthan	22.53	7.92	1.12
17	Tamil Nadu	11.22	13.61	0.27
18	Uttar Pradesh	46.38	8.45	1.59
19	Uttarakhand	7.60	15.64	2.33
20	West Bengal	5.46	3.52	
North Eastern States				
21	Arunachal Pradesh	26.68	26.80	1.41
22	Assam	21.52	13.36	4.05
23	Manipur	10.97	15.43	2.21
24	Meghalaya	15.95	25.80	1.06
25	Mizoram	36.70	28.01	1.32
26	Nagaland	7.50	0.44	
27	Sikkim	8.45	1.84	0.86
28	Tripura	0.39		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>465.91</b>	<b>325.74</b>	<b>38.04</b>

*Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories.*

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 164  
due for reply on 11.08.2011**

**Annexure-II**

State-wise agencies entrusted with the implementation of Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

S. No.	State	Nodal Department
1	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Rural Development
2	Bihar	Department of Rural Development
3	Chhattisgarh	Department of Panchayat & Rural Development
4	Goa	Department of Rural Development
5	Gujarat	Department of Rural Development
6	Haryana	Department of Rural Development
7	Himachal Pradesh	Department of Rural Development
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Department of Rural Development
9	Jharkhand	Department of Rural Development
10	Karnataka	Watershed Development Department
11	Kerala	Department of Local Self Government
12	Madhya Pradesh	Department of Panchayat & Rural Development
13	Maharashtra	Rural Development Department
14	Orissa	Department of Agriculture
15	Punjab	Department of Rural Development
16	Rajasthan	Department of Rural Development
17	Tamil Nadu	Department of Agriculture
18	Uttar Pradesh	Department of Land Development & Water Resources
19	Uttarakhand	Department of Rural Development
20	West Bengal	Department of Panchayat & Rural Development
North Eastern States		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Rural Development
22	Assam	Department of Rural Development
23	Manipur	Department of Rural Development
24	Meghalaya	Department of Soil Conservation
25	Mizoram	Department of Rural Development
26	Nagaland	Department of Land Resources Development
27	Sikkim	Department of Forest, Environment & Wild Life Management
28	Tripura	Department of Agriculture

*Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories*



**Annexure referred to in reply to part (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 164  
due for reply on 11.08.2011**

**Annexure-III**

Statewise details of total wasteland and degraded land developed under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) during each of the last three years indicating the employment generated

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Wasteland and degraded land developed (lakh ha)			Employment generated (mandays) in lakh		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.43	4.71	7.24	27.78	23.22	22.54
2	Bihar	0.90	0.94	0.88	8.06	14.77	13.86
3	Chhattisgarh	0.40	0.34	0.18	30.26	19.75	10.41
4	Goa	NR	NR	NR	0.03	NR	NR
5	Gujarat	0.54	0.71	0.53	8.25	10.25	7.13
6	Haryana	0.06	0.04	0.02	1.06	0.49	0.17
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	0.39	0.37	9.15	9.59	8.94
8	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	2.78	4.71	NR
9	Jharkhand	0.12	0.14	0.13	2.51	2.03	1.81
10	Karnataka	0.60	0.51	0.48	28.41	24.54	18.28
11	Kerala	0.09	0.05	0.08	3.10	1.93	2.80
12	Maharashtra	0.17	0.75	0.60	23.87	52.35	42.57
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.09	0.65	0.36	63.37	40.03	NR
14	Orissa	0.35	0.52	0.48	11.05	14.76	12.94
15	Punjab	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.04
16	Rajasthan	0.84	0.55	0.26	50.21	23.81	8.13
17	Tamil Nadu	0.15	0.04	0.07	25.67	14.92	9.20
18	Uttar Pradesh	1.25	0.85	0.27	66.77	44.55	11.13
19	Uttarakhand	0.32	0.33	0.25	16.20	14.23	8.59
20	West Bengal	0.07	0.07	0.12	5.63	5.81	3.54
<b>North Eastern States</b>							
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.24	0.23	5.91	9.22	13.37
22	Assam	NR	NR	NR	0.19	0.21	0.27
23	Manipur	0.19	0.24	0.13	27.63	34.21	17.44
24	Meghalaya	0.18	0.35	0.49	25.03	69.26	112.45
25	Mizoram	0.01	0.004	0.002	36.66	36.14	35.57
26	Nagaland	0.40	0.15	0.01	18.00	7.00	0.72
27	Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.90	0.55	1.86
28	Tripura	0.01	0	0.004	0.56	-	0.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.91</b>	<b>12.634</b>	<b>13.286</b>	<b>499.12</b>	<b>478.39</b>	<b>363.92</b>

*Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories  
NR - Not reported*



**Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 164  
due for reply on 11.08.2011**

**Annexure-IV**

Statewise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years under Integrated  
Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released			Funds utilised		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.43	34.35	12.20	32.64	36.04	33.44
2	Bihar	7.32	5.71	0	6.73	6.74	4.26
3	Chhattisgarh	30.44	13.82	8.42	25.71	19.45	12.25
4	Goa	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR
5	Gujarat	31.86	23.69	15.74	27.05	35.68	26.73
6	Haryana	4.28	3.84	5.58	4.98	3.46	2.75
7	Himachal Pradesh	23.48	13.52	16.95	24.71	22.93	18.79
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4.55	11.21	2.28	NR	11.60	NR
9	Jharkhand	8.41	3.07	1.30	7.58	7.18	3.25
10	Karnataka	46.02	35.34	17.42	31.91	36.66	30.18
11	Kerala	11.46	3.20	6.98	6.20	3.76	5.60
12	Maharashtra	28.76	37.56	38.27	24.95	45.52	34.95
13	Madhya Pradesh	60.44	28.90	12.40	65.47	39.12	22.19
14	Orissa	33.54	27.45	25.29	20.74	31.28	28.64
15	Punjab	3.60	2.90	2.09	2.93	2.09	1.65
16	Rajasthan	45.26	22.53	7.92	52.36	34.02	15.67
17	Tamil Nadu	34.60	11.22	13.61	32.70	16.55	13.93
18	Uttar Pradesh	70.58	46.38	8.45	78.74	50.36	17.42
19	Uttarakhand	24.64	7.60	15.64	18.33	19.06	16.03
20	West Bengal	7.14	5.46	3.52	5.03	6.65	8.28
<b>North Eastern States</b>							
21	Arunachal Pradesh	32.27	26.68	26.80	12.90	14.26	13.85
22	Assam	38.93	21.52	13.36	0.72	0.65	0.55
23	Manipur	11.18	10.97	15.43	11.13	14.69	7.75
24	Meghalaya	9.42	15.95	25.80	11.65	17.31	24.06
25	Mizoram	26.50	36.70	28.01	29.65	38.98	19.02
26	Nagaland	27.53	7.50	0.44	25.20	9.98	0.99
27	Sikkim	2.60	8.45	1.84	2.33	1.44	4.84
28	Tripura	1.58	0.39		1.03	-	0.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>670.82</b>	<b>465.91</b>	<b>325.74</b>	<b>563.37</b>	<b>525.46</b>	<b>367.35</b>

*Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories  
NR-Not reported*

(Q. No. 164)

श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह बुन्देला : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न पड़ती भूमि और मरुभूमि से संबंधित है जो ऐसी भूमि है जिस पर किसी तरह की खेती नहीं हो सकती, और न ही किसी तरह की वनस्पति वहाँ उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत बहुत अच्छे परिणाम आ रहे हैं। यह योजना 2012 में समाप्त होने वाली है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत जितनी भूमि उपचारित की गई है, उस भूमि के आगे रख-रखाव की इस योजना में किसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक साथ दो प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि आगे भविष्य में यह योजना बंद न हो, इसके साथ-साथ आपने 195 जिले इस योजना के अंतर्गत लिए हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को पूरे देश में क्यों लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है? साथ ही, जिस जिले को आपने लिया है, उसके सारे ब्लॉक इसमें शामिल नहीं किए गए हैं? ऐसी स्थिति में मध्य प्रदेश के जिन 16 जिलों को आपने लिया है, उन जिलों के साथ-साथ क्या सारे ब्लॉक्स को इसमें शामिल करेंगे और मध्य प्रदेश के क्या सारे जिलों को इस योजना में शामिल करेंगे?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a question on the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. I want to mention to the hon. Member that today the Government of India runs one programme called 'Integrated Watershed Development Programme' which integrates the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, the Desert Development Programme and the Drought Prone Areas Programme. There is no such thing as an Integrated Wasteland Development Programme today. The flagship programme is the Integrated Watershed Development Programme which brings together all the three old programmes, that is, the Wasteland Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme.

I want to assure the hon. Member that this is an on-going programme. We are sanctioning projects under this programme. So, there is no question of this programme stopping in 2012. These projects will continue.



Today there are about 36 million hectares in India which are considered cultivable wasteland. In the year 2000, the amount of land that was considered to be cultivable wasteland was about 51 million hectares. So, in the last ten years, about 15 million hectares of cultivable wasteland has been made cultivable. Our objective is that all these 36 million hectares should be made cultivable.

In this context, I want to mention, Madam, one of the great success stories in this country has been the *Usar* Land or Sodic Land Reclamation Programme in Uttar Pradesh where over the last ten years, in the ten districts of Central Uttar Pradesh, almost 180,000 hectares of *usar* land or sodic land has been reclaimed benefiting almost 370,000 small and marginal farmers.

