

Vol. 251
No. 18



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday
16 March, 2020
26 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

- Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-6 and 388-389)
- Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology - *Laid on the Table* (page 6)
- Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 7)
- Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women - *Laid on the Table* (page 7)
- Reports of the Committee on Public Accounts - *Laid on the Table* (pages 7-8)
- Matters raised with Permission—
- Existing hurdles in the promotion of renewable energy in the country (pages 8-9)
- Decreasing forest cover in the country (pages 9-10)
- Need to forgo cancellation charges in railways/airlines in wake of COVID - 19 (pages 10-12)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Financial loss to coal bearing States due to non-revision of royalty on coal (pages 12-14)

Delay in wage payments under the MNREGA (pages 14-15)

Difficulties being faced by MPs on toll plazas (pages 15-17)

Need to extend concession on loans to farmers under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) till its expiry (pages 17-18)

Need for SC/ST Post-Matric scholarships to students admitted under management quota/spot counselling (pages 18-19)

Need to address difficulties being faced by *Satras* (Vaishnav Monasteries) in Assam due to encroachment and shortage of finances (pages 19-21)

Need to eliminate hunger and chronic malnutrition among children and adolescents (pages 21-23)

Sub-urban Rail Project for Bengaluru (pages 23-25)

Damage to crops due to hailstorm in Uttar Pradesh (pages 25-27)

Need to expedite the setting up of the South Coast Railways (SCoR) Zone in Andhra Pradesh (page 27)

Concern over pending cases in the High Court and Subordinate Courts in Karnataka (pages 27-28)

Need for One Nation - One Election (pages 33-34)

Need for an integrated plan to fight against Coronavirus (pages 34-38)

Special Mentions—

Demand to provide farming incentives to farmers in Tamil Nadu (pages 28-29)

Demand for setting of question papers in all scheduled Indian languages for the Civil Services Examination (pages 29-30)

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

Demand to expedite construction work and allocate sufficient funds for setting up of permanent campuses of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh (pages 30)

Demand to confer Bharat Ratna on Mirza Ghalib (pages 30-32)

Demand to revise the Central share of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects as per 2016 prices to reduce the financial burden on States (page 33)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 38-67)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 68-87)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 87-388)

Regarding Point of Order under Rule 224 (pages 389)

Government Bill—

The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019 – *Passed* (pages 389-435)

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Railways - *not concluded* (pages 435-462)

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 16th March, 2020/26th Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

Accounts (2018-19) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2204/17/20]

Notification of the Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Coal Mines' (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal, Notification No. S.O. 4477 (E), dated the 17th December, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 3245 (E), dated the 19th December, 2014, to omit certain entries therein.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2184/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2085/17/19]

Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Companies and the ARAI, Pune and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (i) (a) Sixty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Kolkata, the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2321/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of M/s Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2318/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of M/s Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2319/17/20]

(iv) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2320/17/20]

(v) (a) Sixty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the HMT Limited, Bengaluru, along with its subsidiary companies, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1818/17/20]

(vi) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2098/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2317/17/20]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—

(i) S.O. 4456 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from design chainage K.M. 465.600 to K.M. 546.600 (existing chainage 465.600 to K.M. 546.420) (Jabalpur-Lakhnadon)

Section) on National Highway No. 7 (New NH-30 and 34) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (ii) S.O. 4457 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from design and existing K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 55.000 (Ranchi-Piska More-Bijupara Section) on National Highway No. 75 in the State of Jharkhand.
- (iii) S.O. 4458 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from design K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 11.593 [Tuljapur-Ausa (including Tuljapur Bypass Section)] and design K.M. 2.950 to K.M. 55.835 on National Highway No. 361 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (iv) S.O. 4527 (E), dated the 18th December, 2019, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 1952 (E) dated the 20th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 942 (E), dated the 20th December, 2019, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection), Amendment, Rules, 2019.
- (vi) S.O. 108 (E), dated the 7th January, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 2299 (E), dated the 6th June, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (vii) S.O. 109 (E), dated the 7th January, 2020, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 93.000 of NH-31 C (Bijni to West Bengal/Assam border Section) and from K.M. 961.500 to K.M. 1013.000 of National Highway No. 31 (Guwahati to Nalbari-Bijni Section) in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (vii) *See* No. L.T. 2162/17/20]

I Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 4724 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, publishing the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Amendment Rules, 2019, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2184/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2383/17/20]

**Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17 of the UPPCL, Lucknow
and Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of the BRB, Jhansi and the
NCA, Indore and related papers**

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रतन लाल कटारिया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I (1). कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):

- (i) (क) 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए यू. पी. प्रोजेक्ट्स कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (यू.पी.पी.सी.एल.), लखनऊ का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन और उन पर भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।
(ख) उपर्युक्त कॉरपोरेशन के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (ii) (क) 2016-17 के वर्ष के लिए यू. पी. प्रोजेक्ट्स कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (यू.पी.पी.सी.एल.), लखनऊ का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन और उन पर भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।
(ख) उपर्युक्त कॉरपोरेशन के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (ii) See No. L.T. 2165/17/20]

II(1). बेतवा नदी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 15 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

- (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए बेतवा नदी बोर्ड (बी.आर.बी.), झाँसी का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।
(ख) उपर्युक्त बोर्ड के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2194/17/20]

III. निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):

- (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण (एनसीए), इंदौर का उनतालीसवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त प्राधिकरण के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2193/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2195/17/20]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on 'The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2019' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (2019-20).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2019-20) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

- (i) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2020-21)" के संबंध में आठवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2020-21)" के संबंध में नौवां प्रतिवेदन।

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं 'महिलाओं के लिए योग और खेल सुविधाएं' विषय पर चौदहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) पर की गई कार्रवाई पर महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति (2019-20) के पहले प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Accounts (2019-20):—

- (i) Ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their One Hundred and Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Irregularities in procurement of goods and services, Award of work to non-existent firms, Unrealised VAT refund and Excess payment of departmental charges';
- (ii) Tenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their One Hundred and Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Preparedness for the implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013'; and
- (iii) Eleventh Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in One Hundred Thirty-sixth Report of PAC (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Assessment of Assesseees in Pharmaceutical Sector". (Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice from Shri Binoy Viswam. I have not allowed it. Now, Zero Hour, Shri K.J. Alphons.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Existing hurdles in the promotion of renewable energy in the country

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, India has been at the forefront of promoting renewable energy. India was the co-founder of the International Solar Alliance for which the Prime Minister took the initiative. Our target for 2022 is about 175 GW of renewable energy, out of which 100 GW is solar energy. Out of the 100 GW, we have already installed 34 GW, 21.3 gw is under installation and tender has been floated for 31.27 GW of solar energy. Sir, there is a problem here. Many of the States which have signed the Power Purchase Agreement, are not honouring the agreements at all. Let me take the four Southern States. I am not naming them. Four Southern States together today owe more than ₹ 10,000 crores to the solar energy producers/

Sir, what is happening is, because of this, many of these companies are going broke. Sir, we need about ₹ 1,20,000 crores for implementation of the rest of the solar energy projects. Banks are unwilling to lend to these companies. There is a huge capacity drop. About 70 per cent of the capacity which is created by some of these companies are lying idle because States refuse on a day-to-day basis to purchase the power.

I think, Sir, we need some Central legislation, some kind of pressure from the Government of India. I don't know exactly what legislation can do but, Sir, some direction needs to be issued by the Government of India or this House needs to take some very strong action so that we move away from dirty energy, which is coal energy, and then we can really depend a lot more on renewable energy. Thank you, Sir.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send the slips. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI CM. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, दिल्ली में किसानों की फसलों ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: श्री मोतीलाल बोरा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: पूरे देश में किसानों ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, उस पर आ रहे हैं।

Decreasing forest cover in the country

श्री मोतीलाल बोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, मेरा विषय है -देश के अनेक राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र में कमी आना। देश में पिछले दो वर्षों में कुल वन क्षेत्र में एक फीसद यानी 6,778 वर्ग किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है, किन्तु विकास की गतिविधियों के नाम पर इस दौरान पुराना वन क्षेत्र 1,513 वर्ग किलोमीटर कम हुआ है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा पूर्वोत्तर का प्रभावित हुआ है।

[श्री मोतीलाल वोरा]

भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण की ताजा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पूर्वोत्तर के सिक्किम में 9, मिजोरम में 531, नागालैंड में 450, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 190, त्रिपुरा में 164 और मेघालय में 116 वर्ग कि.मी. वन क्षेत्र कम हो गया है। इसके अलावा छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह, पुदुच्चेरी और चंडीगढ़ में भी वन क्षेत्र में कमी आई है। प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम 33 प्रतिशत वन होना चाहिए। वन क्षेत्र कम होने पर पर्यावरण बिगड़ने के साथ ही प्रदूषण की समस्या उत्पन्न होती है। वनों पर निर्भर लोगों के लिए रोजगार के साधनों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। कुल मिलाकर राष्ट्र की प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

जंगल बेरहमी के साथ जंगल माफिया द्वारा काटे जा रहे हैं। कभी सड़क बनाने के नाम पर, कभी बड़े प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जमीन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए। वन विभाग की जंगल माफिया से मिलीभगत के कारण जंगल के जंगल साफ हो चुके हैं। घने जंगलों के समीप आरा मशीनें धड़ल्ले से काम कर रही हैं। घने जंगलों में आए दिन आग लगने के कारण जंगल समाप्त हो रहे हैं, जिसका पर्यावरण पर विपरीत असर पड़ा है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह राज्यों से विचार-विमर्श कर यह सुनिश्चित करे कि सभी राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में वन क्षेत्र 33 प्रतिशत से कम न हो और इसके लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किये जाएं। धन्यवाद।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to forgo cancellation charges in Railways/Airlines in wake of COVID-19

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, Coronavirus has become a pandemic one. The entire humanity is desperately battling against its catastrophic impact globally. India also has its own vulnerability and impact. So far, two deaths are reported, and quarantining them is also on war footing. Thus, it has heavily disturbed the normal course of daily life. Many State Governments have declared that the educational and other institutions would remain closed till March-end and extension of this period is also uncertain. Similarly, some companies and manufacturing establishments have also rescheduled their manufacturing plan. On the apprehension of its rapid spreading and

as precaution, many State Governments have proclaimed virtual ban on locomotion of people from one place to other. Accordingly, people are cancelling their travel plans. Avoiding contact with the infected people and staying isolated, following the health advisories, are precautionary measures that we can take to fight against this virus. Most of the public gatherings and programmes are being cancelled during this period. But the airlines as well as Indian Railways are still levying cancellation charges from the passengers who have cancelled their tickets due to the Covid-19 threat. I urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter urgently and instruct the airlines as well as the Indian Railways to forgo the cancellation charges in this scenario. I would humbly appeal to the hon. Chairman to intervene in this matter.

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

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

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha) Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the House, this suggestion is worth consideration. Because of the sudden closure of schools and other schedules, people are forced to cancel their programmes. So, let the airlines and the Railways take note of this situation and see to it that no cancellation charges are collected. That is a suggestion by the Members. Please get it examined by the concerned Minister.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Financial loss to coal bearing states due to non-revision of royalty on coal

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, there are a few coal-bearing States in the country like Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, etc., that contribute around 80 per cent of the TOTAL coal production of the country.

Sir, as you know, the coal-bearing States bear the brunt of adverse effects of such mining on their environment. Also, coal mines put a strain on the water resources. It has an impact on the water resources and water is depleting there. It also tells upon

the forestry of the States. Also, large-scale displacement takes place in the mining areas. Thus, all coal bearing States are suffering. As per the MMDR Act, royalty has to be paid to the concerned coal-bearing States for every tonne of coal produced. That also needs to be revised every three years. But, since 2012, the Central Government has not revised the coal royalty rates. We are now in 2020 and all coal-bearing States are suffering heavy financial losses on account of that. This money is spent on the development of the mining areas of the States. Moreover, the Central Government imposes a cess on per tonne production of coal. Recently, the cess has been increased from ₹ 200 to ₹ 400 per tonne. The State Government of Odisha has been repeatedly requesting the Central Government to give a share of the cess collected to the concerned State, but there is no response on this from the Central Government as yet. There is a District Mineral Fund. Now, income tax is being imposed on the interest accrued on that District Mineral Fund as well. So, my State Government has requested the hon. Finance Minister to exempt the State at least from the imposition of income tax on the interest that is accrued on of the District Mineral Fund because all these funds are utilized by the concerned coal-bearing States for development work in those mining areas in particular and different areas of the State in general. Also, these mining areas are mostly located in tribal dominated areas. Therefore, it is my sincere request to the Union Government to kindly consider revision of the coal royalty immediately because since the last eight years, there has been no revision of coal royalty, and that is a clear violation of the MMDR Act.

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

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

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha) Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Delay in wage payments under the MNREGA

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on issues relating to MNREGA. It is important that in the present economic scenario, many people have suggested that we should have more of investment in schemes like MNREGA which could have a positive impact on the overall economy. Stagnating wage rate is a very important concern. Across all the States, MGNREGA wages are lower than the minimum agricultural wages. Many States are also facing pending payment issues. Considering the fact that the Government of India is going to announce soon the MGNREGA wage rate for the financial year 2020-21, I would request the concerned Ministry to fix the rate, at least, ₹600 per day in accordance with the recommendation of the Seventh Pay Commission. As I said earlier, currently, MGNREGA wage rates are lower in all the States. The Central Government should immediately allocate supplementary budget to the programme for the financial year 2020-21 and increase the budget to, at least, ₹ 1,00,000 crore and release immediately the pending payments to all the States. This is the least we can do to improve the economic situation in the country.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती

हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

Difficulties being faced by MPs on Toll Plazas

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर जो टोल टैक्स लिया जा रहा है, उसमें बड़े झगड़े हो रहे हैं। जब वहाँ से कोई सांसद गुजरता है और अगर वह अपना परिचय पत्र दिखाता है, टोल टैक्स पर ऐसे लोग बैठा दिए गए हैं कि परिचय पत्र दिखाने के बाद वह कहता है कि सांसद को लोक सभा जाने का अधिकार है, टोल टैक्स तो देना ही पड़ेगा। ऐसे कई झगड़े हुए और मुझे भी ऐसे मामलों से गुजरना पड़ा। जब मैं ज़िद पर आकर धरने पर बैठ गया, तब जाकर अधिकारी आए और उन्होंने कहा कि सांसद टोल टैक्स दिए बिना जाएँगे। महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर टोल प्लाजा पर एक लंबा सा बोर्ड लगा हुआ होता है, जिसमें लिखा हुआ होता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी फ्री जाएँगे, राज्यपाल जी फ्री जाएँगे, माननीय मंत्री जी फ्री जाएँगे, माननीय सांसद जी फ्री जाएँगे, माननीय विधायक जी फ्री जाएँगे। इस तरह से लंबी लिस्ट है। हम लोगों की सबसे बड़ी बेइज्जती वहाँ पर होती है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर हम लोगों के नाम निर्देशित कर दिए गए हैं, जैसे थाने में, चौकी में नाम लिखे होते हैं कि फलां-फलां अपराधी हैं।

श्री सभापति: यह अच्छा comparison नहीं है, आप जो कहना चाहते हैं, वह बताइए।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: महोदय, सबसे खराब यह लगता है कि नाम भी लिखा गया है और बेइज्जती भी हो रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फास्ट टैग दे दिए, लेकिन फास्ट टैग से गेट खुलते नहीं हैं। जब मैं कानपुर जाता हूँ, तो पहला टोल प्लाजा जेवर का पड़ता है, वहाँ पर फास्ट टैग से गेट खुलता ही नहीं है और वहाँ पर बताना पड़ता है कि मैं एमपी हूँ। जब मैं पहली बार गया, तब मेरे साथ मेरी पत्नी थी, लेकिन मेरे साथ गनर नहीं था, अगर गनर साथ में है, तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, आप allow किए जाएँगे, लेकिन अगर गनर नहीं है, तो आप चाहे एमपी हों या राष्ट्रपति हों, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। अगर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी भी अकेले जाएँगे, तो उनको भी वहाँ पर रोक लिया जाएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में शासन ने यह जो व्यवस्था की है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं खामियाँ हैं। फास्ट टैग लगा दिए गए हैं, लेकिन टोल प्लाजा पर गेट नहीं खुलते हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो रोड्स खराब पड़े हुए हैं, उनको ठीक नहीं कराया जा रहा है।

[चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव]

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस संबंध में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जब हम गाड़ी का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने जाते हैं, उस समय वन टाइम टैक्स देना पड़ता है, उसी समय वन टाइम टैक्स के साथ वन टाइम टोल टैक्स भी ले लिया जाए, ताकि सारे झगड़े समाप्त हो जाएँ। इससे जो टैक्स आएगा, उससे विकास के काम होंगे और रोड्स भी ठीक कराई जाएँगी। इससे माननीय सांसद, माननीय विधायक के साथ जो रोज-रोज झगड़े होते हैं, वे सब समाप्त हो जाएँगे। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि टोल टैक्स के नाम पर एकमुश्त टैक्स ले लिया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद, लेकिन चूँकि यह सांसदों की इज्जत का सवाल है, इसलिए इसका भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**Need to extend concession on loans to farmers under Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
till its expiry**

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, किसान का क्रेडिट कार्ड उसकी जमीन के रकबे के हिसाब बनता है और उसके माध्यम से सात परसेंट ब्याज की दर से ऋण मिलता है। क्रेडिट कार्ड की अवधि पाँच साल की होती है। चाहे वह किसान कितना ही बड़ा हो, उसका क्रेडिट कार्ड भले ही दस लाख का हो, लेकिन तीन लाख से ज्यादा ऋण किसी को नहीं मिलता है। पहले 31 मार्च तक जमा करना होता था, अब 30 जून तक जमा करना होता है। साल भर के अंदर जमा करना होता है, लेकिन जब आखिरी तारीख आती है, तब बैंक वाले पैसा जमा करने के लिए दबाव बनाते हैं। कुछ किसान तो मजबूरी में साहूकारों से अधिक ब्याज पर ऋण लेकर जमा कर देते हैं। जमा करने का दबाव देकर वह अवैध शोषण करते हैं, पैसा माँगते हैं कि और कहते हैं कि हम आखिरी तारीख पर जमा दिखा देंगे और अगले दिन फिर इसको निकला हुआ दिखा देंगे। इसके लिए आप मुझे रिश्तत दीजिए। इस तरह से किसान कुछ जमा नहीं कर पाते हैं। स्थिति यह होती है, जैसे अभी ओला वृष्टि हुई, इससे पूरी सरसों की फसल समाप्त हो गई, आलू की फसल समाप्त हो गयी, गेहूँ की फसल समाप्त हो गयी। ऐसे में किसान मजबूर होकर आत्महत्या कर लेता है। मैं तीन साल पहले किसानों के साथ कृषि मंत्रालय की एक बैठक में था, उस समय शेखावत जी कृषि राज्य मंत्री भी बैठक में थे। मैंने बैठक में सवाल उठाया तो ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी, फाइनेंस ने कहा कि यह crop loan है, एक साल में जमा करना होगा। मान्यवर, एक किसान वेदपाल ने अभी सात मार्च को सहारनपुर जिले के छुटमलपुर कस्बे के पास बैंक के सामने फांसी लगाकर आत्महत्या कर ली, क्योंकि उस पर दबाव था कि रिश्तत देंगे, तो हम जमा दिखा देंगे, नहीं तो आपको जेल जाना पड़ेगा। उसने आत्महत्या की और सुइसाइड नोट में लिखा कि मैं पीएनबी के शाखा प्रबंधक के दबाव के कारण आत्महत्या कर रहा हूँ। सर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि इसकी limit तीन लाख से बढ़ाकर पाँच लाख तक की जाए। यह ऋण किसान की हैसियत के हिसाब से, उसके रकबे के हिसाब से बन रहा है। जब कंपनी को आप उसकी अवधि तक लेन-देन करने देते हैं, तो किसान का पाँच साल का बना है, तो पाँच साल तक उसी ऋण पर लेन-देन करता रहे, क्योंकि साल भर में उसकी छूट समाप्त हो जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस नियम में संशोधन किया जाए। उसका पाँच साल का किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड बना है, इसके साथ ही तीन लाख को बढ़ाकर पाँच लाख किया जाए। वह पाँच लाख तक लेन-देन करता रहे, उसे बीच में परेशान न किया जाए।

श्री सभापति: रुपाला जी, आपने सुना होगा।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

Need for SC/ST post-matric scholarships to students admitted under management quota/spot counselling

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, भारत सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार एससी/एसटी छात्रों को बड़ी संख्या में post-matric scholarship से वंचित किया जा रहा है। नई नियमावली के अनुसार spot counselling के माध्यम से प्रवेश लेने वाले अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के सभी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जाएगी। साथ ही वे छात्र, जिन्होंने काउंसलिंग के माध्यम से दाखिला तो लिया, लेकिन कक्षा 12 में 60 परसेंट से कम अंक प्राप्त किए हैं, उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जाएगी। अब तक एससी/एसटी छात्रों के लिए professional courses में एडमिशन के लिए कक्षा 12 में 40 परसेंट कट ऑफ अंक निर्धारित थे तथा परिवार की अधिकतम आय ढाई लाख प्रति वर्ष निर्धारित थी, यह अब भी निर्धारित है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे में छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए कट ऑफ 40 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 60 परसेंट करने का निर्णय लेना दलित- आदिवासी समाज के हित में नहीं है। लखनऊ स्थित डा. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम टेक्निकल यूनिवर्सिटी में B. Pharma, B. Tech, MBA में अनुसूचित जाति के कुल 9,814 छात्रों में से 7,591 छात्रों ने और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 235 छात्रों में से 130 छात्रों ने spot counselling के माध्यम से दाखिला लिया था। नए नियमों के कारण इन 7,591 एससी छात्रों तथा 130 एसटी छात्रों को scholarship नहीं दी जाएगी। यह मैं सिर्फ एक इंस्टीट्यूट की बात कर रहा हूँ। इस व्यवस्था से देश में लाखों बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल सकेगी और वे अपनी उच्च शिक्षा तक नहीं पहुँच सकेंगे। अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि post-matric scholarship के लिए बनाए गए दोनों नियमों को तत्काल प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाए और सभी छात्रों को professional course करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति मुहैया कराई जाए।

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

Need to address difficulties being faced by Saras (Vaishnav Monasteries) in Assam due to encroachment and shortage of finances

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित) : सभापति जी, हमारे समाज में सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक संगठनों की एक अहम भूमिका होती है। खासकर जब हम उस भौतिकता के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, तो ऐसी परंपरागत संस्थाएं, जो सदियों से काम कर रही हैं, उनको संरक्षित, संवर्द्धित करने का काम हमारा है। मैं इस संदर्भ में आपका ध्यान असम में वैष्णवों की monastery सत्तरा (SATRA) की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। 15वीं शताब्दी में सत्तरा की स्थापना हुई। शंकरदेव जी ने इसकी स्थापना की थी। सत्तरा सैकड़ों की संख्या में हैं जिन्होंने एक learning centre और arbitration

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

centre की तरह असम के समाज में काम किया। इसका वैशिष्ट यह है कि यह जाति-संप्रदाय से ऊपर है। यह किसी भी प्रकार के bianaries में विश्वास नहीं करता है। इसकी अहम भूमिका के कारण सत्तरा की लोकप्रियता बढ़ती गई। यहाँ तक कि जब औपनिवेशिक काल आया, तब भी औपनिवेशिक शासकों ने सत्तरा की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक उपयोगिता को देखते हुए उसके मनोबल को, उसकी समृद्धि को बढ़ाने का काम किया। असम के राजाओं ने इसे सैंकड़ों एकड़ जमीन दी, जिसके कारण सत्तरा का एक स्वावलंबी स्वरूप विकसित हुआ। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि आज़ादी के बाद असम में सत्तरा की स्थिति दिनोंदिन बिगड़ती जा रही है, यहाँ तक कि उनके सामने अस्तित्व का संकट उत्पन्न होता जा रहा है। एक महत्वपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक धरोहर, जिसका जीवन्त स्वरूप, इस नव-उदारवाद के युग में समाज में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है, वह स्वयं आज अस्तित्व के संकट से गुजर रहा है।

8,000 बीघा जमीन, जो सत्तरा के पास थी, उसके लगभग 80 प्रतिशत पर लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। जो monks होते हैं, उनको सत्राधिकारी कहते हैं। ऐसे तीन सत्राधिकारियों की हत्या भी हो चुकी है। यहाँ तक कि 39 सत्तरा आज पूरी तरह से बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गए हैं और वे अपने अस्तित्व के संकट से गुजर रहे हैं। शंकरदेव जी का जो जन्म स्थान है, वहाँ पर जो बोरदोवा सत्तरा है, वह स्वयं आज संकट की स्थिति से गुजर रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से समाज, सरकार और सदन, इन तीनों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को बचाने के लिए प्रयास करें। हम इस बात पर एक सहमति अभिव्यक्त करें कि इन सत्तराओं पर जो अवैध कब्जा हो रहा है या इन पर सरकार का जो ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है अथवा सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संगठनों की जो उपेक्षा हो रही है, इन तीनों से हम बाहर आएँ और सत्राज को बचाएँ। यह केवल असम के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि असम के समाज और संस्कृति के लिए भी बहुत आवश्यक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये वैष्णव monestaries भारतीय सभ्यता की एक महत्वपूर्ण धरोहर हैं और इस धरोहर को बचाने की मैं अपील करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

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

**Need to eliminate hunger and chronic malnutrition among
children and adolescents**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in 2019, India has slipped seven places in the Global Hunger Index. Now we rank 102 out of 117 countries placing us in the serious hunger category. In 2016-18, the Comprehensive National Nutritional Survey was conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. That provided very alarming statistics on the state of nutrition amongst our children. According to that survey, only six per cent of children aged between 6 and 23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet. A shocking 35 per cent of under five-year-old children are stunted; 17 per cent are wasted; and 33 per cent are underweight. This is the future of our country. More than half of all the women of reproductive age and children under five years are also anaemic. The list goes on and on.

Sir, three years ago, the Government launched the Poshan Abhiyan. This was supposed to address these challenges. But as of 31st December 2019, only 37 per cent of the funds released have actually been utilized. We have a policy. We have the funds. But why are things getting worse? What are the possible reasons? There are many and I will highlight three.

First is about information. We need better information dissemination at the village level itself so that people understand it. For example, there is this issue of nausea that is caused when people have iron and folic acid tablets. If they are also educated to have Vitamin C along with that, that particular challenge will disappear. This is a larger issue of prevention which is obviously much better than cure. We need to be educating families about what nutrition really means. It is not just about what diet is, but what a healthy, nutritious and well-rounded diet is.

For the first time, we are actually seeing evidence of the coexistence of malnutrition and obesity among school-going children. You see this everywhere. This is actually very alarming because this is a sign of the onset of non-communicable diseases like diabetes that will affect these children going forward. Nearly ten per cent of the children and adolescents are already pre-diabetic.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

I would urge the N.C.E.R.T. to include in its curriculum the methods to improve knowledge about nutrition and even the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to essentially see how to curb advertisements that promote junk food. We also need multiple Ministries to come together like Health, Food, Water, Human Resources, I&B, etc. Beyond that, we need a civic movement. We need a behavioural change through community-owned plans at the village level, so that everyone participates in transforming the nutritional future of our families.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good suggestion. Whoever wants to associate with it can send their names.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the Hon. Member.

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

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

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Sub-urban rail project for Bengaluru

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, in the recent Budget, the Finance Minister has announced suburban train for Bengaluru and earmarked ₹ 18,600 crore. For your kind information, the same project by the same Government was announced three times first during the Budgets 2018-19, 2019-20 and now during 2020-21.

Sir, unfortunately, the Government released ₹1 crore in 2018-19 against ₹ 17,000 crore announced, and ₹10 crore during 2019-20 against ₹18,000 crore and now, it has announced ₹18,600 crore but there is no Budget allocation so far.

In the month of February, the Minister of State for Railways, who is also from Karnataka, said that an amount of ₹1,400 crore is required immediately to kickstart the project. A DPR was prepared for this project with an estimation of ₹ 12,000 crore in 2013, but it has become ₹18,600 crore now. Even now, if we don't start the work seriously, it will double the cost by the time we implement it.

Sir, as per a global report, Bengaluru has the highest traffic jam in the world and it is very essential for Bengaluru to implement a suburban train project. Just announcement will not solve the problem; the Government should release the fund as early as possible.

[Shri G.C. Chandrashekhara]

Sir, both the Minister of State for Railways and the Finance Minister are from Karnataka. They should act on the project immediately. Bengaluru is a unique city with 12,000 IT companies and it is the world's largest IT cluster. Also, it contributes 38 per cent of India's Total IT exports. Bengaluru has many Central Government research establishments like ISRO, NAL, HAL, CPRI, BHEL, BEL, etc. Similarly, the city houses majority of the Fortune 500 companies like Walmart, Apple, Amazon, JPMorgan Chase, Citi Group, Intel, Facebook, Twitter, HP, Dell, Airbus, Honeywell, etc.

According to Transport Department, as on July, 2019, 15,72,185 cars and 57,30,388 two-wheelers are registered and a Total of 82,53,218 vehicles are there in Bengaluru. According to a recent report, Bengaluru has become the world's worst traffic congested city due to increase in number of vehicles and population; drivers spend an average 71 per cent extra on roads due to congestion during 2019. Solution to Bengaluru traffic is only by improving public transport system such as suburban rail, metro and BMTC to provide last-mile connectivity to the people. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next Zero Hour mention is about hailstorm. There are names of three Members - Shri Harnath Singh Yadav, Shri Rewati Raman Singh and Shri Vijay Goel. Each one is to take one minute. आप लोगों को एक-एक मिनट में अपनी बात बोलनी

है, बाकी लोगों को भी बोलना है। उन लोगों ने भी यही नोटिस दिया है। आपको एक मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

Damage to crops due to hailstorm in Uttar Pradesh

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके और इस सदन के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में ओलावृष्टि, आकाशीय बिजली, वर्षा व आंधी-तूफान से किसानों की फसलों की तबाही की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ और किसानों के ऊपर आयी इस विनाशकारी विपदा में केन्द्र सरकार से विशिष्ट सहयोग की विशेष अपील कर रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, ओलावृष्टि, वर्षा, आकाशीय बिजली तथा आंधी-तूफान ने प्रदेश के अनेक हिस्सों में ऐसा तांडव किया है कि लाखों किसानों का सब कुछ समाप्त हो गया है और किसानों की कमर तोड़कर रख दी है और गाँवों में मातम पसरा हुआ है। प्रदेश के अनेक हिस्सों में आलू, गेहूँ, सरसों, मसूर, चना आदि की फसलें तथा आम की फसलें पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो गई हैं। अभी तक प्रारम्भिक सूचनाओं के अनुसार आकाशीय बिजली और आंधी व भारी वर्षा से तीस से अधिक लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है, हजारों लोगों के मकान गिर गए हैं और असंख्य जानवरों की मृत्यु हो गई है।

मान्यवर, मैं अभी शनिवार-रविवार को एटा, मैनपुरी, फिरोजाबाद, हाथरस, आगरा, अलीगढ़, मथुरा आदि के तमाम गाँवों में घूम कर आया हूँ। वहाँ पूरी तरह से फसलें चौपट हो गई हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सुझाव क्या है, सुझाव और मांग क्या है?

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से और सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की टीम प्रत्येक जिले में जाकर इसका आकलन करे और सरकार फसल बीमा कंपनियों को कड़ाई से निर्देश दे, उन किसानों को तुरंत मुआवजा दिया जाए और साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार प्रदेश सरकार को यह सलाह दे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका विषय आ गया है। श्री रेवती रमन सिंह जी। आप अपनी बात एक मिनट में जोड़ दीजिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में जैसा सम्मानित सदस्य ने कहा कि मार्च के महीने में इतना पानी बरसा, अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले ओलावृष्टि हुई जिससे कि प्रयागराज से लेकर तमाम जिलों में किसानों की फसल की भारी बरबादी हो गई है और किसानों के पास कुछ नहीं बचा है।

मान्यवर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार सर्वे कराए और तत्काल राहत का काम कराकर उनको मुआवज़ा देने का काम करे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

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

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, कल मैं दिल्ली में नरेला, लामपुर और बाकनेर इन गांवों में गया था। मैंने देखा कि गेहूँ की जो सारी फसल थी, उसमें सारी बालियां नीचे गिर गई थीं, पानी भरा हुआ था, जिसकी वजह से किसानों की आंखों में आंसू थे। यह मौसम, जो हमें दिल्ली में अच्छा लगता होगा, वह तबाही लेकर आया है। मैंने कहा पिछले दस दिनों से उत्तरी भारत में वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि हो रही है। मैं वहां पहुंचा, तो देखा कि गेहूँ, गेंदा और सरसों सभी सब्जियों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। यह फसल 15 दिन के अंदर कटने के लिए तैयार थी। खेतों में पानी भरने के कारण फसलें पूरी चौपट हो गई हैं।

महोदय, दिल्ली में ही 50 हज़ार ऐसे परिवार हैं, जो लगभग सवा लाख एकड़ के अंदर खेती करते हैं। सर, मेरी दिल्ली सरकार से यह मांग है और उनका दायित्व है कि इन किसानों को मुआवज़ा राशि दे, जो कि 60 हज़ार प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से होनी चाहिए और शायद ही ऐसा कोई खेत होगा या खेती होगी, जिसके अंदर कुछ बचा हो।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि शहरी इलाके के लोग भी ग्रामीण इलाके और खेती के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

श्री के. जे. एल्फॉस (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Need to expedite the setting up of the South Coast Railway's (SCoR)
Zone in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Railway Minister for having announced formation of South Coast Railway with its Headquarters at Visakhapatnam. The decision would give necessary boost to the State in terms of increasing the connectivity and enable the faster freight transport in the port rich area of Andhra Pradesh. Having taken the decision to set up the Headquarters at Visakhapatnam, there is an inordinate delay in implementing the decision. The announcement was made on 27th February, 2019 in pursuance of Item No.8 of Schedule 13, Infrastructure of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. Unfortunately, it has been six years since the passing of the Act and one year since the announcement for the new zone, but still the South Coast Railway is yet to commence the operations. The new zone has got the potential of becoming India's most profitable zone and estimated annual earnings of the zone is estimated at around ₹ 13,000 crores and would serve the major ports of Visakhapatnam, Gangavaram and Vijayawada. This would give a much needed boost to the commerce and industry within the State of Andhra Pradesh as well as help the railways earn profit in return. I, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to kindly expedite the process of setting up the South Coast Railway Zone and enable the commencement of its operations at the earliest. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Concern over pending cases in the High Court and subordinate
courts in Karnataka**

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir, there are lakhs of pending cases in the courts of Karnataka. Access to speedy justice is a guaranteed fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. It is also a basic human right. The Central Government and the Courts need to make a collaborative effort to achieve this basic constitutional goal. Justice delayed is justice denied. In this background, I am to state

that about 18 lakhs cases are stuck in the Courts of Karnataka. Thousands of fresh cases are filed every month. There are vacant posts of judges; 36 per cent in High Court and 20 per cent in lower courts of Karnataka. Individual burden of work is much higher for High Court judges. Karnataka has the highest number of pending cases. Such pendency can be decreased by laying out an incontestable reform in judiciary. Sir, the need of the hour is to ensure the sanctioned strength of Judges and Judicial Officers in Karnataka courts.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to fill up the vacant posts in Karnataka Courts for delivering speedy justice to the citizens, thereby, fulfilling the Constitutional duty of providing Right to Life which is part of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Kupendra Reddy and Shri Vijayasai Reddy, today there is time, that is why I allowed, but when your names are called and if you are not there, then it is gone. That is the general practice. But, as there is some time and you made a request, I have allowed it. But, that should not become a practice. Now, Special Mentions, Shri R. Vaithilingam.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to provide farming incentives to farmers in Tamil Nadu

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu is a water scarce State and agriculture is the worst hit sector due to water scarcity. To mitigate the sufferings of the farmers, Tamil Nadu Government has launched various schemes like Seed Multiplication Scheme of Paddy, Farm Mechanization Schemes and Land Development Schemes. NABARD Survey of 2017 says, the average monthly income for an agricultural household is ₹ 8,931 in India, whereas in Tamil Nadu it stands at ₹ 9,716. This is

because of farmer-friendly measures taken by Tamil Nadu Government. However, the resources of the State Government are limited and there is urgent need for the Union Government to take drastic steps to improve the condition of farmers in the State. Nearly 80 per cent of farmer's income goes in planting and transporting crops. The remaining 20 per cent goes in repaying debts and at the end, hard-working farmers come home empty handed. Farmers of Tamil Nadu have to face daunting vagaries of nature of water scarcity to floods, from pest menace to miserable price on bounteous crops. This situation needs to be addressed rapidly to make farming profitable. Need of the hour is to provide all necessary incentives to the farmers. Providing an all-inclusive crop incentive to crops like paddy, sugarcane, plantain, etc., will increase the morale of farmers and thereby agricultural production. In view of the precarious situation in which Tamil Nadu farmers are placed, I appeal to the Government to sanction ten thousand crore rupees to Tamil Nadu to provide farming incentives to farmers. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand for setting of question papers in all scheduled Indian languages for the Civil Services Examination

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Union Public Service Commission conducts Civil Services Examination every year for selecting candidates for All India Services and other Gazetted posts. Aspiring candidates apply for this examination to get the coveted posts like IAS, IPS, IRS, etc. This examination is being conducted in three phases, namely, Preliminary Examination, Main Examination and Personality Test. It is widely claimed that candidates appearing in the Civil Services Examination are allowed to write the answers in the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. In reality, candidates are allowed to write the answers in Indian languages only in the Main Examination. In the Main Examination too, questions are set only in English and Hindi. It is expected that the non-Hindi speaking candidates should read and understand analytical questions in Hindi or English and then write their answers in their mother tongue. In the Preliminary Examination, the scenario is still worse. In Preliminary Examination, the candidates are provided with question and answer options only in English and Hindi. It is a paradox that candidates should qualify the Preliminary

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

Examination either in English or Hindi medium and then select their mother tongue in the Main Examination. The whole gamut of Civil Services Examination is so structured that non-Hindi speaking candidates are marginalised. Candidates from Tamil Nadu are the worst affected.

I urge upon the Government to restructure the Civil Services Examination and have question papers set in all the Indian languages to make level-playing field for all the youths in the country. Thank you, Sir.

Demand to expedite construction work and allocate sufficient funds for setting up of permanent campuses of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, some educational institutions, i.e., Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati; National Institute of Technology, Tedapalligudem; Indian Institute of Management, Vishakhapatnam; Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati; Central University, Anantapur; Tribal University, Vizianagaram are functioning from temporary campus in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The construction work of permanent campuses of some educational institutions has started. But the construction work of permanent campus of Central University, Anantapur and Tribal University, Vizianagaram, is yet to start. I urge upon the Central Government to direct the concerned Departments to start construction work of permanent campuses of these educational institutions and also request the Central Government to allocate sufficient funds to other educational institutions so that their permanent campus work could be completed at the earliest. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Central Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; Member does not mean Government; Government is Government, Member is Member, this side or that side. Now, he is speaking as a Member.

Demand to confer Bharat Ratna on Mirza Ghalib

श्री सभापति: श्री मो. नदीमुल हक। मो. नदीमुल हक जी उर्दू में बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): शुक्रिया, सर।

"हुई मुद्दत कि 'गालिब' मर गया, पर याद आता है,

وہ ہر ایک بات پر کہنا کہ 'یوں ہوتا تو کیا ہوتا'!"

میں اعلان سے متاثر ہوا کرتا ہوں کہ وہ میرزا غالب کو 'بہارِ رتن' کے اوارڈ سے سرفراز کرے۔ آگرہ میں پیدا ہونے والے غالب نے 11 سال کی عمر میں شاعری شروع کی تھی۔ انہوں نے اپنی غزل گوئی سے پرانی روایات کو توڑا اور اپنی شاعری میں فلسفہ اور تہہ در تہہ زندگی پیش کی۔ اردو نثر میں بھی ان کی خدمات بے مثال ہیں۔ یہ بڑے فخر کی بات ہے کہ ممتاز بنرجی کی سربراہی میں مغربی بنگال اردو اکیڈمی نے غالب کے سفر کلکتہ کی 192 ویں سالگرہ کے موقع پر 'بیادِ غالب' کے عنوان سے انہیں زبردست خراج عقیدت پیش کیا ہے۔ ان کی موت کے 150 سال بعد پتہ چلتا ہے کہ وہ کسی زمانے کے لئے مخصوص نہیں تھے، بلکہ ان کا کلام وقت کی سرحدوں سے پرے ہے۔ ان کا سب سے بڑا تحفہ یہ ہے کہ وہ غور فکر کرنے اور سوال اٹھانے کا سبق دیتے ہیں۔ تاہم غالب کا جس طرح اعزاز کیا جانا چاہئے تھا، ہم سے وہ حق ادا نہیں ہو سکا۔ ان حالات میں حکومت ہند سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ غالب کی خداداد صلاحیتوں کا اعتراف کرتے ہوئے، انہیں 'بہارِ رتن' کے اوارڈ سے نوازے۔ ایسا کر کے ہم مرزا کا نہیں، بلکہ خود اپنا اعزاز کریں گے۔

ہیں اور بھی دنیا میں سخن ور بہت اچھے

کہتے ہیں کہ غالب کا ہے اندازِ بیل اور

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद जी, शुक्रिया। जिनको associate करना है, वे लोग अपना नाम लिखकर भेज दीजिए।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں مائنے سدننے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Demand to revise the Central share of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects as per 2016 prices to reduce the financial burden on States

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, eight major and medium irrigation projects, earlier funded under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme, have now been identified for completion by 2019 under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). However, the Ministry of Water Resources has approved the cost estimate of these projects as on 1st April, 2012 with 20 per cent price escalation for determination of the Grant Component. At 2016 prices, the revised estimates of these eight projects identified for completion is much higher. If this is taken into account, the State will have to effectively bear about 75 per cent of the revised cost including the cost of establishment from State share instead of 40 per cent as envisaged under the scheme. Recently, the Government of India has approved the cost estimate of these projects at 2016 prices for sanction of loan from Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) to finance the State share. However, the Central share has not been revised and kept at the 1st April, 2012 price with 20 per cent price escalation. My request is, the Government of India should revise the Central share at the 2016 prices and finance the Central share of the projects as per 2016 prices including the cost of establishment so as to lessen the financial burden of the State.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय। अभी ज़ीरो ऑवर में कुछ समय बचा है। आप बोलिए।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for One Nation-One Election

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति जी, मैं जिस विषय को उठाना चाहती हूँ, वह विषय पूरे देश के लिए बहुत ज्वलंत विषय है। हमारे देश में भौगोलिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से बहुत सारी संस्कृतियां हैं। हम इन सभी संस्कृतियों को अपने आप में समेट कर ही देश को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। हमारी संस्कृति बहुत समृद्धशाली है, लेकिन मैं इस विषय पर कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा है। इस लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हर वर्ष कई राज्यों में चुनाव होते हैं, देश में चुनाव होता है और हम इसे एक

[सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय]

पर्व के रूप में मनाते हैं। जो चुनाव होते हैं, वे हमारी लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा को और समृद्ध, सुदृढ़ करते हैं। लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं को हम सब मजबूत करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के चुनाव के माध्यम से एक नई सरकार का गठन करते हैं, जो केन्द्र में होती है, जो राज्य में होती है। लेकिन जब-जब चुनाव होते हैं, हर राज्य में चुनाव होते हैं, तो वे अलग-अलग समय पर होते हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, इन चुनावों में बहुत बड़ी राशि का उपयोग होता है और बहुत बड़ी राशि का उपयोग राज्यों में होने के साथ-साथ, जब केन्द्र का भी चुनाव होता है, तो हमारी एक बड़ी राशि, जिसे हम देश के विकास पर लगा सकते हैं, इन सभी राशियों को अगर हम एकत्रित करें, तो इसका अनुपात बहुत बढ़ा है। इस प्रकार से देश के संसाधनों का एक बड़ा उपयोग चुनाव में होता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में इस बात को कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम एक साथ चुनाव कराने की दिशा पर विचार करें, एक साथ चुनाव कराएं। केन्द्र में होने वाला चुनाव और सभी प्रदेशों के चुनाव, सभी राज्यों के चुनाव यदि एक साथ होते हैं, तो भारत के संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग हो पाएगा, जिसका हम देश के विकास में उपयोग कर सकेंगे। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ लोगों से एक अनुरोध है, जिन्होंने जीरो ऑवर में नोटिस दिया, वह admit नहीं हो पाया, उसको स्पेशल मेशन के रूप में कन्वर्ट करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मगर इसमें एक ही प्रॉब्लम है कि जो स्पेशल मेशन वाला नोटिस है, उसकी पहले स्क्रीटनी होनी है, यह पहला विषय है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो विषय माननीय सदस्य उठाना चाहते हैं, उस विषय पर already हमारे सदन में बहस हो चुकी है कोरोनावायरस के बारे में। फिर भी, दो-तीन सदस्यों ने नाम दिए हैं, तो मैं उन सदस्यों को एक-एक मिनट में, कोई नया विषय जोड़ना है, तो उसको जोड़ने के लिए, अनुमति दे रहा हूँ। श्री देरेक ओब्राईन। This is about Coronavirus.

Need for an integrated plan to fight against Coronavirus

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there comes a time in the life of a nation where we all need to rise above our party flags and politics. I just want to use the next one minute to just to convey how we can prevent something like this. And, I think I can only speak in Bengali or English, I will speak in English. If this is done perhaps in the local language across, it will be much better. It is basically about washing your hands. इतना ही करना है। सर, हमने यही लिखा है।

श्री सभापति: आप बोलिए।

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: सर, मैं बोलूंगा।

श्री सभापति: हाउस में नो एक्शन।

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: सर, एक ही बोलना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want to hear what I am saying, then, I leave it to you. Now, Dr. Sasmit Patra. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't follow the Chair's directions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what do you want me to do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to speak, then speak.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am speaking. I am only trying to communicate here that there are simple ways to protect this. One of those ways is to wash your hands. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Derekji, please. No action.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir. One of those ways to do it is to wash hands for twenty seconds. There are different ways to wash your hands. And try to stay at home, that is another way. The third simple way to do it is, when you sneeze or you cough, you should cover. These are small issues. I think the idea is that all of us, in position of small office, or big office have to spread the word. Today, we ourselves in Parliament need to take that example to spread this word. बस इतना ही बोलना है।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, very quickly, I would like to raise two or three points, which might be helpful regarding Coronavirus mitigation. First point is regarding the use of ATMs. When we go to bank

[Dr. Sasmit Patra]

ATMs, we touch the ATMs. Sanitation of bank ATMs is extremely important; at the moment, there is no such precaution. Second point is regarding social distancing. Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has started the process of social distancing, that has to be expedited. Sir, next point is regarding testing which is very important. There are 51 testing labs across the country with a Total capacity of 4,590 tests. Sir, this capacity needs to be increased. Going forward, in terms of PP suits, that doctors actually put up, the PP suits that are there, they are in limited quantity. They have not gone down to District levels, they will be used at the Districts levels also, if we can do that. Sir, in terms of screening at the airports, when we come into terminal, screenings are not there at the domestic arrivals, it is on international arrivals only, that could be done in that area. In terms of sensitization, hon. Chief Minister has done it in Odisha for all MLAs. We hope a sensitization session, if done for MPs, it will be useful. Sir, my last point is regarding the economic condition. When we are talking about social distancing, there are people who work everyday and go to work as wage earners. So, if we do social distancing, they will not be able to have income. So, the Government should also think on those lines.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि कोरोना से सरकार ने जो लड़ाई शुरू की है, उसमें सरकार की तरफ से काफी सकारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया सुझाव दीजिए।

डा. विकास महात्मे: महोदय, लेकिन जो अफवाहें फैल रही हैं, उनसे काफी परेशानी हो रही है, जैसे कि एक अफवाह यह फैल रही है कि चिकन खाने से यह बीमारी फैलती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी वजह से चिकन के small and medium-sized entrepreneurs को बहुत बड़ी आपत्ति और कठिनाई हो रही है, क्योंकि यह अफवाह है। यह किसी भी प्रकार से scientifically-proven fact नहीं है कि चिकन खाने से यह बीमारी बढ़ती

है। इसलिए आपके जरिए सबको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग भी चिकन खाते हैं, वे खा सकते हैं, उससे यह बीमारी नहीं फैलेगी।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि सभी लोग, जिस भगवान पर हमारी श्रद्धा है, उस भगवान को याद करें और उसकी पूजा करें, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि साईं परिक्रमा में 500 से लेकर 1000 लोग एक साथ जा रहे हैं, तो उससे तो कोरोनावायरस और फैलेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो भी श्रद्धा है, उसके साथ हम जुड़े रहें, लेकिन घर में ही यह बात रहे, बाहर जाकर सबको एक स्थान पर जमा न करें।

महोदय, मैंने देखा है कि यज्ञ के लिए काफी लोग, यानी 500 से 1,000 की संख्या में तैयार हुए हैं, तो वैसा न हो। अपने-अपने घर में ही अपनी-अपनी पूजा करें। तीसरी बात यह है कि सभी लोगों की इसमें partnership होनी चाहिए, जैसे NGOs हैं। अभी गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी या गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स में बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन NGO, IMA और private practitioners को भी हम साथ लें, ताकि हम अच्छी तरह से कोरोनावायरस से लड़ाई लड़ सकें। मैं यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: डा. विकास महात्मे, बस, हो गया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब कोरोनावायरस की बात चल रही है, तो इस मामले में हिन्दुस्तान की संसद सबसे ज्यादा sensitive है, इस दृष्टि से, क्योंकि पूरे देश से लोग यहां आते हैं और कोरोनावायरस का प्रकोप देश के कुछ हिस्सों में ज्यादा है और कुछ में कम है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि जितने भी पार्लियामेंट के एंटी गेट्स हैं, उन सभी पर स्क्रीनिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Coronavirus has created a panic among the people. Our Government has declared it a pandemic. United States has

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

12.00 NOON

declared it a pandemic. Many educational institutions have been closed. At least 155 countries are Coronavirus infected countries. Sir, sports events, like IPL, money spinning IPL, they have either been postponed or cancelled. The same way, other activities are also affected. More than 200 people should not gather at a place; that is the advisory issued by the Government. However, as far as our Parliament is concerned, in Rajya Sabha, when we meet in the morning, we are not less than 200 people, including the staff. In Lok Sabha also, at least 400 people will be meeting there, every day in the morning. In Central Hall, anytime, you will find around 300 or 400 people. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is willing to adjourn the Session. They are very much interested in passing the Budget. They can pass it by bringing an Appropriation Bill and then, the Parliament can be adjourned. If not today, it can be done tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Thank you.

श्री सभापति: अभी जो सूचना आई है, जो good practices हैं, सब लोग उन्हें फॉलो करें और जो अनुभव है, उससे सीखें। उन्होंने अभी एक उदाहरण दिया है, जो अफवाह चल रही है कि चिकन खाने से कोरोनावायरस फैलेगा, ऐसी जो अफवाह है, ऐसे जो rumours फैल रहे हैं, मेरे ख्याल से यदि सरकार उचित समय पर उन rumours के बारे में कुछ बताएगी कि उनमें कुछ ग़्रामर है या नहीं है, यदि इसके बारे में सरकार के द्वारा, आईसीएमआर के द्वारा थोड़ा स्पष्टीकरण दिया जाएगा, तो वह जनता के लिए फायदेमंद होगा।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, what about equi-distance?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to keep distance from your leader?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Between you and me, there is a distance of more than three meters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why this honourable distance has been kept knowingly. Thank you. Now, it is Question Hour.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lack of drinking water in Rewari, Haryana

*226. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Green Tribunal has asked Government to provide drinking water in a village in Rewari district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress of the work;
- (c) whether Government has taken into cognizance the over extraction of groundwater by industries in this region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has directed to provide drinking water supply to village in Rewari district in OA No.81/2018 in the matter of Ragunath Singh *Versus* Union of India and Ors through an order dated 13.05.2019.