So, I wish to assure the hon. Members that under the Integrated Watershed Development Programme, his concerns on deserts and drought-prone areas, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, will be taken into account.

**श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह बुन्देला:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे प्रश्न का माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं आपसे जानना चाह रहा था कि जिन जिलों को आपने लिया है, क्या उसमें सारे ब्लॉक्स को शामिल करेंगे? क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सारे जिलों को आप इसमें शामिल करेंगे?

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Madam, the blocks for which proposals are prepared by the State Government will automatically be included.

**श्री संजय निरुपम :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, इकोनामिक रिव्यू की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हमारे देश में कुल वेस्ट लैण्ड 638 लाख हेक्टेयर है। इंटीग्रेटेड वेस्ट लैण्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के तहत हमारे पास केवल 32 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि है। ठीक है, आपने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक चमत्कार हुआ है। लेकिन सच यह है कि टारगेट नहीं बताया गया है कि वेस्ट लैण्ड को डेवलप करने के लिए कितना टारगेट भारत सरकार ने तय किया है। दूसरी बात, मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि फण्ड एलोकेशन लगातार कम होता जा रहा है। आपके सवाल के जवाब में ही सब कुछ लिखा हुआ है। वर्ष 2008-09, 2009-10 और 2010-11, लेकिन वर्ष 2010-11 की बात आप 31 जुलाई तक की ही कह रहे हैं। रोजगार सृजित करने की व्यवस्था भी लगातार कम होती जा रही है। एरियावाइज़ कवरेज भी लगातार कम हो रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़े अचीवमेंट की बात है। मैं यह जानना चाहा था कि अचीवमेंट क्या है? सच यह है कि मंत्री महोदय के विस्तृत जवाब में, जिसमें तमाम आंकड़े और फिगर्स दिए गए हैं, बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है, लेकिन उसका अध्ययन करने के बाद

महसूस होता है कि हम अचीव नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सच यह है कि इस स्कीम को सरकार बहुत गंभीरता से न लेते हुए, फण्ड एलोकेशन, रोज़गार सृजन और एरिया कवरेज, हर मामले में कम होता चला जा रहा है। इस मामले में मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे तो बेहतर होगा।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a large number of questions.

First, whether the allocation under the programme has actually gone down. The numbers tell a different story. In 2009-2010, the allocation for the Integrated Watershed Development Programme was about 1800 crore. In 2010-2011, it was about 2500 crore.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM : The question is related to Wasteland Development of this country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There is no such Wasteland Development Programme.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply. Let him reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you had heard my answer, I have said that there is no such thing as an Integrated Wasteland Development Programme.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM : You have replied about that question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his answer.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon. Member, listen to me. There was an Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. In 2009, the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme were all integrated into one single Integrated Watershed Management Programme. The objective of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme is to make wastelands of this country cultivable through a watershed approach. I have already mentioned that the rough area which is classified as cultivable wastelands in 2010 is about 36 million hectares. In 2000, it was about 51 million hectares. In the last ten years about 15 million hectares has been treated. Every year, we are bringing about one and half million hectares of wasteland under cultivation.



श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : महोदया, मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक श्री जय श्रीराम मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते हैं तो कृपया मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब हिन्दी में देंगे तो देश के लाखों-करोड़ों किसान आपकी भाषा अच्छी तरह समझ जाएंगे।

मेरा प्रश्न सीधा है। डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 1962 से वर्ष 1967 तक हम लोग इस पर आंदोलन करते थे और कहा करते थे कि "उसर, बंजर आबाद करेंगे, भूमि सेना का निर्माण करेंगे।" जो हमारे गांव के निर्धन, निर्बल, गरीब किसान हैं, सीमान्त और लघु किसान की श्रेणी में हैं, दलित और वनवासी हैं, जो नौजवान बेरोजगार हैं, उन कृषि क्षेत्र के नौजवानों की भूमि सेना बनाना, उनके हाथ में रोजगार देना, उनको रोजगार भी मिलेगा और वे अपने श्रम से पसीने से जो धरती को माता समझते हुए उन्हें लगाव है तो इस देश की सभी उसर, बंजर, पथरीली भूमि को आबाद करके हरियाली में परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं तो इस योजना को उस रूप में लागू करने में क्या सरकार विचार करेगी जिससे कि देश की सम्पूर्ण उसर, बंजर, और पथरीली भूमि को हरियाली में परिवर्तित करके देश में एक नवनिर्माण कर सके।