As per the order passed by Hon'ble NGT, the tube well of Kansai Nerolac Paint Limited, Bawal has been sealed by Central Ground Water Authority on 03.06.2019. As reported by Public Health Engineering Department, Haryana drinking water supply in Chirhara village of Rewari district has been provided through a tube well installed near the Jalalpur distributor with service level of 55 litres per capita per day and water quality parameters are within permissible limit of BIS IS 10500:2012.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Department jointly carried out estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India. As per assessment, Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the Rewari district, Haryana has been assessed as 42,700 Hectare Meter (Ham) and Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 38,430 Ham. The Total Current Annual Ground Water extraction is 35,079 Ham (29,559 Ham for irrigation use, 5,156 Ham for domestic use and 364 Ham for industrial use). Thus, ground water extraction for industrial purpose in Rewari is only 1% as compared to 84% for irrigation purpose and 15% for domestic use. The Stage of Ground Water Extraction is 91.28 %. Out of Total 6 assessed blocks of the district, 3 have been categorized as Over-exploited (Khol, Nahar and Rewari blocks), 2 as Semi Critical (Dahina and Jatusana blocks) and one as Safe (Bawal block), the block in which the said industry is located.

Central Ground Water Authority is issuing the NOC to industries for regulated ground water management. As per the data available with CGWA, in Rewari district, a Total number of 134 industries have applied for NOC out of which 24 number of NOC have been issued to eligible industries and NOC applications for 43 number of industries have been rejected and applications of 67 number of industries are under processing or have been referred back to the proponents with queries.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, recently, the Government of India and the World Bank have signed an agreement for 450 million dollars to fight the issue of groundwater depletion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which areas in Haryana will be covered under this project, and is Rewari also included in this project?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, देश में भूजल का स्तर लगातार गिरता जा रहा है। क्योंकि हमारी 85 प्रतिशत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति underground water sources से होती है और देश के लगभग 6,800 blocks, जिन्हें हम monitor करते हैं, उन blocks में से लगभग 20 प्रतिशत blocks dried down हो गए हैं, over exploited हैं या critically exploited हैं। यह निश्चित रूप से देश के लिए एक चिंता का विषय है और ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि हम भू गर्भ के जल स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, भू गर्भ के उस जल को maintain करने के लिए सुदीर्घ अवधि के लिए एक सुनिश्चित प्रयास करें। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्या ने अभी एक प्रश्न पूछा है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार और वर्ल्ड बैंक, दोनों की संयुक्त फंडिंग से 6,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से अभी 25 दिसंबर को एक योजना "अटल भूजल योजना" के नाम से जारी की गई है। इस योजना में सात प्रदेशों को, जिनमें हरियाणा भी एक प्रदेश है, सम्मिलित किया गया है। इसमें उन सात प्रदेशों के अलग-अलग blocks में जो 78 जिले हैं, उनको शामिल किया गया है। जिलों की विस्तृत सूची के लिए बताना चाहूंगा कि क्योंकि हर जिले में blocks का स्तर अलग-अलग है और माननीय सदस्या ने रेवाड़ी जिले की जो सूचना चाही है कि उसमें कौन-कौन से blocks हैं, उस संदर्भ में बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बाद में उसकी सूचना माननीय सदस्या तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, kindly refer to the answer given to part (c) and (d) of my question. आप खुद मानते हैं कि 99 प्रतिशत groundwater सिंचाई और घरेलू इस्तेमाल के लिए exploit किया जाता है और केवल 1 प्रतिशत भूजल है, जो industrial use के लिए, according to your own study ground water exploit किया जाता है। क्या भारत सरकार कृपा करके हमें यह बताएगी कि दक्षिण हरियाणा में, वैसे तो पूरे हरियाणा में ही लेकिन दक्षिण हरियाणा में पानी का जो एक crisis पैदा हो रहा है, उसके लिए क्या उपाय करेगी? महोदया, मैं बताना चाहूंगी एक leading newspaper ने आज ही उस पर पूरे पेज की एक रिपोर्ट दी है। महोदया,

irrigation के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए और पीने के पानी के लिए आप groundwater को तो over exploit कर नहीं सकते हैं, निकाल नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए इन सब कामों के लिए river water की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार हमें यह बताएगी कि हरियाणा के लिए, विशेषकर दक्षिण हरियाणा के लिए पानी की पूर्ति SYL कैनल से होगी? क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी आपको आदेश दे चुका है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कुमारी शैलजा जी, आप कृपया संक्षेप में सवाल पूछिए।

कुमारी शैलजा: महोदया, मैं उसी पर अपना सवाल पूछ रही हूँ। दक्षिण हरियाणा के पानी के depletion के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप कृपया अपना सवाल संक्षेप में पूछें।

कुमारी शैलजा: जी। क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आप कितनी जल्दी SYL कैनल का कार्य पूरा करके दक्षिण हरियाणा, जो कि सूखे से एकदम त्रस्त है, उसके लिए पानी की पूर्ति करेंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्या की चिंता बिल्कुल जायज़ है कि दक्षिणी हरियाणा और देश भर के ऐसे अनेक क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की कमी है या जहाँ जमीन के अन्दर, भूगर्भ के जल पर निर्भरता है और जहाँ जल के संसाधन सूख रहे हैं, वहाँ समस्या खड़ी हो रही है। यदि मैं हरियाणा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करूँ, तो जैसा माननीय सदस्या ने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि दक्षिणी हरियाणा के जिस क्षेत्र में भूगर्भ का जलस्तर गिरा है, वहाँ भी निश्चित रूप से चिंता है, लेकिन देश के कानून के मुताबिक और National Green Tribunal ने जिस तरह की guidelines दी हैं और जो restrictoins impose किए हैं, उनमें agriculture और drinking water purpose के लिए कहीं भी किसी भी तरह के water withdrawal पर प्रतिबंध नहीं है। निश्चित रूप से यह चिंता का विषय है, क्योंकि जैसा माननीय सदस्या ने 99 परसेंट पानी के उपयोग के बारे में बताया, लेकिन मैं पूरे देश के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करूँ, तो लगभग 89 परसेंट पानी agriculture के उपयोग में आता है। दुनिया के सारे देशों में कमोबेश इसी तरह की स्थिति होगी कि सबसे ज्यादा पानी का उपयोग agriculture के लिए होता है, लेकिन फिर भी हमें ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: मेरा प्रश्न SYL के बारे में है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: फिर भी हमें procedure, ...(व्यवधान)... आपने जितनी भूमिका बनाई, मैं उसी का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मंत्री जी, हम आपसे यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जो भी सवाल के जवाब हों, वे आप संक्षेप में दें और माननीय सदस्य भी सवाल संक्षेप में करें, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों का सवाल लिया जा सके।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, उन्होंने जो लंबा प्रश्न पूछा था, मैं तो उसी का जवाब देने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... SYL का विषय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में लंबित है। हमने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को अपनी पिछली पेशी में अपनी तरफ से जवाब लिखा है कि हरियाणा और पंजाब के बीच, चूँकि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने हमें यह आदेश दिया था कि दोनों को बिठा कर एक मध्यम मार्ग निकाला जाए, दोनों मध्यम मार्ग निकालने के लिए सहमत नहीं हैं। हमने अपनी तरफ से अपना प्रत्युत्तर वापस सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भेज दिया है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Madam, it is because of specific instances of industrial pollution which contaminated the ground water, due to which the National Green Tribunal had to order in the manner in which it did. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many industries have so far been booked for contaminating the ground water as per NGT.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूरी सूची चाही है, मैं पूरी detailed सूची माननीय सदस्य के पास भेज दूँगा कि कौन-कौन सी industries को किस-किस तिथि से National Green Tribunal के माध्यम से उसके आदेश के तहत उन सबको contamination of ground water के आधार पर book किया गया है। चूँकि यह एक बहुत vast सूची है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उसके अतिरिक्त पूरे देश भर की सूची भी उपलब्ध करा दूँगा।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे जिले हैं, जिन्हें गृह डिस्ट्रिक्ट के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है और कितने ऐसे ब्लॉक्स हैं, जहाँ भूगर्भ जल की स्थिति चिंतनीय है? इसके लिए जो 'अटल भूजल योजना' है, उसके अंतर्गत क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है और हम कैसे इस भूगर्भ जलस्तर को दोबारा संरक्षित कर सकेंगे?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि हरियाणा के रेवाड़ी जिले से प्रारम्भ होकर अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक की सूचना माँगी जाएगी, तो मैं इसमें असमर्थ होऊँगा कि मैं एक-एक ब्लॉक की सूचना एक साथ दे सकूँ, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो सूचना चाही है, वह सूचना उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है।

निश्चित रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड को छोड़ कर बाकी सारे हिस्से में भूगर्भ के जल की स्थिति उतनी ज्यादा चिंताजनक नहीं है, जितनी देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में है, क्योंकि नदियाँ बहने के कारण वहाँ comparatively underground water का इतना stress नहीं है। वहाँ दूसरी तरह का issue है और वह issue quality को लेकर है, क्योंकि उस एरिया में आर्सेनिक एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का लक्ष्य है और उनका संकल्प है कि हम 2024 तक हर घर तक पीने का पानी पहुँचाएँगे। हम 'स्वच्छ जल जीवन मिशन' के माध्यम से 55 लीटर per capita जल पहुँचाएँगे। हमने उस दिशा में काम करना प्रारम्भ किया है। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उस पर बहुत तेजी के साथ काम कर रही है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: मैडम, मैं आपके through मंत्री जी से ground water contamination के बारे में यह सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आपने जो इतने शौचालय बनाए हैं, उनका drainage system इतना खराब है, जिससे ground water contaminate हो रहा है, जिससे वह पानी जहाँ फसलों में जाता है, वे सब फसलें खराब हो रही हैं और इससे लोग बहुत बीमार हो रहे हैं। क्या आप इसके लिए कुछ जाँच करेंगे और कार्रवाई करेंगे?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि World Health Organisation या दुनिया की कोई भी स्वतंत्र एजेंसी, चाहे Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation हो या अन्य कोई एजेंसी हो, सबका यही मानना है कि माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार का जो स्वच्छता मिशन प्रारम्भ किया गया है, उससे पूरे विश्व में भारत का सम्मान स्थापित हुआ है। स्वच्छता मिशन के तहत जितने भी toilets बने हैं, सभी प्रदेशों से आग्रह किया गया था कि उन्हें twin pit technology के आधार पर बनाया जाए, लेकिन कुछ प्रदेशों ने single pit technology पर भी toilets बनाए हैं। अब जो toilets single pit technology पर बन गए हैं, हम उन्हें फिर से retrofit करके twin pit पर transfer करने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए राज्यों से आग्रह कर रहे हैं। कहीं भी, किसी भी रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं आया है कि इनके कारण किसी भी तरह का ground water contamination हुआ है। सारी रिपोर्ट्स ने, चाहे World Health Organisation की रिपोर्ट हो, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation की रिपोर्ट हो या अन्य स्वतंत्र एजेंसीज़ की रिपोर्ट्स हो, सबने यही कहा गया कि जितने भी twin pit toilets बने हैं, उनके कारण underground water quality में जो contamination पहले था, उसमें कमी आई है।

माननीय सदस्या ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बड़े शहरों, कस्बों या गांवों में sewage network के कारण पानी खुले में फैलता रहता है, वहाँ निश्चित रूप से contamination की संभावना बनती है।

[श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को सहर्ष और सगर्व सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 'जल-जीवन मिशन' का संकल्प लिया है, उसके साथ-साथ घरों से जो greywater निकलता है, उसकी treatment facility को essential components के रूप में गांवों में बनाया जा सके, उस दिशा में हम काम कर रहे हैं। Fifteenth Finance Commission ने भी अपनी पांच साल की योजना में इसके लिए प्रावधान किया है। इस साल के बजट में भी 30,000 करोड़ रुपया sewage और स्वच्छता को लेकर सुनिश्चित किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 227.

Challans for traffic rules violation

*227. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that common people are being stopped without committing any traffic violations and being challaned on one pretext or the other and also the poor people can't afford to pay such hefty challans, which is leading to corrupt practices; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to stop such incidents?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Some incidents have come to notice where the citizens faced inconvenience and harassment when being asked to produce certificates of registration, insurance, fitness and permit, the driving licence and any other relevant documents on demand by any police officer in uniform or any other authorised by the State Government. The Parliament has recently passed the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. For ensuring greater compliance and checking irregularities/corruption and for providing facilitation and convenience to citizens the new provisions have been added such as "electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety" which provides for usage of speed cameras, closed-circuit television cameras, speed guns, body wearable cameras and such other technology for enforcement.

The Section 200 of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 after the Motor Vehicles

(Amendment) Act, 2019, as recently passed by the Parliament, reads - "200 Composition of certain offences - (1) Any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act punishable under section 177, section 178, section 179, section 180, section 181, section 182, sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 182A, section 182B, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 183, section 184 only to the extent of use of handheld communication devices, section 186, section 189, sub-section (2) of section 190, section 192, section 192A, section 194, section 194A, section 194B, section 194C, section 194D, section 194E, section 194F, section 196, section 198, may either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by such officers or authorities and for such amount as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf."

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Madam Vice-Chairman, after amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act last year, 93 Sections were amended. Out of which only 63 Sections are in force. I am glad that the Minister has accepted, the Government has accepted for the first time, that there are some inconveniences for the public due to wrong challans and harassment for the public in the transport sector. Gadkariji is one of the few competent Ministers in the Government. I don't know whether he is misled or misinformed. According to the Reports, in 2017-18, the Total number of challans was 7,89,926; in 2018-19, it was 73,88,000-and-odd challans; in 2019-20, till January, the Total number of challans in the public domain is 1,62,60,130. Naturally after the amendment of the Motor vehicles Act, the challans have been issued. I just wanted to know under which section, the challans have been issued because electronic monitoring and enforcement to road safety under Section 136A is not in force with effect from 1.9.2019.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप सीधे प्रश्न पर आएं।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: मैडम, मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ। As per S.O. 3110(E) dated 28.8.2019 by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways notification, the answer given in para one is not correct. I just wanted to know under which section so many challans have been issued.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, new Act के implementation के बाद से एक्सिडेंट्स में कमी आई है। पिछले पांच महीनों में पहली बार इतने बड़े पैमाने पर

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

एक्सिडेंट्स कम हुए हैं। गुजरात में 14% एक्सिडेंट्स कम हुए हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में 13% कम हुए हैं, मणिपुर में 4% कम हुए हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 15% कम हुए हैं, आंध्र प्रदेश में 7% कम हुए हैं और चंडीगढ़ में 15% कम हुए हैं। केवल केरल में 4.9% यानी 5% और असम में 8% एक्सिडेंट्स बढ़े हैं। तमिलनाडु ने 24% एक्सिडेंट्स को कम किया है, इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि पहले जो चालान इश्यू होते थे, now citizens can show their documents in electronic form. हमने एम.परिवहन ऐसा ऐप बनाया है। आपका ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स हो, रजिस्ट्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट हो, पॉल्यूशन सर्टिफिकेट हो, फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट हो, इस पर रजिस्टर्ड होता है। मोबाइल फोन पर आप डॉक्युमेंट्स नहीं रखते हो, इसके लिए मैक्सिमम चालान होते थे। अब मोबाइल फोन पर जाकर आप तुरन्त ये डॉक्युमेंट्स बता सकते हैं। एक करोड़ लोगों ने इसका फायदा लिया है और इसका वे उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक एक गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है कि जो फाइन्स बढ़े हुए हैं, वे हमारे एक्ट के कारण बढ़े हैं, यह सच्चाई नहीं है। यह जो मोटर व्हिकल्स एक्ट है, यह कन्करेन्ट लिस्ट में है। कन्करेन्ट लिस्ट में राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार दोनों को कानून बनाने का अधिकार है। अभी कल ही दिल्ली स्टेट ने एक कानून निकाला है। उसमें बहुत से ऐसे अधिकार हैं, जो राज्य सरकार को हैं कि वह कम्पाउण्डेबल ऑफेन्सेज़ करके फाइन कर सकते हैं। परन्तु राज्य सरकार में लिमिट दी हुई है कि अगर कोई ऐसा ऑफेन्स होता है तो वे पांच सौ रुपये से लेकर पांच हजार रुपये तक फाइन कर सकते हैं। यह परमिशन हमारी पार्लियामेन्ट ने कानून पास करके राज्य सरकार को दी है। प्रॉब्लम यह है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने, चूंकि यह 1980 का एक्ट था और इस कारण इसे हर साल बढ़ाने की मंजूरी लगती थी तो इसलिए हमने ब्लैन्केट करके इसको एक लिमिट में पांच सौ रुपये से पांच हजार रुपये ऐसा उदाहरण के लिए लिखा। प्रॉब्लम यह हुई कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने पांच हजार रुपये फाइन लगा दिया। पहली बात ऐसी है कि इसमें राज्य सरकार के अधिकार हैं, इसमें जो कम्पाउण्डेबल ऑफेन्सेज़ हुए हैं, वे उन्हें कम कर सकते हैं।

दूसरा उसमें ऐसा है कि इसमें हमने स्पेशल रूप से प्रोविजन किया हुआ है, इसमें सभी राज्य सरकारों ने बड़े शहरों में स्पीड कैमराज़, क्लोज़ सर्किट टेलिविज़न कैमराज़, स्पीड गन्स और अलग-अलग प्रकार के नये संशोधन उसमें किए हैं। ये इसलिए किए हैं कि यह बात मैंने स्वीकार की थी कि पहले जो ट्रैफिक पुलिस के द्वारा जनता की हरैसमेन्ट होती थी, वह न होने के कारण अब यह पूरी तरह से जो हमारा नया इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम है, उसके ऊपर आधारित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा, मुम्बई में मेरे नाम से गाड़ी है और वह गाड़ी स्पीड से जा रही थी, इसलिए वर्ली-बान्द्रा सी लिंक पर फाइन लग गया और मेरे नाम पर भी फाइन भरने के लिए घर में टिकट आया था और वह मुझे भरना पड़ा। अब यह सिस्टम पूरी तरह से इतना एक्टिव है कि जो चीफ मिनिस्टर की गाड़ियां जाती हैं तो वे कभी-कभी रेड

सिग्नल क्रॉस करती हैं। वे साइरन बजाकर आती हैं, उन्हें अनुमति है, वे जाती हैं, लेकिन उनका भी चालान चला गया कि उन्होंने वॉयलेशन किया। यह जो सिस्टम है, इसमें इसीलिए सुधार किया गया कि करप्शन कम हो और इसमें धीरे-धीरे जो व्यक्ति काम करते थे, उसके बजाय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक के आधार पर अगर सिस्टम जा रहा है तो इसका फायदा हुआ है।

दूसरा इस कानून में यह हुआ है कि डिजिटल लॉकर, जिसमें आपने एम.परिवहन में अपने पूरे डॉक्युमेन्ट्स रजिस्टर कर दिए और अगर पुलिस ने आपको रोका तो इस कानून में यह प्रोविज़न किया है कि वह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डॉक्युमेन्ट्स दिखा सकता है। तुरन्त मोबाइल निकालना, ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स से लेकर ऑल डॉक्युमेन्ट्स बताना, उन्हें साथ में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, एक करोड़ लोगों ने ऐसा किया है।

मैं आपको यही कहना चाहूंगा कि अब इसमें सुधार हो रहा है। निश्चित रूप से फाइन के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून नहीं तोड़ेगा, जो वॉयलेशन नहीं करेगा, उस पर फाइन नहीं लगेगा। एक जगह पर अखबार में आया था, मैंने उसकी इनक्वायरी की कि ट्रक का फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट नहीं था, ट्रक के ड्राइवर के पास ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स नहीं था, ऊपर से दारू पी हुई थी, ट्रक ओवरलोडेड था, अब क्या हुआ कि सब ऑफेन्सेज़ लिस्ट होते-होते फाइनल रकम आई तो वह अखबार में छपकर आया कि उस पर इतना ज्यादा फाइन हो गया। अब आप मुझे बताइये कि जब इस प्रकार की बातें हो रही हैं और इस देश में पांच लाख एक्सिडेन्ट्स होते हैं, डेढ़ लाख मौतें हो जाती हैं और 8 से 35 वर्ष के 65 परसेन्ट लोग मरते हैं। अलग-अलग जगहों पर मेरा भी एक्सिडेन्ट हुआ था, मैं बहुत संवेदनशील हूँ। जब लोगों को कानून के प्रति डर नहीं है और सम्मान भी नहीं है, अगर ऐसी अवस्था होगी तो क्या लोगों की जान बचाने के लिए कानून का पालन नहीं करना चाहिए, इसके लिए क्या यह नहीं करना चाहिए?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): माननीय मंत्री जी, अनुरोध है कि आप अपना जवाब संक्षेप में दें, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सवाल को लिया जा सके। आपका पहला पूरक प्रश्न ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: ठीक है, मैं एक आखिरी वाक्य और बता देता हूँ। अभी स्वीडन में रोड सेफ्टी के ऊपर वर्ल्ड कान्फ्रेंस हुई और वर्ल्ड में सबसे हाइएस्ट एक्सिडेन्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान में होते हैं। उसमें यह डिसाइड किया गया कि आने वाले पांच सालों में हम पचास परसेन्ट मौतें और एक्सिडेन्ट्स कम करेंगे, जिसकी सिग्नेटरी भारत सरकार की तरफ से है। मुझे लगता है कि आप सब इसको कम करने के लिए सहयोग करिए।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: आपका भाषण बहुत लम्बा रहा, लेकिन इसमें आन्सर नहीं रहा, कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: आपका सवाल लम्बा था।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: मेरा सवाल बहुत छोटा सा था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप कृपया सवाल करें।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: जो सैक्शन अमेण्ड किया है, उसके तहत वह सैक्शन है ही नहीं। कौन से सैक्शन में आपने 1 करोड़, 80 लाख का चालान किया, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है, कोई बात नहीं। मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट के तहत ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर का ब्रेक फेल हो गया, इसलिए उसके कारण यह हो रहा है।

आपने जो electronic challans के तहत कहा, जो आपने second para में answer दिया है, Sub-Section 2 of Section 183 is a compoundable offence, as per Section 100. After the Amendment Act of 2019, the Sub-Section 2 of Section 183 was deleted. आपके amendment में भी कुछ sections delete हुए थे, जो obsolete हो गए थे, उनमें भी आपने amendment कर दिया। उसका जवाब पहले भी नहीं आया, अभी भी नहीं आयेगा। अगर आप SUVs पर, बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियों पर फाइन करते हैं, तो इसमें मेरा कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। मगर आप यह बताइए कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो two-wheeler, three-wheeler चलाते हैं और मुश्किल से रोज कुछ कमाते हैं, उनको आपकी पुलिस, ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के लोग पकड़ कर चालान कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें सरकार को दिखाना है कि हमने इतना चालान किया है। इसके कारण काफी गरीब लोगों को, जो two-wheeler, three wheeler चलाते हैं और टैक्सी चलाते हैं, उनको बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। बड़ी-बड़ी SUV वाले चार-पाँच लोगों को कुचल देते हैं, लोग मर जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए उसका जवाब चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Madam, Section 200 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, after the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, as recently passed by the Parliament reads, "200 composition of certain offences —(1) any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act punishable under Section 177, Section 178, Section 179, Section 180, Section 181, Section 183, Sub-Section (1) or Sub-Section (3) or Sub-Section (4) or Section 182(A), Section 182(B), Sub-Section (1) or Sub-Section (2) of Section 183, Section 184 only to the extent of use of handled communication devices -- वह communication devices के बारे में है -- Section 186, Section 189, Sub-Section (2) of Section 190, Section 192, Section 192(A), Section 194, Section 194(A), Section 194(B), Section 194(C), Section 194(D), Section 194(E), Section 194(F) ...(Interruptions)... आप पूछ रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मंत्री जी, अगर इतना विस्तृत और इतना लम्बा जवाब है, तो आप इनको लिखित रूप में जवाब भेज दें, ताकि दूसरों को ...(व्यवधान)... लिखित रूप में भेज दें।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैडम, हमने कोई सेक्शन किसी प्रकार से समाप्त नहीं किया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्य सरकार को compoundable offences में अधिकार है। अगर चाहे, तो वह फाइन भी नहीं लगा सकती है। मैं अनुमति देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। दूसरा, जो पैसे का फाइन लगता है, वह अधिकार भी उनके पास है। केवल विशिष्ट प्रकार के ऐसे कोई offences हैं, जिनमें वह compoundable नहीं है। सारे compoundable offences इसमें आते हैं।

दूसरी बात, मैं आपकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। गरीब हो या धनवान हो, हमारे संविधान ने यह बताया है कि सेक्स कोई भी हो, जाति कोई भी हो, धर्म कोई भी हो, कानून के सामने सब लोग समान हैं। तो ऐसा प्रोविजन तो नहीं हो सकता कि गरीब ने violation किया तो माफ कर दो और धनवान ने किया तो फाइन करो। ऐसा discrimination करने का अधिकार भी नहीं है। सवाल यह है, जिसके लिए आपको चिन्ता करनी चाहिए और सबको चिन्ता करनी चाहिए कि इतने लोग मर रहे हैं, लोग कानून का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं, एक-एक स्कूटर पर चार-चार लोग बैठते हैं और एक पीछे में नम्बर प्लेट पर हाथ रख कर जाता है, without light जाते हैं, without licence जाते हैं, दारू पीकर वाहन चलाते हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं, 18 से 35 साल के लोग, क्या उनको सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए? जो violation नहीं करेगा, उसको तो कोई सजा नहीं होगी और न ही फाइन भरना पड़ेगा। ये जो lightly लेते थे, lightly लेने वाले लोग, चाहे वे धनवान हों, गरीब हों, हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, किसी भी सेक्स के हों, उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। आप इस भाव को ऐसा discriminate क्यों कर रहे हैं? मैं आपकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए साधुवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने जिस प्रकार के नियमों के तहत पूरे देश में व्यवस्था को लागू किया है, उसके कारण दुर्घटनाओं में कमी आयी है। दुर्घटनाओं में यह कमी निश्चित तौर पर किसी परिवार के चिराग को जीवित रखने के लिए बहुत जरूरी रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को साधुवाद देते हुए केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कभी कोई सरकार अगर योजना लागू करती है, तो उस योजना को लागू करने के लिए व्यापक तौर पर प्रचार-प्रसार होना चाहिए, लोगों को उसकी जानकारी होनी चाहिए और अगर जानकारी नहीं है, तो जानकारी के अभाव में उस योजना का या हमने जो नियम लागू किया है, उस नियम का निश्चित तौर पर पालन नहीं हो पाता है। कई बार जानकारी के अभाव में विषय नहीं बन पाते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यातायात के बदले हुए नियमों के प्रति जागरूकता के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैडम, मैं सबसे पहले सदन को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि सदन के माध्यम से यह बिल पास करने के बाद और इसके एक्ट बनने के बाद लोगों की मृत्यु में दस परसेंट की कमी आयी है यानी दोनों सदनों ने यह कानून पास करके दस हजार लोगों की जान बचाई है। यह पाँच महीने का ही रिकॉर्ड है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इसमें धीरे-धीरे और सुधार आएगा। इस मद में तमिलनाडु ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उन्होंने वर्ल्ड बैंक के सहयोग से सबसे ज्यादा अच्छा काम किया है और उसने 24 परसेंट मृत्यु को रोका है। इस संबंध अभी और अच्छी रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं।

मैडम, यह चार भागों में डिवाइड है - रोड इंजीनियरिंग, एजुकेशन, इन्फोर्समेंट और इम्प्लिमेंटेशन। हम लोग एजुकेशन के लिए अलग-अलग रीजनल भाषा में rules of the road के बारे में लोगों को, बच्चों को पढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए advertisement campaign कर रहे हैं। आपको पता होगा कि इस संबंध में हमारा अक्षय कुमार जी का campaign काफी पॉपुलर हुआ। ऐसे campaign भी कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हमने अभी एक हजार ड्राइविंग ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोलने का निर्णय किया है। अभी तक 22 स्कूल्स खोले गए हैं। हम बड़े पैमाने पर उसकी भी शुरुआत कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम लोग रोड सेफ्टी का महोत्सव भी मनाते हैं। इमरजेंसी की स्थिति में तुरंत मदद मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए हाइवे पर एम्बुलेंस की व्यवस्था करने के कार्य का भी शुभारंभ हुआ है ताकि किसी की जान न जाए। हम तुरंत उसकी जान बचा सकें। इनमें सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट चीज रोड इंजीनियरिंग है और रोड इंजीनियरिंग के कारण ही एक्सीडेंट्स होते थे। अभी हमने ब्लैक स्पॉट्स identify किए। मुझे यह कहते हुए संकोच नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि प्रशासन में यह कमी है। मैडम, पहले केवल 1,500 ब्लैक स्पॉट्स identify हुए, अब 3,000 हुए और यह संख्या बढ़ी है। इनमें से maximum NHAI पर हैं। अभी इन पर 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए। हमने वर्ल्ड बैंक और एडीबी के सहयोग से 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए की एक योजना बनाई है। जिसमें सात हजार करोड़ रुपए दोनों बैंक्स दे रहे हैं, सात हजार करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार डाल रही है और राज्य सरकार राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हाइवे, सिटी रोड्स, इन सबके ऊपर के ब्लैक स्पॉट्स को हम सुधार रहे हैं। एजुकेशन, इन्फोर्समेंट, इमरजेंसी और रोड इंजीनियरिंग, इन चारों बातों पर काफी सुधार कर रहे हैं और मुझे लगता है कि इस साल के आखिर में शायद हमें इसमें अच्छी तरह से सफलता हासिल होगी, क्योंकि अभी जो ट्रेंड्स दिख रहे हैं, उससे हम काफी लोगों की जान बचाने में सफल होंगे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: मैडम, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के प्रति जो चिंता है, वह बहुत बढ़िया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट हाइवेज की अपग्रेडिंग करके एनएच बनाया गया है, उनमें एक एनएच 730 है, उस पर डेढ़ साल से काम चल रहा है। उसमें पीलीभीत से काम

हो गया और बीच में खुडार से बहराइच तक 80 किलोमीटर तक गहरे-गहरे गड्ढे बन चुके हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसमें हाथ नहीं लगा रही है। जब हम अधिकारियों से बात करते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हमने ठेकेदार को बोल दिया है। इसके कारण कई मौतें हो चुकी हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि जो एनएच 730 है, उस पर पिछले छः महीने में जितनी मौतें हुई हैं, उनकी गिनती करा लीजिए और इसके लिए किसको जिम्मेदार बनाएँगे, यह भी तय कर दीजिए। इससे लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे आशा करता हूँ कि आप इसको जल्दी पूरा कराएँगे।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैडम, आज तो रोड से संबंधित कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है, इसलिए इससे संबंधित कोई जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं शायद perfect जानकारी नहीं दे पाऊँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी उपलब्ध करा दीजिएगा।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैडम, उसका जो contractor है, वह एनसीएलटी में चला गया। उसका contract terminate किया गया है। इसके लिए नया टेंडर निकाला गया है। मेनका गाँधी मुझे बार-बार उसके बारे में बताती हैं और मुझे लगता है कि वह काम शायद, मेरी जानकारी में, शुरू हो गया। अगर नहीं हुआ, तो तुरंत शुरू करवा कर आपको सूचित कर दूँगा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: डेढ़ साल से ऊपर हो चुका है, बहुत सी मौतें हो चुकी हैं, बहुत गहरे-गहरे गड्ढे बन गए हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैं डिटेल् में जाकर इसकी जानकारी दूँगा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: मैं इस संबंध में आपको लिख कर दूँगा।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: ठीक है।

SHRI P. WILSON: My question to the hon. Minister is: Will he tell this House when all toll plazas across the country could be abolished? Why doesn't the Government explore the option of collecting one-time fee while registering the vehicles? Meanwhile, when the toll plazas are going to be manned by concessionaire, why don't they employ the locals, as they know the language, to help the road users? Hon. Minister, Sir, so far as the rules are concerned, new rules are concerned, the compensation amount after the death of the person who is involved in the motor accident is deposited in annuity scheme. Why not some scheme be made by the Central Government by framing rules so that the legal heirs of the victim immediately get the compensation instead of putting it in annuity scheme?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सम्माननीय मैडम, इन्होंने जो दूसरी बात कही, उसके लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्सीडेंट का sufferer है, उसको तुरंत पैसे देने का प्रोविजन किया गया है, पर यह बात सच है कि इसका implementation ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। इसके रूल्स जल्दी ही फरेम हो रहे हैं और निश्चित रूप से इसका implementation होगा।

इन्होंने टौल के बारे में जो बात की, मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमने जो "फास्ट टैग" शुरू किया है, 73 परसेंट ट्रांजेक्शन फास्ट टैग में आए हैं। अब कहीं टौल नाके पर खड़ा होने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है और हमारी कोशिश है कि आने वाले एक महीने के अंदर हम 98 परसेंट तक जाएंगे, जिससे seamless traffic होगा। किसी को टौल नाके पर रुकने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह फास्ट टैग पर ही चलेगा। मैडम, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन सबका टेंडर निकलता है और टेंडर में हमें यह पता नहीं चलता वह कौन-सी भाषा बोलने वाला है या कौन-सी जाति-धर्म का है? मैं सदन को बताऊँगा कि पिछले पाँच साल में 17 लाख करोड़ के काम दिए गए। यहाँ सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जैसे कॉन्ट्रैक्टर भी हैं, जिनको अनुभव है। एक भी काम में, एक भी कॉन्ट्रैक्टर से कभी एक पैसा भी नहीं लिया गया और न ही कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को कभी मेरे पास आना पड़ा। Full transparency के साथ, करप्शन फ्री काम हुआ। यह मैं आपके सामने बहुत हिम्मत के साथ कह सकता हूँ। जो भी lowest आता है, जिसकी अच्छी ऑफर आती है, उसको टेंडर मिलता है। यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 228.

Closure of industrial units in SME sector

*228. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last five years many industrial units in the country, which are in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector have closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the actual estimate and the number of units in this sector which have become sick so far due to economic recession and the amount proposed to be provided by banks and other institutions to this sector to get rid of this sickness?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The findings of fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) indicate that some enterprises get closed due to lack of demand, shortage of working capital, non availability of raw materials, power shortage, problems relating to marketing, labour, management etc. The information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on sick MSME accounts for the year ended 2014, 2015 and 2016, is given in the Annexure (*See* below).

The Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) in March 2016. Under this Framework, banks have been advised to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the framework for Corrective Action Plan for rectification, restructuring and recovery. Data in this regard for the half year ended March, 2017 to half year ended September, 2019 is also given in the Annexure.

In order to facilitate meaningful restructuring of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) accounts that have become stressed, Reserve Bank of India permitted one-time restructuring of existing loans of MSMEs classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions. Banks decide the elements of the restructuring package, including moratorium, additional working capital, etc. based on their Board approved policy and the needs of the borrower.

Annexure*Information on sick MSME accounts for the year ended 2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	Year	Total Sick Units		Total
		Micro and Small Enterprises	Medium Enterprises	
1.	2014	465489	2908	468397
2.	2015	534844	2425	537269
3.	2016	480280	6011	486291

Source: RBI

TOTAL MSME

Sl. No.	For the half	Total MSME	
		Accounts referred to the Committee during the half year	Accounts resolved by the Committee during the half year
1.	October 2016- March 2017	1,00,803	1,37,282
2.	April 2017- September 2017	87,062	95,107
3.	November 2017-March 2018	1,30,208	1,30,473
4.	April 2018-September 2018	1,50,165	1,23,227
5.	November 2018-March 2019	1,42,275	1,46,519
6.	April 2019-September 2019	2,23,786	2,01,768

Source: RBI

Note: Number of cases resolved by the committees is more than the cases referred due to some pending cases with the committees at the beginning of the half year which have been resolved during the period.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: महोदया, रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने सेबी के पूर्व अध्यक्ष यू.के. सिन्हा की अध्यक्षता में एक कमिटी बनाई थी। उस कमिटी ने एमएसएमई के छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए पाँच हजार करोड़ का एक stressed asset fund बनाने का सुझाव दिया था, जिसे Textile Upgradation Fund Scheme की तर्ज पर संचालित किया जा सकता था, जो कई वर्षों से अस्तित्व में है। क्या सरकार आरबीआई की कमिटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार एमएसएमई उद्योगों की सहायता के लिए अलग से पाँच हजार करोड़ का stressed asset fund बनाने का विचार रखती है?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आरबीआई में यह तय हुआ था कि 31 मार्च तक एमएसएमई के एकाउंट को re-structure करने की मुदत बनाई गई थी, बाद में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने इसको 31 दिसंबर तक किया। अभी हमारे यहाँ हमने ऐसा एक सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलप किया है कि जितनी हमारी योजनाएं हैं, उनका ब्रांचवाइज़ क्या हो रहा है? मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि जब यहाँ उनकी कॉफ्रेंस हुई, तब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और मैंने सभी बैंकों के चेयरमैन और एमडीज़ की बैंकवाइज़ रिव्यू मीटिंग कराई और ब्रांचवाइज़ क्या-क्या दिक्कतें हैं, उसमें वे सब सामने आईं और उनको कहा कि कोई टारगेट नहीं है, यह मिनिमम टारगेट है। साथ ही जो-जो केसेज़ हैं, उनको दूसरे रीजन से ट्रांसफर करके, अब मॉनिटरिंग होना शुरू हुई है, जिससे लोगों को फाइनेंस मिल रहा है। दूसरी इम्पोर्टेंट बात re-structuring करने के बारे में थी, जिसके बारे में यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी ने भी कहा था। वह संख्या मेरे पास काफी बड़े प्रमाण पर है। हमने करीब डेढ़ लाख के ऊपर अकाउंट्स को re-structure किया है और जो

नहीं हुए, वे सभी कमिटी के पास जा रहे हैं। उसकी मुदत 31 दिसंबर तक बढ़ाई गई है, ताकि कोई अकाउंट एनपीए न बने। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी की तरफ से सभी एमएसएमईज़ को सपोर्ट करने की सूचना रिज़र्व बैंक को दी गई है। इसके साथ-साथ, जो यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है, वह काफी बड़ी है, उसमें काफी अच्छी रिकमंडेशंस हैं। इस बारे में मेरे और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के बीच में चर्चा हुई, फिर दोनों सेक्रेटरीज़ ने एक्शन प्लान तैयार किया, जिसे हमने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को रिकमंड कर दिया। उनमें फंड से संबंधित बातों पर और जो विशेष रूप से फंड देने की बात है, उन पर सरकार positive है। यह कमिटी रिज़र्व बैंक ने appoint की, इस पर उनका रवैया positive है और सरकार एमएसएमईज़ को पूरी मदद करने की कोशिश कर रही है। निश्चित रूप से इनमें से काफी लोगों को राहत भी मिली है और ऐसे केसेज़ और होंगे, तो उनको राहत देने का काम सरकार करेगी। यह मैं विश्वास के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ। यू.के. सिन्हा समिति की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके बहुत-से रिकमंडेशंस हमने स्वीकार किए हैं और उसके ऊपर अभी कमिटी बन रही है। उसके बाद, आरबीआई का जो यह सर्कुलर है, इसके अनुसार, those accounts which are stressed but standard will be allowed one-time restructuring. The earlier date was 31st March, 2020. The date has now been extended up to 31st December, 2020. During the period January, 2019 to January, 2020, over six lakh accounts have been restructured under this Circular, covering loans worth ₹ 25,000 crore. अभी इसको दिसम्बर तक बढ़ाया गया है। सिन्हा कमिटी के बारे में काफी डिटेल्स मेरे पास हैं, पर मैडम ने कहा है कि संक्षिप्त जवाब दीजिए, इसलिए मैं केवल इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमिटी की recommendations पर अभी formalities चल रही हैं, जिनको पूरा करने के बाद हम उनको implement करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): ठीक है, अब सेकंड सप्लिमेंटरी।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: मैडम, मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया। रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के माध्यम से और यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी की अन्य recommendations को लागू करने के माध्यम से स्टेप्स उठाए गए हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद MSME की sick units की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, जिसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में भी माना है। आरबीआई ने इस बारे में जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे पूरी तरह से नाकाफी हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार sick units की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए MSME sector में sickness, मंदी और नोटबंदी के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की कोई समिति गठित करने का विचार रखती है?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: महोदया, यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी इसीलिए appoint की गई थी। The U.K. Sinha Committee's recommendations are being implemented and the Cabinet

Secretary is monitoring the implementation. यह काफी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है। आपने संक्षेप में बोलने के लिए कहा है। यदि आप कहें, तो मैं इसको पढ़ता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नहीं, आप उसे उपलब्ध करा दीजिएगा।

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI : Now, 'fund of funds' is very important. One of the recommendations is 'fund of funds' to provide debt and equity support worth ₹ 10,000 crore, which is being finalized. फाइनेंस सेक्रेटरी ने उसे approve किया है। हमारी जो कमिटी है, उसने भी फाइनेंस के लिए approve किया है और अब वह कैबिनेट के पास जा रहा है। Also, a Distress Asset Fund worth ₹ 10,000 crore is being created to allow subordinate debt to help banks restructure loans. यह भी accept हुआ है और यह भी आगे जा रहा है। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी इसकी बार-बार मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं। आरबीआई का भी सर्कुलर निकला हुआ है। यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी की सिफारिशों की मेरे लेवल पर भी मॉनिटरिंग हो रही है और अब किसी नये कमिटी की स्थापना करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस कमिटी की जो recommendations हैं, उनके आधार पर हमने लगभग जो positively स्वीकार किया है, उनमें से कुछ हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के लिए है, कुछ फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के लिए है और कुछ रिजर्व बैंक के लिए है। इस पर सभी का ऐक्शन प्लान और काम शुरू हो चुका है और मुझे लगता है कि जल्द से जल्द इसके परिणाम मिलेंगे।

MSME के 6 लाख accounts को रिजर्व बैंक ने restructure किया है और 31 मार्च तक की जो लिमिट थी, उसको बढ़ाकर हम 31 दिसम्बर तक ले गए हैं, जिसमें मेरा अंदाजा है कि काफी बड़े पैमाने पर accounts restructure हो जाएँगे। इसमें सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि MSME के पैसे नहीं मिलते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग्स MSME के छोटे लोगों के पैसे नहीं देती हैं। अगर एक कंपनी डूब जाती है, तो 10,000 छोटे लोगों को डुबा देती है। NCLT के हाथ में उनके लिए कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए उसके जो lacunae और negative points हैं, वे हमने निकाले हैं। चाहे रोड सेक्टर हो, चाहे सर्विस सेक्टर हो, चाहे इंडस्ट्रीज़ हों, चाहे गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग्स हों, चाहे वह भारत सरकार का हो, राज्य सरकार का हो या चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों, कहीं भी यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं है कि MSME के पैसे दिए जाएँ। इसलिए इस पर बहुत strictly यह विचार चल रहा है कि अगर उनको तीन महीने के अंदर पेमेंट नहीं दी जाएगी, तो जो MD है, क्या उसके ऊपर भी कोई कार्रवाई करने के बारे में सोचा जाए और क्या उसके ऊपर 12 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट लगाने को कठोरता से implement किया जाए? देश के अंदर उद्योगों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसी बातों को करने में लोगों का erosion है, पर अगर MSME के लोगों को पैसे ही नहीं मिलेंगे तो फिर वे बेचारे कैसे काम करेंगे? इसमें मार्केटिंग के साथ-साथ कैपिटल का भी erosion हो जाता है, क्योंकि बड़े लोग पैसे नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए सरकार उसका मार्ग निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, यह तो पूरी दुनिया को मालूम है कि नोटबंदी की वजह से हज़ारों नहीं, बल्कि लाखों माइक्रो, स्मॉल और मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द हो गईं, करोड़ों लोग बेकार हो गए और कई उद्योगपति देश छोड़कर बाहर के देशों में बसने चले गए। क्या इन स्मॉल और मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज को दोबारा खड़ा करने के लिए, दोबारा चलाने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है, ताकि ये उद्योग चलें और उन करोड़ों लोगों को रोज़गार मिले जो इस पॉलिसी की वजह से वंचित हुए हैं?

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مائنے منتری جی، یہ تو پوری دنیا کو معلوم ہے کہ نوٹ بندی کی وجہ سے ہزاروں نہیں، بلکہ لاکھوں مائیکرو، اسمال اور میڈیم انڈسٹریز بند ہو گئیں، کروڑوں لوگ بیکار ہو گئے اور کئی صنعت کار دیش چھوڑ کر باہر کے دیشوں میں بسنے چلے گئے۔ کیا ان اسمال اور میڈیم انڈسٹریز کو دوبارہ کھڑا کرنے کے لئے، دوبارہ چلانے کے لئے سرکار کی کوئی یوجنا ہے، تاکہ یہ ادھیوگ چلیں اور ان کروڑوں لوگوں کو روزگار ملے جو اس پالیسی کی وجہ سے ونچت ہوئے ہیں۔

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय विपक्ष के नेता के स्टेटमेंट को थोड़ा सुधारना चाहूंगा। MSMEs are facing problem because of lack of demand, shortage of working capital, non-availability of raw-material, power shortage, problems relating to marketing, labour management, etc. Even recession भी बर्ड लेवल पर चल रहा है। There are some problems because of global economy, there are some problems because of demand and supply, and, there are some problems because of business cycle.

नोटबंदी के कारण ऐसा कुछ हुआ है, ऐसा कोई रिकॉर्ड हमारे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जी.एस.टी. के कारण हमने 59 मिनट्स में जी.एस.टी. के रिकॉर्ड को देखकर फाइनेंस करने की योजना एम.एस.एम.ई. के लिए तैयार की है। मुझे लगता है कि यह आर्थिक सुधार है और इसके कारण ऐसा कुछ हुआ, ऐसा अभी तक किसी रिपोर्ट में नहीं आया है। फिर भी सरकार, जैसी आपने अपेक्षा व्यक्त की है, सरकार एम.एस.एम.ई. को और उसमें जो village industry है, जिसका टर्नओवर पिछले साल 75 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये था, इस साल एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का टर्नओवर होने की संभावना है। मैं विशेष रूप से ज्यादा emphasis दे रहा हूँ कि गाँवों में, ट्राइबल सेक्टर में, रूरल एग्रीकल्चर में और 115 Aspirational Districts में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम कैसे शुरू हो, इसके लिए सरकार priority दे रही है, ताकि बेरोजगारी न बढ़े, वहाँ रोज़गार उपलब्ध हों।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Madam Vice-Chairman, through you, I would like to ask a question. The details given by the Reserve Bank are there in the first para of the reply. My question is: how much has been the production loss in these three years, and, whether it has improved in the subsequent years, and, how much has been the job loss in three years? Finally, does the Minister agree that India is facing a slowdown or recession?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: महोदया, 6 लाख इंडस्ट्रीज़ की रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग हुई है, हमने बैंक को रीस्ट्रक्चर करने के लिए कहा है। दूसरी बात यह कि जो फाइनेंस है, रिज़र्व बैंक के बैंकवाइज़ आंकड़ों के अनुसार जो अलग-अलग योजना है, मैं पढ़कर बता सकता हूँ, उनमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है। हम लोगों को लगातार कैपिटल उपलब्ध कराकर दे रहे हैं।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Madam, I need your protection. My question is: how much production loss has been there, how much job loss has been there, and, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI If you need an answer from me...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: And, are we today facing recession? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: If you need a straight answer from me, the answer is, 'No'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Please. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदया, यहां मज़ाक हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): रंगराजन साहब, आपका सवाल हो गया है। अगर आपको सवाल के जवाब में कोई शंका हो तो आप लिखित रूप में मंत्री जी से पूछ लीजिएगा।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is not replying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Madam, we all know that MSME is one of the largest employment generators in this country and it is a fact that because of the slowdown of the economy, demand has gone down and they are facing a huge problem. But, now another problem has arisen, namely, Coronavirus. The result is that international demand has just collapsed overnight, and, I am not referring to the labour-intensive export industries, which are going to face this challenge. My question to the hon. Minister is: Does the Government have a plan to deal with this situation? Will they hand-hold the MSME sector, which is primarily responsible for these exports?

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Madam Vice-Chairman, actually, it is not practically correct to say anything about it but because of Coronavirus, now, a lot of opportunities are there with the Indian industries. Our export trade related to MSME sector are now increasing. Now, problems are there, and, I have always accepted that. There are some problems because of demand and supply gap, there are some problems because of global economy and there are some problems because of business cycle. Now, as far as my statistics are concerned, which have been given to me by my department, the employment potential has increased, business has increased, turnover has increased. Whichever industries are facing problem, already for their restructuring upto 31st December the order has been issued. Six lakh industries are already restructured and before 31st December I am expecting that their number will increase. We are supporting the MSMEs. We are taking very, very proactive measures for that to see how we can support them and how we can see its increase.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 229. माननीय सदस्य सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं। सप्लीमेंटरीज़ प्लीज़...

*229. [The Questioner was absent]

Fee paid to counsel for cases against military personnel

*229. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has paid a sum of ₹ 7.85 crore as fee to the Government counsel for various cases pending against military personnel in the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the Armed Forces Tribunals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has been taking excessive litigations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A Total of ₹ 26,12,30,810/- (Rupees Twenty six crore twelve lakh thirty thousand eight hundred and ten) has been spent for legal expenses by Army, Navy and Air Force for the year 2019-20 (upto February, 2020).

This includes payment of fee, remuneration, professional charges to Advocates, Law Firms, Arbitrators, conference, conveyance charges, clerkage, retainer fee, expenses incurred by Government counsel on drafting of Special Leave Petition/Counter Affidavit/ Rejoinder, drawing Written submission, drafting or appearance, preparation of suites, writ petitions and appeals, to name a few. Payment of fee to counsel for various cases is only a part of the legal expenditure.

Fee bills of Government Counsels appearing in cases filed by or against the Army, Navy and Air Force in Supreme Court, Delhi High Court and Lower Courts in Delhi jurisdiction are being paid through Ministry of Law and Justice.

(b) No, Sir. Appeals are filed before Appellate Court/Hon'ble Court/Supreme Court against the impugned judgements of the lower courts only after case to case examination in detail and subsequent to obtaining the opinion of Legal Advisor (Defence) and Law Officers *viz.* Solicitor General of India, Additional Solicitor General of India/ Ministry of Law and Justice.

श्री रिपुन बोरा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डिफेंस पर्सनेल, आर्मी, नेवी और एयर फोर्स का लिटिगेशन है, यह सबसे ज्यादा pension dispute, promotion dispute और service dispute में होता है। सर, डिफेंस पर्सनेल हमारे देश की backbone हैं। उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट की कुछ कोशिश होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको जो पेंशन में, सर्विस मैटर्स में और प्रमोशन में deprivation होता है, क्या गवर्नमेंट उसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है? क्योंकि वह लिटिगेशन में चला जाता है।

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य की मंशा है कि जो कुछ मैटर हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट या अगले कोर्ट में अपील में जाते हैं, वे कम होने चाहिए और

यह सही बात है। इसके मुताबिक यदि हम देखें, तो वर्ष 2009 से जो केसेज़ थे, चाहे वे Armed Forces Tribunal से हों या हाई कोर्ट से हों, उनमें बहुत केसेज़ कम होने लगे हैं। इनके अपील में जाने से पहले हम पूरी तरह से इसकी जांच करते हैं कि किसी के साथ अन्याय न हो, इसका wrong interpretation न हो और यह सब करने के बाद मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में उच्चतम न्यायालय में 868 केसेज़ थे, वे अभी वर्ष 2019 में 49 हुए हैं, तो इसे कम करने का प्रयास डिफेंस मंत्रालय कर रहा है।

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Madam, my question to the hon. Minister is this. He has said that the number of cases has gone down over the years in terms of the cases filed against the Armed Forces personnel. I would like to know, if it is possible now or later, as the case may be, about the percentage of convictions, if any, over the years, and whether it has also been reducing. What has been the impact? We are spending substantial amount of resources on this. Are we getting some benefits out of the best practices that are being done?

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न था अपील में जो केसेज़ जाते हैं उनके बारे में, और माननीय सदस्य ने conviction के बारे में पूछा है, तो उनके बारे में मेरे पास अभी information नहीं है। मैं आपको उसके बारे में information उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 230.

Coal stock in the Country

*230. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total estimated coal stock in the country;
- (b) the percentage of coal produced by private owners or parties who got Government lease;
- (c) the amount produced by Government owned companies and mines;
- (d) the amount of coal exported as well as imported by India and the difference between imported coal and coal produced in the country; and
- (e) the amount of foreign exchange used to import coal during the last, three years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As on 01/04/2019, a Total of 326 Billion Tonnes (BT) of Geological reserves of coal has been estimated so far in the country. As on 31/03/2019, the all India pit head closing coal stock was 57.64 Million tonnes (MT).

(b) and (c) The coal production by public sector (Government Companies) and private sector companies alongwith percentage share of coal produced by private companies is given below in the table:-

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of Coal by Public Sector	Coal production by Private Sector	All India Coal Production	% share of Private companies in all India Coal Production
2018-19	694.98	33.74	728.72	4.63
2019-20#	601.00	32.00	633.00	5.06

Upto February, 2020.

(d) The amount of coal exported, imported, domestic production in India and difference between imported coal and coal produced in the country is given below:-

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Export	Import	All India coal production	Difference between imported coal and coal produced
2018-19	1.313	235.24	728.72	493.48
2019-20#	0.581	186.64	633.00	446.36

Upto December, 2019

(e) The value of imported coal during last three years is given below:-

(Quantity in MT and Value in Million US Dollar)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Quantity	190.95	208.27	235.35
Value	14948	21480	24513

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न है कि कोल का contract market लगभग 15 हजार करोड़ का है। उसमें 10 से 15 main players हैं, जिसके कारण एक cartel बना हुआ है, तो उस cartel को तोड़ने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? उसी से जुड़ा हुआ एक प्रश्न है कि performance guarantee जो private players जमा करते हैं, उनका system inefficiency के कारण 40 to 50 per cent का loss होता है। उस system inefficiency को हटाकर कैसे performance guarantee के loss को कम किया जाए और इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, as far as coal production, privatisation and performance guarantee are concerned, एक नया सिस्टम, जो Total e-auction हम कर रहे हैं, तो e-auction के बाद जो भी perform नहीं करते हैं, उनके लिए हमने उसकी पूरी डिटेल्स लेकर, if the performance is not as per the expectation, we are taking serious measures. As far as Total production in the private sector, other than captive, is concerned, it is very less. Now, we are changing the things. We are bringing so many changes. Strict measures will be there. Now, measures are there for the entire commercial mining, that is, coal mining. Recently, day before yesterday, we passed the Bill after the Ordinance. It has already become an Act. We will take stringent action and see that domestic coal production is improved.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, Coal India Limited का profit लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने 17-18 फरवरी, 2020 को चिंतन शिविर में घोषणा की थी कि thermal coal का import बंद होगा। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि thermal coal का import बंद करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और साथ ही coking coal, जो steel industry में use होता है, क्या उसका भी import बंद करने के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, the second part of his question is about coking coal. It has limited availability and also the ash content of the coking coal is more. The overall ash content as far as the Indian coal is concerned is a little more comparatively,

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

but still, as far as coking coal is concerned, झरिया में वह बहुत ज्यादा है। Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority of को हम शीघ्र-अति-शीघ्र rehabilitation के संबंध में कोल इंडिया से पूरा सहयोग प्रदान कर रहे हैं। महोदया, ज्यादा से ज्यादा coking coal उधर ही होता है and as far as other thermal coal is concerned, हमने इस संबंध में बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। Till recently, for Schedule-II and Schedule-III mines, end-use restriction was there. We have Totally abolished that. Methodology for allowing the coal mines for specified end-use, जो अभी तक करते थे, उसमें 25 परसेंट production जो है, over and above 25 per cent for sale of coal, हम allow कर रहे हैं। After this amendment, when we put the terms and conditions on the website in the public domain, we have taken several inputs from the entire sector and from the people who are working in the private sector to make it user-friendly. Why we are doing this is because we have a large coal resource in the country. We have the fourth largest coal resource in the world, still we are importing. So, I have an appeal to all the concerned State Governments. This year, production was reduced comparatively in 3-4 months because of heavy and incessant rains. It was unprecedented rain. But in the last three months, that is, December, January, February and even March, our production is extraordinarily high. Though overall year-wise average is less, but in the last four months, production has increased. Still, many States are importing thermal coal which is substitutable. I have written to the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Telangana, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu requesting them to direct all generation companies to maximize domestic coal lifting and stop coal import. I also requested hon. Minister of Power to ask NTPC to Totally stop imports till we have the stocks. All the thermal power plants in the country are having stocks for 23 days as on date. It is the highest ever in the recent history.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Madam, it appears from the reply given by the hon. Minister that the value of imported coal has risen from 14,948 million US Dollars to 24,513 million US dollars in the past three years. My question is: Is it because of policy paralysis or some other reasons?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I have initially told that. He is a very learned Member coming from West Bengal, he knows the issue. First, the issue is regarding coking coal. Second, I am very open and have no hesitation in saying this, in many States, some import lobbies are also working. Though since the last 3-4 months, we have enough

stock, some of the generation companies are importing. This is a major problem. So, I appeal to all the State Governments including your State Government. It is an appeal; I am not politicizing. There are Governments of different parties. I am saying this irrespective of party affiliations. What I appeal through this august House is this. Whatever coal we have today, its life is for maximum thirty years from now. Before that, we have to utilize that coal. The entire world has utilized but, unfortunately, we have not utilized our coal. Now, it is high time that we have to utilize our coal. That is why, whether it is Rehabilitation and Restructuring (R&R) policy or land records, all these problems have to be addressed by the State. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we get nothing out of it, no income, no revenue. हम कोल ऑक्शन करते हैं, हम कोल ब्लॉक अलॉट करते हैं, but we do not get anything. Keeping that in mind, everything goes to the State Government. State can earn a few lakh crores. That is why, I appeal to the State Governments that all these land problems, rehabilitation problems have to be addressed and we can utilize our coal and we can produce coal so that import can be reduced. I also appeal to all State Governments—I have already mentioned names of the States—they have to stop the import. That is what my appeal is.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन-किन कोयला खदानों में कितनी-कितनी चोरियां हुई हैं और पकड़े जाने पर उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Actually, the question is on coal production and coal import. Also, चोरी जो भी होती है, it is State issue. Law and order is State issue. As far as Coal India is concerned, wherever such things are happening, Coal India, administratively जो action लेना है, वह लेते हैं। फिर भी अगर यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कोल इंडिया भी कहां जाकर complaint करेगा, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसे भी पुलिस स्टेशन में जाकर ही complaint करनी होगी। कई राज्य सीरियसली एक्शन नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं अपील करता हूँ, this is a national resource. Kindly initiate action, whatever mining we do, whatever coal we produce. And after the auctioning, I mean, sale of coal, अभी जो हो रहा है, उसके बाद प्रीमियम मिलता है, along with royalty they get the premium. That is why, I appeal to the State Government, stop this illegal mining and also the theft of the coal.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने विस्तार से अपनी बात रखी है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कोल का भंडार है, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको extract करने के लिए क्या कोल इंडिया सफिशियंट है, क्या उसकी इतनी कैपेसिटी है? अगर नहीं है, तो क्या प्राइवेट पार्टिज़ को enter करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है?

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : जहां तक नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का सवाल है, मैंने रिसेन्टली असम में विज़िट भी की थी। मैं मणिपुर तक गया था। उधर कुछ NCL का प्रॉब्लम था, उसे भी मैं address कर रहा हूँ। कुछ environment issue था, I had a talk with hon. Minister Shri Prakash Javadekar, he is kind enough to give all the clearances. Now, it is re-opening और मणिपुर में एक है। मणिपुर में coal was already produced but because of that rat-hole mining, it was stopped by the hon. Supreme Court. Now, the clearance has been given. I would like to tell one thing. Wherever coal is available, either Coal India would do it or we would go for the action, that would be decided by the Coal Ministry from time to time.

स्टेडियमों का निर्माण

* 231. **श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे:** क्या युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर स्टेडियमों का निर्माण करने का निर्णय लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजु): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर स्टेडिया के निर्माण सहित खेल अवसंरचना प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की पूर्ति करती है। राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर किसी स्टेडिया के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Construction of stadia

†*231. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1.00 P.M.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to build stadia at the State, district and panchayat levels to promote sports in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for providing sports infrastructure, including construction of stadia at State, district and panchayat levels, rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State Governments. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to build any stadia at State, district and panchayat levels.

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: मंत्री जी पूरे भारत का 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में, देहातों में, छोटे-छोटे शहरी कस्बों में रहती है। बहुत से प्लेयर जो होनहार हैं, देश के भावी भविष्य हैं, क्या उन लोगों को निकालने के लिए, उन लोगों के लिए जिला स्तर पर, प्रखंड स्तर पर खेल कार्यक्रम कराकर और उनको चयनित करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई नई योजना है या नहीं?

श्री किरन रिज्जु: मैडम, योजनाएं तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही हैं और खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम, जिसकी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल्पना की थी, उसे हम आगे गांव-गांव तक ले जाने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त लगभग 15,000 खिलाड़ी हमारे विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में दाखिल हैं और उनकी अच्छी तरह से प्रैक्टिस चल रही है। हमारा सपना भारत को खेल के क्षेत्र में एक महाशक्ति बनाना है। इसमें जो गांव की बात कही गई है, इसके लिए हमने टैलेंट सर्च कमेटी गठित करने का निर्णय लिया है। जो ऐसे गांव हैं, जो ऐसे potential areas हैं - जैसे हमारे माननीय सदस्य बिहार से आते हैं, तो ऐसी जगहों पर जाकर के छोटी उम्र के, कम उम्र के खिलाड़ियों की पहचान करके, उनका सेलेक्शन करना है और फिर उनको प्रशिक्षण देना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक जानकारी और देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में कोई प्रोजेक्ट सैक्शन नहीं हो पाया, तो हमने बिहार सरकार से कहकर के...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): क्वेश्चन ऑवर का समय समाप्त हो चुका है। सदन की कार्यवाही 2.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Data on compulsory afforestation**

*232. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas where Government has undertaken compulsory afforestation during the last three years;

(b) the details of measures taken by Government to monitor the development of these forests; and

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to tackle the lack of sustainability of such artificial forests as compared to natural ones?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There is no such activity named 'compulsory afforestation' taken up under any scheme or programme of the Ministry. On the other hand, Compensatory Afforestation (CA) is one of the most important conditions stipulated by the Central Government while approving proposals for de-reservation or Non-Forest use of forestland under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FCA, 1980). Normally, Compensatory Afforestation is taken up over an equivalent area of non-forest land (NFL). As a special provision for Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), Compensatory Afforestation is allowed over Degraded Forest Land (DFL) double the extent of forest area approved for non-forestry purposes. The details of approved Compensatory Afforestation stipulated under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) CA is carried out in the field by the concerned State/UT Forest Department. These are monitored by the State specific monitoring systems. In addition, Government of India through Forest Survey of India, Dehradun maintains the e-Greenwatch portal at which details of CA are provided.

(c) To ensure effectiveness and sustainability of Compensatory Afforestation, following activities are taken:

(i) Site specific interventions including mixed plantation of locally suitable species with provision for long-term maintenance.

- (ii) Soil and moisture conservation works to enhance the water regime of the area carried out in the areas where CA is taken up.
- (iii) Notification of the non-forest land where CA is taken up, are notified as Reserved Forest/Protected Forest under Indian Forest Act, 1927 or concerned State Forest Acts, to enable the State/UT Forest Departments to bring the CA land under appropriate scientific forest management.

Statement

Details showing approved Compensatory Afforestation under FC Act, 1980 in last three years (in ha.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		NFL	DFL	NFL	DFL	NFL	DFL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	2.77	NEP
2	Andhra Pradesh	NEP	NEP	56.82	2385.06	392.29	5.98
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NEP	549.07	NEP	976.36	NEP	155.00
4	Assam	8.00	90.42	1.00	18 NEP	6.00	5 NEP
5	Bihar	NEP	313.72	NEP	846.79	4.70	637.60
6	Chandigarh	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP
7	Chhattisgarh	96.48	1487.25	126.70	1061.17	51.36	2902.86
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NEP	NEP	NEP	1.00	NEP	NEP
9	Daman and Diu	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP
10	Delhi	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	34.22	NEP
11	Goa	NEP	NEP	40.09	NEP	NEP	NEP
12	Gujarat	2.16	604.73	12.75	271.97	1064.93	244.96
13	Haryana	NEP	480.43	NEP	676.97	7.90	1026.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Himachal Pradesh	NEP	253.86	NEP	709.92	41.47	1470.92
15	Jammu and Kashmir	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP
16	Jharkhand	3.67	128.93	298.53	105.41	143.07	2277.54
17	Karnataka	95.20	337.51	261.77	77.98	106.48	2.27
18	Kerala	NEP	8.80	NEP	NEP	0.50	NEP
19	Lakshadweep	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP
20	Madhya Pradesh	584.68	256.89	419.24	1658.71	1559.30	9859.65
21	Maharashtra	1245.09	386.68	817.15	551.89	571.30	1690.16
22	Manipur	NEP	380.49	NEP	2266.25	NEP	NEP
23	Meghalaya	4.82	8.50	NEP	NEP	NEP	9.74
24	Mizoram	NEP	3.85	NEP	18.78	17.50	NEP
25	Nagaland	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP
26	Odisha	78.65	433.06	1183.23	1589.88	2300.32	5540.12
27	Puducherry	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP	NEP
28	Punjab	NEP	149.56	46.54	1424.42	4.93	1272.91
29	Rajasthan	2172.01	16.57	NEP	334.32	266.40	252.99
30	Sikkim	NEP	45.55	NEP	117.71	NEP	51.64
31	Tamil Nadu	NEP	19.84	NEP	NEP	13.86	2NEP
32	Telangana	106.00	10.06	3951.57	2055.00	1978.32	1919.08
33	Tripura	NEP	28.22	NEP	84.01	1.00	15.36
34	Uttar Pradesh	NEP	340.10	NEP	76.33	167.18	922.64
35	Uttarakhand	273.08	NEP	2273.95	NEP	768.53	606.66
36	West Bengal	47.49	249.74	NEP	38.20	NEP	56.06
TOTAL		4717.32	6583.82	9489.33	17509.14	9504.32	30990.29

Note: NFL : Non Forest land DFL: Degraded Forest land
 NEP No Eligible Proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was approved.

Policy guidelines for proper maintenance of dams

*233. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of dams, which are more than 100 years old, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any policy guidelines for proper maintenance of all the dams across the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government to prevent disasters due to dam failure?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Central Water Commission maintains National Register of Large Dam (NRLD), a compilation of the large dams in the country prepared as per information received from the State Government/Authority concerned at <http://cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/nrld06042019.pdf>. Latest edition of NRLD was published in June 2019. As per NRLD-2019, there are 5745 Large Dams in the country out of which 223 are more than 100 years old. State-wise Number of the Dams older than 100 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Safety of the dams in India is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and other organisations that own the dams. From time to time instructions are also being given to State Governments/UTs, dam owners etc. to implement guidelines and manuals prepared by Central Water Commission (CWC). Following guidelines and manuals have been published by CWC:-

- (i) Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Risk Associated with Dams
- (ii) Handbook for Assessing and Managing Reservoir Sedimentation
- (iii) Guidelines for Developing Emergency Action Plans for Dams
- (iv) Guidelines for Instrumentation of Large Dams
- (v) Guidelines for Preparing Operation and Maintenance Manual for Dams
- (vi) Guidelines for Dam Safety Inspection of Dams

- (vii) Manual for Rehabilitation of Large Dams
- (viii) Technical Specifications of Hydro-meteorological, Geodetic, Geotechnical and Seismic Instruments, etc.

Further, there is a National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) constituted by Government of India in the year 1987. NCDS acts as a forum for exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress in old dams. So far, 39 meetings of NCDS have been held and various dam safety issues of owners have been discussed.

(d) CWC instructs dam owners to submit their Health Status Reports (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspection reports) for examination and recommend remedial measures, if required. CWC also from time to time inspects the dams and guides the dam owner as per their requests to ensure the dam safety.

Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) through CWC is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) since 2012 with financial assistance from the World Bank. The project has provision to rehabilitate 223 dams, located in 7 States *i.e.* Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand with budget outlay of ₹3466 crore and scheduled closure of June, 2020.

Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA), a web based application has been developed by CWC with the objective of effective data collection, asset health management and health status monitoring of the dams throughout the country. Almost all States have been allotted the License ID of DHARMA by which they can directly upload inspection reports, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, Emergency Action Plan (EAP), Status of rehabilitation works and other important documents related to dam.

To ensure uniform dam safety procedures for specified dams throughout the country, Dam Safety Bill, 2019 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 2nd August, 2019. The Dam Safety Bill, 2019 is intended to provide for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of specified dams to ensure their safe functioning. Provisions have been made in the Bill for periodical inspections, instrumentations and establishment of hydrological and seismological stations. The Bill addresses the issues of emergency action plan and disaster management. The bill is yet to be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Statement*State-wise Dams older than 100 years as per NRLD*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Dams
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	6
4.	Gujarat	30
5.	Karnataka	15
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	60
8.	Maharashtra	42
9.	Odisha	3
10.	Rajasthan	25
11.	Tamil Nadu	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	17
13.	Telangana	18
TOTAL		223

Note : Other States Not Mentioned above=0

Fund allocated for combating air pollution in Northern India

*234. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been allocated during the last three years to combat air pollution in North Indian States, especially Delhi, Punjab Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose for which the afore-mentioned allocated money has been spent during the last three years;

(d) the details of the status and outcome of such projects on which the said money was spent on; and

(e) the number and duration of time period where there is increase in air pollution in Northern India due to stubble burning?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) on 10 January, 2019 as a national level strategy for pan India implementation to reduce air pollution levels across the country through strategies for local, city, regional and transboundary levels.

The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) aims to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with a target to achieve 20 to 30% reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024, with 2017 as the base year. Under NCAP, during 2019-20 an amount of ₹172.86 crore have been released to 90 cities including 13 cities of Uttar Pradesh, 09 cities of Punjab, 05 cities of Rajasthan, 02 cities of Uttarakhand and 04 cities of Himachal Pradesh as detailed in the Statement-I (*See* below). The funds have been released for Installation and commissioning of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS). Mechanical street sweepers and water sprinklers, Source Apportionment studies, Greening and paving, Public awareness, Capacity building and Installation of manual monitoring stations etc.

An amount of ₹ 1.06 crore was sanctioned in FY 2018-19 under NCAP of which ₹ 90.00 lakh was released for expansion of manual ambient air quality monitoring stations and ₹ 16.00 lakh was released for satellite-based near real-time monitoring of ambient $PM_{2.5}$.

In order to control stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' is being administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, with outgo of Central funds of ₹ 1178.47 crore during 2018-2020. This scheme is being continued in 2020-21, with a tentative budgetary provision of ₹ 600 crores (100% Central grants) as detailed in the Statement-II (*See* below).

National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP): Ambient air quality is being monitored at 793 locations covering 344 cities/towns in 28 States and 6 Union Territories

across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Details of funds released to various Monitoring Agencies including North Indian States during last three years and the current year for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Due to continued efforts by the Government in the direction of curbing air pollution, there is general improvement in air quality in and around Delhi in 2019. As per Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data, the number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days has increased to 182 in 2019 as compared to 159 in 2018, 152 in 2017 and 108 in 2016. In 2019, there has been reduction in average annual concentration of PM_{2.5} by 19.3% and in average annual concentration of PM₁₀ by 25.1% over 2016 in Delhi.

A reduction of about 18.8% and 31% in active fire incidents in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been recorded in 2019 over the figures for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(e) As per, SAFAR portal (System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune) the stubble burning was estimated to have contributed to the pollution levels between 2% to 44% for PM_{2.5} levels in Delhi during October-November, 2019. The contribution was, however, more than 30% only for 3 days during the said period.

Statement-I

*Details of funds released to cities of under North India States and UT
under NCAP during 2019-20*

State/UT	Sl.No.	City	Amount (in ₹)	State-wise Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1.	Chandigarh	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Himachal Pradesh	2.	Baddi	6,00,000	24,00,000
	3.	Nalagarh	6,00,000	
	4.	Paonta Sahib	6,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5
	5.	Sunder Nagar	6,00,000	
Jammu and Kashmir	6.	Jammu	12,00,000	12,00,000
Punjab	7.	Ludhiana	6,00,00,000	12,48,00,000
	8.	Amritsar	6,00,00,000	
	9.	Jalandhar	12,00,000	
	10.	Khanna	6,00,000	
	11.	Gobindgarh	6,00,000	
	12.	Naya Nangal	6,00,000	
	13.	Pathankot/Dera Baba	6,00,000	
	14.	Patiala	6,00,000	
	15.	DeraBassi	6,00,000	
Rajasthan	16.	Jaipur	6,00,00,000	18,12,00,000
	17.	Jodhpur	6,00,00,000	
	18.	Kota	6,00,00,000	
	19.	Alwar	6,00,000	
	20.	Udaipur	6,00,000	
Uttar Pradesh	21.	Agra	6,00,00,000	30,72,00,000
	22.	Allahabad	6,00,00,000	
	23.	Kanpur	6,00,00,000	
	24.	Lucknow	6,00,00,000	
	25.	Varanasi	6,00,00,000	
	26.	Moradabad	12,00,000	
	27.	Bareilly	12,00,000	
	28.	Firozabad	12,00,000	
	29.	Jhansi	12,00,000	
	30.	Khurja	6,00,000	
	31.	Anpara	6,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5
	32.	Gajraula	6,00,000	
	33.	Raebareli	6,00,000	
Uttarakhand	34.	Kashipur	6,00,000	12,00,000
	35.	Rishikesh	6,00,000	

Break-up for Expenditure under NCAP in FY 2018-19:

Sl. No.	Object Head	Project Name	Funds requested by CPCB, FY-2018-19 (₹)
1.	Grants for creation of Capital Assets	Capital Cost towards Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations	90,00,000
2.	Grant-in-aid General	Satellite-based monitoring of ambient PM2.5 at national scale for air quality management	16,00,000
TOTAL			1,06,00,000

Statement-II*Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for in-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi*

State/Agency	Funds Released (₹ in crores)		Total (2018-19 and 2019-20)
	2018-19	2019-20	
Punjab	269.38	273.80	543.18
Haryana	137.84	192.06	329.90
Uttar Pradesh	148.60	105.28	253.88
NCT of Delhi	0	4.52	4.52
ICAR and other Central Agencies	28.51	18.48	46.99
TOTAL	584.33	594.14	1178.47

Statement-III*Details of payment released to various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)*

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation and maintenance in different financial years (Amount in ₹)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till Feb.-2020)
1.	Chandigarh PCC	4113833	3253333	1952000	1952000
2.	Himachal Pradesh SEP and PCB	-	29309334	13933334	8634667
3.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	-	4528000	1936000	-
4.	Punjab SPCB	-	20361083	4565333	15553333
5.	Rajasthan SPCB	-	13434667	-	15649333
6.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	-	31390667	-	27541333
7.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	-	14544000	-	-
8.	NEERI	22288000	21600000	14040000	-
9.	IIT Kanpur	-	8040177	1941920	4240625
TOTAL		2,64,01,833	11,50,70,594	3,83,68,587	7,35,71,291

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

Safety of the minorities

*235. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the minorities are increasingly feeling unsafe in the country;

(b) if so, the manner in which Government is committed to the development of minorities;

(c) whether Government is aware that several policemen have assaulted students

including minority students without provocation at a reading hall of Delhi's Jamia Millia University even after protest; and

- (d) if so, the action taken by Government against policemen?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no report received by the Government to suggest that the minorities are increasingly feeling unsafe in the country.

Further the Government is committed to all round development of all segments of society including minorities through programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana(PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana, etc.

Ministry of Minority Affairs also implements programmes/schemes for the welfare and development of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities namely, Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs as under:-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme - For educational empowerment of students. In the last five years, the Government has provided 3.6 crore Scholarships to Minorities in the transparent manner in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode through National Scholarship Portal (NSP).
- (ii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme - Provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance.
- (iii) Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme - The Scheme aims to provide free coaching to students/candidates belonging to minority communities for qualifying in entrance examinations of technical/ professional courses and Competitive examinations.
- (iv) Padho Pardesh - Scheme of interest subsidy to students of minority communities on educational loans for overseas higher studies.
- (5) Nai Udaan - Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commission (SPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc.

- (vi) Nai Roshni - Leadership development of women belonging to minority communities.
- (vii) Seekho Aur Kamao - Skill development scheme for youth of 14 - 35 years age group and aiming at improving the employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc.
- (viii) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) restructured in May, 2018 earlier known as MsDP - Implemented for the benefit of the people from all sections of the society in identified Minority Concentration Areas for creation of assets in education, skill and health sectors.
- (ix) Jiyo Parsi - Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India.
- (x) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) launched in May, 2015. Employment and employment opportunities to over 3.00 Lakh artisans/craftpersons by providing market opportunities to their rare handcrafted exquisite indigenous products by organising Hunar Haats all over the country.
- (xi) Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts launched in August, 2015.
- (xii) Hamari Dharohar- A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture implemented since 2014-15.
- (xiii) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) implements education and skill related schemes as follows:- (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities (b) Gharib Nawaz Employment Scheme started in 2017-18 for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youth belonging to minority communities, (c) Bridge Course for madarsa students and school dropouts by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi under Nai Manzil Scheme, (d) Swachh Vidyalaya.
- (xiv) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

In addition to the above, the Ministry also implements schemes for strengthening State Waqf Boards and coordinates arrangements for annual Haj pilgrimage.

(c) and (d) It has been reported that Policemen had entered the Jamia Millia University Campus to chase persons indulging in alleged unlawful acts of arson/rioting/damage and disperse the offenders and protect public property and lives. Appropriate action for an enquiry has been taken up by the authorities under the supervision of senior officers.

MoU for Seafarers Competency Certificates

*236. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently approved model pact with foreign countries for recognition of Seafarers Competency Certificates will help the Indian students in studying shipping as a subject;

(b) if so, the likely effect on the employment scenario of the country;

(c) the number of persons targeted to be benefited from this initiative; and

(d) the number of countries with which India proposes to sign Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVTYA): (a) Signing of the bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Undertaking with foreign countries will pave way for bilateral recognition of certificates of competency issued to seafarer of both the countries in accordance with the provisions of regulation I/10 of the International Convention on Standard of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping, 1978 (STCW Convention). Signing of the unilateral Undertaking with foreign countries will benefit Indian seafarers, as it will pave way for unilateral recognition of certificates issued by Indian administration to Indian seafarer by other countries. Such MoUs will provide more opportunities for employment of Indian seafarers.

(b) and (c) India is the 3rd largest seafarers supplying nation. The signing of such MoU/ Undertaking will make a large number of Indian seafarers eligible for employment on ships flying the flag of other countries with whom undertaking/MoU is signed.

(d) At present 19 (Nineteen) countries have proposed to sign MoU with India. The signing of Undertaking will depend upon the assessment to ensure that the quality

of maritime training and certification in those foreign countries is comparable with standards of maritime training and certification followed in India. This is a prerequisite under regulation 1/10 of Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) Convention.

Proposal for supply of water from Yamuna canal for Rajasthan

†*237. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Rajasthan Government for the supply of water from Yamuna canal to some districts of Rajasthan State for the purpose of drinking and irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on "Transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna Water at Tajewala Headworks to Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts of Rajasthan by underground conveyance system" for an estimated cost of ₹23966 crore was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in February, 2019. The project envisages provision of drinking water to Jhunjhunu and Sikar Districts and irrigation benefits to 35000 Ha area in Churu and 70000 Ha area in Jhunjhunu Districts. The project entails transfer of Rajasthan share of 1917 cusecs of water allocation at Tajewala Headworks during July-October as decided by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) in its 22nd meeting held on 21st December, 2001 for its utilisation for drinking & irrigation purposes in Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of Rajasthan through approximately 265 Km long underground water conveyance system.

(c) Rajasthan had earlier submitted a Feasibility Report to Central Water Commission (CWC) on "Transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna water from Tajewala Head, Haryana to Rajasthan and its utilization in Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rajasthan" in October 2017 at an estimated cost of ₹ 20249 crore. The report was examined in CWC and 'in-principle consent' for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project was conveyed to the State Government in February, 2018 after recommendation of the Screening Committee of CWC, subject to certain conditions.

The DPR is being examined in consultation with State Government for various technical aspects including hydrology, irrigation planning, inter-State matter, Design and power requirement in CWC and Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The observations of CWC and CEA have been communicated to the State Government for compliance at various stages. On satisfactory compliance of observations by the State Government, the project proposal will be considered by the Advisory Committee of Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation for acceptance.

Change of AP Coal Linkage from Singareni Collieries to

Mahanadi Coal fields

*238. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government requesting for change of coal linkage from the Singareni Collieries to Mahanadi Coal fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on this proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No such proposal received from Andhra Pradesh Government during the financial year 2019-20.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Equitable sharing of revenue from coal mining

*239. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mining States have to incur heavy expenditure against pollution and social environmental degradation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any policy of compensation against the negative externalities/impacts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan of equitable sharing of revenue between Centre and the hosting States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No Sir. Coal Companies incur the required expenditure on mitigation measures against pollution and social environmental degradation.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The revenue earned by the coal bearing States are Royalty, DMF, GST compensation cess on coal dispatched from mines and also revenue due to auction and allotment of coal mines/blocks in terms of upfront payments and auction/allotment proceeds. Barring 2.5 % of CGST, no revenue is received by the Central Government on account of coal mining in States. As no revenue due to coal mining accrues to Central Government, there is no such plan of revenue sharing between Centre and host States.

Study on impact of global warming on marine life

*240. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted or proposes to conduct a detailed study on global warming and depletion of sources of water as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the technologies proposed to be used or being put into use to address the issue; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on the impact of global warming on marine flora and fauna and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Ministry of Earth Sciences has conducted several studies

that have investigated the observed trend of summer-monsoon rains over India since 1950, in the backdrop of global warming. While the seasonal monsoon rains have decreased over many areas in north-central India, the frequency of occurrence of localized heavy precipitation has increased during the last 70 years. However the average rainfall as a whole over India does not show any significant trend.

Ministry of Earth Sciences has also set up a dedicated research centre called the Centre for Climate Change Research (CCCR) located at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune. It undertakes research on various facets of the science of climate change including impacts of climate change on Indian monsoon, especially its variability.

To ascertain the impact of climate change, Government of India has done a study titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The Assessment considered four major regions in India, namely, Himalayan region, the North-Eastern region, the Western Ghats and the Coastal Region with regard to observed climate and climate change projections in 2030s for key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, water, forest and human health. The impacts ascertained by the study were through various models. According to this study, climate change is likely to adversely affect the water balance in different parts of India.

As per the Fifth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in many regions, changing precipitation or melting snow and ice are altering hydrological systems, affecting water resources. Some glaciers continue to shrink, and this could have an impact on runoff and water resources downstream.

(b) The Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path and address climate change in all regions of the country. NAPCC comprises, *inter alia*, eight National Missions including National Water Mission to ensure integrated water resource management helping to conserve water, minimize wastage and ensure more equitable distribution both across and within States. Key achievements under the Mission are as follows:-

- Preparation of State Specific Action Plan for water sector based on scientific assessment of the supply and demand side of water resources and vulnerability to climate change.

- Bridging the critical governance gap through an institutional mechanism of state water budgeting on lines similar to that of financial budgeting.
- Baseline studies for improving water use efficiency for irrigation projects have been taken up in six States, namely Assam, Manipur, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala.
- Comprehensive water database in the public domain: prepared India WRIS (Water Resource Information System), a portal for providing all information pertaining to surface and ground water.
- Revised National Water Policy (2012) adopted.
- Studies initiated aimed at water resource conservation in the context of climate change

Government of India has launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability, including groundwater conditions in the water-stressed blocks. The important water conservation interventions are- water conservation and rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/ tanks, reuse, bore well recharge structures, watershed development and intensive afforestation.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences through National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has set up desalination plants using Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) utilising temperature difference between sea surface water and deep seawater to address the issue of drinking water.

(c) According to the IPCC Special Report on 'The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate' released in 2019; many marine species across various groups have undergone shifts in geographical range and seasonal activities in response to ocean warming, sea ice change and biogeochemical changes, such as oxygen loss, to their habitats. Also, as per the report, marine heat waves are becoming more frequent and more intense as the ocean warms. These are causing disease and mass-mortality that put, for example, coral reefs and fish populations at risk.

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) Hyderabad, an institution of the Ministry of Earth Sciences provides coral bleaching alert services which help estimate the probable spatio-temporal extent of coral damage due to thermal stress.

Considering the warming of the Indian Ocean, National Institute of Oceanography, a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has initiated time-series measurement sites in the coastal and open waters of the northern Indian Ocean, under a national program- Sustained Indian Ocean Biogeochemistry and Ecological Research (SIBER - India) with an aim to address impacts of climate change on biogeochemical processes and ecology. This project involves an integrated approach to addressing key issues related to climate change through observations and dedicated modelling framework.\

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Retirement and profitability of CIL

2401. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) Total number of employees in Coal India Limited (CIL);
- (b) number of employees who took voluntary retirement during the last live years;
- (c) whether CIL is in profit or loss;
- (d) if it is in profit, the trend in the last one decade; and
- (e) if it is in loss, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Total Manpower (as on 01.02.2020) in Coal India Limited (CIL) was as follows:-

Total number of non-executive	2,58,231
Total number of executive	16,297
Total Manpower	2,74,528

(b) Some subsidiaries of CIL have used the Voluntary Retirement Scheme circulated by CIL in 1989 to rationalize the surplus manpower at their end. Number of employees, subsidiary-wise, who took voluntary retirement as per this scheme during the last five years was as follows:

Year	ECL	MCL	NEC	TOTAL
2015-16	9	1	10	20
2016-17	2	0	9	11
2017-18	66	0	3	69
2018-19	153	0	1	154
2019-2020 (upto Jan., 2020)	70	0	2	72

(c) and (d) CIL is in profit. Profit for the last 10 years is giver, below:-

Year	*Profit (in ₹ Crores)
2018-19	17462.18
2017-18	7038.44
2016-17	9279.77
2015-16	14266.78
2014-15	13726.70
2013-14	15111.67
2012-13	17356.36
2011-12	14788.20
2010-11	10867.35
2009-10	9622.45

(e) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) and (d) above.

Manipulation of price of imported coal

2402. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the facts submitted by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) that the price of imported coal is expected to be manipulated by power companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government companies are also hand in glove in this manipulation with the private sector; and

(d) the details of the imported price of coal during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has not submitted any such report to Ministry of Coal.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) Price of imported coal depends upon quality and source country. Therefore, no single price of imported coal is available. However, quantity and value of Total coal imported during last five years is given below:-

Quantity and value of Imported Coal

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ in crores)
2014-15	217.78	104507
2015-16	203.95	86034
2016-17	190.95	100231
2017-18	208.27	138477
2018-19	235.24	170881

Re-auction of coal blocks

†2403. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of auctioned/proposed to be auctioned coal blocks in the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and current year, area-wise;

(b) whether re-auction has taken place for those coal blocks where auction was cancelled earlier;

(c) whether Government has achieved the target for auction of the coal blocks during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and if not, corrective measures that have been taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to reduce corruption and to ensure transparency and impartiality in the auction of coal blocks?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Till date, 17 coal mines which are located in the State of Chhattisgarh have been allocated under the provision of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CMSP Act]. The details of coal blocks under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CMSP Act] located in the State of Chhattisgarh that were put up for auction during the last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	No. of Blocks	Name	District
2016-17	0	-	-
2017-18	0	-	-
2018-19	2	Bhaskarpara	Surguja
		Sondiha	Surguja
2019-20	4	Bhaskarpara	Surguja
		Sondiha	Surguja
		Gare Palma IV/1	Raigarh
		Shankarpur (Bhatgaon II) Extn.	Surguja

Out of these coal blocks that were put up for auction, one coal block namely Bhaskarpara was successfully auctioned. 23 coal mines under CMSP Act had been put up for auction but could not be auctioned successfully and were again put up for auction in the subsequent tranches of auction. Out of these 23 coal mines, 3 coal mines are situated in State of Chhattisgarh. Direction has been issued to the Nominated Authority for auction of 02 coal blocks, namely Meghauri and Morga South in the state of Chhattisgarh for sale of Coal under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act].

Following policy measures have been undertaken for providing more flexibility to the prospective bidders:-

- (i) Methodology for auction of coal mines for sale of coal under the provisions of the CMSP Act and the MMDR Act has been issued on 27.02.2018.
- (ii) A methodology has been issued allowing allocatees of coal mines for specified end use or own consumption to sell up to 25% of actual production in open market.

- (iii) The Government has reviewed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the coal mining allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment under automatic route for sale of coal, coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure.
- (iv) Amendments have been made in the MMDR Act and the CMSP Act to ensure wider participation and competition in auction of coal mines. The amendments in the Acts would enable the following:
- Allocation of coal blocks for composite prospecting license-cum-mining lease which will help in increasing of the inventory of coal/lignite blocks for allocation.
 - Repetitive and redundant provision requiring previous approval of Central government even in cases where the allocation or reservation of coal/lignite block has been made by the Central Govt. itself has been done away with.
 - Provided flexibility to the Central Govt. in deciding the end use of Schedule II and III coal mines under the CMSP Act.
 - Companies which do not possess any prior coal mining experience in India can now participate in auction of coal blocks.

(d) Under the provisions of CMSP Act, any prior allottee who is convicted of an offence relating to coal block allocation and sentenced with imprisonment for more than three years is not eligible to participate in the auction. Further, auction of coal mines under the provisions of CMSP Act has been done on electronic platform after conducting security audit of the e-platform. The e-auction consists of two stage bidding process, Initial Price Offer (along with Technical Bid) and Final Price Offer with minimum human intervention involving:

- Submission of encrypted price offers,
- Opening of technical bids in front of Bidders, and
- Declaration of technically Qualified Bidders in Public

Decline in power generation due to shortage of coal

2404. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Coal India Limited has adequate reserves to supply coal to power plants of the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to acute shortage of coal in power plants in various States, power generation has gone down, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Coal India Limited has adequate reserves to supply coal to power plants of the country. Opening vendible coal stock of Coal India Limited as on 01.04.19 was 54.15 Million Tonnes (MT). There is no dearth of coal availability to Power Houses from Coal India Limited end. As on 08.03.2020, pit head stock at Power House end stands at 39.007 MT, equivalent to consumption of 22 days. In addition to the above, coal stock at Coal India Limited pit-head stands at 47.99 MT (as on 08.03.2020).

(b) The power demand is met mainly by generation from thermal, hydro and nuclear resources. The generation from coal based thermal power plants, therefore, varies depending upon demand and generation from other sources. Thermal Power Plants requisition coal as per their requirement *i.e.* when power demand rises, requirement of coal at the power plants increases accordingly.

Further, the power plants are to maintain normative coal stock for use during high demand period and/or when supply of coal from CIL/SCCL is less. During current year 2019-20 (April 2019 to January 2020), the Total coal receipt by the power plants in the country was about 524.5 MT against the consumption of about 519.8 MT. Further, the coal stock available with the power plants in the country has also increased from 34.6 MT as on 31.03.2019 to 39.007 MT as on 08.03.2020.

Increase in CIL's receivables from power companies

2405. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited's receivables from several power companies has increased 53 per cent since April, 2019 to ₹12,400 crore in January, 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating pending dues, company-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recover due amount from several power companies for Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Outstanding dues of Coal India Limited (CIL) from Power Sector stood at ₹ 8435.19 crore as on 31.03.2019

and ₹ 12,423.36 crore (Provisional) as on 31.01.2020. Company wise dues are given in the Statement (*See* below). Coal Sales dues are continuously monitored by CIL and its subsidiaries and regular follow-up is done with consumers for early recovery. From time to time, coal sales dues of State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/State Gencos and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are realized following settlement of accounts. The amount due from Central and State Gencos for CIL are also followed up by Ministry of Coal.

Statement

Company-wise dues of CIL from power companies

(₹ in crore)

Name of Consumers	Balance as on 31.03.19	Balance as on 31.01.20 (Provisional)
1	2	3
State Gencos/SEBs		
APGENCO	59.86	184.64
BSEB (BSPHCL)	48.65	26.59
CSPGCL	236.84	123.71
DPL	21.54	78.24
DPS	1.08	1.08
GSECL	125.30	159.55
HPGCL	58.59	70.62
IPGCL (DVB)	3.66	3.46
JSEB	21.58	21.58
KPCL	92.14	53.80
MAHAGENCO	612.14	1,239.25
MPPGCL	478.99	777.97
OPGC	3.95	0.00

1	2	3
PSPCL	157.41	171.06
RRVUNL	32.50	271.66
TANGEDCO	471.39	803.51
TVNL	423.70	565.92
UPRVUNL	752.48	960.61
WBPDCL	1,083.71	1,446.17
WBSEB	1.29	1.29
TOTAL	4,686.80	6,960.71
CPSUs		
DVC	789.49	1,553.16
NTPC	2,439.48	3,500.15
KBUNL	2.32	1.62
NLC Tamil Nadu	71.42	0.07
APCPL Aravali	85.44	54.24
NTECL	243.69	295.94
DCC	8.90	0.00
BRBCL	21.66	31.85
TOTAL	3,662.40	5,437.03
Other Pvt. Power	85.99	25.62
TOTAL	8,435.19	12,423.36

Coal production and carbon footprint

2406. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mining technologies being utilised by coal producers to reduce their carbon footprint;

(b) the details additional forest and green cover created by Coal India Limited during the last three years; and

(c) the details of estimated national demand for coal uptill 2035?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Various methods and technologies being utilised by the coal producers to reduce carbon footprint are as follows:-

1. Deployment of Surface Miners in opencast coal mines and continuous miner in underground coal mines.
2. Transportation of coal through railways, belt conveyors and tube conveyors.
3. Draglines deployed in opencast projects.
4. Effective plantation in the mine lease area to arrest the propagation and dispersion of dust.
5. Roads are black-topped and coal carrying trucks are optimally loaded and covered with tarpaulin.
6. Diversifying into coal to chemical business thereby reduce more carbon footprints.

(b) CIL and its subsidiaries have planted 99.6 million saplings in 39842 Ha till February 2020. Details of additional forest and green cover created by Coal India limited during last three years are as below:-

Period	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	No.	Ha.	No.	Ha.	No.	Ha.
CIL	1995166	821.521	1816070	733.428	1976618	812.98

(c) As per Vision 2024 of Ministry of Coal, projection of all India coal demand during next 5 years has been depicted as below:-

(Figs in Million Tonne)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
All India demand	1000	1052	1111	1172	1273

Coal extracted from Mining

2407. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of TOTAL quantity of coal extracted from mining in India during the last five years; year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) details of Total quantity of royalty paid from coal mining in India over the last five years to the States in India, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) State-wise coal production (extracted) from functional coal mines during last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) are given below:-

[Figures in million tonnes]

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Assam	0.779	0.487	0.600	0.781	0.784
Chhattisgarh	134.764	130.605	138.525	142.546	161.893
Jammu and Kashmir	0.013	0.013	0.010	0.014	0.013
Jharkhand	124.143	121.067	126.435	123.297	134.666
Madhya Pradesh	87.609	107.714	105.013	112.127	118.661
Maharashtra	38.257	38.351	40.559	42.219	49.818
Meghalaya	2.524	3.712	2.308	1.529	0.000
Odisha	123.627	138.461	139.359	143.328	144.312
Telangana	52.536	60.380	61.336	62.010	65.160
Uttar Pradesh	14.957	12.689	16.056	18.309	20.275
West Bengal	29.970	25.751	27.667	29.240	33.136
TOTAL	609.179	639.230	657.868	675.400	728.718

P=Provisional

(b) State-wise overall royalty paid from coal mining in India during the last five years are given below:

(₹ in crores)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Madhya Pradesh	1825.87	1793.45	1827.48	2012.09	2237.85
Chhattisgarh	1804.93	1856.86	1959.74	2319.56	2632.19
West Bengal	16.40	13.93	20.19	16.93	18.76
Jharkhand	2213.03	2659.04	2819.89	3715.50	3778.78
Maharashtra	898.25	895.73	759.01	998.48	1183.33
Uttar Pradesh	250.61	236.96	309.45	352.09	426.23
Odisha	1416.56	1698.15	1666.20	1754.53	2024.15
Assam	49.48	21.55	35.45	45.07	44.82
Telangana	1341.06	1560.94	1440.55	1797.23	2400.00
Meghalaya	157.22	0.09	389.18	114.55	0.00
TOTAL	9973.41	10736.70	11227.14	13126.03	14746.11

FIR against a private coal firm

2408. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a First Information Report (FIR) has been filed by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against a firm alleging irregularities in supply of coal to power companies;

(b) if so, whether there is a manipulation in selection process of bidders as alleged therein;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of lowest bidding from Government Company, a private company has been favoured in the selection process; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) The information as received from CBI is given in the Statement.

Statement
Information as received from CBI

Sl. No	Case No., Date of Registration and Sections of Law	Details of accused/ firm/company	Allegations, in brief	Name of the Firm/ Company allegedly favoured in selection process	Present status of the case
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	RC-1(A)/ 2020- CBI/ ACU-V dated 15.01.2020 U/s 120-B r/w 420 of IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	1. the then Chairman, NCCF, New Delhi 2. the then MD, NCCF, New Delhi. 3. the then Senior Advisor, NCCF, New Delhi (since expired) 4. M/s Adani Enterprises Ltd. 5. Other unknown public servants & others	During the month of July, 2010, the accused public servants allegedly abused their official positions and conspired with M/s Adani Enterprises & others in the matter of award of tender for supply of imported coal by M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO); pursuant to which, the tender for supply of imported coal was awarded in the year 2010 to the ineligible bidder, M/s Adani Enterprises Ltd.	M/s Adani Enterprises Ltd.	Under investigation

Impact on SECL due to Mineral Laws Ordinance

†2409. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the details of changes that would happen in SECL (South Eastern Coalfields Limited) and all other areas after the passing of Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated on January 10, 2020, The Ordinance amends the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. The passing of said Ordinance has no adverse impact on South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) or on any other subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL).

Collection of clean energy cess from coal mining

2410. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total collection of clean energy cess from coal mining during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) the Total amount of disbursement from the clean energy cess to the States during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue, Department of Expenditure and Department of Economic Affairs), state-wise data of clean energy cess collection and the amount disbursed is not maintained. However, the data pertaining to collection and disbursement of clean energy cess, as provided by Ministry of Finance are as under:

Collection of clean energy cess

The levy of clean energy cess on coal under Customs & Central Excise has been abolished with effect from 1st July, 2017. All India (Net) collection figures of Clean Energy Cess under indirect taxes during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April- June) are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Financial Years	Clean Environment Cess under indirect taxes
2014-15	5844.55
2015-16	13847.87
2016-17	27329.84
2017-18 (April-June)	11836.72
2018-19	Not Applicable

Source: PrCCA/Receipt Budget.**Disbursement of clean energy cess**

Budget Division makes allocation to line Ministries/ Departments for funding the schemes out of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) to which the Clean Energy Cess is transferred. The details of allocation made from NCEF are detailed below:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of Ministry/ Department	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	RE	BE
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	3989.86	3836.01	3687.84	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	244.94	955.74	1085.45	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	1000.00	1675.00	700.00	0.00	0.00

Progress in setting up of IDU

2411. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up an Indian Defence University (IDU), if so, cost and likely date of completion of this project;

(b) the composition of the Governing Council of this University and whether any functionaries would be appointed *ex-officio* with the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Defence Services Staff College, the National Defence Academy, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, the Indian Naval Academy, Military Institute of Technology and the College of Defence Management will be affiliated to the IDU, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

FDI in defence sector

2412. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence with 49 percent under automatic route;

(b) whether foreign companies are investing under this policy, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to improve the existing FDI policy to promote foreign investment in the country in defence sector; and

(d) whether there is any plan to increase the FDI under automatic route for foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened upto 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series), has allowed FDI under automatic route upto 49% and above 49% through government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. Further, FDI in defence industry sector is subject to industrial licence under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and manufacturing of small arms and ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959. By allowing higher FDI in the Defence sector, the global companies having high-end technologies-can be encouraged to set up their manufacturing base in India in collaboration with Indian companies, thereby resulting in creation of

employment opportunities, saving of foreign exchange and increasing indigenization. FDI is one of the sources available for the industry to access some of the technologies required to indigenously design, develop and produce the equipments, weapon systems/ platforms required for defence. As per the data furnished by 37 companies operating in Defence and Aerospace sector, so far, FDI inflows of over ₹1561 crores have been reported in defence and aerospace sector after 2014 under automatic route.

The Government reviews the FDI policy in all sectors including defence on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. It has been the endeavour of the Government to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI policy. The intent is to make the FDI policy more investor friendly and remove the policy bottlenecks that have been hindering investment inflows into the country.

Budget allocated for defence products manufactured in the country

2413. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) percentage of budget allocated to products manufactured in the country out of the Total budget for purchase of equipment by Ministry; and
- (b) whether the percentage has gone up during the past five years and if so, the details of year-wise increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Indigenously manufactured equipments are procured to the maximum extent possible, keeping in view the requirement of operational preparedness.

The percentage of Contracts to Indian Vendors has increased from 39.06% in 2015-16 to 75.03% in 2019-20 (Table below).

(₹ in crores)					
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020)
Details of Contract to Indian vendors	18705.54	13429.91	33335.84	30171.15	43395.59
TOTAL contracts	47877.29	94559.53	40690.97	80413.56	57834.89

Posts open for women in defence forces

2414. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts that are open to women and the names of such posts in the defence sector as of 2019;

(b) the number of such posts which are administrative and combat posts, as well as the ranks in which women participation is allowed; and

(c) the names and the details of posts in the Defence that are not open to women as of the year 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Women officers are commissioned into Corps of Engineers (Engrs), Corps of Signals (Sigs), Army Air Defence (AAD), Army Service Corps (ASC), Army Ordnance Corps (AOC), Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (EME), Army Education Corps (AEC), Judge Advocate General (JAG) Department, Intelligence Corps (Int), Army Aviation (AA), Army Medical Corps (AMC), Army Dental Corps (ADC) and Military Nursing Service (MNS) branches of the Indian Army. Also, women are being enrolled as other ranks (Sepoys) in Corps of Military Police (CMP) @ 100 women per year, beginning from recruiting year 2019-20.

In pursuance of the Judgement dated 17th February, 2020 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government is committed to grant Permanent Commission to Short Service Commission (SSC) women officers in Indian Army as per their qualification, professional experience, specialization, if any and organizational requirement.

Women in the Indian Navy are inducted, on gender neutral basis, in various Branches/Specialisations/Cadres *viz.* Executive Branch [Logistics, Law, ATC, Pilot (MR Stream), Naval Armament Inspectorate, Sports, Musician and Observer], Engineering Branch (Naval Architect) and Education Branch. In addition, Directorate General of Medical Services (Navy) also inducts women in Medical, Dental and Military Nursing Service. In Indian Navy, posts are not classified in terms of administrative or combat post. Naval units are either sea going or non-sea going. Women are inducted in non-sea going Branches/Cadres/Specialisations. However, women officers are posted in MR Air Squadrons where they are in a combat role and are tasked to operate weapon and sensor suite.

All posts in the Indian Air Force (IAF) are open to all officers including women subject to vacancies, willingness, suitability, medical fitness and merit as per the policies in vogue. All officers in the IAF including women are combatants by definition, who may also hold administrative positions at various stages in their career.

(c) Posts which are not yet open to women in Indian Army are in the Armoured Corps (AC), Infantry (Inf), Mechanised Infantry (Mech Inf) and Artillery (Arty).

Women in Indian Navy are not being inducted in the sea going avenues *viz.* Executive Branch (General Service, Submarines Hydro and Information Technology), Engineering Branch (General Service and Submarines) and Electrical Branch.