श्री जयराम रमेश: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय सांसद के जो सुझाव हैं, इस पर जरूर विचार करूंगा। मुझे याद है कि 20-25 वर्ष पहले कई राज्य सरकारों ने, खास तौर से जब श्री राम कृष्ण हेगड़े जी कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री थे, वहां भूमि सेना की स्थापना की गयी थी और अलग-अलग राज्यों में भी यह प्रयास किया गया था। यह सुझाव अच्छा है। उसर और बंजर भूमि के हरियाली के कार्यक्रम में क्या हम ऐसा केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से भूमि सेना की स्थापना कर सकते हैं, हम इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे। किन्तु मनरेगा कार्यक्रम में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

I want to use this opportunity of saying what the Leader of the Opposition has said about NREGA is completely wrong. In fact, there is clear evidence to show that under NREGA agricultural wages have gone up. Area under cultivation has gone up. About 68 per cent of the works under MNERGA are for water conservation and for *Haryali* which the hon. Member is talking about. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.



**MINUTES**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2021-2022)  
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
TENTH SITTING  
(04.07.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room No. 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
3. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
4. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
5. Shri M.K. Raghavan
6. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh - Joint Secretary
2. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash - Director
3. Shri K.C. Pandey - Deputy Secretary

XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX  
XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to (i) Consider and adopt 03 Draft Reports; (ii) consider 20 Memoranda containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances; and (iii) take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs regarding pending Assurances.

2.      XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX
3.      XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX      XXXXX

4. Thereafter, the Committee took up the 20 Memoranda (Memorandum Nos. 107 to 126) containing 22 Assurances for consideration for dropping or otherwise of the relevant Assurances. After brief deliberation, the Committee authorized the Hon'ble Chairperson to decide on Memoranda for dropping of the Assurances. The Chairperson subsequently decided to drop 13 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-I and to pursue the remaining 09 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-II\* for implementation by the Ministries/Departments concerned.

5.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
6.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
7.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
8.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**\* Not related to this Report.**

**Annexure-I**

**Statement showing Assurances dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 04.07.2022.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Memorandum No.</b>	<b>Question/Discussion References</b>	<b>Ministry/Deptt.</b>	<b>Brief Subject</b>
1.	109	USQ No. 1399 dated 24.11.2016	Power	Power Tariff
2.	110	USQ No. 359 dated 03.02.2021	NITI Aayog	Central Investment
3.	112	SQ No. 343 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)	Irrigated Area Under CADWM Programme
4.	113	(i) USQ No. 6810 dated 07.05.2015  (ii) SQ No. 237 dated 02.08.2018	NITI Aayog	(i) Integrated Energy Policy  (ii) New Energy Policy
5.	117	USQ No. 1303 dated 28.06.2019	Women and Child Development	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
6.	118	USQ No. 1628 dated 04.05.2016	Railways	Consumption of Diesel and Electricity by Railways
7.	119	General Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021 dated 19.03.2021 by Various MPs	Social Justice and Empowerment  (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)	Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021
8.	121	USQ No. 1927 dated 03.03.2020	Social Justice and Empowerment  (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)	Inclusion in the Central List of OBCs



9.	123	USQ No. 2953 dated 05.12.2019	Housing and Urban Affairs	Redevelopment of LBZ and Central Vista
10.	124	SQ No. 385 dated 19.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, M.P.)	Women and Child Development	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
11.	125	SQ No.45 dated 27.04.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.P.)	Minority Affairs	Start Up India Stand Up India
12.	126	SQ No.164 dated 11.08.2011 (Supplementary by Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, M.P.)	Rural Development (Department of Land Resources)	Wasteland Development Programme

MINUTES  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2022-2023)  
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
SECOND SITTING  
(20.12.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1545 hours in Room No. 216 (Chairperson's Chamber) 'B' Block, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Rajendra Agrawal - Chairperson**

**Members**

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Khagen Murmu
5. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
6. Shri M.K. Raghavan
7. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

**Secretariat**

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Shri J.M. Baisakh        | - Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash | - Director         |
| 3. Shri Mahesh Chand Gupta  | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva    | - Under Secretary  |

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following five (05) draft Reports without any amendments:-

- (i) Draft Seventy-Fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';
- (ii) Draft Seventy-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)';
- (iii) Draft Seventy-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';

- (iv) Draft Seventy-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'; and
- (v) Draft Seventy-Eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change'.

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the ongoing session.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2021 - 2022)**

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL** - Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Prof. Sougata Ray \*\*
3. Shri Nihal Chand
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Dr. Bharatiben D. Shiyal
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sule
15. Vacant

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                           |   |                   |
|----|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh         | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. | Dr. Sagarika Dash         | - | Director          |
| 3. | Shri M.C. Gupta           | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 4. | Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gulati | - | Committee Officer |

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\* The Committee have been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2021 vide Para No. 3202 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 October, 2021

\*\* Nominated to the Committee vide Para No 4711 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 06 June, 2022 vice Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay resigned on 01 June, 2022