In Indian Air Force, the recruitment in Airmen Cadre is carried out only for male candidates presently.

Setting up of institutes affiliated to IDU

2415. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any time-frame for establishment of the proposed Indian Defence University (IDU), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any institutions/colleges will be set up as the IDUs constituent institutions, if so, the details thereof institutions/college-wise;

(c) whether the newly affiliated institutions are going to be set up in most of the States on a rational basis, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is possible that a constituent institution/college may be set up in the predominantly Gorkha populated area in Darjeeling district of West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The proposal to set up Indian Defence University (IDU) is under consideration of Government.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Efforts to boost defence sector

2416. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by Government to boost country's defence sector during the last two years; and
- (b) the names of foreign countries with whom Government have entered into agreement for defence cooperation during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b)

A. The efforts made by Government to boost country's defence sector during the last two years are as follows:

(1.) Industrial licensing: Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers in Defence sector has been liberalized. Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licences has been rationalised and manufacture of most of the parts and components does not require Industrial Licence. The Total number of Defence licences issued has more than doubled from 215 as on 31st March, 2014 to 460 till 31st December, 2019 covering Total of 275 Companies.

(2.) FDI: FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy. Foreign Investment is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and above 49% through government route, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. Significant FDI inflows in Defence and Aerospace sectors have been witnessed.

(3.) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)

- (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) was revised in 2016. Specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry. A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipments. This category has been accorded top most priority for procurement of Capital equipment. Besides this, preference is being given to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy and Make (Global)' categories. As a result of the aforesaid initiatives, the Government in the last three years *i.e.* from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and current year till December, 2019, has accorded

Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to 138 proposals worth ₹2,69,465.26 crore approximately, under these categories of Capital Procurement which promote domestic manufacturing as per DPP-2016.

- (ii) "Make" Procedure: In February, 2018 a separate procedure for 'Make-II' sub-category has been notified wherein a number of industry friendly provisions have been introduced. This effort of the Government to promote industry participation in indigenous development of defence items has yielded extremely encouraging response. Make-II Procedure for implementation at OFB/DPSUs have also been notified in February, 2019.
- (iii) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.

(4) iDEX: Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) framework, was launched with the aim to achieve self-reliance and to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace Sector by engaging Industries including MSMEs, startups, individual innovators, R&D institutes and academia.

(5) Indigenisation policy: Government has notified a Policy for indigenisation of components and spares used in Defence - Platforms in March, 2019 with the objective to create an industry ecosystem which is able to indigenize the imported components (including alloys and special materials) and sub-assemblies for defence equipment and platforms manufactured in India.

(6) Defence Corridors: Government has decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as engines of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. They span across Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu and Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Chitrakoot and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

(7) Department of Defence Production has notified 127 items under Public Procurement Order 2017 notified by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The Defence PSUs. and OFB are thereby required to give preference to domestic manufacturers while procuring these items in accordance with the said policy.

(8) Testing facilities: The Test facilities/infrastructure available with various Government agencies (OFB, DPSUs, DRDO, DGQA, DGAQA & SHQs) have been made available to private sector with the objective to assist them in design and development of defence systems. The details of test facilities, procedure and other Terms and Conditions are available on websites of respective Government Agencies. An 'SoP for allocation and utilization of Proof Ranges/Field Firing Ranges for Private Industry' has also been notified.

(9) The Ministry has instituted a new framework titled 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti' which aims to provide boost to the IPR culture in indigenous defence industry.

(10) Defence Investor Cell has been created in the Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.

(11) The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent and online.

(12) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components," even in signed contracts.

B. During the last two years, the Government has signed Agreements on Defence Cooperation with Argentina, Russia, Serbia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Comoros, Jordan, Madagascar, Uganda, Zambia, Saudi Arabia and Finland.

Vacancies in the armed forces

2417. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 2,40,000 posts are lying vacant in the Ministry as on date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, group-wise;
- (c) the number of posts lying vacant as on date in the Army, Navy and Air Force, group-wise; and
- (d) the details of vacant posts filled up during 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 till date, group-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procurement of defence equipments from vendors

2418. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of procurement of defence equipments from Indian vendors over the last five years;
- (b) the details of procurement of defence equipments from foreign vendors over the last five years; and
- (c) the details of pending defence contracts that are yet to be realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c)

1. During the last five years 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto January, 2020), 158 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors and 100 contracts have been signed with foreign vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces.
2. The defence equipment procured from Indian vendors over the last five years includes Helicopters, Radars, Electronic Fuzes, Bridges, Ballistic Helmets, Bullet Proof Jackets, TI Sights, Rocket launchers and Vehicles.
3. The defence equipment procured from Foreign vendors over the last five years includes Helicopters, Aircrafts, Search and Rescue Equipment, ULH, Air Defence Radars and Systems, Assault Rifles and Rockets.
4. Once a contract is signed with the concerned vendor, the delivery and other aspects of the procurement are governed by the terms and conditions of the contract. The contract is concluded as per the general conditions of contract laid down in the DPP.

Outcomes of recently held DefExpo

2419. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has organised DefExpo recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the theme of the event;
- (c) the number of domestic companies and foreign companies participated in the DefExpo;
- (d) the details of Memoranda of Understanding signed and the expected foreign exchange earned;
- (e) whether Government has assessed the advantage of organising such mela, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the measures taken by Government to achieve self-reliance in defence production by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 11th edition of DefExpo was organized from 05-09 February, 2020 at Sector-15, Vrindavan Yojna, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The theme of the event was "Digital Transformation of Defence".

(c) 856 Domestic and 172 Foreign companies/exhibitors respectively participated in Defexpo 2020.

(d) Over 200 partnerships involving Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs), Transfer of Technology (ToT) and Product launches were concluded during DefExpo 2020. These include 14 MoUs signed at the 5th India-Russia Military Industrial Conference between Russian defence companies and Indian companies under the framework of Inter Government Agreement (IGA) between the two countries. The signing of MoUs/ToTs are a step in the direction to achieve the target of ₹ 35,000 crore defence exports target in next 5 years. Government of UP signed 23 MoUs and anticipate an investment of ₹ 50,000 crore in the U.P. Defence Corridor.

(e) Yes, Sir. The advantages in organizing such events are as under:

- (i) Defence Exhibitions provide an opportunity for the domestic manufacturing industry to showcase their range of products and services to the prospective

foreign companies and try to become a part of their global supply chain.

- (ii) Aligned with the 'Make in India' vision, 292 Indian MSMEs participated at subsidised rates.
- (iii) Through the India Pavilion, Innovative technologies by Indian Start-ups were showcased to the world thus giving a fillip to the Indian Defence start-up manufacturing eco-system.
- (iv) This edition received unprecedented response with 1000+ exhibitors, 35+ Foreign Defence Ministers and over 12 lakh visitors.
- (v) Youth of Uttar Pradesh were exposed to newer avenues in the field of Defence Manufacturing.
- (vi) The exhibition generated a revenue of over ₹ 90 crore and Lucknow received business for Hotels, Food and vehicles renting.
- (vii) Foreign Investment in India will ensue due to the 200 forged partnerships during the exposition.
- (f) Following measures have been taken by the Government to achieve self-reliance in defence production:
 - (i) Two Defence Industrial Corridors have been established in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
 - (ii) Defence Procurement Procedure was revised in 2016 to stimulate the growth of domestic Defence industry. A new category 'Buy {Indian-IDDMM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured')}' was introduced to promote indigenous design and development of Defence equipment.
 - (iii) 'Make-II' category encourages indigenous development by assurance for order`
 - (iv) Department of Defence Production has notified 127 items under Public Procurement Order 2017. Accordingly, DPSUs and OFB are required to give preference to domestic manufacturers while procuring these items.
 - (v) Defence Investor Cell (DIC) has been created in February, 2018 to provide all necessary guidance and information to investors, innovators, MSMEs and Start-ups interested in defence manufacturing in India.

- (vi) An innovation ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched in April, 2018.
- (vii) FDI Policy has been revised and FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and upto 100% with Government approvals.
- (viii) Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licences has been rationised.
- (ix) In March, 2019 Government has notified a Policy for indigenization of components and spares used in Defence Platforms.

Shortage of equipment for soldiers

2420. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) soldiers in Ladakh and Siachen are facing acute shortage of essential snow boots, other high altitude clothing and goggles, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the same; and
- (d) the details of fund allocated, released and utilised for the above items during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The authorisation and holding of essential items including snow boots, other high altitude clothing and goggles, etc. to the soldiers deployed in Ladakh and Siachen is as per operational requirement of the Indian Army. Based on the allocation of funds under Budget Estimates/Supplementary/Revised Estimates, sufficient funds are made available to meet the critical requirements of such items.

Increase in forest cover

2421. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether forest cover in the country has increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/ UT-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the details of initiatives being taken by Government to save forests and trees to increase the forest cover of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry, carries out assessment of forest of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The Total forest cover of the country, as per the ISFR 2019 is 7,12,249 km₂ which is 21.67% of the Total geographical area of the country. This is an increase of 3976 km₂ as compared to that of Total forest cover in ISFR-2017. State and Union Territories wise change in forest cover as per ISFR 2017 and 2019 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) To increase and improve forest and tree cover in the country, the Ministry has been taking several initiatives. These include ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry such as National Afforestation Programme, National Mission for a Green India and Development of Wildlife Habitats. People's participation in implementation is at the core of these schemes, which also helps protection of the forest areas. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also contain provisions for taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forests which contribute to increase in forest cover.

Afforestation and tree planting activities are also taken up by other Ministries under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and under the schemes/plans of States and Union Territories (UTs).

Protection of forests from various threats is primarily the responsibility of the respective State or UT who take action as per the existing Acts/Rules. Protection of plantation and forests, forest fire prevention and control operations, communications and information technology for the purpose of protection of forests and wildlife, residential/office buildings for frontline staff deployed for protection etc. are permissible activities under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018. In addition, the Ministry also provides financial assistance to States and UTs under Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme to save forests from fire.

Statement*State and UT-wise forest cover as per ISFR 2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover as per ISFR 2017	Total Forest Cover as per ISFR 2019	Change in forest cover w.r.t ISFR 2017-2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162,968	28,147	29,137	990
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	66,964	66,688	-276
3.	Assam	78,438	28,105	28,327	222
4.	Bihar	94,163	7,299	7,306	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	135,192	55,547	55,611	64
6.	Delhi	1,483	192.41	195.44	3.03
7.	Goa	3,702	2,229	2,237	8
8.	Gujarat	196,244	14,757	14,857	100
9.	Haryana -	44,212	1,588	1,602	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	15,100	15,434	334
11.	Jammu and Kashmir *	222,236	23,241	23,612	371
12.	Jharkhand	79,716	23,553	23,611	58
13.	Karnataka	191,791	37,550	38,575	1,025
14.	Kerala	38,852	20,321	21,144	823
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308,252	77,414	77,482	68
16.	Maharashtra	307,713	50,682	50,778	96
17.	Manipur	22,327	17,346	16,847	-499
18.	Meghalaya	22,429	17,146	17,119	-27
19.	Mizoram	21,081	18,186	18,006	-180
20.	Nagaland	16,579	12,489	12,486	-3

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	155,707	51,345	51,619	274
22.	Punjab	50,362	1,837	1,849	12
23.	Rajasthan	342,239	16,572	16,630	58
24.	Sikkim	7,096	3,344	3,342	-2
25.	Tamil Nadu	130,060	26,281	26,364	83
26.	Telangana	112,077	20,419	20,582	163
27.	Tripura	10,486	7,726	7,726	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	14,679	14,806	127
29.	Uttarakhand	53,483	24,295	24,303	8
30.	West Bengal	88,752	16,847	16,902	55
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,742	6,743	1
32.	Chandigarh	114	21.56	22.03	0.47
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	207	0
34.	Daman and Diu	111	20.49	20.49	0
35.	Lakshadweep	30	27.10	27.10	0
36.	Puducherry	490	53.67	52.41	-1.26
TOTAL		3,287,469	7,08,273	7,12,249	3,976

Prevention of fire in zoos

†2422. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions made to prevent fire incidents in Zoos of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Zoo

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Authority has issued "Guidelines for the preparation of the Master Plan of Zoos" under which a section "Disaster and crisis management plan" envisages and deals with "Prevention of fire in Zoos" including other disaster also. A copy of the concerned portion of guidelines is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Relevant portion of "Guidelines for the preparation of the Master Plan of Zoos"
Disaster and crisis management plan*

Every zoo should prepare a detailed plan to deal with crisis in management, arising out of natural disasters like cyclone, flood, drought and earth quake or accidental happenings like fire, animal escapes, outbreak of diseases, etc. The crisis sometimes may also arise out of vandalism by unruly visitors, strike by the staff, stoppage of supply of water, power and animal feed due to circumstances beyond the control of the zoo management. The plan would comprise of:-

- I. Assessment of the degree of subjectivity of the zoo to each type of crisis and list out the crisis which are encountered at the zoo more frequently.
- II. (a) List out necessary equipments to deal with crisis like diesel generators, portable saws, axes, showels, bill hooks, water tankers, diesel pumping sets, ropes, spot lights, emergency lamps, siren, hooter, loud speaker, tarpaulin, chains, nuts and bolts and acquire and stock the same.
(b) List and keep a stock of consumables like diesel, petrol, LPG, kerosene, lubricants, fuelwood, batteries, saw blades etc.
- III. Prepare a line of command for dealing with the crisis and a support contingency plan in case the line of command does not prove effective for some reason.
- IV. Train all concerned to deal with the situation through periodic mock drills. It should be ensured that all equipments are fully functional and effective at all times.
- V. Network and coordinate with specialized agencies like fire fighting units of the State Government/ Union Territories and upgrade the equipments and rationalize the operations on the basis of their inputs.
- VI. Be on lookout for new potential crisis and develop the strategy to meet the same like bird flu, anthrax, retaliatory killing of wild animals etc.

Amendments in the rules of CAMPA

2423. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund is provided to create more afforestation and green cover along with water augmentation in order to improve the quality of forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan for amendments in the rules of CAMPA fund for strengthening electrical infrastructure in elephant areas to avoid death of elephants due to electrocution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per Rule 5 of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, 2018, the monies received towards Net Present Value (NPV) deposited in the State Fund can be utilized for various purposes, which include assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, silvicultural operations in forests, protection of plantations and forests, forest fire prevention and control operations, soil and moisture conservation works in the forest, improvement of wildlife habitat and planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors etc.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been taking all possible steps to prevent death of elephants due electrocution, which include funding assistance to the States/UTs for undertaking activities to encourage the wild elephant population to remain confined in the natural habitats so that they do not venture into human habitations, which have higher density of electricity infrastructure. The Ministry has also taken up the matter with all States/UTs, as well as with the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Power Transmission and Distribution Companies to take measures to prevent death of wild elephants in forest areas due to electrocution. Amendment of CAF Rules, 2018 is not required as provisions already exist for

undertaking activities related to improvement of wildlife habitat under Rule 5(2) of CAF Rules, 2018.

E-waste management

2424. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment to identify e-waste generated annually in each State in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of recyclers/authorised dealers of e-waste in each State of the country;
- (d) whether the recyclers/authorised dealers for e-waste management available in each State of the country are capable enough for disposal of such e-waste; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Based on the availability of the data, only national level assessment for e-waste generation has been carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Estimated e-waste generation in the financial year 2017 -2018 for twenty-one electrical/electronic equipment as listed in the schedule - I of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 based on the sales data of 244 producers is approximately 7,08,445 tonnes. For the financial year 2018-2019, the estimated generation of e-waste, based on the sales data of 1168 producers is approximately 7,71,215 tonnes. State level assessment for e-waste generation has been carried out by seven State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) namely Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Punjab.

(c) to (e) There are 312 e-waste dismantlers/ recyclers that have been granted authorization in 18 States of the country by SPCBs. These authorized dismantlers and recyclers have cumulative annual processing capacity of 7,82,080 MT. The present level of collection target is well within the Total processing capacity of existing dismantlers and recyclers. The State-wise details of installed recycling/dismantling facilities operating in the country is given as following:

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Authorized Dismantler/Recycler	State-wise Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	480
2.	Chhattisgarh	01	600
3.	Gujarat	16	49053
4.	Goa	01	103
5.	Haryana	28	87378
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01	1000
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	165
8.	Karnataka	71	52722
9.	Maharashtra	75	78179
10.	Madhya Pradesh	02	9600
11.	Odisha	03	3680
12.	Punjab	03	4850
13.	Rajasthan	26	90769
14.	Tamil Nadu	24	97271
15.	Telangana	11	41493
16.	Uttar Pradesh	41	243627
17.	Uttarakhand	04	19250
18.	West Bengal	03	1860
	TOTAL	312	7,82,080

Study for assessment of air pollution in North India

2425. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government sponsored study has been carried out to assess the causes of severe air pollution in North India, including the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the findings and details thereof including amount spent and persons involved;

(c) whether Government has taken any direct steps to improve the air quality in the afore mentioned regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of support given, including finance, to State Governments of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab for mitigating air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Several studies have been conducted by the Government to identify major air pollution sources and their contributions to ambient air pollution levels in the country including Northern India and the National Capital Region. Air pollution in the gangetic plains Of Northern India is a combination of various meteorological factors and is peculiar to this area owing to a trough profile of the gangetic plains, presence of alluvial soil and wind disturbances from the Himalayan region etc.

The major sources of air pollution due to particulate matter are industries, road dust suspension, construction, transport, biomass/garbage burning etc. As per study conducted by TERIARAI (August, 2018 report), sub-sectoral contribution to PM10 in Delhi in the winters of 2017 is as under:

Industry - 27%, Dust (Soil, Road and Construction) - 25%, Transport - 24% Residential - 9%, Agriculture Burning - 4% and Others-10%.

(c) and (d) Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. A Comprehensive Air Plan (CAP) for Delhi and NCR has been developed identifying action and implementing agencies. The Central Government has notified a Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR for different levels of pollution. The nature, scope and rigor of measures to be taken are linked to levels of pollution viz. severe + or emergency, severe, very poor, moderate to poor and moderate, after due consideration by authorities concerned.

Also, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January, 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in

a comprehensive manner with a target to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}/concentrations by 2024, with 2017 as base year. The plan includes 102 non-attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories, on the basis of their ambient air quality data between 2011 and 2015 which includes cities of the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Ghaziabad and Noida of Delhi NCR. Details of other initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) During 2019-20, for implementation of city specific action plans under the NCAP an amount of ₹ 30.72 crore has been released to 13 cities of Uttar Pradesh and ₹ 12.48 crore to 09 cities of Punjab. The funds have been released for Installation and commissioning of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), Purchase of Mechanical street sweepers and water sprinklers, Source Apportionment studies, Greening and paving, Public awareness, Capacity building and Installation of manual monitoring stations. In FY 2018-19, ₹90.00 lakh was released for expansion of manual ambient air quality monitoring stations under the NCAP. Funding for air pollution abatement and control in Delhi is being specifically managed through the Environmental Protection Charges (EPC) levied on sale of diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000 CC and above. Up till January, 2020, funds to the tune of approximately ₹ 174.37 crore has been generated under the said EPC.

In order to control stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' is being administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, with outgo of Central funds of ₹ 1178.47 crore during 2018-2020. This scheme is being continued in 2020-21, with a tentative budgetary provision of ₹ 600 crores (100% Central grants).

Statement

*Initiatives taken by the Government for the abatement and control
of air pollution*

Vehicular Emissions

- BS-IV standards adopted from 1st April, 2017. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi, in NCR since October, 2019 and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuel as well as vehicles.

About Rs 60000 crore was spent on switching over to BS VI fuels.

- 80% reduction in particulate matter emissions in BS IV heavy duty diesel vehicles with respect to BS III and further 50 % reduction in PM due to BS VI standards with respect to BS IV.
- Operationalization of Eastern Peripheral Expressway & Western Peripheral Expressway in 2018 at a cost of about Rs 17000 crore to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi. About 60000 vehicles are diverted on these roads daily.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending in petrol.
- In Delhi, about 500 new CNG stations have been opened during the last 5 years.
- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi. This has resulted in decrease in traffic congestion at Toll collection/ Environmental Compensation Charge collection centres.
- Network of metro has expanded in Delhi NCR with Total length of 377 km and 274 stations at a cost of about Rs 70000 crore. It is used by over 30 lakh people every day and due to this about 4 lakh vehicles are avoided on roads, thereby reducing pollution considerably.
- To promote electric vehicles, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME -2) scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of Rs 10000 crore for 3 years. DHI has sanctioned 300 buses for Delhi and 100 buses for DMRC under this scheme so far.
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.

Industrial Emissions

- Stringent emission norms for Coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs).
- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Pet coke and furnace oil have been banned as fuel in Delhi and NCR States. Import of pet coke to be done by industries using it as: a feedstock/in process across the country.

- Out of about 4700 industrial units in Delhi - NCR, about 2600 units have shifted to PNG.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices in all red category industries in Delhi and NCR. 512 industrial units in Delhi- NCR have installed it out of about 603 units.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time. SO_x and NO_x standards for boilers have been introduced.
- About 2800 brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR. Only brick kilns with zigzag technology can operate in Delhi and NCR.

Crop Residue Management

- In order to prevent stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with the Total outgo from the Central funds of ` 1178.47 crore.
- The State Governments during 2018-19 have supplied more than 1,00,000 machines to the individual farmers and Custom Hiring Centres on subsidy for *in-situ* management of crop residue.
- A reduction of about 18.8% and 31% in active fire incidents in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been recorded in 2019 over the figures for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Solid Waste

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.
- Ban on burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a Total capacity of 5250 Ton Per Day (TPD) generating 59 MW.
- A 200 TPD waste to compost plant is also operational in Delhi.

- Bioremediation and biomining of landfill sites have also been undertaken in Delhi.
- Number of mechanised road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 58 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Activities

- SoPs and notification regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities have been issued.
- Three C&D waste processing plants with 2650 TPD capacity are operational in Delhi. About 3.4 lakh ton of end products have been used till 15th February, 2020.

Monitoring

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards in 2009 and launch of National Air Quality Index in 2015.
- Ambient air quality is monitored at 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs) across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP, PM_{2.5} is monitored at 274 locations covering 132 cities.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). The system provides timely alerts to implementing agencies for facilitating proactive actions.

Technical Interventions

- Pilot projects were deployed in Delhi for evaluation of air pollution mitigation technologies:
 - Ambient air purification through Wind Augmentation and Purification Units (WAYUs) for pollution abatement at traffic intersections and Pariyayantra filtration units on 30 buses was evaluated. Though minimal improvement in ambient air quality was observed, however, WAYU may be explored for providing improved air quality at localised levels.
 - Application of dust suppressant -The effectiveness of the dust suppressant lasted up to 6 hours after which it had to be reapplied. About 30% reduction

in dust concentrations was observed up to 6 hours Advisory has been issued to State Boards to use dust suppressant.

- The Project Appraisal and Approval Committee at CPCB constituted for utilization of Environment Protection Charge (EPC) Fund has in-principle approved the proposal for installation of one smog tower at Anand Vihar in Delhi.
- Research projects are being carried out by CPCB in collaboration with premier institutions like IIT, NEERI, etc. under Environment Protection Charge (EPC) funds.
- Lack of certification system of ambient air quality monitoring instruments in India was identified. A certification scheme has been established in collaboration with National Physical Laboratory (NPL).
- Regular engagements with technical bodies and experts have been undertaken for knowledge sharing.

Long-Term Ecological Observatories project

2426. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress under the Long Term Ecological Observatories project since 2015;
- (b) the number of projects approved under the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change since 2015; and
- (c) the number of the above approved projects which focuses on awareness/information dissemination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has launched the Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) Programme, which is a multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary project led by the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. The main goal is to pick up signals of climate change impacts on biodiversity across the country. The project is to contribute substantially to regional capacity building in the science of climate change and biodiversity. First phase, over 5 years, include monitoring a range of themes and

species across the Indian subcontinent including soil, forests, grasslands, invertebrates, fish, herpetofauna, birds, animal movement and marine ecosystems. The work has been initiated at 6 index sites representing different biomes including the Northwestern Arid Zone (Gujarat), Western Himalaya (Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh), Eastern Himalaya (Arunachal Pradesh), Central India (Madhya Pradesh), Western Ghats (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka), and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A Total amount of INR 40 crore has been sanctioned under LTEO program so far with approved nine modelling studies, nineteen weather stations at 8 sites, twenty-five field unit stations and one coordination cell.

(b) and (c) The Central Sector Scheme 'National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)' was operationalized in 2015-16. The overall aim is to support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under on-going activities through the schemes of State and National Government. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for this scheme. Till February 2020, 30 projects have been approved for 27 States/Union Territories (UTs) at a Total cost of INR 847.48 crore and INR 459.21 crore has been released. Awareness/information dissemination is an integral component of all projects.

Calibration of real time and manual air quality monitors

2427. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that real time air quality monitors and manual air quality monitors are not calibrated;

(b) whether Government is aware that this leads to discrepancies in air quality standards;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to calibrate real time air quality measures and manual air quality monitors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control

Committees (PCCs) monitor the ambient air quality at 793 locations covering 344 across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMPP). CPCB in association with SPCBs/PCCs has installed 208 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) in 115 cities the country. The instruments installed at the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are regularly calibrated. CPCB has developed guidelines for carrying out ambient air quality monitoring. Calibration of instruments is an integral part of guidelines for monitoring of manual and real time stations. The monitoring agencies such as SPCBs and PCCs conduct calibration of field measuring instruments at regular intervals. Further, Officials from CPCB Regional Directorates (RDs) periodically visit to monitoring stations and carries out regular training program to ensure proper methodology for sampling and analysis including calibration etc.

Projects awaiting clearance in Kerala

2428. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of developmental projects of Kerala Government awaiting environmental clearance from the Central Government;
- (b) the average time taken in deciding on the clearance for developmental activities like roads and bridges;
- (c) the number and other details of National Highway projects stopped so far due to not getting permission from the Ministry; and
- (d) the details of actions taken by Government to fastrack decisions on such clearance requests on development projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No proposal of Kerala Government for developmental projects is presently pending with the Ministry for grant of the environmental clearance.

- (b) The average time taken during 2019 in granting environmental clearance for developmental projects like roads and bridges was 86 days.

(c) The Ministry has appraised and granted the environmental clearance for 22 National Highway projects in last three (3) years. No National Highway project is presently pending in the Ministry for want of Environmental Clearance.

(d) Ministry has taken following steps to expedite the issuance of environmental clearance, *inter alia*, including:-

- Launching of Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System named PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub) for a complete online, expeditious and transparent system for environment, forest, wildlife and CRZ clearances in the country.
- Adoption of standard Terms of Reference.
- Flexibility in collection of baseline data.
- Formulation of standard environmental clearance conditions.
- Alert through SMS to the project proponents.
- Delegation of more powers to the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority.
- Standardization of Forms for application.

Construction of roads in reserved forest areas

2429. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give permission to construct roads in reserved forest area for the benefit of people living in tribal hamlets there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many such requests from various State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Government of India accords prior approval for different developmental activities including roads, in forest areas under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act (FCA), 1980 after due diligence of the proposals received in this regard.

With a view to facilitate development of critical public utility infrastructure which involve forest areas, the Central Government has accorded General Approval under FCA, 1980 for allowing non-forest use of forest land for 15 categories of projects, including construction/widening of roads involving forest area up to 1 ha.

Upgradation of roads, constructed in forest areas prior to 25th October 1980, from 'kutcha to pucca' is permissible without attracting the provisions of FCA, 1980. Black topping and bituminous work of forest roads (management works) which have been brought under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana is also permitted without attracting the provisions of the FCA.

Further, with a view to speed up the process of decision making, the power to accord prior approval for all linear proposals like construction of road, transmission lines, railway lines, etc. has been delegated to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change's Regional Offices irrespective of the area.

Amending National Forest Policy, 1988

2430. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no clear definition of forest that is accepted nationally and States are left to determine their own definition of forests;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that forests are currently governed by the National Forest Policy, 1988;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to update this policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In so far as the application of

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is concerned, the term 'forest' is understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description covers all statutorily recognized forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise for the purpose of Section 2(i) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The term "forest land", occurring in Section 2, not only includes "forest" as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of the ownership.

(b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 is the main policy document containing guiding principles for conservation, protection and management of forests in the country.

(c) and (d) After wide consultations with all major stakeholders and incorporating their feedbacks, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has prepared a draft to update the existing National Forest Policy, 1988, and amongst other objectives, to give added focus on improving livelihoods of people based on sustainable management of forests for ecosystem services, increasing productivity of forests, forest management for water and ecological security, addressing Climate Change issues, etc.

Environmental clearance to road projects in Punjab

2431. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from various State Governments particularly from Punjab Government for getting the environmental clearance for various road projects during the last three years;

(b) the number of projects out of them, cleared so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry has received five(5) road projects from the State Governments of Haryana (1 No.) and Maharashtra (4 Nos.) during last three years No proposal has been received from the Punjab Government for seeking environmental clearance for any road project during this period.

(b) All of these proposals have been granted Environmental Clearance by this Ministry.

(c) No road proposal from any State Government is presently pending with the Ministry for grant of environmental clearance.

Census of Asiatic lions, tigers and elephants

2432. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage growth in number of Asiatic lions, tigers and elephants in the country;

(b) the population of Asiatic lions, tigers and elephants in the country as per the last three census for these three animals respectively;

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb animal-human conflicts in respect of these three animals in last three years; and

(d) details of the track record and performance of respective States in conservation of these three wild animals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per available information, the population of Asiatic Lions, Tigers and Elephants as estimated during the last three censuses are as follows:-

Asiatic Lion:

Sl. No.	Year	Population (nos.)	Percentage growth
1.	2005	359	45.68 % between 2005 and 2015
2.	2010	411	
3.	2015	523	

Tiger:

Sl. No.	Year	Population (nos.)	Percentage growth
1.	2010	1706	73.91 % between
2.	2014	2226	2010 and 2018
3.	2018	2967	

Elephant:

Sl. No.	Year	Population (nos.)	Percentage growth
1.	2007	27694	8.19% between
2.	2012	30051	2007 and 2017
3.	2017	29964	

(c) The steps taken by the Government to curb animal-human conflicts in respect of these three animals in last three years is as follows:-

- (i) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant', 'Development of Wildlife Habitats (DWH)' provides funds to States Governments and Union Territory Governments for carrying various activities including management of the animal-human conflicts.
- (ii) To mitigate wildlife conflict along the linear infrastructures like rail tracks, roads/highways and power transmission lines passing through the Protected Areas and other wildlife rich areas. Ministry has released the guidelines "Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of linear infrastructure on Wildlife".
- (iii) Periodic awareness campaigns are conducted by State Forest Departments to sensitize guide and advise the general public on man-animal conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media.
- (iv) All the elephant range States/ UT Administrations have been directed to implement guidelines for management of Human Elephant conflict issued by the Ministry on 06.10.2017.

- (v) Regular patrolling by the field staff in the vulnerable areas to reduce the conflict.
- (vi) Co-ordination with Railways for reducing Human- Elephant and Human Lion Conflict.
- (vii) Ministry has recently, raised the *Ex-gratia* rates in connection with *wildlife* depredation on 9th February, 2018. The enhanced compensation amounts are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
1.	Death or permanent incapacitation	₹ 5,00,000/-
2.	Grievous injury	₹ 2,00,000/-
3.	Minor injury	Cost of treatment up to ₹ 25000/-per person
4.	Loss of property/crops	State/UT Governments may adhere to the cost norms prescribed them.

- (d) As seen from (a) and (b), the number of all the three species has increased.

OCEMS data

2433. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution levels of PM 2.5, NO_x, SO_x and CO, recorded since 2017, by each of the Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) installed was too 'voluminous' and is available with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), if so, whether CPCB data is also available to the public and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Ministry plans to direct the CPCB to release this data to the public at once; and

(c) the manner in which the general public can access this data about the quality of air?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The CPCB captures data pertaining to 17 categories of industries in the Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS). The data is voluminous since the system captures data in every 15 minutes interval. OCEMS data is available in public domain through various websites of SPCBs. The URL link to the same is also available at CPCB Website at <https://cpcb.nic.in>.

Plantation of fruit bearing trees

†2434. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is promoting the plantation of fruit bearing or pulp and paper giving trees in forests;
- (b) if so, the details and the numbers of such trees planted in the forests of Rajasthan; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Meeting the requirement of fuel-wood, fodder, minor forest produce including fruits and small timber of the rural and tribal population is one of the objectives of the National Forest Policy 1988. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) is implementing two major afforestation schemes namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for tree plantation in degraded forests and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) for plantation on landscape basis. The schemes are being implemented with active involvement of the local people. The plantation species are selected on the basis of ecological conditions, other local factors and the needs of the local people. Native forest species are encouraged for plantation in the forest areas giving importance to trees with multiple uses including fruit bearing trees. Besides Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also contain provisions for taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forest in order to improve and expand forest and tree cover.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In so far as meeting the needs of forest-based industries including paper and pulp industry is concerned, the National Forest Policy 1988 provides that as far as possible, a forest based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirement, preferably by establishment of a direct relationship between the factory and the individuals who can grow the raw material by supporting the individuals with different inputs, such as credit, technical advice, etc.

(b) and (c) As per information received from Rajasthan Forest Department, plantation of pulp and paper giving trees is not promoted in the State. Due to harsh climatic condition *i.e.* scanty rainfall, extreme temperatures etc. preference is given to thorny and hardy species for plantation in desert districts of Rajasthan. However, in southern part of the State, fruit bearing trees like Amla, Imli, Jamun, Karonda, Ber, Mahua, Sitaphal, Khirni etc. are planted in forest areas along with other species.

Utilisation of CAMPA fund for elephants

2435. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of elephants are killed/injured due to accidents on the railway track while crossing railway lines;

(b) if so, the number of such accidents and number of casualties that occurred during the last five years, reasons of such accidents and the remedial steps taken so far; and

(c) whether Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund are allowed to be used as remedy for this problem, if so, the guidelines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Elephants killed /injured due to accidents on the railway track have been reported from various parts of the country. However the number of elephant deaths are showing a declining trend over the years.

(b) The details of elephant deaths due to train accidents, as per the information received from States, during the last five years are given below:-

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of elephant deaths	6	11	21	20	19

The major reasons for the death of elephants in train accidents include:-

- (i) Lack of passage to cross the train routes for wild animals,
- (ii) Steep embankment at places and lack of escape routes,
- (iii) Non compliance of speed restriction in the elephant habitat by loco pilots,
- (iv) Increased frequency of trains, poor visibility due to fog, etc.

As per information received from the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), a number of measures are taken by Zonal Railways in coordination with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change which have resulted in saving of elephants. The preventive measures undertaken include the following:-

- (i) Imposition of permanent and temporary speed restrictions in identified elephant corridors,
- (ii) Provision of signage board to warn loco pilots about identified elephant corridors,
- (iii) Sensitization of train crew and Station Masters on a regular basis,
- (iv) Need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of track within railway land,
- (v) Construction of underpasses and ramps for movement of elephants at identified locations,
- (vi) Installation of Honey Bee sound system to scare away the elephants from coming near the track,
- (vii) Deputing Forest Department staff in Railway control offices to liaison with Railway and engagement of elephant trackers by Forest Department for timely action by alerting Station Masters and Loco Pilots, and
- (viii) Coordination meetings between State Forest Department and Railway department.

(c) Utilisation of CAMPA funds for the following wildlife management activities is permissible under Rule 5(2) of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018:-

- (i) improvement of wildlife habitat, as provided in the approved wildlife management plan or working plan;
- (ii) planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in Wildlife corridors; and
- (iii) establishment, operation and maintenance of animal rescue centre and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals.

Deaths of forest guards on line of duty

2436. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of deaths of forest staff workers in the line of duty every year;
- (b) if so, the details of number of forest guards and other workers who have died on duty during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of schemes announced for and compensation awarded to families of forest guards who have died on duty during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per information received from various State Governments/ Union Territories the TOTAL number of deaths of forest guards and other workers is reported as 72, which includes 34 forest guards and 38 other workers during the last 3 years.

(c) *Ex-gratia* relief / lump sum amount is paid to the deceased's families of forest guards by the State Government/ Union Territories as per their respective schemes.

Supporting organisations doing exemplary work in increasing green cover

2437. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of Organisations like ECOSIKH doing exemplary work in increasing green cover by taking a pledge to plant more than one million trees on the occasion of 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev and creating and maintaining more than 150 sacred forests throughout the country;

(b) whether Government has any plans/proposals to help these type of organisations in increasing green/forest cover of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the information received from Department of Forest and Wildlife Preservation, Punjab, the State has planted approximately 77 lakh plants in 12986 villages in cooperation with communities, NGOs and civil societies to commemorate the 5501 birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev.

(b) and (c) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 provides for use of the funds for establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities for production of Quality Planting Material (QPM). Such QPM may be used for improving and expanding forest in the State including with the help of local people, NGOs, etc. Some States including Punjab, are providing free saplings to progressive NGOs for taking up plantations in their State. The Government of Punjab has also launched a scheme titled "Ghar Ghar Haryali" under which 32 lakhs plants have been supplied to various stakeholders including ECOSIKH and other NGOs.

Adverse impact on health of infants due to pollution

†2438. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the health of the new born infants is being adversely affected due to the effects of pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the scheme formulated by Government to control the increasing infant mortality rate caused by the effects of pollution?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Any pollution, such as household air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, etc., may affect new born infants. However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to quantify the extent of morbidity, exclusively due to pollution. Health effects of pollution are synergistic manifestation of various factors which include socio-economic status, food habits, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc. of the individuals.

(c) The Government has formulated various schemes/programmes to address, *inter alia*, child mortality and morbidity like Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN), Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N), Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), etc. In addition, specific schemes have been formulated with a vision for providing healthy environment for citizens like, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna (PMUY), Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission and National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched in January 2019 aims to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30% reduction in PM_{10} and $pm_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024.

Containing pollution level in cities

2439. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been successful in containing and gradually bringing down the pollution levels in the Indian cities as a part of any targeted approach, on par with international norms and protocols;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Central Government

has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of pollution across the country which *inter-alia* includes formulation and implementation of National Clean Air Programme for the country; Comprehensive Action Plan, Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi NCR; monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.); ensuring stricter norms for reducing industrial emissions; management of Municipal, hazardous, chemical and industrial waste through suitable notifications/regulations etc.

Considering the standard procedures laid down globally and the specific geo-climatic condition and health based studies, the Government notified National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The Central Pollution Control Board presently monitors ambient air quality in 793 locations covering 344 cities across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Most of the cities have been found complying to the National Standards with respect to SO₂ & NO₂ levels. Further, the Central Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy aiming to reduce PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations by 20% to 30% by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year.

Deaths of elephants due to electrocution

2440. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the reported number of elephants deaths in various States due to electrocution during their movements in forest areas, rural areas and other areas;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to strengthen or enhance the infrastructure or other related issues so as to stop the deaths of elephants due to electrocution on coming in contact with electric infrastructure during their movement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of elephant deaths due to electrocution, as per information received from states, are given the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has taken following measures to reduce elephant death due to electrocution in the country:

- (i) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant', to protect elephants, their habitat and corridors, to address issues of man-elephant conflict and the welfare of captive elephants. The Scheme has also a component for *ex-gratia* relief in case of human death/injury and damage to property/crop loss.
- (ii) Wildlife Institute of India in consultation with the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, National Highway Authority, National Tiger Conservation Authority and World Bank Group has published a document namely 'Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure' to assist project agencies in designing linear infrastructure, including electric transmission lines, in a manner that reduces human-animal conflicts.
- (iii) The concerned user agencies have been requested to take necessary steps for compliance of Electricity Rules & Regulations and to maintain minimum ground clearance for electric transmission lines for minimizing death of elephants due to electrocution.
- (iv) Notification of critical elephant habitats as "Elephant Reserves" for better management of wild elephants.
- (v) The elephant States have been directed to implement Guidelines for Management of Human Elephant Conflict issued by the Ministry on 6.10.2017.
- (vi) Various other Centrally Sponsored schemes being implemented by this Ministry contribute to the improvement in the natural habitat of elephants

by augmenting water sources, planting of fodder trees, regeneration of bamboo etc. Such schemes include Development of Wildlife Habitat and Project Tiger. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 and the Rules made there under also provide for use of the Fund for development of wildlife habitats, including for elephants, establishment of animal rescue centres, etc. which also contribute to reduction in Human-Elephant Conflict.

Statement

Elephant deaths due to electrocution from 2016-17 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	0
3	Assam	11	24	9
4	Chhattisgarh	3	2	6
5	Jharkhand	0	1	1
6	Karnataka	6	10	9
7	Kerala	5	4	6
8	Maharashtra	0	0	0
9	Meghalaya	1	3	0
10	Nagaland	0	0	4
11	Odisha	6	9	24
12	Tamil Nadu	7	11	10
13	Tripura	0	0	NR
14	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
15	Uttarakhand	4	3	3
16	West Bengal	9	2	4
TOTAL		56	69	81

Measures to deal with high carbon emissions in the country

2441. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures adopted to deal with high carbon emissions in the country, especially in urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Despite having no binding obligation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 level. Under the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC outlining eight targets for the period 2021-2030. One of the targets under NDC is to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level. The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides an overarching policy framework for all climate actions. NAPCC comprises of eight core Missions, including a specific National Mission on Sustainable Habitat that includes schemes and programmes to promote energy efficiency in buildings, management of solid waste and modal shift to public transport. 33 States and Union Territories have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. As per India's second Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2018, emissions intensity of India's GDP has decreased by 21% in 2014 as compared to 2005 levels.

Environmental Clearance to coal powered plants

2442. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is close to halfway towards meeting the 2022 target of installing 175 GW renewable energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government data also points to the country simultaneously setting up coal powered plants of over 100 GW capacity, the pollution from which will hinder its Paris Agreement goals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for granting environmental clearance by the Ministry to power plants of about 61 GW capacity which are presently under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydroelectric Projects. So far a Total of 86.75 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed as on 29.02.2020 which includes 34.40 GW from solar, 37.67 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 4.68 GW from Small Hydroelectric Projects in the country.

(c) and (d) Simultaneous setting up of coal power plants of over 100 GW capacity is not likely to hinder the Paris Agreement goals. Based on the developmental needs of the Country and requirement of power, the Central, State Governments and Private Sectors apply for the grant of Environmental Clearance for setting up of coal-based Power Plants to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As per the guidelines of EIA Notification, 2006 and amendment thereof, the Projects are appraised in the Ministry and Environmental Clearance is granted duly prescribing conditions for protection and preservation of Environment. Thereafter, the letter of Intent (LoI) is issued by the Ministry of Power.

The details of under construction Thermal Power Projects in the country along with LOA date are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the country

Sl. No.	Project Name / Impl. Agency/EPC or BTG	LOA Date/ ordered date	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Bihar	Barh STPP-I /NTPC/Others	Mar-05	U-1	660
			Mar-05	U-2	660
			Mar-05	U-3	660
2.	Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP / JV of NTPC & Rlys/BHEL	Jan-08	U-4	250
3.	Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP /JV of NTPC & BSPGCL TG-Alstom & Bharat	Jan-13	U-2	660
			Jan-13	U-3	660
4.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura STPP/ NTPC / BHEL	Feb-14	U-1	660
			Feb-14	U-2	660
			Feb-14	U-3	660
5.	M.P.	Gadarwara STPP/ NTPC /BTG-BHEL	Mar-13	U-2	800
6.	M.P.	Khargone STPP/ NTPC/ EPC - L&T	Mar-15	U-2	660

7.	Odisha	Darlipalii STPP/ NTPC / SG- BHEL TG-JSW & Toshiba	Feb-14	U-2	800
8.	T.N.	Neyveii New TPP/ NLC/BHEL	Dec-13	U-2	500
9.	Telangana	Telangana STPP St-1 / NTPC/SG- BHEL TG- Alstom & Bharatforge	Feb-16	U-1	800
			Feb-16	U-2	800
10.	Chhattisgarh	Lara STPP/NTPC / SG-Dooson TG-BGR Hitachi	Dec-12	U-2	800
11.	U.P.	Meja STPP/ JV of NTPC & UPRVUNL/ SG-BGR TG-Toshiba	Apr-12	U-2	660
12.	U.P.	Tanda TPP St 11/ NTPC/ SG: L&T/ TG: Alstom	Sep-14	U-6	660
13.	U.P.	Ghatampur TPP/ JV of NLC & UPRVUNL/ MHPS Boiler Pvt. Ltd.	Aug-16	U-1	660
			Aug-16	U-2	660
			Aug-16	U-3	660
14.	Rajasthan	Barsingar TPP ext/NLC/Reliance Infra	Nov-16	U-1	250
15.	Rajasthan	Bithnok TPP /NLC/Reliance Infra	Nov-16	U-1	250
16.	Jharkand	Patratu STPP / JV of NTPC & Jharkhand Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Mar-18	U-1	800
			Mar-18	U-2	800
			Mar-18	U-3	800
17.	Odisha	Rourkela PP-II Expansion/NTPC-Sail Power Co Ltd (NSPCL) (JV of NTPC & Steel Authority of India (SAIUVBHEL	May-16	U-1	250
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja SCTPP	Mar-19	U-1	660

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

145

1	2	3	4	5	6
				U-2	660
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Buxar TPP	Jun-19	U-1	660
				U-2	660
TOTAL (Central Sector)					19780

State Sector

1.	Assam	Namrup CCGT / APGCL / BHEL	Feb-09	ST	36.15
2.	A.P.	Dr.Narla Tata Rao TPS St-V / APGENCO / BTG- BHEL	Oct-15	U-1	800
3.	A.P.	Sri Damodaran Sanjeevaiah TPP St-II / APGENCO /BTG- BHEL	Nov-15	U-1	800
4.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh SCTPP/RRVUNL / BHEL	May-13	U-7	660
			May-13	U-8	660
5.	Telangana ⁴	Bhadradri TPP/TSGENCO/ BHEL	Mar-15	U-1	270
			Mar-15	U-2	270
			Mar-15	U-3	270
			Mar-15	U-4	270
6.	T.N.	Ennore exp. SCTPP (Lanco) / TANGEDCO BTG-LANCO	May-14	U-1	660

146
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

7	T.N.	Ennore SCTPP / TANGEDCO/ BHEL	Sep-14	U-1	660
			Sep-14	U-2	660
8	T.N.	North Chennai TPP St-III TANGEDCO / BHEL	Jan-16	U-1	800
9	T.N.	Uppur Super Critical TPP TANGEDCO /BHEL	Feb-16	U-1	800
			Feb-16	U-2	800
10	U.P.	Harduaganj TPS Exp-II / UPRVUNL/Toshiba JSW	Sep-15	U-1	660
11	Karnataka	Yelahanka CCPP BY KPCL	Nov-15	GT+ST	370
12	U.P.	Jawaharpur STPP/ UPRVUNL/ Doosan	Dec-16	U-1	660
			Dec-16	U-2	660
13	U.P.	Obra-C STPP/ UPRVUNL/ Doosan	Dec-16	U-1	660
			Dec-16	U-2	660
14	Telangana	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL	Oct-17	U-1	800
				U-2	800
				U-3	800
				U-4	800
				U-5	800
15	U.P.	Panki TPS Extn./ URVUNL	Mar-18	U-1	660

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

147

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	T.N.	Udangudi STPP Stage 1/TANGEDCO, EPC-BHEL	Dec-17	U-1	660
				U-2	660
17.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS/MAHAGENCO	Jan-18	U-6	660
	TOTAL State Sector			18726.15	
Private Sector					
1.	A.P.	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I / East Coast Energy Ltd. BTG-Chinese	Sep-09	U-1	660
			Sep-09	U-2	660
2.	A.P.	Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II / Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd. SG-Cether	Dec-09	U-3	350
			Dec-09	U-4	350
3.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara) / KSK Mahandi Power Company Ltd./ Chinese	Apr-09	U-4	600
			Apr-09	U-5	600
			Apr-09	U-6	600
4.	Bihar	Siriya TPP (Jas Infra. TPP) / JICPL BTG-Chinese	Mar-11	U-1	660
			Mar-11	U-2	660
			Mar-11	U-3	660

148
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			Mar-11	U-4	660
5.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP/ SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd. SG-Cethar Vessels TG-	Mar-11	U-3	300
			Mar-11	U-4	300
6.	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II/ LAP Pvt. Ltd. BTG-DEC	Nov-09	U-3	660
			Nov-09	U-4	660
7.	Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP / Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd. BTG -DECL	Dec-09	U-1	600
			Dec-09	U-2	600
8.	Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP / Vandana Vidyut/ BTG-Cether Vessles	Sep-09	U-2	135
9.	Chhattisgarh	Deveri (Visa) TPP / Visa Power Ltd. BTG-BHEL	Jun-10	U-1	600
10.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I / Corporate Power Ltd. EPC-BHEL	Dec-09	U-1	270
			Dec-09	U-2	270
11.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II / Corporate Power Ltd. EPC-BHEL	Mar-11	U-3	270
			Mar-11	U-4	270
12.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Ph-I / Essar Power Ltd. BTG-China	Aug-08	U-1	600
			Aug-08	U-2	600
13.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Ph-II / Essar Power Ltd.		U-3	600

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

149

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II / Ratan India Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	Oct-10	U-1	270
			Oct-10	U-2	270
			Oct-10	U-3	270
			Oct-10	U-4	270
			Oct-10	U-5	270
15.	Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP / LVP Pvt. Ltd. EPC-LANCO	Nov-09	U-1	660
			Nov-09	U-2	660
16.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II / Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	Nov-09	U-1	270
			Nov-09	U-2	270
			Nov-09	U-3	270
			Nov-09	U-4	270
			Nov-09	U-5	270
17.	Maharashtra	Bijora Ghanmukh TPP / Jinbhuvish Power Generation Pvt. Ltd. /	Sep-11	U-1	300
			Sep-11	U-2	300
18.	Maharashtra	Shirpur TPP .Shirpur Power Pvt. Ltd.-BHEL	Nov-11	U-2	150

150
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

19.	M.P.	GorgiTPP / D.B. Power (MP) Ltd. BTG-BHEL	Mar-11	U-1	660
20.	Odisha	Ind Barath TPP (Odisha) / Ind Barath /BTG-Cethar Vessels	May-09	U-2	350
21.	Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP/ KVK Nilanchal / BTG-Harbin China	Nov-09	U-1	350
			Nov-09	U-2	350
			Nov-09	U-3	350
22.	Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP/LBP Ltd./BTG-Chinese	Nov-09	U-1	660
			Nov-09	U-2	660
23.	Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP / MPC BTG-BHEL	Jun-10	U-1	525
			Jun-10	U-2	525
24.	T.N.	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath) / IBPIL / BTG-Chinese	May-10	U-1	660
25.	T.N.	Tuticorin TPP St-IV / SEPC/ EPC-MEIL (BTG-BHEL)	Jan-14	U-1	525
26.	W.B.	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd. (India Power corporation (Haldia) TPP Haldia Energy Ltd. BTG-BHEL.	Sep-10	U-3	150
TOTAL (Private Sector)					23730
GRAND TOTAL					62236.15

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

151

Scientific disposal of fly-ash by thermal power plants

2443. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing system of disposal of fly-ash causing environmental pollution;
- (b) whether Government is seriously considering the introduction of strict norms for scientific disposal of fly-ash by the thermal power plants and the time-frame likely to be fixed for compliance;
- (c) whether there are certain difficulties that thermal power plants have in scientific disposal of fly-ash and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to help them find a solution to their problems to adopt scientific way for disposal of fly ash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the report of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), utilization of fly ash in 195 thermal power plants (TPPs) has increased from 67.13% in 2017-18 to 77.59% in 2018-19. The remaining 22.41% of unutilized fly ash is dumped in ash ponds.

(b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) issued the first fly ash notification on 14th September, 1999, which has subsequently been amended in 2003, 2009 and 2016. The fly ash notification (1999) mandates the use of fly ash for the purpose of manufacturing ash-based products such as cement, concrete blocks, bricks, panels or any other material or for construction of roads, embankments, dams or for any other construction activity within a radius of 300 km from thermal power stations (TPPs). Besides, it is also mandatory to use fly ash in the external overburden, mines backfilling or stowing of mines within a distance of 50 km. In pursuance of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) order dated 20.11.2018 and 12.03.2019, in the matter of O. A. No. 102 of 2014, a Joint Committee comprising MoEF&CC, CPCB, Ministry of Power etc. has finalized an action plan to achieve 100% fly ash utilization for non-compliant coal/lignite based TPPs. The maximum time period has been given till 2020-21 for compliance.

(c) Difficulties reported by the TPPs in scientific disposal of fly ash are (i) limited avenues of fly ash utilization near pit head TPPs; (ii) low availability of abandoned mines for back filling by fly ash; and (iii) high cost of transportation of fly ash at longer distances from TPPs.

(d) An action plan for enhanced utilization for fly ash in mines, roads, bricks, cements etc. has been prepared. MoEF&CC has requested Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Central Electricity Authority, Central Pollution Control Board, National Highway Authority of India, Indian Road Congress, Bureau of Indian Standards etc. for implementation of the action plan. CPCB has issued guidelines for disposal /utilisation of fly ash for reclamation of low lying areas and in stowing of abandoned mines/quarries in environmentally sound manner. MoEF&CC *vide* OM dated 28th August, 2019 has issued amendment in the existing environmental clearance conditions of thermal power plants and coal mines in line with the fly ash notification, 1999 as amended from time to time.

Impact of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

2444. SHRI VAIKO:

Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification is impacting the coastal regions of the country due to relaxation given and subsequent increase in infrastructure activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to protect the coastal areas from the adverse effect of climate change vulnerabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone has been notified with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fishermen communities and other local communities living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches and marine area and to promote development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming etc. Based on the environmental sensitivity of the coastal areas, the coastal stretches have been classified into four broad categories viz. CRZ-I, CRZ-II, CRZ-III and CRZ-IV and developmental activities have been prohibited/permitted/regulated in these areas. Comprehensive management

of the coastal areas of the country is provided through the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) in accordance with the provisions and regulations of the CRZ Notification.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has formulated a national strategy for coastal protection and issued guidelines for coastal protection measures. Under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP), the Ministry has also undertaken delineating and demarcating of Ecological Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and the hazard line along the entire coast of the country. The hazard line is indicative of the shoreline changes, including the sea level rise due to climate change and is a projection of impact due to sea level rise, and shoreline changes over a long period of time viz. over 100 years/ This line is required to be used by the Coastal State/UT agencies concerned as a tool for Disaster Management for the coastal environment, including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures.

Diversion of forest land

2445. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the forest land diverted for non-forest purpose under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 since 1980, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether compensation for taking away forest rights of forest dwellers recognized under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been provided; and

(c) if so, State/UT-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) All the approvals for non-forest use of forest land under the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are granted after obtaining certificate of compliance as per the requirement of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Statement

(A) Total area approved (in Ha.) for non-forest purpose under Forest (Conservation)

/Act, 1980 from 1980 to 1990, year-wise and State-wise;

Category: All Categories

(During the Period : 25.10.1980 to 31.12.1990)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	196.56	0.00	32.91	9.98	1371.40	528.46	0.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	110.00	167.54	112.90	133.28	238.64	21.71	0.00	10372.85	8.64	273.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	62.90	47.62	191.56	1.53	6.31	5.62	1.58	12.23	318.98
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	190.94	268.84	80.27	42.50	26.62	212.95	9.78	14.06	74.64
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	273.80	0.00	0.00	20.97	4.64	82.06	20.40	4.68
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.33	195.01	115.54	55.75	15.28	590.82	31.42	122.22	50609.01
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	138.43	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	1.00	26.51	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.69
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	313.72	164.00	223.35	72.43	129.41	4777.21	61.41	139.59	332.14
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.31	0.00	0.00	408.10	17.05	42.88	71.11	86.02
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.54	86.21	180.70	19.19	168.07	1174.87	377.12	19.55	105.06	1220.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	296.52	359.93
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	97.76	258.75	120.00	3.70	7.49	741.03	448.52	10.55	6.07
17.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	470.96	564.29	71.02	73.85	250.65	5870.07	62.41	196.35	40.19
18.	Kerala	0.00	13.88	321.92	135.33	172.74	1.62	205.82	133.24	17.96	3.32	407.30
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	19.28	1455.24	1500.60	4266.18	1377.91	6195.98	702.89	49022.60	67227.43
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	43.92	189.97	185.92	280.18	503.14	97.82	1879.39	3998.08	719.00	235.46
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	486.00	0.72	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	140.00	52.07	4.86	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.04	0.78	1.99
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

156
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	218.31	569.07	4643.19	409.22	769.87	1788.41	839.76	1733.89	2555.65
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	3.03	0.08	11.31	4.41	0.00	8.37	10.94
29.	Rajasthan	4.43	221.20	7.48	2.79	579.38	1416.26	342.73	29.28	303.84	53.80	501.71
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	90.13	202.05	88.22	33.90	78.56	69.20	85.12	21.31	32.40
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	20.24	36.29	61.87	104.78	98.64	137.61	151.14	137.35	66.23	38.36
32.	Telangana	0.00	101.00	329.48	36.80	9.50	34.95	1095.32	413.14	661.24	81.11	36.40
33.	Tripura	0.00	2.21	4.16	54.80	12.90	4.54	12.94	2.97	0.00	0.00	103.10
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4.29	25.91	54.19	30.99	663.38	81.19	59.26	22.62	50.40	4529.46	2194.65
35.	Uttarakhand	0.18	760.87	493.75	110.92	107.26	41.32	2217.19	3247.48	331.49	6296.26	415.82
36.	West Bengal	0.00	29.20	57.69	45.20	13.31	0.00	329.77	16.70	18.93	81.50	14.76

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

157

*(B) Total area approved (in Ha.) for non-forest purpose under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 from 1991 to 2000,
year-wise and State-wise*

Category: All Categories

(During the Period : 01.01.1991 to 31.12.2000)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.90	0.98	2.88	41.49	0.00	0.00	27.02	1.21	0.00	7.39
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	27.25	202.47	281.99	276.61	337.89	254.83	126.54	247.92	1015.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.76	67.60	13.80	2.83	0.00	5540.51	2.79	40.91	4.55	807.50
4.	Assam	38.00	221.45	50.30	242.65	136.51	129.62	21.21	41.17	23.44	36.01
5.	Bihar	0.00	61.17	0.00	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	299.83	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.51	3.98
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.00	350.65	701.50	355.19	1942.18	988.65	687.99	1233.89	3115.46	1485.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.59	3.41	93.88	8.67	0.43
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	1.40	2.05	9.69	18.80	361.55	0.00	7.84	0.26	30.69	0.13

12.	Gujarat	94.63	3045.88	273.06	71.88	238.25	862.72	6587.17	178.80	2404.79	456.94
13.	Haryana	2.22	1.72	386.81	407.93	100.40	149.80	66.49	153.41	159.89	48.14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	224.94	156.67	281.45	301.13	27.83	27.24	96.49	956.49	406.45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	67.77	34.37	117.02	90.50	122.55	2157.41	337.87	895.10	973.48	32.17
17.	Karnataka	50.65	42.23	845.78	922.71	1249.53	15091.22	2067.65	200.24	878.40	249.97
18.	Kerala	0.29	22.92	1.02	15.50	28594.68	8.67	116.06	12.71	221.65	5.40
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	331.47	1046.72	603.42	920.62	3668.96	744.40	6631.86	188.15	1034.95	665.95
21.	Maharashtra	56.66	1108.53	2448.07	4053.62	12341.97	1139.76	752.77	707.13	556.90	751.32
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	180.90	0.36	2.69	0.42	0.84
23.	Meghalaya	1.37	0.00	0.10	16.77	3.74	0.30	0.00	0.44	34.18	19.45
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.92	0.00	54.24	0.62	148.17	5380.63
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Orissa		36.41	268.37	1573.64	407.36	317.94	1355.19	1540.04	3964.07	500.12	1005.55
27.	Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab		1.10	1.08	3.84	140.78	387.98	203.02	480.24	1850.11	217.85	431.27
29.	Rajasthan		0.96	19.68	51.22	8559.58	337.38	236.27	471.43	568.78	598.25	1232.29
30.	Sikkim		12.77	17.33	58.42	0.98	8.16	47.02	8.68	3.99	195.99	21.98
31.	Tamil Nadu		27.37	9.98	2747.39	13.04	6.70	45.76	66.17	60.38	134.61	93.78
32.	Telangana		33.45	35.45	261.31	261.87	69.10	155.84	427.73	243.36	4368.97	245.81
33.	Tripura		0.00	17.41	86.86	1.50	0.76	0.00	5629.79	18.81	58.95	119.18
34.	Uttar Pradesh		0.00	35.52	319.28	829.93	68.22	396.36	17.00	58.79	153.10	693.02
35.	Uttarakhand		394.91	51.41	263.55	365.63	109.73	260.24	584.67	272.07	2562.65	2466.07
36.	West Bengal		4.41	1805.00	0.00	45.00	77.78	91.47	177.43	10.29	16.16	3.17

160
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

*(C) Total area approved (in Ha.) for non-forest purpose under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 from 2001 to 2010,
year-wise and State-wise*

Category: All Categories

(During the Period : 01.01.2001 to 31.12.2010)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.45	3.79	0.00	0.00	67.50	39.20	49.38	4.10	0.19	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	368.54	108.65	24.98	50.45	469.15	1155.55	276.89	670.88	109.93	3851.07
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	318.11	1368.23	113.52	4107.03	320.02	167.32	26.20	65.01	1106.25	543.08
4.	Assam	3.64	1.95	24.63	649.25	39.27	81.67	21.35	54.98	748.75	216.18
5.	Bihar	348.38	0.00	2.70	9.42	0.55	899.93	8.24	3.13	23.09	670.28
6.	Chandigarh	0.14	29.84	0.00	0.28	7.26	0.68	5.47	0.53	0.00	1.44
7.	Chhattisgarh	2224.00	1097.79	1662.94	1182.11	1946.68	952.14	422.75	1281.32	1271.29	740.10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.01	3.40	2.54	0.49	0.42	4.12	5.20	0.56	0.02	1.99
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	3.48	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.35	0.00	0.94

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Goa		1.75	9.09	0.00	0.00	80.11	47.45	27.96	479.65	645.94	166.68
12.	Gujarat		32685.27	1500.78	1334.53	94.66	1363.71	425.02	523.59	502.68	3501.69	1190.39
13.	Haryana		849.13	146.32	57.15	12.54	133.61	151.22	192.43	256.49	833.64	364.14
14.	Himachal Pradesh		410.43	540.15	106.30	258.73	486.13	606.13	483.63	457.74	652.43	1445.58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand		104.20	195.65	341.42	1021.57	682.83	832.52	1617.84	2187.01	693.55	3103.57
17.	Karnataka		615.78	2529.56	2703.78	1398.34	936.44	1639.73	2655.69	1148.25	1113.51	968.97
18.	Kerala		20.06	63.98	2265.34	7695.09	128.57	14.21	43.72	51.12	14.25	0.08
19.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh		70254.30	1802.28	1821.75	6266.70	1645.93	1310.29	773.35	1109.64	1872.35	2145.98
21.	Maharashtra		2148.42	11990.78	1105.05	659.58	1456.38	1410.92	571.64	539.99	956.14	1479.26
22.	Manipur		0.00	0.00	172.00	0.00	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00
23.	Meghalaya		3.30	1.56	3.08	99.09	0.02	0.32	0.00	2.01	4.87	0.00

162
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Mizoram	5.32	0.00	4.68	140.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.45
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	1531.78	668.53	425.93	737.71	2602.86	1286.01	1798.59	1149.00	2929.23	984.60
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	328.89	153.15	54.36	63.41	479.18	667.50	426.79	254.73	56339.67	261.25
29.	Rajasthan	1297.85	593.87	884.85	200.49	680.98	860.48	536.59	2188.24	2132.14	2069.81
30.	Sikkim	60.56	10.91	15.77	14.77	48.79	43.93	126.17	230.37	721.60	189.34
31.	Tamil Nadu	133.00	53.64	36.49	131.95	9.20	7.84	30.84	118.00	25.99	29.59
32.	Telangana	1359.29	252.02	236.55	254.56	2059.25	1948.80	28.24	1486.04	540.03	373.79
33.	Tripura	72.19	357.25	200.21	224.15	7.09	171.70	72.86	47.34	32.91	396.17
34.	Uttar Pradesh	556.15	1219.57	382.29	448.26	459.36	662.79	2968.86	73.70	264.02	477.89
35.	Uttarakhand	613.76	5792.68	908.88	1065.86	642.81	1615.71	2791.97	717.75	2883.14	1091.44
36.	West Bengal	296.17	1.00	0.00	310.62	14.70	420.04	68.09	0.08	21.81	195.37

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

163

(D) TOTAL area approved (in Ha.) for non-forest purpose under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 from 2011 to 2019,
year-wise and State-wise;

Category: All Categories

(During the Period : 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2019)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	4.14	15.03	3.96	14.97	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	910.11	259.75	135.39	388.08	2056.29	175.38	1219.08	502.15	192.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	510.66	465.23	1798.73	634.98	46.21	182.30	222.86	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	104.32	121.60	8.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5.	Bihar	2352.40	96.22	258.87	84.25	75.19	186.42	414.04	453.88	461.73
6.	Chandigarh	0.21	0.10	0.07	39.86	0.37	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	3133.17	1924.70	425.21	1646.20	2355.29	397.74	688.30	469.28	207.99
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	0.75	5.38	0.01	0.00	1.50	0.70	3.20	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	2.80	0.00	0.00	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

11.	Goa	11.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.59	1.16	0.93
12.	Gujarat	341.11	1074.54	101.51	346.96	528.48	381.81	22.25	1089.87	153.25
13.	Haryana	349.98	117.62	576.67	115.56	269.34	427.70	261.39	525.00	562.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	311.66	573.00	83.93	239.51	261.47	21.06	229.54	422.83	574.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1691.77	2070.07	405.89	2217.97	234.21	341.48	316.34	1452.21	921.43
17.	Karaataka	117.92	200.66	73.35	216.93	145.99	316.90	320.10	127.45	216.85
18.	Kerala	11.58	0.58	18.28	12.92	0.00	13.69	0.00	3.05	0.26
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1821.18	1588.64	1325.82	3812.69	3075.92	945.56	3271.28	7162.58	1802.63
21.	Maharashtra	792.40	788.39	285.18	2223.39	713.86	2047.33	1364.58	435.53	151.81
22.	Manipur	7.88	205.00	1325.82	293.20	117.64	96.00	58.56	0.00	24.50
23.	Meghalaya	7.44	230.60	0.98	0.00	138.11	0.00	4.82	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	384.03	74.49	0.00	0.24	0.00	17.50	46.48
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Orissa	1316.14	262.54	2984.22	3445.84	1291.12	565.93	809.43	3771.97	5189.70

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27.	Puducherry			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab			148.71	179.53	546.16	288.80	171.90	79.95	576.94	563.06	422.17
29.	Rajasthan			124.08	231.12	636.69	1558.15	265.48	189.79	2088.54	792.46	467.15
30.	Sikkim			70.47	33.54	38.73	60.03	21.25	12.28	2.05	0.61	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu			21.96	40.83	32.98	23.25	481.27	33.17	0.76	31.99	19.17
32.	Telangana			150.84	307.98	2216.85	294.84	2463.01	12.54	4876.18	579.35	2214.29
33.	Tripura			32.08	15.58	57.59	34.33	59.43	12.74	3.33	8.48	264.51
34.	Uttar Pradesh			197.79	290.96	812.89	391.35	214.32	0.00	4.20	61.23	72.22
35.	Uttarakhand			216.11	63.33	827.77	186.11	18.98	1526.64	562.78	735.98	233.89
36.	West Bengal			52.52	16.67	6.00	6.31	0.00	170.22	108.64	26.91	102.33

Air quality measurement

2446. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures for the number of air quality monitoring stations installed throughout the country; and

(b) whether there has been an increase in the measurement of ozone in any region of the country in the year 2019, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors ambient air quality through manual stations at 793 locations covering 344 cities across the country. Further, 208 online Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) have also been installed in 115 cities in the country.

(b) Ozone is measured at 193 locations in the country and in most of the cities, the ozone levels are complying with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Disbursal of compensation by NGT

2447. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has authorized/sponsored any study to assess any causes for slow disbursal of compensation as National Green Tribunal's (NGTs) disposal rate is 87 per cent, while the actual grant of compensation of victims is proceeding more slowly;

(b) if so, the findings and details thereof, including the amount spent and persons involved; and

(c) the number of cases in which compensation was disbursed from 2017-2019, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Government or the NGT does not maintain such data.

Abatement of pollution

†2448. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures taken for abatement of pollution and environmental purification in the metro cities of the country; and

(b) the measures taken for garbage and waste disposal and to prevent polluted drain water from flowing into the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The measures taken/ being taken by the Government to check environmental pollution, *inter alia*, include; notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, revision of emission/effluent standards for industrial sectors from time to time, setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality, introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), launching of National Air Quality index, leapfrogging from BS - IV to BS - VI fuel standards, streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate, issuance of directions under Section 18(1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution, installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries, notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR, Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR, formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

For addressing the garbage and waste disposal the Ministry has comprehensively revised all waste management rules, including solid and plastic waste management rules in the year 2016. The rules, along with the mandate of various, Ministries, Departments, Urban Local Bodies, Gram Panchayat, prescribe criteria for setting up of solid waste processing and treatment facility, waste to energy process, site selection etc. Further,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued guidelines for collection, categorization, transportation and disposal of solid waste. In reference to water pollution and chemical pollution, the steps taken by the Government to check the pollution of water bodies, *inter alia*, include formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries into land masses / water bodies, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) through a consent mechanism to establish/operate and regular monitoring; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality; installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluent directly into water bodies; promotion of cleaner production processes; installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units etc.

Shifting to scientific and sustainable mining

2449. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has advised for cooperative mining to shift to scientific and sustainable mining;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the NGT has also advised to explore alternative way of mining that factors in safety measures, environmental clearance and restoring the areas mined; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) No such information is available with Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines, However, Environment Clearance is being granted by the Ministry after the appraisal and recommendation of a technical committee (Expert Appraisal Committee-EAC) as mandated in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. While appraising such proposals, the EAC considers Approved Mine Plan for scientific and sustainable mining operations. Such Mine Plans (including Mine

Closure Plan) are approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) for non-coal mines and by the Ministry of Coal as well as the Board of Directors of subsidiaries of Coal India Limited for coal mines. Due process of screening, scoping, scientific and sustainable appraisal of projects are conducted before granting the Environment Clearance. Due provisions are also made in the terms and conditions of ECs and in approved Mine Plan for safety measures, environmental protection of flora and fauna of the area and restoring the mined areas.

Moreover, as per the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 27th February, 2012 in IA. No.12- 13 of 2011 in Special Leave Petition (C) No. 19628-19629 of 2009, in the matter of Deepak Kumar etc. Vs. State of Haryana and Others etc., prior Environment Clearance has been made mandatory for mining of minor minerals irrespective of the area of mining lease.

Further, subsequent to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 8th January, 2020 W.P (Civil) No. 114/2014, the Ministry has issued an OM dated 16th January, 2020 stipulating an additional condition in ECs in respect of mining projects to re-grass the mining areas and other areas which may have been disturbed due to such activities so as to restore the same to an extent which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.

Pollution caused by dairy farms

2450. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed pollution control boards of all States to obtain information from all local bodies pertaining to pollution caused by dairy farms and submit relevant data to the Central Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NGT is taking remedial action for compliance of environmental norms by dairies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), New Delhi has issued directions regarding compilation of inventory of dairy farms and gaushalas to, *inter alia*, local bodies and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) *vide* orders dated 08.07.2019 and 24.01.2020 in Original Application No. 46/2018, titled 'Nuggehalli Jayasimha Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi'.

NGT *vide* order dated 08.07.2019 directed the local bodies in all the States/UTs to file inventory of dairies in their respective jurisdiction so that SPCBs can compile such information and furnish to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Further, *vide* order dated 24.01.2020, private operators, including cooperative societies or other entities, not falling within the jurisdiction of local bodies have also been directed to furnish the requisite information to the SPCBs.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble NGT *vide* the above orders has also directed SPCBs to perform their statutory obligations under the various Acts for enforcing environmental norms by dairy activities with a view to protect the environment and public health. Further, CPCB has been directed to undertake a study in the matter and lay down appropriate guidelines for management and monitoring of environmental norms by the dairies throughout India.

CPCB has constituted an Expert Group, comprising of members from National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi and CPCB to lay down the guidelines for management and monitoring of environmental norms in dairies. The Expert Group has formulated the 'Guidelines for Environmental Management of Dairy Farms and Gaushalas'. Finalization of the same based on specific directions of NGT is in process.

Status of afforestation in country

2451. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of afforestation in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of afforestation and deforestation in the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the status of issue of permission to tribals and dwellers of forests on the basis of Forest Rights Act;

(d) whether some State Government's decision to award land rights to encroachers, affects forests in any way; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) To increase and improve the forest and tree cover in the country, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has taken several initiatives. These include Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as National Afforestation Programme, National Mission for Green India and Development of Wildlife Habitats. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also contain provisions for taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forest, which contribute to increase in forest cover. Afforestation and tree planting activities, including in non-forest areas, are also taken up under various programme/funding sources of other Ministries of Government of India such as, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Sub-Mission on Agroforestry under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, National Bamboo Mission and under the schemes/plans of States and Union Territories and also by corporate bodies, public institutions, civil societies/NGOs public sector undertakings, etc. The plantation done by different agencies and under different schemes is compiled under Twenty Point Programme every year. The afforestation status for the last five years State-wise is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Deforestation may be caused due to various factors which might include over exploitation, overgrazing, urbanization etc. State-wise extent of deforestation *per se* is not assessed by the MoEF&CC. The Ministry grants permission for non-forest use of forest land which would also involve felling of trees, etc. The State/UT-wise forest area diverted for non-forest use for the last five years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 is an Act to recognize and vest forest rights and occupation

in forest land on forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded.

As per the information received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), 42,40,134 claims have been filed and 19,69,461 titles have been distributed till 30.09.2019. MoTA has further informed that no information has been received from any State regarding giving forest rights to encroachers nor has any complaint been received in this regard.

Statement-I

State/UT wise afforestation status

Sl. No.	State/UT	Afforestation (area in Ha.)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208591	133618	274635	229409	312186
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	8	NR	NR	1614
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	92956	41419	43279	35114	21446
5.	Chhattisgarh	86211	133531	98697	26037	81644
6.	Goa	346	21	38	15	24
7.	Gujarat	191118	150822	168733	177148	31712
8.	Haryana	35798	30643	25474	17000	15639
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20728	11449	10052	9200	23406
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8454	10863	7307	11371	NR
11.	Jharkhand	7296	NR	21005	22729	15490
12.	Karnataka	52805	69093	61686	62108	41596
13.	Kerala	3700	1117	46695	1923	1222
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7499	7994	99197	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	91413	55793	42100	37393	206615

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	11547	2855	12247	6442	5281
17.	Meghalaya	1991	3186	NR	2743	780
18.	Mizoram	NR	NR	4050	4020	4407
19.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	612
20.	Odisha	198891	170808	401452	382364	73994
21.	Punjab	2769	2934	5469	6845	NR
22.	Rajasthan	70423	70893	66815	43873	34798
23.	Sikkim	4095	1325	3376	365	41
24.	Tamil Nadu	70235	45129	39790	33147	40882
25.	Telangana	80446	236598	438059	489673	453325
26.	Tripura	16403	2339	4070	4858	8112
27.	Uttarakhand	17268	17846	18251	21397	20713
28.	Uttar Pradesh	57907	165867	92128	51513	NR
29.	West Bengal	6396	12169	2722	10653	NR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1184	1300	1125	713	3896
31.	Chandigarh	126	167	178	176	180
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220	225	220	200	21
33.	Daman and Diu	11	NR	10	15	NR
34.	Delhi	1468	1498	1299	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	75	86	250	63	52
TOTAL		1348412	1381596	1990409	1688507	1399688

NR: Not Reported.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise forest area diverted for non-forest use for the last five years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Land Diverted (in Ha.) 2014-15 to 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3852.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	722.74
4.	Assam	1.00
5.	Bihar	1248.31
6.	Chandigarh	40.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	4677.80
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.41
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.00
11.	Goa	43.68
12.	Gujarat	2362.12
13.	Haryana	1665.39
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1453.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	2681.49
17.	Karnataka	1084.62
18.	Kerala	16.74
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11824.01
21.	Maharashtra	5782.26
22.	Manipur	565.40
23.	Meghalaya	142.93

1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	74.73
25.	Nagaland	0.00
26.	Odisha	10974.17
27.	Puducherry	0.00
28.	Punjab	1790.03
29.	Rajasthan	4860.99
30.	Sikkim	25.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	577.13
32.	Telangana	9787.10
33.	Tripura	109.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	733.69
35.	Uttarakhand	1706.39
36.	West Bengal	312.08
	TOTAL	69141.32

Adoption of biodegradable plastic

2452. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from asking e-commerce companies to reduce single use plastic, steps like Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), being used to motivate companies to recover and recycle their packaging waste will be proposed;

(b) whether any data has been collected on the adoption of biodegradable plastic by different sectors; and

(c) the measures being taken to incentivise plastic free packaging by companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The rules mandate the producers to work out modalities for a waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producers

Responsibility (EPR) involving the State Urban Development Departments. The rules further mandate the Producers, Importers and Brand Owners including e-commerce companies to establish a system to collect used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging, introduced by them in the market. The producer has to submit this plan of collection to the State Pollution Control Boards while applying for Consent to Establish/Operate. Ministry has conducted several meetings with the stakeholders for implementation of the provisions of EPR. Further, stakeholder consultation workshops were also conducted by the Ministry at Bangalore, Ranchi and in Chandigarh.

(b) Regarding adoption of biodegradable plastic, a committee has been constituted by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) with respect to research and development for biodegradable technology including oxo-biodegradable technology on plastic. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 defines the norms for compostable plastic as an ecologically sustainable and green alternative of plastics. Compostable plastics have to conform to the Indian Standard: IS 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for Compostable Plastics. Under the provisions of the Rules, certificates has been issued by CPCB to 68 compostable manufacturers/sellers having manufacturing capacity 1,08,263 TPA till date.

(c) Packaging companies are not directly incentivized for plastic free packaging. However, the producers, importers and brand owners have now initiated steps for setting up material recovery facilities on their own or through the Producers Responsibility Organizations (PRO) for collection of plastic waste and are tying up with the registered recyclers for the recycling of plastic waste. This EPR mechanism has created additional source of income for recyclers. Further, the producers,, importers and brand owners are switching towards alternate packaging to reduce the EPR cost.

Environment impact assessment study for exploratory drilling

2453. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil and gas firms are mandated to conduct an environment impact assessment study before initiating exploratory drilling, both off-shore and onshore, if so, whether it will be in public domain;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure safety of marine life, since the oil and gas firms, looking to conduct exploratory drilling have been exempted from obtaining environmental clearance; and

(c) whether any stakeholders comprising of environmental experts were consulted before notifying the above said exemptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The requirement of prior environmental clearance has not been exempted for on-shore and off shore exploratory drilling. Such projects or activities have only been re-categorized from category 'A' to category 'B2' and therefore, such projects require environmental clearance from the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority. Further, the Ministry has issued standard environmental clearance conditions to be prescribed while granting the environmental clearances to address the environmental impacts.

(c) The proposal for the re-categorization of the on-shore and off-shore oil and gas exploration projects or activities from category 'A' to category 'B2' has been deliberated by the Expert Committee constituted for the purpose of streamlining of EC process as part of the comprehensive review of the EIA Notification, 2006.

Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems

2454. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms under which industries are targeted to install Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS);

(b) number of independent audits done of industrial OCEMS operations to ensure there is no tampering of systems; and

(c) number of OCEMS installed in the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar, Panipat, Palwal, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Jind, Karnal, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahr, Baghpat, Hapur, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, Alwar and Bharatpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued direction under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to all State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to further direct 17 categories of highly polluting industries, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), biomedical facility and common hazardous waste facility for installation of Online Continuous stack Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS). CPCB also issued directions under Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs of National Capital Region (NCR) to direct all red category, air polluting industries located in 23 districts of NCR to install OCEMS. There are 3700 OCEMS installed across country, which provides information on emission status at an interval of 15 minutes to the PCBs servers. The industries covered include 17 categories of highly polluting industries, red categories of industries.

(b) CPCB carries out remote calibration check of instruments installed in the industries to ensure non-tampering of OCEMS. Since the year 2018, CPCB has performed remote calibration audit of OCEMS of 164 stacks in 90 industries. Of these, 148 stacks in 78 industries were found to meet the criteria and others were directed to re-calibrate their instruments.

In addition, CPCB carries out physical inspections of industries on the basis of data received from OCEMS analysers. CPCB has carried out inspection of 700 industries falling under the 17 category of highly polluting industries during the period 01.04.2016 to 04.03.2020.

(c) District-wise status of installation of OCEMS is as below:-

Sl. No.	District	No. of units with OCEMS installed and connected with CPCB Server
1	2	3
1.	Faridabad	7
2.	Gurgaon	3

1	2	3
3.	Mewat	Nil
4.	Rohtak	3
5.	Sonepat	10
6.	Rewari	1
7.	Jhajjar	9
8.	Panipat	10
9.	Palwal	1
10.	Bhiwani	5
11.	Mahendragarh	Nil
12.	Jind	1
13.	Karnal	10
14.	Meerut	21
15.	Ghaziabad	13
16.	Gautam Budh Nagar	4
17.	Bulandshahr	7
18.	Baghpat	3
19.	Hapur	5
20.	Shamli	2
21.	Muzaffarnagar	27
22.	Alwar	12
23.	Bharatpur	Nil
TOTAL		154

Conservation of Asiatic Lions

2455. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans any special Centrally sponsored scheme for Asiatic Lion of Gir, Gujarat on the lines of Tigers like Project Tiger etc.;

(b) different types of funding support provided by Government for conservation of Asiatic Lions;

(c) the details of the funds provided for Asiatic Lions under various schemes during the last three years; and

(d) comparison of funds provided for conservation of Asiatic Lions with the funds provided for Project Tiger, along with the details of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Lion conservation is funded by the Government of India and State Government of Gujarat for the last few years in the following manner under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (60:40).

(i) The Ministry launched the "Asiatic Lion Conservation Project" under the component - Recovery Programme for saving of critically endangered species and habitats of Centrally Sponsored Scheme-'Development of Wildlife Habitats' (CSS-DWH) with a Total budget of ₹ 97.85 crore for a period of three years starting from the year 2018-19 to 2020-2021.

(ii) Financial assistance under the CSS-DWH for various activities which *inter-alia* include conservation of Asiatic Lions.

(c) and (d) Asiatic Lion is found only in Gujarat. There are 18 tiger range States. The funds released in last three years for Conservation of Wildlife including Asiatic Lions in Gujarat and for Tigers are as follows:-

(₹ in lakh)

Year	DWH Scheme for Gujarat	Project Tiger
2016-17	497.60	34224.80
2017-18	558.52	34500.00
2018-19	2141.89	32317.284

Encouragement to develop terrace gardens on rooftops

2456. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes or plans to implement any policy to encourage citizens to develop terrace gardens on their rooftops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No such policy is envisaged at present, as it is voluntary on the part of citizens to develop terrace gardens.

Definition of forest cover

2457. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the current definition of 'forest cover' in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) does not differentiate between natural forests and plantations, thereby providing an incomplete picture of the status of forests;
- (b) whether Government proposes to revise the definition of 'forest cover' in ISFR in light of the same;
- (c) whether Government has prepared the draft National Forest Policy, 2019; and
- (d) if so, the details and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) For the purpose of mapping, the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) describes forest cover as:-

"All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm."

For the forest cover mapping, IRS ResourceSat 2 LISS data is used which has a spatial resolution of 23.5 metre. At this resolution, minimum mappable area is 1 hectare. This resolution has been useful for all practical purposes such as preparation of Forest Working Plans, development schemes, etc.

(b) In view of the above, this does not arise.

(c) and (d) After wide consultations with all major stakeholders and incorporating their feedbacks, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has prepared a draft to update the existing National Forest Policy, 1988, and amongst other objectives, to give added focus on improving livelihoods of people based on sustainable management of forests for ecosystem services, increasing productivity of forests, forest management for water and ecological security, addressing Climate Change issues, etc.

Status of e-waste reduction

2458. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of e-waste generated in India during the last five years;
- (b) the measures adopted to reduce e-waste;
- (c) whether any measures have been taken to recycle the e-waste to avoid causing damages to the environment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has estimated that generation of e-waste in the financial year 2017-18 for twenty-one electrical/electronic equipments as listed in the schedule-I of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 based on the sales data of 244 producers is 7,08,445 tonnes. For the financial year 2018-19, the approximate estimated generation of e-waste, based on the sales data of 1168 producers is 7,71,215 tonnes.

In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Government has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, as amended in 2018 for its effective implementation. The provisions of these Rules include Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), setting up of Producer Responsibility Organisations (PRO) and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling of e-waste.

A demonstration plant has been set up at Bangalore under the project titled "Environmentally Sound Methods for Recovery of Metals from Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) - Phase II", which is being implemented by the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Hyderabad and E-Parisara, Bengaluru. This plant has processed 51 MT of PCBs from 1700 MT of e-waste.

The CPCB has reported that a Total 312 dismantlers and recyclers have been authorization by 18 State/UT Pollution Control Boards/Committees for environmentally sound processing of e-waste with cumulative annual capacity of 7,82,080 MT.

Pollution on beaches

2459. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coastal beaches in the country remain very dirty and severely polluted;

(b) whether any specific study has been conducted by any specialized agency to find out the amount of waste generated and put in place a proper mechanism for their disposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines to make the coastal beaches absolutely clean and free from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) While majority of the beaches in rural coastal areas are healthy and pristine, beaches located near major coastal cities and towns with high tourist footfall are polluted with solid waste. No specific study by any specialised agency has been carried out to assess the amount

of waste generated in the beaches. Qualitative studies have, however, indicated that discharge from rivers is a major contributor to the debris observed in beaches, with plastic pollution as a major source of solid waste.

(d) Under the Beach Environment and Aesthetic Management Service (BEAMS) programme of the Ministry, 13 pilot beaches have been identified for eco-tourism development, maintaining high standards of cleanliness and pollution abatement measures. Further, intensive beach cleaning drives are conducted from time to time. A week-long "Swatchh Nirmal Tat Abhiyaan" conducted from 11-17 November, 2019 in 50 identified beaches across the country, was one such initiative in the recent past.

The provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification prohibit discharge of untreated waste water and effluent to the sea water. Stringent standards have also been laid down for such effluent discharge from industries etc. Further, the Ministry has notified solid waste management rules, plastic waste management rules, e-waste management rules, construction and demolition waste management rules and biomedical management rules etc. for effective control of pollution.

National Electric Mobility Mission Plan

2460. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of National Electric Mobility Mission Plan;
- (b) whether any suggestions have come from the Industry and other stakeholders for manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicles, to ensure sustainable growth;
- (c) in view of slow pace of electric mobility mission, whether Government would consider incentivising the plan for early adoption; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 is a National Mission document providing the vision and the roadmap for the faster adoption of electric vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. This plan has been designed to enhance national fuel security, to provide affordable and

environment friendly transportation and to enable the Indian automotive industry to achieve global manufacturing leadership.

As part of the NEMMP 2020, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a Scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in the year 2015 to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same. The Phase-I of this Scheme was initially launched for a period of 2 years, commencing from 1st April, 2015, which was subsequently extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed up to 31st March, 2019.

In this phase, market creation through demand incentives was aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheelers, 3-Wheelers Auto, Passenger 4-Wheeler vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses.

The demand incentive was available to buyers of electric and hybrid vehicles (xEV) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. Further, specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure components were sanctioned by the Project Implementation and Sanctioning Committee (PISC) for extending grant under the different focus areas of the scheme.

Based on outcome and experience gained during the Phase-I of FAME India Scheme and after having consultations with all stakeholders including Industry and Industry Associations, the Government notified Phase-II of FAME India Scheme on 8th March, 2019, which is for a period of three years commencing from 1st April, 2019 with a Total budgetary support of ₹ 10,000 crore. This phase will mainly focus on supporting electrification of public and shared transportation, and aims to support through demand incentives about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure will be also supported to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles.

Disinvestment of CPSEs

2461. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in existence as on 1st January, 2014;
- (b) the details of CPSEs disinvested/privatised/put on strategic sale between 2015-2020, including names of these CPSEs;
- (c) the details of amount received by Government through such disinvestment/privatisation/strategic sale between 2015-2020; and
- (d) the details of number of CPSEs further selected for disinvestment/privatisation/strategic sale?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) brings out Public Enterprises Survey of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) annually. As per the information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, there were 234 operating CPSEs as on 31st March, 2014.

(b) and (c) The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry of Finance is the nodal Department for disinvestment and privatization of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). DIPAM oversees the disinvestment process of CPSEs to be undertaken for strategic disinvestment. As per the information furnished by the DIPAM, the details of CPSEs divested during 2014-15 to 2019-20 along with the amount received from disinvestments are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Details of CPSEs, subsidiaries, units and Joint Ventures from which 'in-principle' approval has been given by CCEA for strategic disinvestment since 2016 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). DIPAM has also informed that CCEA approved Initial Public Offer (IPO)/ Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) in case of 23 CPSEs out of which 13 have been listed since 2017, 2 CPSEs were dropped from listing process, 1 CPSE has been approved for FPO and 7 CPSEs are at different stages of listing process. Further, 25 CPSEs are given 'in-principle' approval by CCEA for disinvestment through Offer for Sale (OFS). In addition to this, there are two approved Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) for disinvestment of equity of CPSEs in the form of 'Bharat 22 ETF' (consisting 15 CPSEs) and 'CPSE ETF' (consisting of 10 CPSEs).

Statement-I

The details of disinvestment through minority stake sale in CPSEs during last 5 years

(A) Offer For Sale (OFS) including Employees OFS

Year	CPSEs disinvested	Receipts through disinvestment (in ₹ crore.)
1	2	3
2014-15	1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	24,348.71
	2. Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	
	3. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	
	4. National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	
	5. Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC)	
	6. Hindustan Copper Ltd.(HCL)	
	7. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	
	8. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	
2015-16	1. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	19,513.58
	2. Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	
	3. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	
	4. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	
	5. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	
	6. National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	
	7. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	8004.42
2016-17	1. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	
	2. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	
	3. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	

1	2	3
	4. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	
	5. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	
	6. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	
	7. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	
	8. Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)	
	9. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	
	10. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	
	11. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	
2017-18	1. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	13,710.86
	2. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	
	3. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL)	
	4. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	
	5. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	
	6. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	
	7. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	
	8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	
2018-19	1. Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	5,235.63
	TOTAL	70,813.20

(B) Initial Public Offer (IPO)/Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)

Year	CPSEs disinvested	Receipts through disinvestment (in ₹ crore.)
1	2	3
2014-15	Nil	
2015-16	Nil	

1	2	3
2016-17	Nil	6,682.37*
2017-18	1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) 2. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) 3. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) 4. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	1,914.15
2018-19	1. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. (MSTC Ltd.) 2. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE) 3. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) International Ltd. 4. Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) 5. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI)	
TOTAL		8,596.52

* Excluding the receipts of ₹ 17357.48 crore through disinvestment in The New India Assurance Company Ltd. and General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd.

(C) Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)

(i) CPSE ETF

Year	Issue	Constituents*	Receipts through disinvestment (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
2016-17	FFO-1	1. Bharat Electronics Limited	8499.98
	FFO-2	2. Coal India Limited	
2018-19	FFO-2	3. National Buildings Construction Corporation	26350.07
	FFO-3	4. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. 5. Nevyeli Lignite Limited 6. National Thermal Power Corporation	

1	2	3	4
		7. Indian Oil Corporation Limited	
		8. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	
		9. Power Finance Corporation Limited	8
		10. Oil India Limited	
SUB TOTAL (A)			34,850.05

*GAIL, CONCOR, EIL and REC were excluded whereas NTPC NBCC, NLC and SJVN were included at different stages.

(ii) Bharat 22 ETF

Year	Issue	Constituents *	Receipts through disinvestment (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
2017-18	NFO	1. Axis Bank Ltd.	14,500
2018-19	FFO 1	2. Bank of Baroda	18,729.85
	FFO 2	3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	
		4. Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd.	
		5. Coal India Ltd.	
		6. Engineers India Ltd.	
		7. Gail India Ltd.	
		8. Indian Bank	
		9. Indian Oil Corp Ltd.	
		10. ITC	
		11. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	

1	2	3	4
		12. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	
		13. NBCC (India) Ltd.	
		14. NHPC Ltd.	
		15. NLC India Ltd.	
		16. Oil & Natural Gas Corp Ltd.	
		17. NTPC Ltd.	
		18. Power Grid Corp of India Ltd.	
		19. Oil India Ltd.	
		20. SJVN Ltd.	
		21. State Bank of India	
		SUB TOTAL (B)	33,229.85
		GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	68,079.90

* Oil India has now been dropped from Bharat -22 ETF

(D) Buyback

Year	CPSEs disinvested	Receipts through disinvestment in ₹ crore)
1	2	3
2014-15	Nil	Nil
2015-16	1. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) 2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	4,483.22
2016-17	1. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) 2. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) 3. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	18963.47

1	2	3
	4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	
	5. Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	
	6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	
	7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	
2017-18	1. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)	5,337.55
	2. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	
	3. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)	
	4. Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL)	
	5. Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL)	
	6. IRCON International Ltd. (IRCON)	
	7. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	
	8. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)	
	9. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC Ltd.)	
	10. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN Ltd.)	
	11. Antrix Corporation Ltd.	
	12. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	
	13. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)	
2018-19	1. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL)	10670
	2. National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO)	
	3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd. (NLC India Ltd.)	
	4. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)	
	5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)	
	6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	

1	2	3
	7. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	
	8. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	
	9. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC)	
	10. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)	
	TOTAL	39,454.24

(E) Strategic Disinvestment (FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19)

CPSE	Acquired by	Disinvestment Yield (₹ crore)
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	ONGC	36,915
Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)	NBCC	285
National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC)	WAPCOS	79.96
Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	Consortium of 4 major ports	1049
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	PFC	14500
TOTAL		52,828.96

(F) Disinvestment during current financial year (2019-20)

Financial Year 2019-20 (Till 12th March, 2020)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Type of Disinvestment	Receipts (in ₹ Crore)
1	2	3	4
1	CPSE ETF (5th FFO - July, 2019 and 6th FFO-January, 2020)	ETF	26,500.39
2	Bharat 22 ETF (FFO 2- October, 2019)	ETF	4,368

1	2	3	4
3	Rail Vikas Nigam Limited	IPO	475.89
4	IRCTC	IPO	636
5	Sale of Enemy Shares by CEPI	Others	1,881.21
6	RITES (November, 2019)	OFS	729.45
7	RITES (February, 2020)	OFS	399.67
8	MOIL	Buyback	253.26
9	SPMCIL	Buyback	293.45
TOTAL			35,537.32

Statement-II

CPSEs, including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment (at different stages of transaction)

(a) 'In-principle' approval obtained in FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19

1. Project & Development India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)
3. Engineering Project (India) Ltd.
4. Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.
5. Pawan Hans Ltd.
6. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
7. Scooters India Limited
8. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
9. Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL)* (sub.)
10. Central Electronics Ltd

11. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)
12. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (sub.)
13. Units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)
14. Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
15. Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL
16. Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.
17. HLL Life Care Ltd.
18. Indian Medicine & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)
19. Karnataka Antibiotics Ltd.
20. Kamrajar Port Ltd.
21. Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
22. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
23. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)

* Subsequently, CCEA has given in principle approval for closure of the company

(b) 'In principle' approval for strategic disinvestment obtained in 2019-20

1. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) and BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer
2. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI)
3. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)
4. THDC India Limited (THDCIL)
5. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)
6. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)

Vacancies in PSUs under Ministry

2462. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of category-wise vacancies across all Public Sector

Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry, at present, by what time these vacancies will be filled; and

(b) whether reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) has been implemented in these PSUs, if so, the number of appointments made under this category in the PSUs under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Total number of category-wise vacancies in all PSUs under DHI are as under:-

Group	No. of Vacancies
A	205
B	21
C	151
D	160
TOTAL	537

(b) Yes Sir. 15 appointments have been made under EWS category in PSUs of DHI.

Target set for sales of electric vehicles

2463. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to achieve sales of 60 to 70 lakh units of electric vehicles by 2020;

(b) whether Government had launched Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (Hybrids) (FAME India) Phase-II with a Total outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore over the next three years;

(c) whether electric two-wheelers have been the major part of electric vehicles sales in the country and the sale of electric cars and buses is yet to gain momentum; and

(d) if so, the steps taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP), Government of India has an ambitious target to achieve 60-70 lakhs sales of hybrid and electric vehicles by 2020.

As part of the NEMMP 2020, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a Scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in the year 2015 to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same. The Phase-I of this Scheme was initially launched for a period of 2 years, commencing from 1st April, 2015, which was subsequently extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed up to 31st March, 2019.

Based on outcome and experience gained during the Phase-I of FAME India Scheme and after having consultations with all stakeholders including Industry and Industry Associations, the Government notified Phase-II of FAME India Scheme on 8th March, 2019, which is for a period of three years commencing from 1st April 2019 with a Total budgetary support of ₹ 10,000 crore. This phase will mainly focus on supporting electrification of public and shared transportation, and aims to support through demand incentives about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure will be also supported to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles.

Implementation of recommendations of 7th Pay Commission in PSUs

2464. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) such as Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), etc. are yet to implement the recommendations of 7th Pay Commission and revise the salary of their employees accordingly; and

(b) if so, the details of the PSUs which are yet to implement the recommendations of 7th Pay Commission and also by when Government intends to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) employees are categorized as industrial workers and are governed by the Industrial Dearness Allowance (IDA) pattern of pay scales. Since 1981, all appointments in CPSE are under IDA pay scales. The Central Pay Commission (CPC) are applicable to Central Government official, who are governed under Central Dearness Allowance (CDA) pay scales. Recommendations of CPCs including 7th CPC thus are not applicable to CPSEs. The Steel Authority India Ltd. (SAIL) is also following the IDA pay scales. Hence 7th CPC recommendations are not applicable to their employees. However, for some CPSEs employees, who are still on CDA pay scales, DPE endorses Department of Expenditure (DOE) notifications regarding CPC subject to the basic principle of financial affordability or capacity to pay of the CPSE concerned

Policy for disposal of outdated vehicles

2465. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to frame policy for disposal of outdated vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that huge number of outdated vehicles are piled up; and
- (d) if so, action taken to clear off such vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has circulated draft guidelines for setting up, authorization and operation of Authorized Vehicle Scrapping Facility (AVSF) in the country.

- (c) and (d) No such report has been received by the Department in this regard.

Fair valuation of the assets owned by the PSUs

2466. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete steps have been made for the fair valuation of the assets owned by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which are getting privatised;
- (b) if so, whether any guidelines for the valuation of assets of such PSUs, are being finalised by Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) among the PSUs getting privatised, which are ones whose valuation is under process and which are the PSUs whose valuation of assets are under process; and
- (e) the details of the values of assets of such PSUs based on the valuation of assets, if any, done by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry of Finance is the nodal Department for disinvestment and privatization of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). DIPAM oversees and drives the disinvestment process of CPSEs to be undertaken for strategic disinvestment.

DIPAM has informed that privatization of CPSEs is being undertaken through a process of competitive bidding. The financial bids received are compared against the Reserve Price determined by the Competent Authority, which takes into consideration the independent valuation made by the professional agencies, *i.e.* Transaction Adviser (TA) and Asset Valuer (AV). As per the approval procedure, such valuation reports are submitted in a confidential manner in sealed cover and are examined by the government after receipt of financial bids. Maintaining confidentiality with regard the valuation report till the opening of financial bids is essential for deriving higher value through competitive bidding.

Slowing down of production in auto sector

2467. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production in automobile industry has been slowing down for the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. The detail of production of vehicles (all categories) in automobile industry during the last three financial years is as under:

Production	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Vehicles (All categories)	25,330,967	29,094,447	30,915,420

Source: SIAM

However, the Automobile sales has been affected by the cyclical slowdown for the last few months and the Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to keep and improve the momentum of the economy through a package of measures for comprehensive and continued development of the auto sector as and when required.

Vision to promote electric cars

2468. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any vision to encourage and promote electric cars in India in view of the global trend of reducing dependence on fossil fuels;
- (b) if so, the number of electric car charging stations currently operating in the country; and
- (c) whether Government has any budget allocation and targets for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government approved Phase-I of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in March, 2015 for a period of 2 years w.e.f 1st April, 2015 to promote adoption of Electrical Vehicles (EVs) including electric cars with an aim to reduce dependency on fossil fuel. The Phase-I of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed till 31st March, 2019. Presently, the 02nd Phase of the scheme is being implemented for a period of three years commencing from 1st April, 2019 with a Total budgetary support of ₹ 10,000 crore. This phase will mainly focus on supporting

electrification of public and shared transportation, and aims to support through demand incentives about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, a budget provision of ₹ 1000 crore for a period of 3 years [2019-20 to 2021-22] has been earmarked for establishment of charging infrastructure under this Phase of FAME Scheme.

Under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme, Department of Heavy Industry sanctioned about 500 Charging Stations/ Infrastructure for EVs including electric cars. Out of these 500 charging stations 279 charging stations have been installed. In addition, the Department has also sanctioned 2,636 Charging Stations for EVs including electric cars in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India) scheme phase II.

As per the information received from Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) under the Ministry of Power, EESL has commissioned 68 nos. of Public Charging Stations (PCS) in locations of NDMC Delhi, SDMC Delhi, CMRL Chennai, Maha Metro Nagpur and Noida Authority. Additionally, EESL has commissioned 488 captive chargers across all offices where 1514 electric cars have been delivered by EESL.

Decline in sales of vehicles

2469. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sale of vehicles, both passenger and commercial, has been declining for the last several months;
- (b) whether it is a fact that vehicles sale in the month of January, 2020 was down by 22 per cent, as compared to the sales in same month in the last year;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the auto makers' Total domestic sale in January, 2020 was down by 18 per cent as compared to January, 2019; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Domestic sale of Passenger Vehicles (PV) and Commercial Vehicles (CV), since April 2019 and YOY (Year-on-Year) growth is as per the table below:

	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
PV	247,541	239,347	225,732	200,790	196,524	223,317	285,027	263,773	235,786	262,714
PV Growth%	-17.1	-20.5	-17.5	-31	-31.6	-23.7	0.28	-0.8	-1.24	-6.20
CV	68,680	68,847	70,771	56,866	51,897	58,419	66,773	61,907	66,602	75,289
CV Growth %	-6	-10	-12.3	-25.7	-38.7	-39.1	-23.31	-14.98	-12.32	-14.04

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM).

(c) Domestic sale of vehicles (across all categories) in January, 2020 was 17,39,975 as compared to 20,19,253 in January, 2019. [Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)]

(d) Various financial, regulatory and perceptual reasons for decline in sales are as under:-

- Reduction in finance availability to Auto Sector
- Increase in Axle Load limit for commercial vehicles by up to 25%. This expanded freight capacity has led to shrinkage of new vehicle demand
- Increase in vehicles cost due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's order for upfront collection of long-term 3rd Party insurance premium for 3 years (new cars) and 5 years (new two-wheelers)
- Increase in collateral for dealers from 25% to 60% which has resulted in reduction of inventory finance to dealers
- Negative consumer sentiments and BS VI vehicle inventory adjustments by OEMs.

Violation of Right of Media

2470. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received petitions or complaint regarding the violation of rights of the media/journalists for free and fair reporting from Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh region, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(b) the number and details of media person/journalists arrested, remanded, died in police action and detained in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh region during the recent restriction imposed, media Institution-wise; and

(c) the details and number of regional dailies, weeklies, visual media and local channel forced to cease their daily functioning or permanently closed in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh region during the recent restrictions imposed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body, has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to preserve the freedom of the Press and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country. PCI has an institutional mechanism for redressing any complaint received by it and also takes suo moto cognizance and the same is dealt in accordance with the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulation, 1979. The PCI has received two petitions pertaining to the region in 2019-20.

(b) The Parliament has taken certain decisions relating to article 370 thereby applying all provisions of the Constitution of India and reorganizing the erstwhile border State of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir with Legislature and the Union Territory of Ladakh without Legislature. As a precautionary measure, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had initially imposed certain restrictions that have been subsequently relaxed. Action was also taken by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir against certain person in order to maintain peace, public order and public safety including preventive detentions under relevant laws. Profession-wise details of such persons is not maintained.

(c) The Government of India has not issued any such orders relating to the media in the regions of Jammu, Kashmir or Ladakh.

Action taken against TV channels

2471. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such Television (TV) channels who have violated the programme and advertising codes/rules during the last five years including current year, year-wise;

- (b) the name of such TV channels against whom action has been taken in said period;
- (c) the details of nature of action taken;
- (d) whether there is any plan to frame any new rules/guidelines in the view of increasing instances of TV debates which are full of hatred; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to ban TV shows/debates based on communal issues intended to spread hatred among different communities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) All private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. Appropriate action is taken as per the rules whenever violation of the said Codes is established.

The Government has taken various actions, including issuance of Warnings, Advisories, Apology Scroll and Off-Air Orders, in respect of private TV channels for violation of the Codes under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

National electronic media channels in Kashmir

2472. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was any presence of national news TV channels, on the air, before abrogation of Article 370 from Kashmir, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether full broadcasting services of Akashvani and Doordarshan are regularly provided to the people of Kashmir, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it has been welcomed by common people of Kashmir, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The national news TV channels, "DD News" and "DD India" were available on free-to-air "DD Free Dish", a DTH platform of Prasar Bharati, and also on private DTH services and cable services in Kashmir region, before abrogation of Article 370.

In addition, "DD News" channel was also available terrestrially to the viewers through High Power Transmitters (HPTs) functioning at Srinagar and Gurez.

(b) Prasar Bharati is providing the broadcasting services to the people of Kashmir through Doordarshan(DD) Studios at Srinagar and HPTs at Srinagar, Kupwara, Gurez and Tithwal. There is also a 24X7 satellite-based regional channel "DD Kashir" which originates from Srinagar itself.

The Doordarshan channels, including "DD Kashir" are available to the people of Kashmir through free-to-air "DD Free Dish", a DTH platform of Prasar Bharati, and on private DTH services and cable services also.

Further, Radio broadcast services are regularly provided to the people of Kashmir by All India Radio (AIR), Srinagar. The service of AIR Srinagar is also available on "DD Free Dish" throughout the region of Kashmir. AIR has also started live streaming of AIR, Srinagar service on Prasar Bharati's website and also through the App "News On Air" on 'Android' and 'iOS' mobile platforms.

(c) No separate data on viewership of DD Channels and listeners of AIR in Kashmir is maintained by Prasar Bharati.

Online video content regulation

2473. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans for online video content regulation;

(b) whether Government is planning to restrict streaming companies, censorship of online video content on shows by implementing new legislation on online streaming of videos; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Information Technology Act, 2000, administered by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has provisions relating to content on websites, etc. Information/websites/URLs can be blocked under Section 69A of that

Act, on matters relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to the above.

Further, online video streaming services providing curated content are expected to follow various content related domestic laws as applicable to them. In addition, web channels, which are intermediaries under that Act, are required to follow certain due diligence as prescribed in the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011.

Government called a meeting of OTT platforms and their association is in preparation of self-regulation.

Uncensored media content

2474. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the uncensored media content especially from Television and social media are polluting the minds of the viewers and spoiling the character of children;

(b) whether vengeful contents and obscene display of sex have been on the increase, in Over The Top Contents (OTT) media services, if so, steps Government proposes, to curb the menace; and

(c) whether the recent social media like Netflix, Prime Video, YouTube, etc. are earning considerable revenue by screening movies, serials, etc. thereby depriving the State of revenue through entertainment tax, if so, whether Government proposes to bring them under tax ambit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) All programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken against defaulting channels whenever any violation of the codes is established. The Information Technology Act, 2000, administered by

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has provisions relating to content on websites, etc. Information/websites/URLs can be blocked under Section 69A of that Act, on matters relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to the above.

Web channels, which are intermediaries under that Act, are required to follow certain due diligence as prescribed in the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011.

(c) Entertainment Tax earlier levied by State Governments has been subsumed under GST w.e.f. 01.07.2017. Online information and database access or retrieval services (OIDAR services) supplied by entities such as Netflix, Prime Video, YouTube, etc. attract GST@18%. OIDAR services have been defined under Section 2(17) of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) Act, 2017.

Operational Akashvani centres

2475. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Akashvani centres currently operational in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of number of channels, Akashvani is offering its services, at present?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) AIR has 482 Akashvani Radio, centres operating in the country. State/ UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) At present, AIR has 326 channels, including Vividh Bharati Service, FM Services, etc.

Statement*State/UT-wise list of AIR Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of AIR Stations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	13
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	16
8.	Haryana	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16
10.	Jharkhand	13
11.	Karnataka	20
12.	Kerala	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	25
14.	Maharashtra	30
15.	Manipur	8
16.	Meghalaya	7
17.	Mizoram	10
18.	Nagaland	10
19.	Odisha	21
20.	Punjab	8
21.	Rajasthan	26
22.	Sikkim	16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of AIR Stations
23.	Tamil Nadu	15
24.	Tripura	17
25.	Telangana	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26
27.	Uttarakhand	22
28.	West Bengal	16
Union Territories		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT)	3
32.	Delhi (NCT)	1
33.	Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands (UT)	1
34.	Puducherry (UT)	2
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
36.	Ladakh	7
	TOTAL	482

Guidelines for the film certification

2476. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for granting film clearance by Central Censor Board;
- (b) whether hurting of religious sentiments of any community is also a ground for denial of clearance;

(c) if so, number of films which fall under this category and objection raised during the last five years; and

(d) whether *suo-moto* action is taken by Censor Board or action is taken only after any specific complaint is filed with the Board?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) performs the statutory function of certifying films for public exhibition in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and Guidelines for certification of films notified in 1991 by the Government.

The Guidelines for certification of films for public exhibition have been framed under Section 5B(2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. Under Guideline 2(xii), the CBFC shall ensure that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented. Also, under Guideline 2(xiii), the CBFC shall ensure that visuals or words which promote communal attitudes are not presented.

Generally, the modifications/excisions are directed to be carried in such contents and, if required, the certification may also be refused by CBFC.

CBFC has reported that during the last five years, on grounds of hurting religious sentiments and for their likelihood of promoting communal attitudes only four films have been refused certification.

(d) The actions taken by CBFC regarding the violation of Guidelines through the contents of the film are both *suo-moto* as well as on receipt of complaints. The CBFC has a well-defined process for certifying films as per the Guidelines and also takes due cognizance of any complaints received by it while examining a film.

Allegations of film makers on censorship

2477. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the film makers have alleged backdoor censorship in the selection of films to be screened at the 16th edition of the Mumbai International Film Festival (MIFF);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the Total number of films rejected by MIFF 2020 and their makers;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that these rejected films had won prizes at the international level; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Rules and Regulations of MIFF-2020, films made during 1st September, 2017 to 31st August, 2019 were eligible for competitive entries in MIFF-2020.

(c) to (e) A Total of 878 films were entered in competitive section of MIFF-2020. The break-up of these films in International and National sections is as below:-

International Section	149
National	729
TOTAL	878

Out of the Total 878 entries, 88 films got disqualified as they did not meet the eligibility criteria of completion period of the film, *i.e.*, 1st September, 2017 to 31st August, 2019. The break-up of the disqualified films in International and National sections is as below:

International Section	21
National	67
TOTAL	88

The details of these 88 films including the names of the Directors of the films are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per the details entered by the filmmakers while filling up the entry form for the MIFF-2020, it is noted that 5 films from these 88 films have won various awards. The details of these 5 films are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Films disqualified in International Competition Section

Sl. No.Entry No.		Category	Title in English	Director's Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	10013	Documentary Film	Charlie & the Coca Cola Company: Quit India	Jharana Jhaveri & Anurag
2.	10025	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Gubbarey (Balloons)	Ravinder
3.	10033	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	immature Pregnancy of shiva	Vishal Madhukar kumbhar
4.	10045	Documentary Film	The Climate Challenge	Rakesh Rao
5.	10071	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	RAIN	Simran Sidhu
6.	10076	Documentary Film	Trunocide	Banya Sit Minn
7.	10085	Documentary Film	Compass Needle	Prithvi Konanur
8.	10090	Documentary Film	Undue	Natalya Lobko
9.	10101	Documentary Film	Unstruck Resonance	NinaSugati SR Shivdasani
10.	10106	Documentary Film	Jothorleena	Dilara Begum Jolly
11.	10113	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Dr. Bhoomi	Sri Sai Durga
12.	10114	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Shadow Bird	Savita Singh

1	2	3	4	5
13.	10122	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Ghost	Jeevan Singh Rawat
14.	10124	Documentary Film	The Fragments of Illusion	J. Bipin Joseph
15.	10129	Documentary Film	Providence	Daniel Lee
16.	10131	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	AKS	Satyam Raj
17.	10132	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Blind Touch	Somsubhro Sarkaar
18.	10135	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Omelette	Subham Malakar
19.	10138	Documentary Film	Shadow Flowers	Seung-jun YI
20.	10142	Documentary Film	It Takes A Family	Susan Ne Kovacs
21.	10146	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	A Child Teacher	Phadindra Budhathoki

Films disqualified in National Competition Section

Sl. No.	Entry No.	Category	Title in English	Director's Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	N0014	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	A Sunset Ballad	Baniprakash Das
2.	N0026	Documentary Film (above 60 mins.)	Guru Maa	Nirmal Chander Dandriyal
3.	N0042	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Freshener	Dr Dinesh Prakash Rasal

4.	N0046	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	The Roof	Shreyas Chougule
5.	N0049	Documentary Film (above 60 mins.)	Badshah Lear	Anant Raina
6.	N0064	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Shiva: Sex, Shankar, Society	Manoj Kumar
7.	N0069	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	This Summer in Waiting	Soumya Mukhopadhyay
8.	N0107	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Through the Eyes of an Artist	Abhishek Swain
9.	N0141	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Pandit Usman	M. Akram Hassan
10.	N0169	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	The Flowers and The Gemstones	Sriram Raja
11.	N0173	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	One Life	Pradeep Selvam
12.	N0184	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Final Destination	Sujit Das
13.	N0185	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Final Destination	Sujit Das
14.	N0196	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Dumplings	Emidaka Mabel Lyngdoh Kha
15.	N0226	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Sub Brothers	Sandeep Ravindranath
16.	N0237	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Kolams	Jennifer Alphonse
17.	N0238	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Shahi Paneer	Surjeet Sharma
18.	N0239	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	ghost of method acting	Sandeep anand
19.	N0250	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	In Search of Truth	Ranadip Mandal
20.	N0263	Animation Film	Radha	Bimal Poddar

1	2	3	4	5
21.	N0274	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Bahar (The Flow)	Chahat Mansingka
22.	N0301	Documentary Film (above 60 mins.)	Sur Shabdnu Sanamu Lifeography Film	Rajni Acharya
23.	N0304	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Old but not so old	Biswajit Das
24.	N0327	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Michael's Day Out	Deepshikha Poddar
25.	N0338	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	3rd Stanza	Tarun Wadhwa
26.	N0348	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Chachan, A Day	Jain J. Abraham
27.	N0374	# Best Short film on the combined theme of Water Conversation and Climate Change (upto 15 min.)	Enemies at your Gate	Rizwan Ahamd
28.	N0395	Animation Film	The Story of Painted Songs	Suchana Saha
29.	N0421	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Apaharam	Shillu Kottarathil
30.	N0434	Animation Film	Evolution of Evolution	Dinesh Govind Joshi
31.	N0437	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Ram Rajya	Malang
32.	N0438	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Maze of Memory	Jitu Das
33.	N0443	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Who Is This Women's Day For	Monallsa Mukherji
34.	N0454	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Warriors of losing Battle	M R Rajan

35.	N0462	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	WHY	Prashant Shirodkar
36.	N0469	Documentary Film (above 60 mins.)	A Grain of Sand	Monjoy Medhi
37.	N0472	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Love Ishtory	Veenit Katariia
38.	N0478	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Love Sex Soprano	Sreemoyee Bhattacharya
39.	N0479	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Water	Binoy Krishna
40.	N0504	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Tiramisu	Ajay B G
41.	N0505	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Song of the Mundane	Pritam Ghatak
42.	N0512	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Niruddesh	Ritagnik Bhattacharya
43.	N0534	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	To Express	Abhishek Chaudhari
44.	N0538	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Two Sides	Mon Pal
45.	N0542	Documentary Film (below 60 mins.)	Other Side of Coin	Jiten Parikh
46.	N0543	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Thimiram	Vinosh Vijay
47.	N0547	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	LATT	Piyush Masih
48.	N0549	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Helmet (Save Drive Safe Life)	Rop Akter Ahamed
49.	N0566	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Sunday	Arun Fulara
50.	N0591	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Cafe	Sagar Gusain
51.	N0596	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Royals	Sidharth Goutam
52.	N0636	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Pariah	Vishesh Iyer

1	2	3	4	5
53.	N0639	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Inorganic Soup with Honey	Jay Agarwal
54.	N0642	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Gaay	Ajay Patil
55.	N0644	# Best Short film on the combined theme of Water Conversation and Climate Change (upto 15 min.)	Dead Dream	Jibin Joshy
56.	N0646	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	The Light	Kiran Nagdev
57.	N0650	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Fool's Mate	Digambar Patil
58.	N0656	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Vipralabdha	Bhushan Gokhale
59.	N0657	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Borderline	Azam Karnik
60.	N0658	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Strangers In The Night	Jatin Suryavanshi
61.	N0661	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	A Gift of Guilt	Amar Shinde
62.	N0662	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	The Meeting	Ankit Banerje
63.	N0666	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	A Death of an MR	Prasad Namjoshi
64.	N0692	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Chillar	Paratha Sarathi Manna
65.	N0698	Short Fiction Film (upto 45 mins.)	Anonymous - My voice is my only identity	Prakash Gowda
66.	N0708	Documentary Film (above 60 mins.)	The lines Lakshman drew	Nandan Saxena
67.	N0711	Animation Film	Asha	Serena Susan Abraham

Statement-II*Details of award winning films*

Sl. No.	Entry No.	Category of entry in MIFF-2020	Title	Award as mentioned by the entrant/ film maker
1.	10045	International	The Climate Challenge	International Science Film Festival of India (ISFFI) - Best Science Film Award
2.	10071	International	Rain	Winner Best Dramatic Short Film (51st WorldFest Houston)
3.	10138	International	Shadow Flowers	DMZ Docs 2019 - Best National Documentary
4.	N0069	National	This Summer is Waiting	Honorable Mention - Experimental Forum 2019
5.	N0711	National	Asha	Dreamachine International Festival Winter 2019-Best Animated Short Film

Financial assistance to film makers

2478. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance to film makers whose films are selected in competition section of an International Film Festival of repute or India's official nomination for academy awards under foreign film category;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith nodal agency for implementing this activity;

(c) whether Government has formulated any procedure for getting this financial assistance, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to promote Indian movies at International Film Festivals, including the Oscars?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry provides financial assistance under Film Promotion Fund Activity to those filmmakers whose films are selected in competition section of an international film festival of repute or Academy Awards. Directorate of Film Festivals has been designated as the nodal agency to implement this activity. The guidelines and procedures for this activity has been published on the official website of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting viz. https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/Film_Promotion_Fund-procedure.pdf

FM stations functioning in Maharashtra

2479. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of FM stations presently functioning in the State of Maharashtra;
- (b) whether Government proposes to permit establishment of more FM stations in the State in the near future; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) AIR has 30 Akashvani Radio Stations in the State of Maharashtra. Project for setting up of 100 W FM Relay transmitters at 6 locations namely, Achalpur, Washim, Hingoli, Nandurbar, Satana and Sironcha (Gadchiroli) have been approved.

Shortage of drinking water during summers in rural areas

†2480. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to deal with the shortage of drinking water in various urban and rural areas of the country during summer season;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) To strengthen rural water supply infrastructure and service delivery in rural areas, Government of India, in partnership with States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections by 2024, with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has advised all States/ UTs to review the water supply situation in the States and ensure potable drinking water to every household including livestock during summer *vide* DO letter dated 04.03.2020.

With focus on development of basic urban infrastructure, including drinking water supply, in the cities, Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities across the country for a period of five years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Under AMRUT, Govt. of India approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/Union Territories (UTs) and releases Central Assistance (CA). So far, under AMRUT, Total water supply projects worth ₹44,433 crore have been approved, of which projects worth ₹4,287 crore are completed and projects worth ₹34,464 crore are under implementation.

- (c) Does not arise.

Composite Water Management Index

2481. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is one of the best States in water management and governance as per the recently released NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent this will help in addressing the impending water crisis/ shortage by 2030, when country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply;

(d) whether Government is aware that the Andhra Pradesh Government is taking water grid project to address this problem; and

(e) if so, how Government is going to help the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Yes. Andhra Pradesh has consistently remained amongst top performers in the three years of Composite Water Management Index (F.Y. 15-16, 16-17 & 17-18). Over the course of 3 years, Andhra Pradesh made a jump of 8.12 points and ranked a close second in the latest round of CWMI (*i.e.* CWMI 2.0, released on 23.08.2019 by NITI Aayog). Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) Report of the NITI Aayog is available on its website (<https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-08/CWMI-2.0-latest.pdf>).

The Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) is an important tool to assess and improve the performance of States/ Union Territories in efficient management of water resources. This has been done through an elaborate water data collection exercise in partnership with Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and all the States/Union Territories. The index provides useful information for the States and also for the concerned Central Ministries/Departments enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for better management of water resources. The Index was quite successful in sensitizing the states about the impending water scarcity in the Nation.

(d) and (e) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that it is taking up water grid project for providing drinking water to rural household through piped network by establishing Andhra Pradesh Drinking Water Supply Corporation (APDWSC) to oversee the supply of drinking water to each household by 2022. Under the water grid system, water from rivers and canals would be sent to reservoirs which would then supply it to households. The estimated cost of the project is ₹46,675 crore of which ₹37,475 crore is to be invested in the first phase. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has further informed that it is executing this project under the umbrella of the Jal Jeevan Mission and MGNREGS and also partnering with the Asian Development Bank for the initial funding.

Providing clean drinking water to people

†2482. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide clean drinking water to people living in rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an estimated cost of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore.

After the launch of JJM, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops, to discuss the modalities of the implementation of the Mission. Moreover, in consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders in water sector, Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission has been released on 25.12.2019.

To review progress of implementation and to sensitize practitioners on operational guidelines, DDWS officials have been visiting States and presenting key aspects from the operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission, to the engineers, district collectors/ deputy commissioners, etc. during review meetings and State workshops. Further, one-day national conference with all stakeholders was organized on 07.02.2020 to enable States to prioritize quality-affected areas and expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs. Also a conference on the Springshed Water Management was convened in Uttarakhand on 27-28 Feb. 2020 in Nainital, Uttarakhand to ensure drinking water security in the mountain regions of India through Science based participatory Springshed Management approach.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In 2019-20, a budgetary allocation of ₹ 10,000.66 crore has been made under JJM and as on 11.03.2020, an amount of ₹ 9,542.89 Crore has been released to the States/UTs.

With focus on development of basic urban infrastructure, including drinking water supply, in the cities, Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities across the country for a period of five years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Under AMRUT, Government of India approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/Union Territories (UTs) and releases Central Assistance (CA). So far, under AMRUT, Total water supply projects worth ₹44,433 crore have been approved, of which projects worth ₹4,287 crore are completed and projects worth ₹34,464 crore are under implementation.

Status of Water Users Associations

2483. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Water Users Associations in India;
- (b) the districts of institutional initiatives taken during year 2014 till date to expedite the formation process;
- (c) whether Government proposes to integrate Water Users Associations with the Command Area Development Programme, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of financial provision made in current fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Government's Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme aims at strengthening of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) in canal irrigated command through creation of empowered Water Users Association (WUAs). As per information made available by State Governments from time to time, about 85,000 WUAs have been created in the country. The CADWM Programme is presently restricted to 99 Prioritized AIBP Projects, targeting creation of about 14,700 WUAs of which about 8,330 WUAs have been crated till date.

- (b) During 1998, Central Government brought out and circulated a model act to

be adopted by the State Legislatures for enacting new irrigation acts/amending existing irrigation acts providing for creation of farmers organizations at different levels of irrigation systems. So far, 17 States (namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh) have enacted the exclusive legislation for involvement of farmers in irrigation management through creation of Water Users' Association (WUAs), Distributory Committees and Project Committees. WUAs have been formed by most of the States either through enactment of new irrigation acts, or other applicable acts such as Cooperative Societies Act etc. From July, 2016, greater emphasis has been given for creation and capacity building of WUAs under the CADWM Programme for 99 Prioritized AIBP Projects by making it mandatory for the State Governments to handover completed assets to the concerned WUAs.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Non-Structural Intervention of CADWM Programme aims at strengthening of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) through creation of Water User Association (WUAs) and their capacity building by way of trainings and field demonstrations. Empowerment of WUAs is further facilitated through release of functional grants and infrastructure grants, and such provisions as financial autonomy for collection of irrigation service charges etc. The programme aims at creation of empowered WUAs which can take-over the control of CADWM assets for their sustainable operations and maintenances. The programme has provisions for hand-holding support to be given by social facilitators/NGOs which can facilitate capacity building of WUAs, lead to improved interactions among WUA members as well as with officials of Government Departments, and also promote cooperative farming. During the current fiscal year (2019-20), a Total of ₹ 164.01 crore has been released as Central Assistance for 4 projects under the on-going CADWM Programme for both structural and non-structural components including financial grants to be given to the targeted WUAs.

Cleaning of river Yamuna

2484. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is undertaking a project to clean river Yamuna which is the lifeline of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the orders of National Green Tribunal (NGT) regarding pollution abatement, the polluting industrial units continue to operate;

(c) the details of fund released and utilised during the last five years for cleaning of river Yamuna; and

(d) the target year for achieving the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes Sir. In Delhi under Namami Gange Programme, a Total of 13 projects have been taken up at a cost of ₹ 2419 Crore to abate the pollution in river Yamuna which are at various stages of implementation. Through these projects, a Total of 1384.5 MLD sewage treatment capacity (998.5 MLD STP capacity along with upgradation and rehabilitation of 386 MLD STP capacity) will be created in Delhi.

(b) No Sir. Water Polluting Industries are allowed to operate only after installation of pollution abatement measures like installation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs).

(c) NMCG has released funds to Haryana and Delhi for Cleaning of river Yamuna. The funds released to Haryana and Delhi, in last five years (*i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2018-19) and up-to 29 February 2020 in the current financial year (2019-20) are given below:-

(i) Funds released to Haryana: ₹89.61 crore.

(ii) Funds Released to Delhi: ₹559.39 crore.

Further, an amount of ₹56.30 crore has been spent for the project 'Rehabilitation/ Renovation of Mathura Sewerage Scheme in Uttar Pradesh on River Yamuna during the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to 29 February, 2020).

(d) The cleaning of Rivers is a continuous process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of rivers by providing financial assistance to different States. As per cabinet approval dated 13.05.2015, the Namami Gange Programme is to be implemented by December,

2020 at a budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore. However, as a part of this programme, the Government of India will continue to support the cost of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of assets for a period of 10-15 years from the date of completion.

Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations

2485. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitations in the country which are affected by Arsenic and Fluoride in drinking water as on 1st March, 2015 and 1st March, 2020, State-wise;

(b) the details of habitations which have been covered under piped drinking water supply under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) till date, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under NRDWP during the last year and the current year, till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As reported by the States/UTs in IMIS of the Department, State-wise number of habitations having drinking water source contaminated by Arsenic and Fluoride as on 01st April, 2015 and 10th March, 2020 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As reported by the States/UTs in IMIS of the Department, state-wise number of habitations covered through piped water supply with 40 litre per capita per day and more is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), during last year and current year are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

States-wise number of habitations having drinking water source contaminated by Arsenic and Fluoride

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of affected habitations			
		As on 01.04.2015		As on 10.03.2020	
		Arsenic	Fluoride	Arsenic	Fluoride
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	402	0	261
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	290	112	3,095	65
5.	Bihar	66	498	335	551
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	78	0	265
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	6	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	10	0	62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	4
12.	Jharkhand	0	10	3	107
13.	Karnataka	9	1,225	0	257
14.	Kerala	0	95	0	29
15.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	405	0	133
16.	Maharashtra	0	191	0	51
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	252	0	89
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	178	257	621	257
24.	Rajasthan	0	7,056	0	3,351
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	0	967	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	39	145	606	114
30.	Uttarakhand	0	2	0	0
31.	West Bengal	1,218	1,015	4,795	1,103

Source: IMIS, DDWS

Statement-II

State-wise number of habitations covered through piped water supply with 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) and more

Sl. No.	State	Number of habitations
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	241
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30,432
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,550
4.	Assam	26,857
5.	Bihar	6,454
6.	Chhattisgarh	22,910
7.	Goa	334
8.	Gujarat	33,153

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	7,264
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41,369
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,508
12.	Jharkhand	28,141
13.	Karnataka	30,847
14.	Kerala	6,094
15.	Ladakh	680
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23,934
17.	Maharashtra	57,241
18.	Manipur	2,023
19.	Meghalaya	3,182
20.	Mizoram	474
21.	Nagaland	738
22.	Odisha	43,870
23.	Puducherry	120
24.	Punjab	10,192
25.	Rajasthan	30,014
26.	Sikkim	862
27.	Tamil Nadu	96,121
28.	Telangana	14,889
29.	Tripura	4,555
30.	Uttar Pradesh	29,206
31.	Uttarakhand	21,989
32.	West Bengal	42,217

Source: IMIS, DDWS

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)/JJM

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19			2019-20 (as on 27.02.2020)		
		Allo- cation	Release	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Release	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.62	0.31	0	1.78	0.5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	197.56	185.85	186.28	372.64	372.64	94.53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	96.95	90.89	97.21	132.55	132.55	39.43
4.	Assam	567.89	300.76	336.25	694.95	339.33	247.59
5.	Bihar	476.63	234.84	148.48	787.31	392.35	378.86
6.	Chhattisgarh	95.47	48.19	43.41	208.04	65.82	20.52
7.	Goa	3.34	1.67	3.07	7.57	3.08	
8.	Gujarat	237.09	222.27	223.42	390.31	390.31	211.27
9.	Haryana	81.88	76.76	94.48	149.95	149.95	53.72
10.	Himachal Pradesh	91.12	85.43	85.43	148.67	148.67	134.94
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	309.07	249.34	251.88	322.03	389.89	101.59
12.	Jharkhand	207.97	85.12	136.73	267.69	291.19	88.92
13.	Karnataka	331.04	276.06	433.95	546.06	546.06	209.64
14.	Kerala	90.37	84.86	84.62	248.76	101.29	62.69
15.	Ladakh	-	-	-	166.65	-	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	274.09	243.62	250.43	571.6	571.6	201.88
17.	Maharashtra	474.16	239.06	258.4	847.97	345.28	225.41
18.	Manipur	40.25	37.73	65.11	67.69	67.69	19.08
19.	Meghalaya	52.43	49.15	48.71	86.02	35.84	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Mizoram	28	26.25	46.46	39.87	39.87	15.88
21.	Nagaland	34.72	17.36	17.36	56.49	23.54	20.57
22.	Odisha	154.99	128.82	172.45	364.74	364.74	112.57
23.	Puducherry	1.29	-	-	2.5	-	
24.	Punjab	125.97	119.41	112.78	227.46	227.46	65.67
25.	Rajasthan	692.13	655.41	878.48	1,051.71	1,301.71	179.18
26.	Sikkim	11.62	10.89	21.06	15.41	15.41	6.04
27.	Tamil Nadu	180.99	167.31	168.92	373.87	371.94	99.66
28.	Telangana	131.4	123.18	420.9	259.14	105.52	83.56
29.	Tripura	55.18	51.73	53.88	107.64	44.86	57.34
30.	Uttar Pradesh	713.95	670.72	755.08	1,206.28	1,476.61	452.65
31.	Uttarakhand	99.17	92.97	91.85	170.53	170.53	74.96
32.	West Bengal	917.82	890.28	547.47	995.33	993.88	529.32

Source: IMIS, DDWS

Status of ODF in the country

2486. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swachh Bharat Mission data and National Statistical Office (NSO) data on India's Open Defecation Free (ODF) status contradict each other and that India is not yet open defecation free;

(b) whether Government is aware that according to a survey revealed by the NSO in November 2019, about 28.7 per cent of rural households across India still lacked access to any form of latrines and 3.5 per cent of those who have access to latrines, do not use it; and

(c) details of measures Government is planning to adopt to make India Open Defecation Free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) National Sample Survey (NSS) 76th round on "Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition", conducted during July-December, 2018, as a part of the report, has itself acknowledged that there may have been significant respondent bias due to the asking of a leading question on whether they have ever received benefits from the government. The report says that it is likely that households may not have admitted that they have toilets in the hope of receiving additional benefits from government. This bias may have led to significant under reporting of sanitation coverage. Such biases are often observed in households when canvassing information on items and issues where government funded beneficiary schemes are under implementation.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), more than 10.29 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed as per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) maintained by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS). All the villages in the country have declared themselves ODF as on 2nd October, 2019.

The DDWS is continuing to focus on ensuring that the ODF behaviours are sustained and that no one is left behind. The states have been advised to identify any households that may still not have a toilet and support them to have a toilet constructed on priority.

Arsenic and Fluoride in drinking water in Assam

2487. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive quantity of Arsenic/other chemicals has been found in drinking water in various parts of the country including Assam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the vulnerability of health hazards from Arsenic and Fluoride contaminated water in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details of such pockets identified so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such health hazards and to provide safe drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) State-wise number of habitations affected by Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, salinity, Nitrate and Heavy Metals, as reported by the States/UTs in IMIS of the Department as on 10th March, 2020 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Consumption of excess Arsenic and Fluoride contaminated water cases adverse impact on health.

(d) Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water to every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024. While allocating the fund under JJM to States/UTs, 10% weightage has been given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Arsenic and Iron. The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality-affected areas on priority. During the current year, an amount of ₹ 289.33 crore has been released to Assam State under JJM.

To further sensitize and expedite provision of potable water supply in quality-affected areas, a conference was organized in February, 2020, which was attended by State Government's officials, representatives NGOs, international/UN and R&D institutions.

In March, 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹1,000 crore was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes, out of which, ₹11.57 crore has been released to Government of Assam.

To provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country, in March, 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched and so far, ₹3,940.34 crore has been released to Arsenic/Fluoride affected States, out of which, ₹330.96 crore has been released to Government of Assam.

As informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to manage the problem of Fluorosis due to contamination of drinking water with Fluoride, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) was initiated in 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09). Presently 157 districts of 19 States have been covered under the Programme in a phased manner. With regard to Arsenic mitigation, Ministry of Health and family welfare has issued "Guidelines for Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India" and shared with seven Arsenic affected States *i.e.* Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for taking further necessary action. These Guidelines are meant for sensitizing the Health Programme Managers and for training of Health functionaries such as Medical Officers, Paramedical staffs etc. in the affected States and Districts.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of habitations affected by Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy Metals

Sl. No.State/UT		Number of affected habitations						
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	261	0	0	14	1	0	276
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
4.	Assam	65	3,095	5,106	0	0	7	8,273
5.	Bihar	551	335	2,299	0	0	0	3,185
6.	Chhattisgarh	265	0	218	0	4	0	487
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	62	0	0	0	0	0	62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	7	0	0	0	11
12.	Jharkhand	107	3	314	0	0	0	424
13.	Karnataka	257	0	31	15	137	1	441
14.	Kerala	29	0	182	81	32	0	324
15.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	133	0	0	10	0	0	143
17.	Maharashtra	51	0	14	39	63	0	167
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	89	0	2,078	216	0	0	2,383
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	257	621	231	14	128	1,829	3,080
25.	Rajasthan	3351	0	5	12,042	865	0	16,263
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Telangana	0	0	35	172	133	0	340
29.	Tripura	0	0	2,346	0	0	0	2,346
30.	Uttar Pradesh	114	606	346	79	9	0	1,154
31.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	2	0	9
32.	West Bengal	1,103	4,795	4,645	420	0	225	11,188
TOTAL		6,699	9,455	17,898	13,102	1,374	2,062	50,590

Source: IMIS, DDWS

Uranium contamination in ground water

2488. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about reports of widespread Uranium contamination found in India's ground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government considers Uranium contaminated drinking water harmful for human health;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government plans to set permissible levels of Uranium in drinking water under Bureau of Indian Standards; and
- (f) if so, the time by which these are likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) There is prevalence of Uranium concentration above 30 micro-gram per litre (World Health Organization (WHO) provisional guidelines) in some of the localized pockets of few States/UTs in the country. A report brought out by Duke University, USA in association with Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water departments states that Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir have localised occurrence of Uranium concentration.

(c) and (d) As per information received from Department of Atomic Energy, elevated uranium level in drinking water may affect human health. Health studies carried out elsewhere in the world suggest that elevated uranium level in drinking water may be associated with kidney toxicity. Further, several studies focusing on health effects have been carried out in Finland among people who use their drilled wells as sources of drinking water having uranium concentrations in the range 5.6–3410 ppb. However, no clear clinical symptoms have been observed among the exposed population.

(e) and (f) The Indian Standard IS 10500: 2012 for Drinking Water specification has specified the maximum acceptable limits for radioactive residues as alpha and beta emitters, values in excess of which render the water not suitable. These requirements

take into account all radioactive elements including uranium. No individual radioactive elements have been specifically identified.

Further, as per information provided by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), they are working to incorporate maximum permissible limit of Uranium as 0.03 mg/l (as per WHO provisional guidelines) in all drinking water standards after following due process.

Implementation of JJM

2489. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), as announced by the Prime Minister, aims to provide tap water to all the households of our country by 2024, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government recently reviewed the performance of JJM in country including Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of the implementation of the said mission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in August, 2019 which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which Central share is ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

(b) to (d) After the launch of JJM, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops, including one in Gujarat on 18th-19th Sept., 2019 to discuss the modalities of the implementation of the Mission. Moreover, in consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders in water sector, Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission has been released on 25.12.2019.

To review progress of implementation and to sensitize practitioners on operational guidelines, DDWS officials have been visiting States and presenting key aspects of the

operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission to the engineers, district collectors/deputy commissioners, etc. during review meetings and State workshops. Further, one-day national conference with all stakeholders was organized on 07.02.2020 to enable States to prioritize quality-affected areas and expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs. Also a conference on the Springshed Water Management was convened in Uttarakhand on 27-28 Feb. 2020 in Nainital, Uttarakhand to ensure drinking water security in the mountain regions of India through Science based participatory Springshed Management approach.

In 2019-20, a budgetary allocation of ₹10,000.66 crore has been made under JJM and as on 11.03.2020, an amount of ₹ 9,542.89 crore has been released to the States/UTs.

Completion of Polavaram Irrigation Project in a time-bound manner

2490. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cost of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) has been revised for second time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete the Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) in a time-bound manner;
- (d) if so, tentative time by which it is proposed to be completed; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) Second Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of the Polavaram Irrigation Project amounting to ₹55548.87 crore at 2017-18 Price level (PL) has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (formerly Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects in its 141st meeting held on 11.02.2019.

As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, the project is planned for completion by December, 2021.

Irrigation projects in drought-prone areas

2491. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked, released and utilised under the Special Package for completion of Irrigation Projects to address agrarian distress in Vidarbha, Marathwada and other chronically drought-prone areas of Maharashtra since 2018, year-wise;

(b) the status of progress of 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects and 8 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects under the Special Package;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to expand the scope of this package to other regions of the country facing similar challenges, as recommended by the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2019- 20) in its first report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) A Special Package for completion of 8 Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) and 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects benefiting Vidarbha, Marathwada and other chronically drought prone areas of rest of Maharashtra having estimated balance cost of ₹ 13651.61 crore (as on 01.04.2018) has been approved during 2018-19. Central Assistance (CA) component amounts to ₹3831.41 crore. The targeted additional potential through these projects is 3.77 LHa. as on 1.04.2018.

CA of ₹500 crore and ₹300 crore has been released to the Government of Maharashtra under this package during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (so far) respectively. Potential of 15,435 ha. has been created through the projects during 2018-2019. Nine SMI projects out of above have been reported to be completed.

(c) and (d) The Special Package was approved for completion of above Projects benefitting drought prone areas in Vidarbha and Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra.

Further, during 2016-17, Ninety-Nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects (and 7 phases) in the country (including 59 projects benefitting drought prone areas)

under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectare and balance cost of ₹77595 crore [Central Assistance (CA) component of ₹31342 crore] estimated at that time, have been prioritized in consultation with States for completion in phases along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has also been approved by the Government for both Central and State Share.

Funds are also provided to various States under Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Schemes under PMKSY as per their guidelines.

Modernisation of Vijayanagara Channels of Tungabhadra

2492. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) when was the modernisation of Vijayanagara Channels of Tungabhadra taken up by the Ministry;
- (b) the date of its completion;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there has been time and cost overrun; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the Ministry is going to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, planning, execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects including repairing and strengthening of dams, embankments and canals are carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priority of works. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes/programmes. The works of Modernisation of Vijayanagara Channels has been taken up by Government of Karnataka under the ADB (Asian Development Bank) assisted Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Programme (KISWRMIP)

Tranche-2 scheduled to be closed in 31/03/2024. Detailed Project Report of modernisation of Vijayanagara Channels was approved by MoWR, RD&GR on 29.11.2018 for ₹456.63 crores. Package-I of civil works of modernisation of Vijayanagara Channels estimated at ₹353.53 crores with stipulated period of completion as 30 months was awarded on 08.03.2019 and is under progress. The works are scheduled to be completed by 07/09/2021. Package-II works *i.e.*, works within Tungabhadra Otter Conservation area and Hampi World heritage area will be taken up after obtaining clearance from the National Board for Wildlife.

Providing drinking water to Konkan region

†2493. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated/released any funds to districts falling under Konkan region of Maharashtra for providing drinking water and funds have been utilised during the last three years;

(b) whether State Government has not provided any information to Central Government as regards works undertaken;

(c) the response of Central Government; and

(d) the details of rules under which State has to submit a progress report to Government with regard to providing drinking water to districts falling under Konkan region of Maharashtra and whether these rules are being complied with by State with regard to said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in August 2019, by restructuring and subsuming erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). District-wise allocation/release is not made by the Department. However, the details of central allocation, release and reported fund utilization in Maharashtra including Konkan region under erstwhile NRDWP during the last three years are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Year	Allocation	Release	Reported Fund Utilization
2016-17	413.57	404.45	412.32
2017-18	338.13	282.47	187.84
2018-19	474.16	239.06	258.40

(b) to (d) Water is a State subject. It is States who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial and technical assistance. As such details of individual rural water supply projects are not maintained at Government of India level, however, State reports physical and financial progress under JJM in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department as per the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.

Prevention of floods due to Brahmaputra

2494. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether every year Assam, Manipur and other North Eastern Region (NER) suffer huge losses due to floods and heavy rains; and

(b) if so, action initiated by Government to control and prevent the flood situation caused by Brahmaputra and other rivers in NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, every year Assam, Manipur and other North Eastern Region (NER) suffer losses due to flood and heavy rains.

(b) Flood Management being State Subject, Schemes for Flood management and erosion control are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. Govt. of India plays advisory, catalytic and promotional role. Govt. of India has approved 52 Master Plans of River Basins/Sub-Basins of North Eastern Region, including main Stem of Brahmaputra and Barak prepared by Brahmaputra Board for implementation of its recommendations by respective State Governments wherein control of floods and

erosion is also part of recommendations.

In addition, Government of India has also released funds to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland under Flood Management Programme (FMP) in the last four financial years for execution of their flood management schemes.

Further, as a soft measure, Government of India through Central Water Commission issues flood forecasts for NER states which facilitates them to manage the flood.

Launch of Jal Shakti Abhiyan

2495. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government has launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan in various water stressed districts in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the break-up of the districts selected and the major initiatives taken there under to recharge ground water levels State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) To spread awareness among all stakeholders about compelling need of water conservation, Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in two phases in 256 water stressed districts of the country, Phase-I from 1st July, 2019 to 30th September, 2019 and Phase-II from 1st October, 2019 to 30th November, 2019 in the southern States which receive retreating monsoon.

Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and district officials in these districts to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, *viz.*, water conservation and rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation. With this campaign, huge awareness has been generated and various stakeholders, *viz.*, government departments, agencies, NGOs, officials, Panchayats, individuals, etc. have started taking steps for water conservation. The list of the 256 districts is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of 256 Water Stressed Districts selected for implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan

Sl. No.	State Name	District Name
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Prakasham, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Y.S.R. Kadapa
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri
4.	Assam	North Cachar Hills
5.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhojpur, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Katihar Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Saran, Vaishali
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Balod, Raipur
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9.	Daman and Diu	Diu
10.	Delhi	Central Delhi, Delhi Shahdara, East Delhi, New Delhi, North - West Delhi, North-East Delhi, South Delhi, South East Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi
11.	Goa	South Goa
12.	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Kachchh, Mahesana, Patan
13.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgram, Hissar, Jind, Karnal, Kethal, Kurushetra, Mahendrgarh, Mewat, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Sirmaur, Solan, Una
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil
16.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Dhanbad
17.	Karnataka	Bagalkote, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Bellary, Chamrajnagara, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Ramangaram, Tumkur, Vijayapura
18.	Kerala	Kasargod, Palakkad
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar, Barwani, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Amravati, Buldhana, Jalgaon, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Solapur
22.	Manipur	Chandel
23.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills
24.	Mizoram	Saiha
25.	Nagaland	Longleng
26.	Odisha	Kendrapara
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Fazilka, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Patiala, Rupnagar, SAS Nagar, Sangrur, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, TarnTaran
29.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara,

1	2	3
		Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
30.	Sikkim	South Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Salem, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar
32.	Telangana	Adilabad, Bhopalpalli, Hyderabad, Jagtial, Jangaon, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Mahabubabad, Medak, Medchal Malkajgiri, Nagarkurnool, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, RajannaSircilla, Rangareddy, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Suryapet, Wanaparthy, Warangal Urban, Warangal, Yadadri Bhongiri
33.	Tripura	Khowai
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Baghpat, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur,

1	2	3
		Jaunpur, JyotibaPhoole Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj, Kaushambi, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Saharanpur, Sambhal, SantRavidasNagar, Shamli, Varanasi
35.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
36.	West Bengal	Hooghly

Status of irrigation project in Karnataka

2496. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Narayanpur Left Bank Canal (NLBC) System Project (New) in Karnataka has been taken up under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), with a targeted irrigation potential of 1,05,000 hectares on priority basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) when was the project given 'priority' status;
- (d) details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for this project during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (e) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) During 2016-17, five ongoing projects of Karnataka including Narayanpur Left Bank Canal (NLBC) Project were prioritized under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) in consultation with the State for completion in phases. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State Share. Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of NLBC project is 1,05,000 ha.

Details of CA released and TOTAL expenditure incurred on this project during last three years and current year as per information received from Central Water Commission (CWC), are as under:-

Year	Central Assistance (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
2016-17	-	314.46
2017-18	368.86	112.00
2018-19	197.00	92.30
2019-20	155.67	125.68
(Upto Dec., 2019)		

As intimated by CWC, NLBC project is planned to be completed by March, 2021.

Union Cabinet's decision on Polavaram Expenditure

2497. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Cabinet on 01.05.2014 has taken a decision to bear the entire expenditure on Polavaram National Project including cost escalations and also expenditure on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement due to new Land Acquisition Act following the mandate of A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above decision of Union Cabinet was implemented;

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

(e) the details of decision taken by Union Cabinet resolution dated 15.03.2017 regarding Polavaram Expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) Union Cabinet on 01.05.2014 has *inter alia* approved, "Bearing of all further expenses on Polavaram Project and that of the Authority by the Central Government out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project as special dispensation on the funding pattern brought out in Para 5.3 of the Cabinet Note." The said Para 5.3 *inter alia* mentions that it is proposed that all further expenses on Polavaram Project and that of the Authority may be borne by the Central Government out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project.

Further, Union Cabinet in its meeting held in March, 2017 approved the proposal of Department of Expenditure seeking approval for funding of Irrigation Component of Polavaram Irrigation Project. In the said proposal, it has interalia been approved that, "Government of India will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the Project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date. The cost of the irrigation component as on 01.04.2014 and the expenditure incurred till then will be assessed by Polavaram Project Authority, MoWR, RD and GR and approved by the Department of Expenditure".

Accordingly, the Government of India has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the Polavaram Irrigation Project, after declaration of this project as National Project with effect from 01.04.2014 upon submission of certified bills by the State Govt. to Polavaram Project Authority (PPA). Total Central Assistance of ₹8514.16 Cr (including Rs 1850 Cr released during February, 2020) has been released to the project since April, 2014.

Groundwater level in rural areas

2498. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the average groundwater level in rural areas of the country;
- (b) whether there is an increase or decrease in the said average when compared to the previous financial year; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. During Pre-monsoon (April-May) 2019; ground water monitoring has been carried out throughout the country including the rural areas, where the majority of the monitoring wells are located. The analysis of the data reveals that out of the Total wells analysed, in majority of the wells (around 70 %), the depth to water level was up to 10 m bgl. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

During Pre-monsoon (April-May) 2018, depth to water level in majority of the wells analysed (around 72%) was within 10 m bgl. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise depth to water level and deistribution of percentage of wells for the period of pre-monsoon, 2019*

Sl. No.	State	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
			Level (mbgl)		0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
			Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	106	0.04	10	80	75	19	18	7	6.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	718	0.09	49.30	59	8.22	319	44.43	250	34.8	83	11.56	5	0.70	2	0.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	0.00	12.69	10	55.56	3	16.67	4	22.22	1	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	219	0.14	17.39	42	19.18	130	59.36	39	17.81	8	3.65	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	621	0.74	16.11	10	1.61	215	34.62	348	56.04	48	7.73	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	13	3.02	47.64	0	0.00	3	23.08	1	7.69	3	23.08	4	30.77	2	15.38
7.	Chhattisgarh	650	0.60	40.00	7	1.08	126	19.38	401	61.69	109	16.77	7	1.08	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	3.80	19.90	0	0.00	3	16.67	6	33.33	9	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	11	1.83	9.05	1	9.09	3	27.27	7	63.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	73	1.07	62.64	4	5.48	12	16.44	18	24.66	20	27.40	13	17.81	6	8.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Goa	64	1.75	14.95	3	4.69	28	43.75	24	37.50	9	14.06	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	669	0.00	59.90	9	1.35	99	14.80	231	34.53	234	34.98	90	13.45	6	0.90
13.	Haryana	288	0.48	87.11	11	3.82	64	22.22	67	23.26	75	26.04	59	20.49	12	4.17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101	0.62	28.70	15	14.85	39	38.61	21	20.79	20	19.80	6	5.94	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	204	0.85	38.70	28	13.73	102	50.00	51	25.00	15	7.35	8	3.92	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	278	0.00	16.25	5	1.80	35	12.59	179	64.39	59	21.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	1102	1.15	27.30	33	2.99	235	21.32	510	46.28	318	28.86	6	0.54	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	1441	0.31	55.23	88	6.11	411	28.52	633	43.93	283	19.64	25	1.73	1	0.07
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1099	0.00	49.62	15	1.36	125	11.37	490	44.59	412	37.49	53	4.82	4	0.36
20.	Maharashtra	1680	0.01	51.00	40	2.38	176	10.48	751	44.70	617	36.73	88	5.24	8	0.48
21.	Meghalaya	56	0.51	31.90	8	14.29	29	51.79	15	26.79	1	1.79	2	3.57	1	1.79
22.	Nagaland	5	1.15	11.62	1	20.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Odisha	1067	0.00	13.55	140	13.12	467	43.77	437	40.96	23	2.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Puducherry	6	2.51	6.90	0	0.00	5	83.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Punjab	251	0.70	43.43	6	2.39	45	17.93	56	22.31	76	30.28	64	25.50	4	1.59
26.	Rajasthan	922	0.52	128.15	13	1.41	75	8.13	201	21.80	263	28.52	195	21.15	175	18.98

27.	Tamil Nadu	630	0.60	103.40	26	4.13	119	18.89	267	42.38	177	28.10	32	5.08	9	1.43
28.	Telangana	560	0.85	99.50	7	1.25	83	14.82	202	36.07	189	33.75	66	11.79	13	2.32
29.	Tripura	96	0.45	27.25	20	20.83	50	52.08	18	18.75	5	5.21	3	3.13	0	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	582	0.29	44.20	9	1.55	170	29.21	265	45.53	113	19.42	23	3.95	2	0.34
31.	Uttarakhand	44	1.98	71.90	1	2.27	13	29.55	11	25.00	16	36.36	1	2.27	2	4.55
32.	West Bengal	374	0.41	32.29	20	5.35	101	27.01	183	48.93	64	17.11	6	1.60	0	0.00
TOTAL				13966	711	5.09	3306	23.67	5694	40.77	3252	23.29	756	5.41	247	1.8

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Depth to water level and distribution of percentage of wells for the period of pre-monsoon, 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number and Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
			Min	Max	0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
					No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	104	0.06	7.3	84	81	18	17	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	718	0.09	49.30	59	8.22	319	44.43	250	34.8	83	11.56	5	0.70	2	0.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	2.27	11.58	0	0.00		62.50	1	12.50	2	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4.	Assam	155	0.18	18.83	35	22.58	91	58.71	25	16.13	4	2.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	642	0.53	15.80	12	1.87	257	40.03	335	52.18	38	5.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	9	4.29	42.38	0	0.00	1	11.11	2	22.22	3	33.33	2	22.22	1	11.11
7.	Chhattisgarh	490	1.30	34.10	8	1.63	89	18.16	302	61.63	83	16.94	8	1.63	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	3.02	15.91	0	0.00	5	29.41	8	47.06	4	23.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	10	3.24	11.80	0	0.00	2	20.00	7	70.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	82	0.71	65.00	1	1.22	16	19.51	16	19.51	24	29.27	16	19.51	9	10.98
11.	Goa	70	0.86	14.95	6	8.57	29	41.43	26	37.14	9	12.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	758	0.54	62.20	15	1.98	127	16.75	254	33.51	264	34.83	92	12.14	6	0.79
13.	Haryana	284	1.28	81.83	8	2.82	54	19.01	77	27.11	78	27.46	57	20.07	10	3.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	86	0.56	28.56	6	6.98	33	38.37	27	31.40	17	19.77	3	3.49	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	252	0.75	35.50	18	7.14	112	44.44	84	33.33	28	11.11	10	3.97	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	260	0.74	18.92	4	1.54	41	15.77	179	68.85	36	13.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	1343	0.22	30.70	140	10.42	353	26.28	540	40.21	294	21.89	16	1.19	0	0.00

18.	Kerala	1441	0.09	65.40	96	6.66	424	29.42	627	43.51	267	18.53	24	1.67	3	0.21
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1330	0.90	40.25	16	1.20	144	10.83	587	44.14	525	39.47	57	4.29	1	0.08
20.	Maharashtra	1646	0.01	55.10	73	4.43	282	17.13	768	46.66	463	28.13	57	3.46	3	0.18
21.	Meghalaya	22	0.20	5.06	2	9.09	18	81.82	2	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Odisha	1261	0.12	15.73	142	11.26	540	42.82	540	42.82	39	3.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Puducherry	5	2.35	3.08	0	0.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Punjab	225	0.45	42.18	9	4.00	34	15.11	50	22.22	61	27.11	68	30.22	3	1.33
25.	Rajasthan	994	0.27	114.00	21	2.11	104	10.46	224	22.54	257	25.86	187	18.81	201	20.22
26.	Tamil Nadu	529	0.00	82.60	28	5.29	138	26.09	213	40.26	118	22.31	19	3.59	13	2.46
27.	Telangana	575	0.11	69.50	22	3.83	105	18.26	228	39.65	173	30.09	41	7.13	6	1.04
28.	Tripura	25	0.17	6.75	7	28.00	12	48.00	6	24.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	567	0.74	39.35	6	1.06	147	25.93	258	45.50	131	23.10	25	4.41	0	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	31	2.86	72.58	0	0.00	9	29.03	11	35.48	7	22.58	2	6.45	2	6.45
31.	West Bengal	652	0.40	27.12	54	8.28	232	35.58	237	36.35	106	16.26	23	3.53	0	0.00
TOTAL		14591		872	5.98	3746	25.67	5886	40.34	3115	21.35	712	4.88	260	1.8	

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

255

Ghat beautification of river fronts

2499. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated for Ghat beautification of river fronts in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the details of the amount spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Under "Ghat works for beautification of River Fronts" an allocation of ₹50 crore and 0.02 crore were made during Financial Year 2018-19 and Financial Year 2019-20 respectively. Since the launch of Namami Gange Programme, funds of ₹217.00 crore were released to National Mission for Clean Ganga under "Ghat works for beautification of river fronts", out of which an amount of ₹ 180.97 crore has been released/expended.

Piped water connections in rural areas in Rajasthan

‡2500. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural areas in Rajasthan where piped water connections have been provided and the approximate number of houses where the said connection are yet to be provided; and

(b) by when the water supply to all household of Rajasthan is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water to every rural household, including those of Rajasthan, through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

As reported, as on 01.04.2019, out of 92.84 lakh rural households in the State of Rajasthan, around 11.49 lakh rural households were with tap connection and the remaining 81.35 lakh rural households were to be provided with tap connection.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reuse of waste water

†2501. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works that have been carried out for water harvesting, reuse of waste water after treatment and rejuvenation of urban water bodies and plantation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Various measures for water harvesting, reuse of waste water, rejuvenation of urban water bodies etc. are being implemented under different programmes of the Union Government. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in June 2015 in 500 cities and towns across India covers about 22.50 crore population. The Mission Focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure in the Mission Cities, including water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks, etc. The TOTAL approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of States/Union Territories (UTs) is ₹77,640 crores including ₹35,990 crores of committed Central Assistance.

Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) in July, 2019, extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities were taken up in water stressed districts/blocks across the country. The main interventions targeted during JSA were (i) Rain Water Harvesting, (ii) Reuse of Treated Waste Water, (iii) Rejuvenation of Water Bodies, (iv) Plantation and (v) Jan Andolan.

Under Namami Gange programme, various initiatives have been taken for re-use of treated waste water. Some of the important initiatives are:-

- Re-use of 20 MLD of treated wastewater from STP, in Mathura Refinery.
- 1 MLD treated effluent being reused for irrigation purposes from 18 MLD STP at Jagjeetpur Haridwar.
- 90 MLD treated water from STP Jagjeetpur, Haridwar will be used for agriculture purposes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- 17.61 MLD treated water from STP Sarai, Haridwar will be used for agriculture purposes.
- The treated effluent of STPs in Allahabad (80 MLD Naini), Kanpur (166 MLD Jajmau) and Varanasi (120 MLD Goithaa and 9.8 MLD Bhagwanpur) are being used in irrigation.
- In Delhi, 89 MGD of treated wastewater out of Total 459 MGD being utilized in irrigation, horticulture, and construction activities and for rejuvenation of water bodies.
- Project being implemented for creation of canal network for carrying treated water from existing 6 STPs (Beur, Saidpur, Pahari, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Karmalichak) in Patna to 21211 hectare irrigated land.
- Ministry of Power has notified a tariff policy wherein treated waste water from STPs located within 50km radius shall be utilized by Power Plants for non-potable purposes. MoU has been signed for reuse of treated effluent from Bingwan STP (120 MLD) Kanpur in Panki Thermal Power Plant, Kanpur.
- MoU has been signed for preparation of detailed project report for supply of 115 MLD treated effluent from Noida to NTPC, Dadri.

Under the ongoing scheme of 'RRR of water bodies' of MoJS, repair, renovation and restoration works of urban water bodies having water-spread from 2 to 10 hectares and rural water bodies having the water-spread of 5 hectares are eligible for central assistance. So far, since XIIth Plan, 2219 water bodies have been included under the scheme of which works under 1418 water bodies have been completed.

Further, adequate focus has been given on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures in Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi (2016), Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL) (2016), and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, (2014). As per MBBL, "all buildings having plot size of 100 sq.m. or more, while submitting the building plans for sanction, shall mandatorily include the complete proposal of rainwater harvesting". This feature has been adopted by 33 States/UTs.

Polluted stretches of rivers in Andhra Pradesh

2502. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified stretches of rivers which have been polluted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conceived any plan to clean the polluted stretches of rivers in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and funds, if any, earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from towns and cities along the river banks and industrial effluent are the major causes of pollution in rivers. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is regularly monitoring the water quality of rivers & other water bodies in the country through a network of monitoring stations. As per CPCB report of September, 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, an indicator of organic pollution. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process and Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, in addressing the challenges of pollution of rivers by providing financial and technical assistance. Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), project proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along rivers and are considered for financial assistance on cost sharing basis subject to their conformity with the scheme guidelines, pollution status, inter-se prioritisation, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of plan funds. In Andhra Pradesh, works for pollution abatement of river Godavari at Rajamundry town have been implemented at a sanctioned cost of ₹2178.60 lakhs under NRCP and sewage treatment capacity of 30.00 mld has been created in the town.

In addition, sewerage infrastructure in towns is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Further, CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahamputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kushi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorusola, Son, Sonai, TengaPukhuri	44
3.	Bihar	Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna,	1
7.	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinquerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8.	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, BalehwarKhadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, ChuntKol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh	9
12.	Jharkhand	Garga, Sankh, Subamarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari	7
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17
14.	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimala, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad, Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (Mp), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga	22
16.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Mithi, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Mah), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Timr, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
17.	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing	9

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhla, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19.	Mizoram	Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20.	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21.	Odisha	Gangua, GuradihNallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, BanguruNallah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua	19
22.	Puducherry	Arasalar, Chunnambar	2
23.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas	4
24.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal,	2
25.	Sikkim	Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, ThirumanimUthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27.	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna	8
28.	Tripura	Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu	12
30.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar	9
31.	West Bengal	Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kansi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta	17
GRAND TOTAL			351

Increasing groundwater resources through ABY

2503. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) which has been planned, to shore up groundwater resources across the country;

(b) the budget allocations made during the last two years and amount spent in each State;

(c) whether proposal for Gram Panchayat-level water action plan would be encouraged and implemented by having Panchayat-level Committees, including representation to women to suit the local needs like farming, irrigation and household requirements; and

(d) the details of efforts made for making extensive use of sensors and information technology to augment water data leading to district's best water usage practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Government has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹6000 crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. The funding pattern is 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank.

The scheme has two components, *viz.* (i) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component, aimed at strengthening the ground water governance mechanism in the participating States and (ii) Incentive Component, aimed at incentivizing the States for various measures for ensuring the long-term sustainability of ground water resources.

(b) No allocations made during the last two years as the Scheme will be implemented from 01.04.2020.

(c) Atal Bhujal Yojana envisages active participation of the communities, including women, in various activities such as formation of Water User Associations,

monitoring and disseminating ground water data, water budgeting, preparation and implementation of Gram-Panchayat wise water security plans and IEC activities related to sustainable ground water management.

(d) The scheme provides for installation of Digital Water Level Recorders for continuous record of ground water level data and an elaborate Management Information system (MIS) for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the Scheme.

Innovative measures for improving work culture

2504. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new kind of innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or Public Sector Undertakings and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry has launched following innovative initiatives and ideas to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years:-

- (i) Implementation of e-governance, viz. e-Office, e-procurement through GeM Portal, e-Leave, processing pension cases online through Bhavishya Portal, e-HRMS and Biometric attendance system to ensure utmost transparency and accountability. Meetings through Video Conferencing have resulted in better monitoring and speedy disposal of issues.
- (ii) Citizen Charter has been prepared and uploaded on the website which provides a lot of information to the stakeholders. Websites of the Ministry and its organisations are updated from time to time.
- (iii) To improve the work culture, ICC (Internal Complaint Committee) is fully functional in this Ministry. Whatsapp groups have been created for speedy disposal of work and communication of issues.

- (iv) A number of officers are nominated every year for various training programmes in ISTM, IIMs, ASCI and other Training Institutions of repute in the Country, thereby enhancing the ability and efficiency of employees for better performance.

Assessment of pollution level in Indian rivers

2505. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done/ intends to carry out any study to assess the pollution level in Indian rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the list of most polluted rivers of the country; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken/ intends to take to rejuvenate the Indian rivers and hence maintaining clean water in the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from towns and cities along the river banks and industrial effluent are the major causes of pollution in rivers. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is regularly monitoring the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, which is a key indicator of organic pollution, CPCB has identified the polluted river stretches in the country and prioritised them into 5 categories as below:-

Priority	BOD value (milligrams per liter)	No. of polluted river stretches
Priority I	exceeding 30	45
Priority II	between 20-30	16
Priority III	between 10-20	43
Priority IV	between 6-10	72
Priority V	between 3-6	175
TOTAL		351

In the latest CPCB report of September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches with priority category have been identified on 323 rivers, as per details given in the Statement (*See below*). Priority-I and II, numbering 61 stretches are the most polluted.

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process and Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories in addressing the challenges of pollution of rivers by providing financial and technical assistance through schemes like National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and Namami Gange. The NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of ₹5870.54 crore and sewage treatment capacity of 2522.03 million litres per day (mld) has been created. Under Namami Gange, the rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries have been taken up. So far, a Total 310 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹28790.66 crore under Namami Gange. Of these, 116 projects have been completed and made operational. Sewage treatment capacity of 665.59 mld has been created so far under the programme.

In addition, sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission For Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Steps taken by the Government to stop discharge of industrial effluents into rivers *inter alia*, include issuance of notification of specific discharge standards, revision of the criteria for categorization of industries and issuing directions to all SPCBs/ PCCs to adopt the same, issuance of consent to establish/consent to operate by the SPCBs/ PCCs, regular and surprise inspections of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) for compliance verification against stipulated environmental norms, installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for assessment of effluent quality and compliance status. In addition, the industries are encouraged to reduce their waste water generation by technological advancement, reuse/recycle of wastewater and adopt Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), where ever possible.

Further, CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Statement*State/UT-wise Polluted River Stretches and Priority Classes Identified by CPCB*

Polluted River Stretches-Priority I and Priority II

State/UT	River Name	River Stretch	BOD Range/ Max. Value (mg/l)	Priority
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Bharalu	Guwahati to Chilarai Nagar	52.0	I
	Borsola	Along Sarabbhatti, Guwahati	34.0	I
	Silsako	Along Chachal, Guwahati	34.0	I
	Sorusola	Along Paltan Bazar, Guwahati	30.0	II
Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	Silvassa to Daman Jetty, Moti Daman	10 - 80	I
Delhi	Yamuna	Wazirabad to Asgarpur	9 - 80	I
Gujarat	Amlakhadi	Pungum to Bharuch	40 - 45	I
	Bhadar	Jetpur Village to Saran Village	426.0	I
	Bhogavo	Surendranagar to Nana Kerala	67.0	I
	Khari	Lali Village to Kashipura	235.0	I
	Sabarmati	Kheroj to Vautha	4 - 147	I
Haryana	Vishwamitri	Vadodara to Asod	6 - 21	II
	Ghaggar	Rorki to Sirsa	6 - 482	I
Himachal Pradesh	Yamuna	Panipat to Sonapat	4 - 55	I
	Sukhana	Sukhna to Parwanoo	54.0	I
Jammu and Kashmir	Markanda	Kala Amb to Narayanpur	3.2 - 24	II
	Devika	Guru Ravidas Temple to Nainsu	3.4-22	II

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Karamana	Malekkdu to Thiruvallam	56.0	I
Madhya Pradesh	Chambal	Nagda to Rampura	12 - 80	I
	Khan	Kabit Khedi to Khajrana	30.8 - 80	I
	Kshipra	Siddhawati to Trivenisangam	4 - 38	I
	Betwa	Mandideep to Vidisha	3.3 - 20.2	II
Maharashtra	Godavari	Someshwar Temple to Rahed	5.0-88	I
	Kalu	Along Atale Village	75.0	I
	Kundalika	Salav to Roha	3.8-65	I
	Mithi	Powai to Dharavi	250.0	I
	Morna	Akola to Takalijalam	52.8	I
	Mula	Bopodi to Aundh Gaon	33-35	I
	Mutha	Shivaji Nagar to Khadakwasla Dam	5.0-42.5	I
	Nira	Sangavi to Shindewadi	12.5-35	I
	Vel	Nhavare to Shikarpur	30.2	I
	Bhima	Vithalwadi to Takli	8.0-22.0	II
	Indrayani	Moshigaon to Alandigaon	12.5-22	II
	Mula-Mutha	Theur to Mundhwa Bridge	14-22	II
	Pawana	Dapodi to Ravet	15.5-24	II
	Wainganga	Tumsa to Ashti	10.4-22.4	II
	Wardha	Ghughus to Rajura	7.0-22.0	II
Manipur	Nambul	Singda Dam to Bishnupur	3.6-23.7	II
Meghalaya	Umkhrah	Mawlai to Shillong	30-90.2	I
	Umshyrpi	Umshyrpi Bridge to Dhanketi	38.5-95.0	I

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	Dhansiri	Check Gate to Diphu Bdg	7.0-50.0	I
Odisha	Gangua	D/S Bhuwaneshwar	14-39	I
Punjab	Ghaggar	Sardulgarh to Mubarakpur	9.0-380	I
	Satluj	Rupnagar to Harika Bridge	3.8-108	I
Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	Mettur to Mayiladuthurai	3.3-32	I
	Sarabanga	Thathayampatti to T.Konagapadi	78.0	I
	Thirumanimuthar	Salem to Papparapatti	190.0	I
	Vasista	Manivilundhan to Thiyaganur	675.0	I
Telangana	Musi	Hydrabad to Nalgonda	4.0-60.0	I
	Manjeera	Gowdicharla to Nakkavagu	5.0-26	II
	Nakkavagu	Gandilachapet to Sevalal Thanda	26.0	II
Uttar Pradesh	Hindon	Saharanpur to Ghaziabad	48-120	I
	Kalinadi	Muzaffar Nagar to Gulaothi Town	8 - 78	I
	Varuna	Rameshwar to Conf With Ganga, Varanasi	4.5-45.2	I
	Yamuna	Asgarpur to Etawah Shahpur to Allahabad (Balua Ghat)	12.0-55	I
Uttarakhand	Bhela	Kashipur to Rajpura Atnda	6.0-76.0	I
	Dhela	Kashipur to Garhuwala, Thakurdwara	12 - 80	I
	Suswa	Mothrowala to Raiwala	37.0	I
	Kichha	Along Kichha	28.0	II
West Bengal	Vindhadhari	Haroa Bridge to Malancha Burning Ghat	26.7-45.0	I
	Mahananda	Siliguri to Binaguri	6.5-25	II

Polluted River Stretches- Priority III, IV and V

State	River Name	River Stretch	BOD Range/ Max Value (mg/l)	Priority
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Kundu	Nandyal to Madduru	7.7	IV
	Tungabhadra	Manthralayam to Bavapuram	3.2 - 6.7	IV
	Godavari	Rayanpeta to Rajahmundri	3.1 - 3.4	V
	Krishna	Amravathi to Hamsala Deevi	3.2	V
	Nagavali	Along Thotapalli	3.2	V
Assam	Deepar Bill	Deepar Bill to Guwahati	10.6	III
	Digboi	Lakhipathe, Reserve Forest	14.0	III
	Kamalpur	Along Kamalpur	18.6	III
	Panchnai	Orang to Borsala	11.4	III
	Brahmaputra	Kherghat to Dhubri	3.2 - 6.4	IV
	Kharsang	Assam-Arunachal Border to Longtom-1	7.2	IV
	Pagldia	Nalbari to Khudra Sankara	8.2	IV
	Barak	Panchgram to Silchar	3.5 - 4.2	V
	Baroi	Downstream of Bridge at Nh-52	3.6	V
	Bega	Along Mangaldoi	4.5	V
	Beki	Barpeta Road to Jyoti Gaon	3.5	V
	Bhogdoi	Jorhat to Duliagaon	4.5	V
	Boginadi	Lakhimpur to Dibrugarh	4.2	V
	Borbeel	Along Ramnagar, Digboi	3.8	V
	Bordoibam Beelmukh	Along Beelmukh Bird Sanctuary, Dhemaji	5.2	V

1	2	3	4	5
	Burhidihing	Margherita to Tinsukia	4 - 4.6	V
	Dhansiri	Golaghat to Kathketia	4.3 - 5.6	V
	Dikhow	Nagini Mora to Dikhomukh	3.2	V
	Dikrong	Along Bandardewa	3.2	V
	Diplai	Along Silgara, Kokrajhar	3.2	V
	Disang	Dillighat to Gundamghat	4.2	V
	Gabharu	Along Tumiuki, Sonitpur	5.4	V
	Holudunga	Along Somarajan, Dhema Ji	4.8	V
	Jai Bharali	Along Sonitpur	3.1	V
	Jhanji	Jorhat to Chawdang	3.8	V
	Kalong	Nagaon to Mori Kalong	3.7 - 4.3	V
	Kapili	Nagaon to Kampur Town	5.5	V
	Killing	Along Moregaon	5.8	V
	Kohora	Kohora to Mohpara	4.4	V
	Kulsi	Along Chaygaon	3.6	V
	Malini	Along Ramnagar, Silchar	5.3	V
	Mora Bharali	Along Tezpur	5.2	V
	Parashali	Along Demoria	4.0	V
	Puthimari	Along Puthimari	4.8	V
	Ranga	Along Geramukh	3.8	V
	Samaguri	Along Samaguri, Nagaon	4.0	V
	Sankosh	Along Golakganj	3.3	V
	Son	Along Deodhar, Karimganj	4.3	V
	Sonai	Sonai to Dakshin Mohanpur	4.4	V

1	2	3	4	5
	Tenga Pukhuri	Along Kukurachowa Gaon	4.0	V
Bihar	Sirsia	Ruxol to Koirea Tola (Raxaul)	20.0	III
	Farmar	Along Jogbani	3.6	V
	Ganga	Buxar to Bhagalpur	3.2 - 4.2	V
	Poonpun	Gaurichak to Fatuha	3.3	V
	Ram Rekha	Harinagar to Ramnagar	5.0	V
	Sikrahna	Along Narkatiaganj	4.5	V
Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo	Korba to Urga	3.6 - 7	IV
	Kharoon	Bundri to Raipur	3.3 - 7.2	IV
	Mahanadi	Arrang to Sihawa	3.3 - 8	IV
	Seonath	Shimga to Benta	3.4 - 8.4	IV
	Kelo	Raigarh to Kanaktora	3.8	V
Goa	Sal	Khareband to Mobor	4.2 - 16.8	III
	Mandovi	Marcela to Volvoi	3.3 - 6.2	IV
	Talpona	Along Canacona	6.8	IV
	Assonora	Assonora to Sirsaim	3.3	V
	Bicholim	Bicholim to Curchirem	4.8	V
	Chapora	Pernem to Morjim	3.5 - 5.2	V
	Khandepar	Ponda to Opa	3.4	V
	Sinquerim	Along Candolim	3.6	V
	Tiracol	Along Tiracol	3.9	V
	Valvant	Sankli - Bicholim to Poriem	4.3	V
	Zuari	Curchorem to Madkai	3.2 - 5.1	V
Gujarat	Dhadar	Khotda to Chandpura	16.0	III

1	2	3	4	5
	Triveni	Triveni Sangam to Badalpara	11.0	III
	Amravati (Tributary Of Narmada)	Along Dadhal, Ankaleshwar	10.0	IV
	Damanganga	Kachigaon to Vapi	8.0	IV
	Kolak	Kikarla to Salvav	8.0	IV
	Mahi	Sevalia to Bahadarpur	4.5 - 7	IV
	Shedhi	Dhamod to Kheda	9.0	IV
	Tapi	Khadod (Bardoli) to Surat	8.0	IV
	Anas	Dahod to Fatehpura	5.0	V
	Balehwar Khadi	Pandesara to Kapletha	4.0	V
	Kim	Sahol Bridge to Hansol	3.1	V
	Meshwa	Along Shamlaji	4.0	V
	Mindhola	Along Sachin	6.0	V
	Narmada	Garudeshwar to Bharuch	5.0	V
Himachal Pradesh	Sirsa	Nalagarh to Solan	8 - 16	III
	Ashwani	Along Yashwant Nagar	3.2	V
	Beas	Kullu to Dehragopipur	6.0	V
	Giri	Along Sainj	4.4 - 6	V
	Pabbar	Along Rohru	3.6 - 4	V
Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga	Pony Shed to Bathing Ghat	6 - 14	III
	Chunt Kol	Maulana Azad Bridge to Kanikadal	14.5	III
	Gawkadal	Gawkadal Bridge to Nohata	9.0	IV
	Tawi	Surajnagar to Belicharana	5 - 8.3	IV

1	2	3	4	5
	Basanter	Samba to Chakmangarakwal	5 - 6	V
	Chenab	Jal Patan to Pargawal	5.0	V
	Jhelam	Chattabal Weir to Anantnag	3.2 - 5.5	V
	Sindh	Along Duderhama	3.7	V
Jharkhand	Garga	Along Talmuchu	6.2	IV
	Sankh	Kongserabasar to Bolba	8.4	IV
	Subarnarekha	Hatia Dam to Jamshedpur	3.4 - 10	IV
	Damodar	Phusro Road Bdg to Turio	3.9	V
	Jumar	Kanke Dam to Kadal	3.3	V
	Konar	Along Tilaya and Konar	3.4 - 3.6	V
	Nalkari	Along Patratu	3.8	V
Karnataka	Arkavathi	Halli Reservoir to Kanakapura Town	14.0	III
	Lakshmantirtha	Kattemalavadi to Hunsur	7.1 - 12.4	III
	Malprbha	Khanapur to Dharwad	7.3 - 17.3	III
	Tungabhadra	Harihar to Korlahalli	4 - 19	III
	Bhadra	Holehunnur to Bhadravathi	5.5 - 7.8	IV
	Cauvery	Ranganathittu to Sathyamangalam Bridge	3.1 - 6.7	IV
	Kabini	Nanjanagud to Hejjige	3.6 - 6.5	IV
	Kagina	Shahabad to Hongunta	4.6 - 7.4	IV
	Kali	Hasan Maad (West Coast Paper Mill) to Bommanahalli Reservoir	6.5	IV
	Krishna	Yadurwadi to Tintini Bridge	3.1 - 6.2	IV
	Shimsha	Yediyar to Halagur	4 - 10	IV

1	2	3	4	5
	Asangi Nalla	Along Asangi	4.4	V
	Bhima	Ghanapur to Yadgir	3.3 - 6	V
	Kumardhara	Along Uppinangadi	4.0	V
	Netravathi	Uppinangadi to Mangaluru	4.0	V
	Tunga	Shivamoga to Kudli	4.3	V
	Yagachi	Along Yagachi, Hassan	4.0	V
Kerala	Bharathapuzha	Along Patambi	6.6	IV
	Kadambayar	Manckakadavu to Brahmapuram	5.9 - 6.4	IV
	Keecheri	Puliyannor to Kechery	6.4	IV
	Manimala	Kalloopara to Thondra	6.3 - 6.4	IV
	Pamba	Mannar to Thakazhy	3.3 - 7.8	IV
	Bhavani	Along Elachivazhy	5.4	V
	Chitrapuzha	Irumpanam to Karingachira	4.6	V
	Kadalundy	Along Hajirappally/ Hajiyarpalli	3.6	V
	Kallai	Thekepuram to Arakkinar	4.5	V
	Karuvannur	Along Karuvannur	3.5	V
	Kavvai	Along Kavvai	3.9	V
	Kuppam	Thaliparamba to Velichangool	3.1 - 3.8	V
	Kuttiyady	Along Kuttiyady	5.0	V
	Mogral	Along Mogral	3.1	V
	Periyar	Alwaye-Eloor to Kalamassery	3.2 - 5.1	V
	Peruvamba	Along Peruvamba	3.9	V
	Puzhackal	Olarikkara to Puzhackal	3.8	V
	Ramapuram	Along Ramapuram	3.3	V

1	2	3	4	5
	Thirur	Naduvilangadi to Thalakkadathur	3.6	V
	Uppala	Poyya to Mulinja	3.2	V
Madhya Pradesh	Sone	Along Amlai	12.4	III
	Gohad	Gohad Dam to Gormi	6.3	IV
	Kolar	Surajnar to Shirdipuram	7.5	IV
	Tapi	Nepanagar to Burhanpur	4.6 - 8	IV
	Bichia	Silpari to Gadhwala	3.5	V
	Chamla	Along Badnagar, Ujjain	4.0	V
	Choupan	Along Vijaipur	3.4	V
	Kalisot	Mandideep to Samardha Village	4.1	V
	Kanhan	Kanhan In Chindwara District Boundry	3.2	V
	Katni	Along Katni	3.5	V
	Kunda	Khargone to Khedi Khurd	4.0	V
	Malei	Jaora to Barauda	3.5	V
	Mandakini (Mp)	Along Chitrakut	5.8	V
	Newaj	Along Shujalpur	4.0	V
	Parvati	Batawada to Pilukhedi	3.2	V
	Simrar	Along Katni	3.9	V
	Tons	Chakghat to Chappar	3.5	V
	Wainganga	Chindwara to Balaghat	3.2	V
Maharashtra	Ghod	Annapur to Shishur	10.2	III
	Kanhan	Bhandara to Nagpur	9.8-16.4	III
	Kolar (Mah)	Along Koradi	18.0	III
	Krishna	Shindi to Kurundwad	3.4-14.0	III

1	2	3	4	5
	Mor	Jalgaon to Amoda	16.0	III
	Patalganga	Khadepada to Kopoli	5.0-18	III
	Pedhi	Narayanpur to Bhatkuli	20.0	III
	Penganga	Mehkar to Umardhed	8.6-20	III
	Purna	Dhupeshwar to Asegaon	10.2-18.4	III
	Tapi	Raver to Shahada	8.0-12.0	III
	Urmodi	Dhangarwadi to Nagthane	12.4	III
	Venna	Mahabaleshwar to Mahuli	7.2-12.5	III
	Waghur	Sunasgaon to Sakegaon	18.0	III
	Wena	Kawadghat to Hindanghat	10.2-13.8	III
	Bindusar	Swaraj Nagar to Snehnagar	8.0	IV
	Bori	Along Amalner	9.2	IV
	Chandrabhaga	Pandharpur to Shegaon Dhumala	7.5-9.5	IV
	Darna	Igatpuri to Sansari	5.0-9.0	IV
	Girna	Malegaon to Jalgaon	6.6-9.0	IV
	Hiwara	Pachora to Nimbora	8.6	IV
	Koyna	Karad to Papdarde	8.6	IV
	Pehlar	Pelhar Dam to Golani Naka	7.0	IV
	Sina	Solapur to Bankalagi	8.5	IV
	Titur	Along Chalisgaon, Jalgaon	7.8	IV
	Amba	Bense to Roha	4.8	V
	Bhatsa	Shahapur to Bhadane	4.8-6.0	V
	Gomai	Lonkheda to Shahda	6.0	V
	Kan	Kavathe to Sakari	5.0	V

1	2	3	4	5
	Manjeera	Latur to Nanded Bridge	5.0	V
	Panchganga	Shirol to Kolhapur	3.2-5.8	V
	Panzara	Varkhede to Dhule	6.0	V
	Rangavali	Tintemba to Navapur	5.0	V
	Savitri	Dadli to Muthavali	3.2-5.0	V
	Surya	Dhamni Dam to Palghar	4.4-5.0	V
	Tansa	Along Thane	6.0	V
	Ulhas	Kalyan to Badlapur	4.0-5.0	V
	Vaitarna	Gandhre to Sarashi	4.0	V
	Vashisti	Kherdi to Dalvatne	3.2-3.4	V
Manipur	Imphal	Kangla Moat to Samurou	3.4-6.4	V
	Iril	Kangla Siphai to Ukhrul	3.2	V
	Khuga	Khuga Lake to Churachandpur	3.1-3.6	V
	Khujairok	Moreh to Maojang	4.3	V
	Lokchao	Bishnupur to Loktak Lake	4.5	V
	Manipur	Sekmaijan to Thoubal	3.6-4.3	V
	Thoubal	Shong Kong to Phadom	3.5	V
	Wangjing	Wangjing to Heirok	4.1-4.3	V
Meghalaya	Kyrhukhla	Sutnga to Khlieriat	10.0	IV
	Nonbah	Nangstoin to Wahriat	6.0-7.5	IV
	Umtrew	Byrnihat to Morang Dala	6.2-8.0	IV
	Lukha	Myndihati to Shymplong	6.0	V
	Myntdu	Jowai to Pamhadem	5.2	V
Mizoram	Tiau	Along Champhai	11.3	III

1	2	3	4	5
	Tlawng	Along Zobawk, Sairang to Bairabi	3.1-6.7	IV
	Tuipui	Along Champhai	8.2	IV
	Tuivawl	Along Keifang	6.8	IV
	Chite	Along Armed Veng	3.7	V
	Mat	Along Serchhip	5.5	V
	Saikah	Along Lawngtlai	4.4	V
	Tuikual	Along Serchhip	6.0	V
	Tuirial	Along Tuirial, Aizwal	3.4-4.6	V
Nagaland	Dzuna	Along Kohima	6.0-13.0	III
	Chathe	Medziphema to, Dimapur	7.0	IV
	Dzu	Kohima to Dzuko Valley	7.0	IV
	Dzucha	Along Kohima	4.0	V
	Sano	Along Kohima	4.0	V
Odisha	Guradih Nallah	Along Rourkela	11.3	III
	Kathajodi	Cuttack to Urali	5.8-11.2	III
	Nandirajhor	D/S Talcher	2.7 - 13	III
	Daya	Bhubaneswar to Baragarh	4.0-7.3	IV
	Kuakhai	Urali to Bhubaneswar	6.7-7.7	IV
	Banguru Nallah	Along Talcher Rengali	3.2	V
	Bheden	Along Bheden	3.6	V
	Brahamani	Rourkela to Biritol	5.8-6.0	V
	Budhabalnaga	Mahulua to Baripada	3.5	V
	Kusumi	Along Angul Talcher	3.2	V
	Mahanadi	Sambalpur to Paradeep	3.6	V

1	2	3	4	5
	Mangala	Along Puri	5.7	V
	Nagavalli	Jaykaypur to Rayagada	3.5	V
	Nuna	Along Bijipur, Puri	3.1	V
	Ratnachira	Along Bhubhneswar, Puri	3.3	V
	Rushikulya	Pratappur to Ganjam	3.4	V
	Sabulia	Along Jagannathpatna, Rambha	5.0	V
	Serua	Khandaeta to Sankhatrasa	4.8	V
Puducherry	Arasalar	Along Karaikal	7.0	IV
	Chunnambar	Along Ariyankuppam	6.0	V
Punjab	Kali Bein	Sultanpur Lodhi to Conf to Beas	9.0	IV
	Beas	Along Mukerian	3.8	V
Rajasthan	Banas	Along Bisalpur Dam, Swaroopganj, Newta Dam	13.2	III
	Chambal	Sawaimadhopur to Kota	3.2-4.8	V
Sikkim	Maney Khola	Adampool to Burtukk	3.2-4.5	V
	Rangit	Dam Site (NHPC) to Treveni	3.2-3.8	V
	Ranichu	Namli to Singtam	3.8-4.0	V
	Teesta	Melli to Chungthang	4.0-4.3	V
Tamil Nadu	Bhavani	Sirumugai to Kalingarayan	3.3-6.6	IV
	Tambirapani	Pappankulam Toarumuganeri	3.1-4.0	V
Telangana	Karakavagu	Along Palwancha	18.0	III
	Maner	Warangal to Somnapalli	6-20.0	III
	Godavari	Basar to Khammam	4.0-9.0	IV
	Kinnersani	Along Palwancha	10.0	IV

1	2	3	4	5
	Krishna	Thangadigi to Wadapally	5.0-6.0	V
Tripura	Burigaon	Along Bishalgarh	3.9	V
	Gumti	Telkajila to Amarpur	3.9	V
	Haora	Agartala to Bishramganj	3.2-4.0	V
	Juri	Along Dharmanagar	4.9	V
	Khowai	Along Teliamura	3.3	V
	Manu	Along Kailashahar	3.5-3.6	V
Uttar Pradesh	Gomti	Sitapur to Varanasi	3.1-18.0	III
	Ganga	Kannauj to Varanasi	3.5-8.8	IV
	Ramganga	Muradabad to Kannauj	6.6	IV
	Betwa	Hamirpur to Wagpura	3.5-4.2	V
	Ghaghara	Barhalganj to Deoria	4.0-4.5	V
	Rapti	Domingarh to Rajghat	4.7-5.9	V
	Sai	Unnao to Jaunpur	4.0-4.5	V
	Saryu	Ayodhya to Elafatganj	4.3	V
Uttarakhand	Kalyani	D/S Pant Nagar	16.0	III
	Ganga	Haridwar to Sultanpur	6.6	IV
	Kosi	Sultanpur to Pattikalan	6.4	IV
	Nandour	Along Sitarganj	5.6-8.0	IV
	Pilkhar	In the Vicinity of Rudrapur	10.0	IV
West Bengal	Churni	Santipur Town to Majhadia	10.3-11.3	III
	Dwarka	Tarapith to Sadhak Bamdeb Ghat	5.6-17.0	III
	Ganga	Tribeni to Diamond Harbour	5.0-12.2	III
	Damodar	Durgachakm to Dishergarh	4.4-8.2	IV

1	2	3	4	5
	Jalangi	Laal Dighi to Krishna Nagar	8.3	IV
	Kansi	Midnapore to Ramnagar	9.9	IV
	Mathabhanga	Madhupur to Gobindapur	8.5	IV
	Barakar	Kulti to Asansol	5.7	V
	Dwarakeshwar	Along Bankura	1-5.6	V
	Kaljani	Bitala to Alipurduar	6.0	V
	Karola	Jalpaiguri to Thakurer Kamat	3.9	V
	Mayurkashi	Suri to Durgapur	5.2	V
	Rupnarayan	Kolaghat to Benapur	3.1-5.8	V
	Silabati	Ghatal to Nischindipur	3.8	V
	Teesta	Siliguri to Paharpur	3.3	V

Allocation of funds for water harvesting under JJM

2506. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) details of amount of fund allocated to promote water harvesting under the "Jal Jeevan Mission" (JJM) of the Ministry;
- (b) the targets fixed by Government under this mission in order to promote water harvesting;
- (c) whether any monitoring team have been set up in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which Central share is ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

Sustainability of sources of drinking water supply through measures like rain water harvesting is an important component of Jal Jeevan Mission, which is to be implemented in convergence with Central Government schemes like Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), etc.

(b) Water being State subject, powers to plan, design, approve and implement such projects are vested with respective States.

(c) and (d) For monitoring the progress under JJM, Government of India has an Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) wherein States report the physical and financial progress.

Groundwater for irrigation purpose

2507. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agricultural production, by using groundwater for irrigation purposes in the country;

(b) whether the depleting water table has adversely affected the production of foodgrains in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the effective measures taken by Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has assessed the current status thereof in every State/ Union Territory;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to increase the groundwater levels and funds allocated in this regard during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, Total Annual Ground Water Recharge in the

country is 432 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 393 BCM.

The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 249 BCM, out of which, 221 BCM (89%) utilized for irrigation purposes. The Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is around 63% for the entire country on an average. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Ground water levels in some parts of the Country are declining because of continuous withdrawal necessitated by increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization etc. Depleting water table in some areas may have some effect on irrigation activities, however, Government has initiated a number of measures for supply side and demand side management to improve the water table in water stressed areas.

Further, Water being a State subject, initiatives on sustainable ground water management is primarily States' responsibility. A number of States have done notable work in the field of water management/conservation. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, 'Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Jal Jeevan Hariyali' in Bihar among others.

(d) and (e) As per the 2017 assessment, out of the Total 6881 assessment units (Block/Taluku/ Mandals/Watersheds/ Firkas) in the country, 1186 units in 17 States/UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource. 313 units have been categorized as 'Critical', 972 units as 'Semi- critical', 4310 units as 'Safe' and 100 units as 'Saline'. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(f) Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts in India. In this regard, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from

Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions. JSA has led to huge awareness generation among stake-holders.

Government of India has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹ 6000 Crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. Atal Jal is being implemented in 78 water stressed districts of Seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational from 2015-16 in the Country. The PMKSY-PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System) and better on-farm water management practices (to optimize the use of available water resources), this component also supports micro level water storage or, water conservation/management activities to supplement Micro Irrigation. Year wise Financial achievement made under PMKSY-PDMC in the country is given in the Statement-III (See below).

Central Government supports construction of water harvesting and conservation works primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC).

The State wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share to States under PMKSY-WDC are given in the Statement-IV (See below).

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, the expenditure on Water conservation and Water Harvesting under MGNREGS during last 4 years as uploaded by the States/UTs are given in the Statement-V (See below).

In addition, important measures taken by the Central Government for conservation, management of ground water and effective implementation of rain water harvesting in the country are at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Ground Water Resources of India, 2017 (in bcm)*

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Total Natural Discharges	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource	Current Annual Ground Water Extraction			Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)	
					Irrigation	Industrial	Domestic		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.22	1.07	20.15	7.85	0.14	0.90	8.90	44.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.02	0.36	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.28
3.	Assam	28.67	4.42	24.26	1.97	0.06	0.69	2.73	11.25
4.	Bihar	31.41	2.43	28.99	10.78	0.66	1.83	13.26	45.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.57	1.00	10.57	3.98	0.05	0.67	4.70	44.43
6.	Delhi	0.32	0.02	0.30	0.09	0.02	0.24	0.36	119.61
7.	Goa	0.27	0.11	0.16	0.02		0.03	0.05	33.50
8.	Gujarat	22.37	1.12	21.25	12.84	0.11	0.63	13.58	63.89
9.	Haryana	10.15	1.01	9.13	11.53	0.34	0.63	12.50	136.91

10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.51	0.05	0.46	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.39	86.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.89	0.29	2.60	0.20	0.07	0.50	0.76	29.47
12.	Jharkhand	6.21	0.52	5.69	0.80	0.22	0.56	1.58	27.73
13.	Karnataka	16.84	2.05	14.79	9.39		0.95	10.34	69.87
14.	Kerala	5.77	0.56	5.21	1.22	0.01	1.44	2.67	51.27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36.42	1.95	34.47	17.43	0.22	1.24	18.88	54.76
16.	Maharashtra	31.64	1.74	29.90	15.10	0.00	1.22	16.33	54.62
17.	Manipur	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.44
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	0.19	1.64	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	2.28
19.	Mizoram	0.21	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	3.82
20.	Nagaland	2.20	0.22	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.99
21.	Odisha	16.74	1.17	15.57	5.28	0.14	1.15	6.57	42.18
22.	Punjab	23.93	2.35	21.58	34.56	0.20	1.01	35.78	165.77
23.	Rajasthan	13.18	1.21	11.99	14.85		1.92	16.77	139.88
24.	Sikkim	5.63	4.11	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.21	2.02	18.19	13.05		1.67	14.71	80.89
26.	Telangana	13.62	1.25	12.37	7.09		1.00	8.09	65.45
27.	Tripura	1.53	0.29	1.24	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.10	7.88

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

287

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	69.92	4.60	65.32	40.89		4.95	45.84	70.18
29.	Uttarakhand	3.04	0.15	2.89	1.30	0.13	0.22	1.64	56.83
30.	West Bengal	29.33	2.77	26.56	10.84		1.00	11.84	44.60
	TOTAL (States)	431.09	39.08	392.03	221.32	2.38	24.76	248.45	63.37
Union Territories									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.37	0.04	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.74
2.	Chandigarh	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00		0.03	0.03	89.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.01		0.01	0.02	31.34
4.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	61.40
5.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.99
6.	Puducherry	0.23	0.02	0.20	0.11		0.04	0.15	74.33
	TOTAL (UTs)	0.73	0.08	0.66	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.23	34.51
	GRAND TOTAL	431.83	39.16	392.69	221.44	2.38	24.86	248.68	63.33

Note:

Industrial and domestic draft has not been estimated separately in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry

The Ground Water resources assessment as on 2013 has been considered for the state of West Bengal

Statement-II

Categorization of Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in India (2017)

Sl. No.	States/UT Union Territories	TOTAL No. of Assessed Units	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited		Saline	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	501	75	60	9	24	4	45	7	40	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	28	28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	432	81	72	13	18	3	12	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	122	84	22	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	34	3	9	7	21	2	6	22	65	0	0
7.	Goa	12	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	248	194	78	11	4	5	2	25	10	13	5
9.	Haryana	128	26	20	21	16	3	2	78	61	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	3	38	1	13	0	0	4	50	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Jharkhand	260	245	94	10	4	2	1	3	1	0	0
13.	Karnataka	176	97	55	26	15	8	5	45	26	0	0
14.	Kerala	152	119	78	30	20	2	1	1	1	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	240	77	44	14	7	2	22	7	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	353	271	77	61	17	9	3	11	3	1	0
17.	Manipur	9	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	26	26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	303	96	5	2	0	0	0	0	6	2
22.	Punjab	138	22	16	5	4	2	1	109	79	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	295	45	15	29	10	33	11	185	63	3	1
24.	Sikkim	4	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1166	427	37	163	14	79	7	462	40	35	3
26.	Telangana	584	278	48	169	29	67	11	70	12	0	0
27.	Tripura	59	59	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh*	830	540	65	151	18	48	6	91	11	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	18	13	72	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	0

290
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30. West Bengal **	268	191	71	76	28	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)	6828	4265	62	968	14	312	5	1185	17	98	1
Union Territories											
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	35	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
2 Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Daman and Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0
5 Lakshadweep	9	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Puducherry	4	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25
TOTAL (UTs)	53	45	85	4	8	1	2	1	2	2	4
GRAND TOTAL	6881	4310	63	972	14	313	5	1186	17	100	1

Note : Blocks - Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, M.P., Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal

Taluks - Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra

Mandals - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

Districts/Valley - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland

Islands - Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Firka-Tamil Nadu

Region - Puducherry

UT - Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu

Tehsil - NCT Delhi

* Uttar Pradesh: There are Total 820 block and 10 Cities

** The Ground Water resources assessment as on 2013 has been considered for the State of West Bengal

Statement-III*Central assistance released under PMKSY-PDMC (in ₹ crore)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 25.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.47	308.69	517.10	520.00	452.00
2.	Bihar	28.60	21.60	12.50	27.91	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.30	44.80	55.00	43.39	32.15
4.	Goa	0.30	0.80	0.00	1.20	0.50
5.	Gujarat	213.05	274.00	300.00	272.50	280.00
6.	Haryana	34.97	27.00	14.01	27.41	16.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.60	8.50	19.25	26.00	18.00
8.	Jharkhand	14.97	30.70	25.00	10.00	22.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.87	5.40	3.00	7.80	5.50
10.	Karnataka	213.12	229.00	385.00	372.03	410.00
11.	Kerala	8.53	0.00	25.00	4.00	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161.74	121.10	150.00	132.56	102.00
13.	Maharashtra	107.26	305.70	362.50	360.00	325.00
14.	Odisha	28.70	39.70	48.00	58.00	30.00
15.	Punjab	43.00	1.18	0.00	9.00	0
16.	Rajasthan	142.84	129.00	107.50	168.48	75.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	129.78	143.50	369.55	355.00	204.00
18.	Telangana	111.32	189.00	257.00	122.00	0
19.	Uttarakhand	9.60	15.00	27.20	43.00	32.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37.51	41.40	55.00	87.88	100.00
21.	West Bengal	4.80	19.90	31.00	40.00	20.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.00	8.30	12.50	18.00
23.	Assam	5.03	11.00	3.00	30.00	42.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Manipur	2.76	3.60	7.50	40.00	15.00
25.	Meghalaya	1.43	0.00	3.30	12.00	0
26.	Mizoram	3.27	8.10	12.30	27.80	27.00
27.	Nagaland	2.34	4.50	11.80	35.00	30.00
28.	Sikkim	4.86	5.40	4.00	55.19	31.80
29.	Tripura	1.55	0.00	3.75	15.00	18.00
30.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.00	0
31.	Puducherry	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		1555.40	1990.57	2818.06	2915.65	2307.72

Statement-IV

State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released during last five years and current year as Central share under WDC-PMKSY

(Area in million ha. amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central share released (from 2014-15 to 2019-20#)
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	749.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	125.62
3.	Assam	372	1.577	222.30
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	172.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	177.91
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	526.73

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	70.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	106.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	192.55
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	66.51
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	694.67
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	102.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	1101.95
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	1077.40
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	59.37
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	83.55
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	161.40
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	391.07
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	642.47
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	15.91
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	1464.45
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	7.70
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	434.72
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	327.65
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	110.35
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	108.55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	272.70
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	214.65
TOTAL		8214	39.07	9681.80

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

As on 31.12.2019 including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: (1) WDC-PMKSY has not been taken up in any Union Territories (Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh have been created as UTs quite recently).

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Statement-V

State/UT-wise expenditure made on water related works taken up under MGNREGA during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure on Water Related works [In. Lakhs] under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (as on 2nd March 2020)			
		2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89.62	86.69	126.03	123.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212120.95	256964.71	164157.81	273149.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3112.65	2214.16	2416.6	4739.33
4.	Assam	34915.62	34497.54	21137.02	19878.53
5.	Bihar	25437.55	37372.68	45426.4	47056.95
6.	Chhattisgarh	100517.64	121179.93	115148.28	101281.9
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	31	11.92	208.89	254.18
10.	Gujarat	28527.26	37532.24	23489.76	24114.12
11.	Haryana	5207.51	6613.62	15397.22	14274.98
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13672.92	22844	19824.73	18969.19
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	11052.46	22442.49	27464.92	27382.79
14.	Jharkhand	18899.11	40932.77	69120.31	126538.42
15.	Karnataka	129687.52	126328.15	134506.03	135721.54
16.	Kerala	48085.04	81474.63	95301.72	93727.73
17.	Lakshadweep	3.56	7.01	9.61	0.03
18.	Madhya Pradesh	157603.88	151624.59	135631.69	122744.85
19.	Maharashtra	28353.27	69019.89	87844.85	96272.75
20.	Manipur	13071.95	7246.93	4895.73	13361.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Meghalaya	22425.2	11390.6	10731.47	11713.42
22.	Mizoram	6265.99	5345.19	5942.1	6914.03
23.	Nagaland	4135.68	7612.69	7604.41	14455.38
24.	Odisha	27255.31	35635.17	38899.05	48204.72
25.	Puducherry	1101.27	1176.91	1188.51	907.41
26.	Punjab	12779	13944.05	19915.75	11983.2
27.	Rajasthan	189424.86	205798.49	192036.19	213289.68
28.	Sikkim	1780.63	1415.02	2141.56	3575.37
29.	Tamil Nadu	284033.18	239027.71	281712.38	456369.4
30.	Telangana	89694.82	83031.08	79988.04	64344.82
31.	Tripura	11194.47	10081.41	14176.07	30926.97
32.	Uttar Pradesh	108411.45	122450.7	136741.3	149274.23
33.	Uttarakhand	10077.56	18473.26	24021.87	24996.24
34.	West Bengal	90527.92	193589.19	206698.82	171344.62
TOTAL		1689496.9	1967365.4	1983905.1	2327891.04

Units under Khadi and Village Industries Commission

2508. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of units working under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State-wise;
- (b) the number of employment being generated under KVIC, State-wise during the last two years;
- (c) whether Government is providing some special assistance to units of KVIC;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As on date, 2326 number of Khadi Institutions are registered with and working under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). State-wise list of working Khadi Institutions. State-wise cumulative employment created under entire Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Sector during last two years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

KVIC is also implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme, under which financial assistance is provided by the Banks, with subsidy from Government of India. The number of micro units assisted during last two years and estimated employment generated is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is providing assistance under following major components of Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY) for promotion, development and generating sustainable employment under Khadi and Village Industries activities:-

- (1) **Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVVY)** - Government has provided financial assistance of ₹392.26 crore and ₹474.32 crore under KVVY during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for assistance towards Market Promotion Development Programme (MPDA), Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), Khadi Reforms Development Programme (KRDP), etc.
 - (2) Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) - Government has provided financial assistance of ₹83.10 crore and ₹57.66 crore under GVY during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for promotion and development of village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training, etc.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of number of Khadi Institutions (KIs) working under KVIC as on 29.2.2020

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of KIs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	120
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	18
5.	Bihar	85
6.	Chandigarh UT	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Delhi	8
9.	Goa	0
10.	Gujarat	165
11.	Haryana	119
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13
13.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	89
14.	Jharkhand	22
15.	Karnataka	207
16.	Lakshadweep	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25
18.	Maharashtra	33
19.	Manipur	9
20.	Meghalaya	2
21.	Mizoram	0
22.	Nagaland	1
23.	Odisha	67
24.	Puducherry	01
25.	Punjab	20
26.	Rajasthan	130
27.	Sikkim	0

1	2	3
28.	Tamil Nadu	69
29.	Telangana	17
30.	Tripura	0
31.	Trivandrum	29
32.	Uttar Pradesh	642
33.	Uttarakhand	62
34.	West Bengal	354
TOTAL		2326

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Cumulative Employment under entire Khadi and Village Industries Sector during the last two years (2017-18 and 2018-19)

(Employment: Persons in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30	0.32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5.77	5.96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.20
4.	Assam	5.26	5.57
5.	Bihar	4.79	5.11
6.	Chandigarh UT	0.24	0.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.85	2.11
8.	Delhi	0.34	0.35
9.	Goa	0.20	0.20
10.	Gujarat*	2.86	3.19
11.	Haryana	4.33	4.55

1	2	3	4
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.82	2.93
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.56	4.20
14.	Jharkhand	0.86	1.01
15.	Karnataka	6.47	6.79
16.	Kerala	5.93	6.16
17.	Lakshadweep Islands	0.01	0.01
18.	Madhya Pradesh	5.12	5.36
19.	Maharashtra**	10.15	10.63
20.	Manipur	1.02	1.13
21.	Meghalaya	0.58	0.61
22.	Mizoram	1.17	1.27
23.	Nagaland	0.87	0.99
24.	Odisha	4.56	4.82
25.	Puducherry	0.10	0.10
26.	Punjab	4.16	4.30
27.	Rajasthan	10.67	10.90
28.	Sikkim	0.26	0.26
29.	Tamil Nadu	19.23	19.69
30.	Telangana	4.31	4.49
31.	Tripura	1.07	1.17
32.	Uttar Pradesh	19.00	19.65
33.	Uttarakhand	1.59	1.77
34.	West Bengal	10.72	10.94
	TOTAL	140.35	146.99

* Including Daman and Diu

**Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of number of units set up and estimated employment generated under PMEGP during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of Units set up	Estimated employment generated	No. of Units set up	Estimated employment generated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	218	1744	229	1832
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1527	12216	2220	17760
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	209	1672	280	2240
4.	Assam	2282	18256	3737	29896
5.	Bihar	2307	18456	3303	26424
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1463	11704	28	24752
7.	Chhattisgarh	115	920	3094	1056
8.	Delhi	50	400	132	624
9.	Goa	1876	15008	78	28000
10.	Gujarat*	1718	13744	3500	17320
11.	Haryana	886	7088	2165	11192
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3753	30024	1399	60232
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1111	8888	7529	14376
14.	Jharkhand	2115	16920	1797	29256
15.	Karnataka	1347	10776	3657	19888
16.	Kerala	0	0	2486	0
17.	Lakshadweep	1804	14432	0	20208
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3329	26632	2526	45136
19.	Maharashtra**	600	4800	5642	10328
20.	Manipur	75	600	1291	3120

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Meghalaya	249	1992	390	8984
22.	Mizoram	930	7440	1123	9664
23.	Nagaland	2399	19192	1208	24560
24.	Odisha	44	352	3070	608
25.	Puducherry	1520	12160	76	14408
26.	Punjab	1577	12614	1801	18872
27.	Rajasthan	37	296	2359	440
28.	Sikkim	4095	32760	55	41480
29.	Tamil Nadu	1190	9520	5185	16408
30.	Telangana	1116	8928	2051	9432
31.	Tripura	45	360	1179	224
32.	Uttar Pradesh	5432	43456	5243	41944
33.	Uttarakhand	1613	12904	2181	17448
34.	West Bengal	1366	10928	2413	19304
TOTAL		48398	387182	73427	587416

* Including Daman and Diu

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Female employees in small and medium enterprises

2509. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being proposed to increase the participation of female employees in small and medium enterprises;

(b) the details of number of women who have applied for a loan under the 'Udyogini' Scheme for women entrepreneurs and got loan approved since the schemes' introduction, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of steps Government taking to increase the participation of women under the Udyogini Scheme for women and other schemes under MSME; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the reason behind the low number of women-owned MSMEs, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes for promotion and development of MSMEs and employment generation by them across the country. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Tool Rooms and Technology Centers, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFRUTI), Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in North - East Region and Sikkim, Procurement and Marketing Support. Scheme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS). In addition, a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

(b) Udyogini Scheme is not implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India.

(c) The advantages available to women enterprises in the schemes implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are as under:-

- (i) Under Public Procurement Policy of Ministry of MSME, out of 25% procurement by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) mandated from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), 3% is reserved for women entrepreneurs.
- (ii) Under Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) scheme, overall 40% of the targeted beneficiaries of Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme and Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programme should be women beneficiaries.
- (iii) Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), women entrepreneurs are eligible to get subsidy at the higher slab (25% in the urban areas and 35% in the rural areas).

- (iv) Mahila Coir Yojana of Coir Board under the Ministry of MSME envisages imparting training along with stipend to women artisans on sophisticated machinery/advanced technology and scale up their skills. The trained women artisans can avail financial assistance for procurement of machinery/equipments under the PMEGP with necessary handholding support by the Coir Board through its field offices.

(d) The participation of women in the entrepreneurship is broadly influenced by the various factors such as literacy, training, awareness, traditions and culture, etc. As per Udyog Aadhar Data available in this Ministry, 21.57% of UAM registration during the last three years *i.e.* 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020 (till 31st December) are women owned enterprises.

Economic Survey 2018-19 of MSMEs

2510. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Economic Survey 2018-19 "insulted" the micro and small sector of MSMEs by using the 'dwarfs' for all perpetually small firms having less than 100 workers, despite being more than ten years old; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (June 2015- June 2016) conducted by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Total number of estimated Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are 633.9 lakh and out of these micro, small and medium enterprises comprise 99.47 per cent, 0.52 per cent and 0.01 per cent respectively.

Establishment of micro and small industries in villages

‡2511. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any action plan to establish micro and small industries in villages on the basis of material and products in villages made by unemployed youth of rural areas;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the industries incorporated under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and

(c) the details of Total funds and the funds allocated to the States to establish MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generation of sustainable employment opportunities for youths through establishment of new enterprises in the country, 80% of which are in rural areas. Entrepreneurs, usually establish their enterprises based on the raw material and skills locally available.

Under the PMEGP Scheme, loans are provided by the banks and Margin Money subsidy is given by the Government through Ministry of MSME. The maximum cost of projects is ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/ Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

(b) The major industries covered under the PMEGP Scheme are:-

- (i) Service and Textile industry,
- (ii) Agro-based and Food Processing industry,
- (iii) Rural Engineering and Bio-technology,
- (iv) Mineral based industry,
- (v) Polymer and Chemical based industry,
- (vi) Forest based industry,
- (vii) Hand-made Paper and Fiber industry.

(c) Under PMEGP Scheme, for the year 2019-20, ₹ 2327.10 crore has been allocated, which includes funds for Margin Money subsidy and administrative expenses for the Scheme. The State-wise fund allocation for Margin Money subsidy is given in the Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise allocation of Margin Money subsidy during 2019-20*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Margin Money subsidy allocation (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	95.55
2.	Delhi	286.65
3.	Haryana	6023.69
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3545.04
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6330.35
6.	Punjab	5948.48
7.	Rajasthan	10195.23
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	286.65
9.	Bihar	14824.27
10.	Jharkhand	8285.68
11.	Orissa	10307.00
12.	West Bengal	8705.81
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5224.63
14.	Telangana	9633.07
15.	Karnataka	8900.92
16.	Kerala	4962.72
17.	Lakshadweep	47.77
18.	Puducherry	143.32
19.	Tamil Nadu S.O.	9903.76
20.	Goa	286.65
21.	Gujarat	10101.08
22.	Maharashtra	11909.55
23.	Chhattisgarh	8336.18

1	2	3
24.	Madhya Pradesh	15642.46
25.	Uttarakhand	3954.71
26.	U.P. (Lucknow)	25763.19
27.	Aru. Pradesh	477.75
28.	Assam, S.O.	10659.30
29.	Manipur	2753.74
30.	Meghalaya	3024.73
31.	Mizoram	2156.52
32.	Nagaland	3344.36
33.	Tripura	2458.09
34.	Sikkim	191.10
	TOTAL	214710.00

Creation of jobs under MSMEs

2512. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the data on number of jobs created under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the last five years, age, gender, caste, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide more non-farm jobs in MSME in rural India, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 31.01.2020) has been 3.23 lakh, 4.08 lakh, 3.87 lakh, 5.87 lakh and 3.07 lakh respectively. The State/UT wise details of employment opportunities created under PMEGP during the last four years and current year up to 31.01.2020 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd Round Report, conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

during the period 2015-16, the estimated number of workers, working in unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities excluding the MSMEs registered under (a) Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, (b) Companies Act, 1956 and (c) Construction activities falling under Section f of National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2008, are 11.10 crores. The State/ UTs wise details of employment are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes for promotion and development of MSMEs and thereby employment generation across the country including Haryana. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Tool Rooms and Technology Centers, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFRUTI), Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in North -East Region and Sikkim, Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise position of PMEGP during 2015-16 to 2019-20 (as on 31.01.2020)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Employment Generated (No. of persons)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 as on 31.01.2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	1832	352
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	17760	11712
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	2240	912
4.	Assam	9026	31498	18256	29896	8280
5.	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	26424	8928
6.	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	24752	12632

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Delhi	2048	952	920	1056	472
8.	Goa	500	660	400	624	440
9.	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008	28000	24960
10.	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	17320	10544
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	11192	7048
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	60232	24376
13.	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	14376	6040
14.	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	29256	18640
15.	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	19888	12552
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	20208	8632
18.	Maharashtra **	20161	17799	26632	45136	24000
19.	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	10328	2936
20.	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	3120	1280
21.	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	8984	2376
22.	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	9664	2648
23.	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	24560	11320
24.	Puducherry	447	699	352	608	400
25.	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	14408	8720
26.	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614	18872	14272
27.	Sikkim	397	201	296	440	320
28.	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760	41480	26928
29.	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	16408	10480
30.	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	9432	2496
31.	Chandigarh	323	376	360	224	80
32.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	41944	22456
33.	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	17448	8968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	19304	11280
	TOTAL	323362	407840	387182	587416	307480

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

State/UTs-wise details of employment

As per 73rd Round of NSS Report on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (June 2015- June 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated no. of workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5598878
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40844
3.	Assam	1814541
4.	Bihar	5305034
5.	Chhattisgarh	1685507
6.	Delhi	2300267
7.	Goa	160351
8.	Gujarat	6115595
9.	Haryana	1905369
10.	Himachal Pradesh	642748
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1087551
12.	Jharkhand	2490794
13.	Karnataka	7083735
14.	Kerala	4463350
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4874459
16.	Maharashtra	9074600
17.	Manipur	292215

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	190549
19.	Mizoram	62359
20.	Nagaland	176610
21.	Odisha	3325621
22.	Punjab	2478902
23.	Rajasthan	4632279
24.	Sikkim	44696
25.	Tamil Nadu	9671945
26.	Telangana	4015787
27.	Tripura	294983
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16519294
29.	Uttarakhand	659880
30.	West Bengal	13545924
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38890
32.	Chandigarh	128910
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36329
34.	Daman and Diu	14438
35.	Lakshadweep	2765
36.	Puducherry	183882
	TOTAL	110959881

Sick units under SMI

2513. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of Small and Medium Industries (SMI) in sick units has increased during recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the main reasons for increase in the number of sick units; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for providing assistance to these units and keep them running?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Various sectors of the industry including those of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises get affected by diverse factors such as domestic demand, business cycles, trade and monetary policies across the world, commodity prices etc. besides unit level issues such as competitiveness, viability etc.

(c) Under the 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' issued by Reserve Bank of India, banks have been advised to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action Plan viz. rectification, restructuring and recovery.

Revised definition of MSMEs

2514. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to revise the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on the basis of turnover instead of the existing methodology of classifying them as per cost of plant and machinery;

(b) whether this definitional change would be detrimental to the interests of small scale industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that nowhere in the world, definition of MSMEs is purely based on turnover; and

(d) whether with this change, in definition, hardly two per cent small scale units would attain the status of MSMEs at the cost of 98 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) A bill to seek amendment to The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, for change in the criterion for

classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises from 'investment in plant and machinery/equipments' to 'turnover', was introduced in the Parliament in the year 2018. The Bill has lapsed on dissolution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha on 25.05.2019.

Early clearance of MSMEs' bills

2515. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have requested Government to speed up the process of timely payment of their bills pending with Government departments and big corporates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of Government to such requests; and

(d) the steps being proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To address the issues related to delayed payments of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has taken the following steps:-

(i) Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in all States/ UTs to resolve the delayed payments cases by way of conciliation and/ or arbitration as per the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(ii) Ministry of MSME has launched MSME SAMADHAAN portal to facilitate online registration of references related to delayed payments.

(iii) Companies which get supplies of goods or services from Micro & Small Enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprises exceed 45 days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services have been required to submit a half yearly return to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs stating the amount of payments due and the reason of delay. Also, all Companies registered as per the Companies Act, 2013 with a turnover of more than ₹ 500 crore and all Central Public Sector

Enterprises have been required to get themselves onboarded on the Trade Receivables Discounting System Platform (TReDS).

MSME clusters Development Programme

2516. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clusters developed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) cluster development programme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has any scheme for the unorganised MSME clusters in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether interventions under MSMEs cluster development programme have proved beneficial in capacity building of the MSMEs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) 35 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and 27 Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects have been commissioned under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) during last three years. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The MSMEs not covered under MSE-CDP scheme can avail benefit under other schemes of the Ministry such as Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Up-gradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Procurement and Marketing Support etc.

(c) MSE-CDP supports MSEs by way of assistance for creation of tangible assets like Common Production/Processing Centres, Design Centres, Testing Facilities, Effluent Treatment Plant, Common Raw Material Bank/Sales Depot etc. besides development of land, provision of water supply/ drainage, construction of roads etc.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of CFCs and IDs commissioned under MSE-CDP*

Financial Year : 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of completed projects	
		CFC	ID
1.	Haryana	1	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2
3.	Maharashtra	3	-
4.	Rajasthan	-	2
5.	Tamil Nadu	2	-
TOTAL		5	5

Financial Year: 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of completed projects	
		CFC	ID
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-
2.	Assam	-	2
3.	Haryana	1	3
4.	Kerala	1	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2
6.	Maharashtra	4	1
7.	Manipur	-	2
8.	Tamil Nadu	3	-
9.	Rajasthan	-	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-
11.	West Bengal	2	-
TOTAL		13	11

Financial Year: 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of completed projects	
		CFC	ID
1.	Haryana	-	2
2.	Karnataka	5	-
3.	Kerala	1	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1
6.	Maharashtra	1	-
7.	Manipur	-	3
8.	Odisha	1	-
9.	Rajasthan	-	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	7	1
11.	Tripura	-	2
12.	West Bengal	2	-
TOTAL		17	11

Aims and objectives of Mission Solar Charkha

2517. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Mission Solar Charkha;
- (b) details of Solar Charkha clusters that are going to be set up in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the likely generation of employment through the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched the 'Mission Solar Charkha in 2018-19 for implementation of 50 Solar Charkha Clusters across the country.

The aims and objectives of Mission Solar Charkha are:-

- (i) To ensure inclusive growth by generation of employment, especially for women and youth and sustainable development through solar charkha cluster in rural areas.
- (ii) To boost rural economy and help in arresting migration from rural to urban areas.
- (iii) To leverage low-cost, innovative technologies and processes for substance.

Till date, 10 projects have been approved under Mission Solar Charkha. One Solar Charkha cluster has been identified in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The scheme envisages to generate direct employment to nearly one lakh persons.

Distribution of beehives under Honey Mission Yojana

2518. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has distributed beehives to various beneficiaries under 'Honey Mission' Yojana;
- (b) if so, the number of beehives distributed during the last two years, State-wise;
- (c) the quantity of honey produced through new colonies distributed under this scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of targets fixed for the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched Honey Mission Programme since 2017-18. Under Honey Mission Programme, KVIC has distributed Bee boxes with live bee colonies along with tool kits to entrepreneurs. The number of beehives distributed during the last two years is as follows:

Year	No. of beneficiaries benefited	Beehives with Bee Colonies distributed
2017-18	1,384	13,505
2018-19	9,636	95,726
TOTAL	11,020	1,09,231

The State-wise details of beehives distributed are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of quantity of honey produced, under Honey Mission Programme from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) As per the revised action plan for 'Honey Mission' it has been decided to adopt the model of the existing 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI) scheme of Ministry of MSME and KVIC has been given a target of setting up of 10-15 Honey related clusters on pilot basis for the year 2019-20. As of now, no separate targets have been set for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of bee boxes distributed and beneficiaries benefited during the last two years (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Bee boxes distributed	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Bee boxes distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	590	219	2190
2.	Assam	60	600	352	3520
3.	Bihar	75	750	600	6000
4.	Chhattisgarh	58	580	180	1800
5.	Delhi	0	165	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	166	1160	625	5750
7.	Haryana	65	650	300	3000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	65	650	309	3090
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	650	350	3500
10.	Jharkhand	75	750	250	2500
11.	Karnataka	65	650	338	3250
12.	Kerala	75	750	300	3000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40	400	300	3000
14.	Maharashtra	96	960	415	4150
15.	Manipur	0	0	300	3000
16.	Meghalaya	65	650	305	3050
17.	Mizoram	0	0	750	7500
18.	Nagaland	0	0	500	5000
19.	Odisha	65	650	60	600
20.	Punjab	0	0	350	3500
21.	Rajasthan	0	0	209	2090
22.	Sikkim	0	0	5	50
23.	Tamil Nadu	75	750	325	3250
24.	Telangana	0	0	175	1750
25.	Tripura	0	0	200	2000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75	750	1077	10766
27.	Uttarakhand	75	750	542	5420
28.	West Bengal	65	650	300	3000
TOTAL		1384	13505	9636	95726

Statement-II

State-wise details of Honey Production under Honey Mission for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019)

Sl. No.	State	Honey Production (in kg)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3676
2.	Assam	5745
3.	Bihar	120000
4.	Gujarat	52000
5.	Haryana	3000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	186620
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3500
8.	Jharkhand	16500
9.	Karnataka	1000
10.	Kerala	5840
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40000
12.	Maharashtra	32863
13.	Manipur	1020
14.	Meghalaya	390
15.	Mizoram	22500
16.	Nagaland	2250
17.	Odisha	1630
18.	Punjab	130200
19.	Rajasthan	4400
20.	Tamil Nadu	76000
21.	Telangana	1600
22.	Tripura	8000
23.	Uttar Pradesh	89899
24.	Uttarakhand	34791
25.	West Bengal	10727
	TOTAL	854151

Setting up agro and rural industries

2519. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any targets for setting up agro and rural industries in the country during each of the last five years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance directly to villagers to start small industries so that they do not need to pay higher interest rate to banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country for generation of sustainable employment opportunities for youth through establishment of new micro-enterprises in the country.

The targets along with achievements (State-wise) for setting up of new micro-enterprises during each of the last five years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under the PMEGP Scheme, loans are provided by the Banks and subsidy provided by the Government is directly deposited into the loan account of the beneficiary. No interest is charged by the Banks on this subsidy amount, which allows beneficiaries not to pay higher interest to the Banks.

(e) Does not arise.

*Statement**Target and Achievement of PMEGP Units from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (06.03.2020)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2581	1565	2003	2207	771	1492	2386	3753	2641	7529	2110	3989
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1458	1244	861	1077	985	941	893	886	1104	1399	1181	1037
3.	Punjab	2324	1153	1513	966	1002	1266	1886	1520	1905	1801	1983	1291
4.	UT Chandigarh	199	36	90	43	100	47	100	45	96	28	32	11
5.	Haryana	2426	1175	1874	1248	1686	1377	1886	1718	1924	2165	2008	1652
6.	Delhi	985	198	129	256	150	119	100	115	117	132	96	76
7.	Rajasthan	4395	1976	2094	1988	1750	1749	2455	1577	3192	2359	3398	2281
8.	Uttarakhand	1608	1333	955	1136	570	1345	1067	1613	1195	2181	1318	1379
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10348	4891	8768	4365	6491	4074	6579	5432	7630	5243	8591	3918
10.	Chhattisgarh	2686	847	2152	1277	2247	1598	1408	1463	2615	3094	2778	2040

11. Madhya Pradesh	6684	2737	3865	1979	4264	1940	3794	1804	4931	2526	5215	1545
12. Sikkim	475	16	114	110	43	27	100	37	82	55	76	4
13. Arunachal Pradesh	1702	652	100	35	250	301	250	209	293	280	191	123
14. Nagaland	1346	416	628	623	1042	1018	1364	930	1168	1208	1330	462
15. Manipur	1166	747	1428	685	911	1265	717	600	1072	1291	1098	399
16. Mizoram	929	817	462	1134	324	425	473	249	901	1123	815	466
17. Tripura	710	787	1374	642	1134	2297	1142	1116	1073	1179	981	450
18. Meghalaya	957	555	625	603	143	329	710	75	1110	390	1153	206
19. Assam	4123	5015	2485	3483	2502	6028	2676	2282	4344	3737	4382	1328
20. Bihar	6169	1639	3559	2430	3455	3234	2827	2307	4483	3303	4943	1479
21. West Bengal	3174	3397	2383	1873	2840	3528	1738	1366	2555	2413	2902	1659
22. Jharkhand	3536	1699	1731	1839	1083	1300	1035	1111	2554	1797	2762	999
23. Odisha	4387	2013	3141	2876	3601	3029	2481	2399	3184	3070	3436	1837
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	455	161	158	119	100	195	250	218	116	229	96	52
25. Gujarat*	3565	1289	3268	1419	3699	1386	4955	1876	4902	3500	3367	3518

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Maharashtra**	5027	3469	4860	2497	1056	2325	3428	3329	3750	5642	3970	3544
27.	Goa	341	78	80	91	186	90	99	50	249	78	96	68
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2024	937	2248	642	2168	1357	1967	1527	2129	2220	1741	1752
29.	Telangana	1505	604	1047	660	1002	664	2306	1190	2990	2051	3211	1712
30.	Karnataka	3748	2431	5423	2140	3971	3575	2731	2115	2899	3657	2967	2943
31.	Lakshadweep	420	31	90	0	50	0	50	0	20	0	16	0
32.	Kerala	1826	1344	1366	1369	1973	1584	1167	1347	1435	2486	1634	1916
33.	Tamil Nadu	4060	2858	3555	2463	2646	2941	3630	4095	3655	5185	3302	4172
34.	Puducherry	585	58	100	65	150	66	100	44	67	76	48	54
GRAND TOTAL		87924	48168	64529	44340	54345	52912	58750	48398	72381	73427	74276	48422

* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

** including Daman and Diu

Innovative measures for improving work culture

2520. Dr. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or Public Sector undertaking and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises takes new innovative measures to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability in the work environment on the directions/instructions issued by Department of Personal and Training from time to time such as:-

- (i) Implementation of Centralized public grievance monitoring system (CPGRAMS) and Integrated Grievance Monitoring System (IGMS) for Grievance Redressal.
- (ii) Implementation of on-line Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR).
- (iii) E-HRMS for management of employees related data i.e. Service Book, Leave, LTC etc.
- (iv) File management system through e-office.
- (v) All the Schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are on-line. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for simpler and faster flow of funds and to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries.
- (vi) Keeping an open channel of communication between Senior officers and staff, at all levels.

Registration of delayed payments for MSMEs

2521. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to empower MSME across the country, to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments by the Central Ministries/Departments/ CPSEs/ State Government and also to provide them information on pending payments with the said Departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has put in place a portal named 'MSME SAMADHAAN' (https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/MSEFC/MSEFC_Welcome.aspx), wherein the Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) across the country can register online their cases relating to delayed payments. Such MSEs can also check the status of their cases on the above portal.

Closure of sterlite copper plant

2522. SHRI. NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent report of a credit rating agency, one of the main factors of India becoming a net importer of copper is mainly due to arbitrary shutdown of the major plant of Sterlite Copper of Vedanta located at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of the closure on industrial and other related sectors of the economy dependent on the plant and estimated loss of revenue and production of the country at large; and

(d) whether Government has made any sincere efforts to re-commence the plant and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) CARE Ratings September, 2019 industry research reports has stated, *inter-alia*, that with the closure of the Tuticorin smelter, the drop in domestic production has led to the domino effect of increasing the country's imports and decreasing its exports and country India has

become a net importer of refined copper. The above Tuticorin smelter in Tamil Nadu, which has annual capacity of 4 lakh tonnes of refined copper, is closed since May 2018 on order of State Government of Tamil Nadu. Closure of the plant has affected the domestic - production of refined copper.

Presently, the M/s Vedanta Limited has filed a writ petition before Madras High Court during February 2019 challenging the orders of the State of Tamil Nadu and TNPCB and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Displacement of people due to mining

†2523. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of people displaced on account of mining during the last three years and in current year in the State of Chhattisgarh. State/region-wise;

(b) whether the compensation has been given and rehabilitation has been made with regard to displaced people;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has ensured alternative livelihood and skill development for displaced persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Chhattisgarh has furnished district wise data related to the Total number of people displaced on account of mining during the last three years and in current year in the state of Chhattisgarh, which is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Training program was for alternative livelihood/Skill development are being organized through CIPET etc. and alternative (contractual) employment in mine area and the surrounding area is also arranged at vocational training centre.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise details of persons displaced because of mining and compensation provided to them

Sl. No.	District	Number of People displaced in last 3 years upto 12.03.2020	Compensation Cases (Valid)	Compensation (₹ Lakh)
1.	Surajpur	52	52	52
2.	Korba	657	(a) 115 - house/plot given (b) 198 - compensated in lieu of house/plot (c) 452- ineligible cases (d) 286 - Employment given	2151.9
3.	Surguja	162	(a) 31 - house/plot given (b) 131 - compensated in lieu of house/plot	39.3
4.	Raigarh	47	(a) 47 - house/plot compensation (b) 307 - Employment given	141
TOTAL		918		2685.9

Scholarship to minority students

‡2524. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of students from minority community who were provided scholarship for their uninterrupted education during the last five years;

(b) the amount of scholarship being given to students and dates from which it was increased; and

(c) the amount of scholarship paid, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) During the last five years, 3.15 crore students from the minority communities were provided scholarship under Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes for their uninterrupted education.

(b) The amount of Scholarship being given to students under the aforesaid Schemes are as below:-

Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme:-

Sl. No.	Item	Hosteller	Day Scholar
1.	Admission fee from class VI to X	₹500/- per annum subject to actual.	₹500/- per annum subject to actual.
2.	Tuition fee from class VI to X	₹350/- per month subject to actual.	₹350/- per month subject to actual.
3.	Maintenance allowance is payable for a period not exceeding 10 months in an academic year.		
	(i) Class 1 to V	Nil	₹ 100/- per month
	(ii) Class VI to X	₹ 600/- per month subject to actual.	₹ 100/- per month

Post Matric Scholarship scheme:

Sl. No.	Item	Hosteller	Day Scholar
1	2	3	4
1.	Admission and Tuition fee for classes XI and XII.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹7,000 per annum	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹7,000 per annum
2.	Admission and course/ tuition fee for technical and vocational courses of XI and XII level. (Includes fees/charges for raw materials, etc.)	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹10,000 per annum	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹10,000 per annum
3.	Admission and tuition fee for under-graduate, post graduate.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹3,000 per annum	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹3,000 per annum
4.	Maintenance allowance for 10 months only in an academic year (Includes expenses for study material, etc.)		
	(i) Classes XI and XII including technical and vocational courses of this level.	₹ 380 per month	₹ 230 per month
	(ii) Courses b other than technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post graduate level	₹ 570 per month	₹ 300 per month

1	2	3	4
	(iii) M. Phil. and Ph.D. (For those researchers who are not awarded any fellowship by university or any other authority)	₹ 1200 per month	₹ 550 per month

Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme:

Item	Rate of Scholarship
Course Fee	₹ 20,000/- per annum subject to actuals whichever is less (for both Hosteller & Day Scholar)
Maintenance Allowance	₹ 1,000/- per month* for Hosteller ₹ 500/ - per month* for Day Scholar
Scholarship for listed institutes	Full course fee is reimbursed for 85 listed Institutes.

* For 10 months in an academic year.

The rates of Scholarships under all three Scholarship schemes for Minorities have remained same during 2014-15 to 2018-19.

(c) The amount of Scholarship paid, year-wise under the aforesaid Schemes are as below:-

Year	Amount of Scholarship paid (₹ in crore)
2014-15	2011.54
2015-16	1883.55
2016-17	1093.59
2017-18	1976.64
2018-19	1792.25

Post-matric and pre-matric scholarship to students

‡2525. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were given post-matric scholarship and pre-matric scholarship at different levels during the last five years and the percentage of allocated funds, actually spent; and

(b) the details of the gap between the funds allocated in the general budget and that actually released and spent, during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The number of students who were given Post-Matric scholarship and Pre-Matric scholarship at different levels during the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) was 3.09 crore. 86.97% of the allocated funds were spent under Post-Matric and Pre-Matric scholarship Schemes respectively during these years.

(b) The details of fund allocation and expenditure incurred under Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes during the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) is as below:

(In ₹ Crore)

Scheme	Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes	
Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2014-15	1728.50	1630.16
2015-16	1620.20	1568.55
2016-17	1481.00	873.05
2017-18	1669.42	1587.85
2018-19	1769.00	1531.08

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Road projects submitted by the Punjab Government

2526. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road projects submitted by Punjab Government for clearance/execution as on date; and

(b) the status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The details of road projects under National Highways (Original) works and Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) submitted by Punjab Government for clearance/execution and their status as on date are given in the Statement.

Statement

(I) Status of Estimates of National Highways (Original) works submitted by Punjab Government during FY 2019-20.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Length (km)	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Reconstruction of High Level Bridge at RD. 234.100 of road from Tohana (in Haryana) Punjab/Haryana border to Moonak-Budhiada - Bhikhi road section of NH-148B	148 B	Bridge	9.70	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 9.18 crore
2.	Strengthening of Ropar-Phagwara road from Km. 81.900 to Km. 88.000 section of NH-344 A	344A	6.10	6.17	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 5.27 crore
3.	Construction of single span Steel Truss Bridge on Phagwara-Banga-Nawan-shahar-Ropar road at RD 86.900 on Sirhind Canal of NH-344A	344A	Bridge	32.24	The estimate could not be considered during FY 2019-20 as the sanction ceiling has been exhausted

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Construction of single span Steel Truss Bridge on Phagwara-Banga-Nawan-shahar-Ropar road at RD 82.400 on Bist Doab Canal of NH-344A	344 A	Bridge	5.02	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 5.10 crore
5.	Strengthening on existing two lane carriageway on Phagwara-Hoshiarpur road from Km 0.00 to 32.200 section of NH-344B	344 B	32.20	36.40	Sanctioned for modified amount of ₹ 33.01 crore. Bids have been received by State PWD.
6.	Reconstruction of Ghaggar River Bridge at km.224.218 to km.225.120 on Section Mansa-Sardulgarh-Sirsa Road of NH-703	703	Bridge	23.01	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 22.70 crore
7.	Four laning from Km.4.96 to Km. 12.00 Jalandhar-Nakodar-Shahkot-Malsian-Barnala road of NH-703	703	7.040	74.77	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 71.06 crore
8.	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of Barnala-Mansa- Sardul garh-Sirsa Road from Km 163.950 to 182.65, Km 189.95 to 200.95 & Km 221.850 to 227.750 of NH 703	703	35.600	176.45	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 175.88 cr
9.	Construction of New Minor Bridge at RHS at Ch.47.850 of NH-703A in line with existing minor bridge	703 A	Bridge	7.66	The estimate could not be considered during FY 2019-20 as the sanction ceiling has been exhausted
10.	Strengthening from Km 73.925 to 74.490 in Jalalabad city of NH-754	754	0.56	3.13	The estimate has been considered for sanction for modified amount of ₹ 1.21 crore

(II) Status of Estimates of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) Scheme works submitted by Punjab Government during FY 2019-20:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Category of Road	Length (km)	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Upgradation of Patiala-Sangrur-Barnana Road from km 106.990 to 116.000 i/c road stretch from Valmiki Chowk to Stadium road in Sangrur City	Bypassed Section of National Highway	9.25	21.52	List of projects submitted by State Government of Punjab in March, 2020.
2.	Up-gradation of Samana-Bhwanigarh Road from km 3.00 to 20.300	Major District Road	17.30	23.43	
3.	Improvement of Amritsar-Chogawan-Ranian Road from km 14.00 to 37.14	Major District Road	23.74	27.36	
4.	Construction of Pontoon Bridge over river Beas at village Gharka	State Road	Bridge	6.84	
5.	Re-construction of narrow and Low Level Bridge on Satluj Yamuna Link Canal adjoining newly constructed HBL on Bhakra Main Line on Old Morinda Ropar road in km 14.00 near village Behrampur Zimidaran	Ordinary District Road	32.20	36.40	

Toll charges collected from vehicles at NH8

2527. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NHAI is collecting toll charges from light and heavy vehicles owners at toll plazas of NH8 from Gurugram to Jaipur Highway;
- (b) if so, Total fund collected from each toll plaza during each of last three years to till date;
- (c) whether basic responsibility of NHAI is to provide medical/emergency help to the road accident victims particularly if it happened at toll premises itself;
- (d) whether any representation received in 2019 tiU-date quoting negligence/reluctance in performing their duty by officials at toll plaza; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the officials found guilty?

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

(b) There are three toll plazas namely Shahjahanpur, Manoharpur and Daulatpura in Gurgaon- Jaipur section of NH-8. These three toll plazas are operational on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) toll mode. The details of toll collection are as under:-

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Shahjahanpur	Manoharpur	Daulatpura
2016-17	298.69	161.53	109.37
2017-18	368.50	175.57	121.66
2018-19	408.52	175.76	123.82
2019-20 (upto Feb. 2020)	307.25	148.00	100.07

(c) The emergency /medical facilities for the road accident victims are provided as per provisions of concession agreement. Generally, as a part of Incident Management, ambulances are stationed near the fee plazas to cater to any emergency within its respective service area of the National Highways.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, representation regarding negligence/reluctance in duty against toll plaza officials were received. These toll plazas are operational under BOT (Toll) concession agreement in which Operation and Maintenance is the responsibility of the Concessionaire. As per the concession agreement, the concessionaire has to operate these three toll plazas efficiently and in user friendly manner. In case of receipt of any grievance/complaints, necessary action as per the Concession Agreements are taken against concessionaire and their staff.

Data on road networks

2528. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has the data on Total number of road networks, in kilometres, built for the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has the data on Total number of road built under the Bharatmala Project for the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Ministry has the data on the Total number of roads that have undergone maintenance for the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) 6940 km length of National Highways has been constructed in the country during year 2019-20 till December, 2019.

(b) 1522 km length of National Highways has been constructed during 2019-20 under Bharatmala project.

(c) Maintenance and repair of National Highways is a continuous process. Maintenance of stretches of NHs, where either Development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessioners/ Contractors till the Concession Period/ the Defect Liability Period (DLP). Maintenance of balance stretches of NHs, including restoration of damages due to floods, rainfalls, etc., on such stretches, are carried out annually as per available budgetary outlay, inter-se priority and traffic density to keep such NHs in traffic worthy conditions. Total funds allocated for maintenance of National highways for year 2019-20 is ₹ 2061.11 crore and expenditure till December, 2019 is ₹ 762.50.crore.

Highway projects in the country

2529. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major Highway projects launched in different States in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of amount allocated for such projects, status of projects in different States?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process which is carried out depending on the requirement of connectivity, traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Government of India has undertaken massive road development programme under SARDP-NE Scheme in NE. Under SARDP-NE (Phase -A and Arunachal Pradesh) 6418 km (5998 km actual design length) has already been identified for development at an estimated investment of about ₹ 33,750 cr, out of which 3225 km has been completed and 2155 km is under construction.

The Ministry has also taken up the connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedamath, Badrinath, Yamunotri and Gangotri) in Uttarakhand. The program includes projects of improvement /development of 889 km length of NHs at Total estimated cost of about ₹ 11,700 crore. Out of 889 km, 1.1 km has been completed and 646 km length is under construction.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network and has given investment approval for Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase I Scheme for development of about 34,800 km (including 10,000 Km residual NHDP stretches) at an estimated outlay of ₹ 5,35,000.00 Cr. Development of major Highways will be done under this scheme including the development of Economic Corridors, Inter-Corridors and feeder roads, National Corridors Efficiency improvements, Border and International Connectivity roads, coastal and port connectivity roads and expressways. Total 246 nos. of projects in a length of 10,100 km have been awarded till February, 2020. Further, 1255 Km has been constructed under Bharatmala Project in FY 2019-20.

Construction of a bridge on the river Ganga

†2530. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a bridge from Bakhtiyarpur to Tajpur on the river Ganga has been going on for eight years by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for slow pace of construction of the bridge;
- (d) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for the construction of the bridge; and
- (e) the details of funds been allocated so far?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways in the country. The construction of bridge from Bakhtiyarpur to Tajpur on the river Ganga is not on National Highway.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Roads constructed in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha

†2531. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total length of roads, in kilometres, constructed in the country during the last five years;
- (b) out of the same the details of kilometre-wise length of roads that were constructed in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand; and
- (c) the details of the names of places where it was constructed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Total length of National Highways constructed in the country during last five years is as below:-

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Length Constructed (in km)	4410	6061	8231	9829	10855

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Length of National Highways constructed in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand in last five years is as below:-

State	Length constructed (in Km)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Odisha	386	268	490	535	534
Chhattisgarh	307	327	483	522	397
Jharkhand	126	119	211	236	287

(c) Details of the places where length of National Highways constructed in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the places where length of National Highways constructed in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Name of works/ places/ stretch/ district
1	2	3	4
1.	Jharkhand	75 Ext	Widening & Strengthening in Km. 129.00 to 142.00 of NH-75Ext.in Chaibasa district
2.	Jharkhand	32	Improvement of Road from Km10 to Km 26 of NH-32 in Dhanbad district
3.	Jharkhand	114A	W/S to 2-lane with paved shoulder from Km 216.00 to 244.482 of NH-114-A in Giridih district
4.	Jharkhand	133	W/S to 2-lane with paved shoulder from km 94.00 to 131.00 of NH-133 in Deoghar district
5.	Jharkhand	343	Strengthening work in Km 126.00 to 158.50 of NH-343 in Garhwa district
6.	Jharkhand	98	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder & Geometric Improvements from Km 57 to 79.147 on NH-98 in Palamu district

1	2	3	4
7.	Jharkhand	220	Strengthening of road in Km 8.00 to 41.05 of NH-220 in Saraikela Kharsawan district
8.	Jharkhand	114A	Strengthening of road in Km 244.482 to 251.400 of NH-114A in Giridih district
9.	Jharkhand	333	Widening to 2-lane with paved shoulders & improvement in Km 144 to 163 of NH-333 in Deoghar district
10.	Jharkhand	80	Strengthening work in Km 244 to 260 of NH-80 in Sahibganj district
11.	Jharkhand	78 & 23	Construction of bypass around Gumla town connecting NH-78 & NH-23 (R-G) in Gumla district
12.	Jharkhand	98	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder & Geometric Improvements from Km 57 to 79.147 on NH-98 in Palamu district
13.	Jharkhand	98	Strengthening work in Km 29.50 to 48.05 & Km 52.03 to 57.00 of NH-98 in Palamu district
14.	Jharkhand	220	Widening to 2-lane with paved shoulder & improvement from Km 41.00 to 54.00 of NH-220 in Saraikela Kharsawan district
15.	Jharkhand	114A	Widening to 2-lane with paved shoulder & improvement from Km 251.40 to 290.300 of NH-114A in Giridih district
16.	Jharkhand	333A	Widening and Strengthening work in Km 0.00 to 12.80 of NH-333A in Godda district

1	2	3	4
17.	Jharkhand	114A	Strengthening work in Km 12.325 to 62.760 of NH-114A in Dumka district
18.	Jharkhand	99	Widening & Strengthening of Road in Km. 31 to 61 (60.50) of NH-99 in Chatra district
19.	Jharkhand	114A	Widening to 2-lane with paved shoulder & improvement from Km 251.40 to 290.300 of NH-114A in Giridih district
20.	Jharkhand	114A	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder & Geometric Improvements from Km 184 to 216 on NH-114A in Deoghar district
21.	Jharkhand	143A	Strengthening of road from Km 44.00 to Km 71.00 of NH-143A in Gumla district
22.	Jharkhand	78	Strengthening of road from Km 10.00 to km 23.215 of NH-78 in Gumla district
23.	Jharkhand	100	Strengthening of road from Km 73.00 to 119.175 of NH-100 in Chatra district
24.	Jharkhand		Ranchi, Saraikela-Kharsawan, East Singhbhum, Ramgarh, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad & Giridih
25.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	I.R.Q.P in Km 373.500 to 375.600 & Km 379.800 to 382.600
26.	Chhattisgarh	217/35 3	Construction of paved shoulder and side drain from Km 0.000 to 7.400
27.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Construction of Paved Shoulder in Km 11.000 to 27.000
28.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Construction of paved shoulder and side drain in Km 11.600 to 15.000, Km 21.000 to 23.000, Km 31.000 to 34.400, Km 35.400 to 42.400

1	2	3	4
29.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Re-construction of R.C.C. Slab culvert in Km 13/10, 15/2, 17/4, 19/2, 19/4, 19/6, 19/8, 21/10, 22/8, 23/2, 24/2, 25/6, 32/2, 36/2 & 48/8
30.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Reconstruction of H.L Bridge across KashibahraNalla in Km 37/6 & Minor bridge across KharoraNalla in Km 7/4
31.	Chhattisgarh	930	Improvement from Km. 30.600 to 52.600 & 52.600 to 56.600 (Purur-Balod-Kusumkasa-Manpur road) of NH-930
32.	Chhattisgarh	130	Improvement from Km 119.00 to 195.600 of NH-130
33.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	Reconstruction of Minor Bridge in Km 338/2 & 338/8.
34.	Chhattisgarh	16/63	Strengthening in Km. 320 to 322 of NH 63 (Old NH-16)
35.	Chhattisgarh	22/30	Administrative Approval for an estimate for raising/strengthening work from Km 55.700 to Km 57.00 (Village Tongpal) & Re-construction of RCC slab culvert in Km. 56.600 & 56.980 of NH-22 (New NH=30) (length 1.30 Km & 2 nos culverts
36.	Chhattisgarh	130A	Administrative Approval for an estimate for Improvement work Km. 0.000 to 49.000 of NH-130 A (Pondi-Pondaroya-Bilaspur)
37.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Construction of RCC open drain in Kanker city portion from Km. 137.00 to 141.500 (in selected reaches) of NH-43 (New NH-30)

1	2	3	4
38.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Construction of RCC open drain in Keshkal city portion from Km. 168.00 to 170.400 (in selected reaches) of NH-43 (New NH-30)
39.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Reconstruction of RCC Slab culverts in Km. 33/4(B), 33/10A, 49/10, 63/10, 64/8 and 65/6 (6 Nos. culverts) on NH-353 (Old NH-217)
40.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Construction of paved shoulders from Km. 15.200 to 21.200 and Km. 23.300 to 31.800 of NH-353 (old NH-217)
41.	Chhattisgarh	217/63	Widening of existing 2 lane road to 2 lane with paved shoulder between from Km. 431.800 to 433.000 & Km. 434.200 to Km. 440.000 of NH-63 (Old NH-217)
42.	Chhattisgarh	06/53	Work of construction of Paved shoulder, steel railing, RCC drain, culverts and improvement of service lane in Km. 281.000 to 307.600 on NH-6 (New NH-53) Raipur- Durg 4-Lane section
43.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	Construction of paved shoulder from Km. 366.000 to 373.500 of NH -43 (Old NH-78) (Katni Gumla road)
44.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	2 lane to 2 lane with ps of Katni Gumla road of NH-43 (old NH-78) from Km 331.00 to 363.00 under corridor approach
45.	Chhattisgarh	45 Ext.	Raising & Partial Strengthening of Kabir- Chabutra- Keonchi-Kendra-Ratanpur road Km. 0.00 to 32.00 of NH-45 Ext

1	2	3	4
46.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Constuction of Paved shoulder and drain work from Km 47.00 to 65.900 of NH-353 (Old NH-217)
47.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Construction of 2-lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing Level Crossing (L.C. NO. RV 42) at Km. 25.200 on NH-217 (New NH-353
48.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Geometric improvement of curve No. 1 to 10 on Keshkal Ghat in Km 163.000 to 167.000
49.	Chhattisgarh	63/43	Widening with 2 lanes + paved shoulder, reconstruction of minor bridges and culverts and 4 laning in selected reach in Km. 299.00 to 316.880 of NH-63 (New NH-43)
50.	Chhattisgarh	221/30	Construction of Minor Bridge (3 spans of 6 m each) at Chainage 78.40 (Km. 79/4) of Jagdalpur-Sukma-Konta Road of NH-30 (Old NH-221)
51.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Strengthening of existing 2 lane paved shoulder from Km 31.800 to 46.200 on NH-353 (Old NH-217) in the State of Chhattisgarh. (Job No. 353-CG-2016-17-342)
52.	Chhattisgarh	343	Work of construction of H.L. Bridges at Km. 27/6, Km. 28/10 and Km. 30/8 on NH 343 (Ambikapur-Ramanujganj-Garwa Road) Rehabili-tation and upgradation of NH-43 (Old NH- 78) from (Old
53.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	CH. 245.000 to 331.000 Km. New Ch. 245.000 to 323.100 Km) (MP border/ CG border to Surajpur section) to two lane with paved shoulder

1	2	3	4
54.	Chhattisgarh	16/63	Construction of High Level Bridges across at Km. 372.050 (Bardela Nala), Km 374.200 (Jangla Nala), Km. 404.150 (Mari River), Km 414.350 (Tumnar River), Km. 337.200 (Singar Bahar River) & Km. 331.800 (Chinta Vagu River) on NH-63 (Old NH-16) Bhopalpattnam to Jagdalpur Road
55.	Chhattisgarh	217/ 353	Strengthening of existing 2 lane paved shoulder from km 0.000 to 7.000, 13.000 to 15.200 & km. 21.200 to 23.300 and 4-lane widening in Km 7.000 to 13.00 (Mahasamund town portion) of NH -353
56.	Chhattisgarh	130	Strengthening and widening of existing 2 lane road to two lane paved shoulder from km 7.750 to 26.542 & km. 32.093 to 45.786 of NH -130
57.	Chhattisgarh	06/53	Construction of 4 Nos Grade Separator between Km 281.000 to Km 307.600 (Km. 286.400 Kumhari, Km 299.000 Transport Nagar, Km 302.000 Power House, Km 304.000 Chandra Moura Chowk to Km 305.00 Supela) of NH-53 Old NH-06) Raipur-Durg 4 Lane
58.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-43 from Km. 81.500 to 130.000 (Dhamtari to Kanker) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two-lanes with paved shoulders
59.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-43 from Km 180.000 to 241.000 (Bedma to Dahikonda)

1	2	3	4
60.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-43 from Km 241.000 to 298.000 (Dahikonda to Jagdalpur) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two -lanes with paved shoulders
61.	Chhattisgarh	111/ 130	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-111 from Km 82.5 to 163.400 (Kathghora to Shivnagar Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two -lanes with paved shoulders
62.	Chhattisgarh	12A/30	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-12A from km 246.849 to 317.406 (Kawardha to Simga Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two -lanes with paved shoulders
63.	Chhattisgarh	216/ 153	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-216 from Km 3.800 to 90.460 (Raigarh to Saraipalli Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two -lanes with paved shoulders
64.	Chhattisgarh	111/ 130	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-111 from Km 163.400 to 215.800 (Shivnagar to Ambikapur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two -lanes with paved shoulders
65.	Chhattisgarh	12A/ 30	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-12A from Km 191.422 to 242.300 (Chilpi to Kawardha Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh to two -lanes with paved shoulders
66.	Chhattisgarh	200/49	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-200 (New NH-49) from Km 178.944 to 241.553 (Banari village to Masania Kala village Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders

1	2	3	4
67.	Chhattisgarh	43/30	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-43 from Km 130.000 to 180.000 (Kanker to Bedma section) Package-II, to two-lanes with paved shoulders
68.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-78 from Km 373.505 to 469.300 (Ambikapur to Pathalgaon Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders
69.	Chhattisgarh	200/49	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-200 (New NH=49) from Km 127.500 to 178.944 (Village Theka/ Darrighat to Village Banari Section) to four/two -lane with paved shoulders
70.	Chhattisgarh	200/49	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-200 (New NH-49) from Km 241.553 to 312.600 (Village Masania Kala to - Rengapali Village/ Odisha boarder Section) to two -lane with paved shoulders
71.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-78 from km 469.000 to 531.000 (Patthalgaon to Kunkuri) to two - lane with paved shoulders
72.	Chhattisgarh	78/43	Rehabilitation and Upgradation to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 531.250 to Km 597.946 (Kunkuri to CG/JH Border Section) of NH-78
73.	Chhattisgarh	6	4-Laning of Chhattisgarh/ Orissa Border-Aurang Section of NH-6 [BOT (Toll)]

1	2	3	4
74.	Chhattisgarh	30	4/6 Laning of Raipur-Simga Section of NH-200(New NH-30) from Km 0+000 to Km 48+580 (Pkg-I) on EPC MODE
75.	Chhattisgarh	130	4 Laning of Simga- Sargaon Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 48+580 to Km 91+026 (Pkg-II) on EPC MODE)
76.	Chhattisgarh	130	4 Laning of Sargaon- Bilaspur Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 91+026 to Km 126+525 (Package-III) on EPC MODE
77.	Chhattisgarh	43	Four laning of Raipur- Kodebad section from km 10.2 to 43.4 of NH-43 on EPC MODE
78.	Chhattisgarh	43	Four laning of Kodebad- Dhamtari section from km. 43.4 to 82.209 of NH-43 on EPC MODE
79.	Chhattisgarh	111	Bilaspur-Pathrapali NH-111 (New 130)
80.	Odisha	16	Four laning of Sambalpur-Bargarh/ Odisha (km 0.00 to km 88.00) of NH 16
81.	Odisha	215	Four laning of Panikoili-Rimuli (from km 0.000 to km 163.000) section of NH 215
82.	Odisha	5	Six laning of Bhubaneswar- Chandikhole section km 413.000 to km 418.000 and km 0.000 to km 62.000 of NH 5
83.	Odisha	203	Four laning of Bhubaneswar-Puri section of NH 203 (km 0.000 to km 67.000)

1	2	3	4
84.	Odisha	26	Saintala-Belgaon-Kesinga-Cancer-Bhawanipatna
85.	Odisha		Bhawanipatna-Koksara-Ampani-Nabarangpur-Boriguma
86.	Odisha	49	Kanaktora-Jharsuguda
87.	Odisha		Jharsuguda-Bhoj pur
88.	Odisha		Bhojpur-Tileibani
89.	Odisha	53	Deogarh-Chhatabar
90.	Odisha		Khairapalli-Gudibandha
91.	Odisha	57	Bolangir-Sonepur
92.	Odisha		Sonepur-Madhapur
93.	Odisha		Madhapur-Banigochha-Maichheli
94.	Odisha		Maichheli-Semilisahi
95.	Odisha		Semilisahi-Nayagarh
96.	Odisha		Nayagarh-Khurdha
97.	Odisha		Khariar-Bangomunda
98.	Odisha	59	Amat-Khamanpada
99.	Odisha		Khamanpada-Baliguda
100.	Odisha		Baliguda-Daringbadi
101.	Odisha		Pipalpank-Mundamarei
102.	Odisha		Ratanpur-Berhampur
103.	Odisha	63	Chandili-Boriguma
104.	Odisha	149	Pallahara-Pitri
105.	Odisha	153B	Naktideula-Boudh
106.	Odisha	157	Chharichak-Bhanj anagar
107.	Odisha		Bhanj anagar-Aska
108.	Odisha	220	Rairangpur-Joshiapur
109.	Odisha		Saharapada-Dhenkikote

1	2	3	4
110.	Odisha		Tandikona-Amabhata
111.	Odisha	326	Rayagada-Laxmipur
112.	Odisha		Podagada-koraput
113.	Odisha		Kota-Malkangiri
114.	Odisha	353	Khariar Road-Nuapada
115.	Odisha		Nuapada-Rajkhariar

Road accidents in the country

2532. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- the number of road accidents which occurred in the country till date;
- whether enhanced fines, radically change the number of accidents; and
- whether Government is of the opinion that the infrastructure in the form of roads, traffic signals, signs for pedestrians and motorists meet the requirement according to Section 198(A)?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Based on the available information, calendar year-wise Total number of road accidents in the country since 1970 till 2018 is given at Annexure.

- As per available information, vehicles accidents in the country are:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Vehicle Accidents during 5 months before Implemen- tation of the Act (Apr'19 to Aug'19)	Number of Vehicle Accidents during 5 months after Implemen- tation of the Act (Sept'19 to Jan'20)	Percentage Change
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	7304	6316	-13.52%

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	18614	16239	-12.75%
3.	Manipur	287	277	-3.40%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2683	2284	-14.87%
5.	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	-6.40%
6.	Chandigarh	134	115	-14.10%
7.	Kerala	20103	21105	
		(for 6 months)	(for 6 months)	+4.90%
8.	Assam	4058	4352	+7.20%
		(for 6 months)	(for 6 months)	
9.	Maharashtra	13848	13097	-5.40%
10.	Chhattisgarh	5881	5604	-4.70%
11.	Haryana	5537	5490	-1.00%
		(for 6 months)	(for 6 months)	
12.	Delhi	2306	2274	-1.80%

(c) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. National Highways are designed and constructed generally as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) specifications and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) guidelines depending on the availability of ROW and site condition. Provisions of Traffic signals, signs for pedestrians and motorists are provided as per IRC:67-2012 Code of Practice for Road Signs and IRC:35-2015: code of Practice for Road Markings.

Validity of BS-IV cars

†2533. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BS-IV cars purchased by 31 March, 2020, could be used as long as registration of the vehicles remains valid as per a statement made by Minister of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Finance, at a press conference held in August, 2019, in order to boost auto sector and to provide a relief to the common people;

(b) whether any notification has been issued by Government regarding use of vehicles manufactured under BS-IV norms, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether BS-IV diesel cars having registration could be used for the entire registration period of fifteen years?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Section 41(7) of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 for "Registration, how to be made" read as- "A certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3), Whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in respect of a motor vehicle, other than a transport vehicle, shall, subject to the provisions contained in this Act, be valid only for a periods of fifteen years from the date of issue of such certificate and shall be renewable". The Parliament has recently passed the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. Section 17 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for amendment in sub-section 7 of Section 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1989 which reads as - "A certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3), whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in respect of a motor vehicle shall, subject to the provisions contained in this Act, be valid only for a period of fifteen years from the date of issue of such certificate or for such period as may be prescribed by the Central Government and shall be renewable." This Ministry has made operational around 60 provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 with effect from 1st of September 2019 in whole of India *vide* SO 3110(E) dated 28th August, 2019 and SO 3147(E) dated 30th August, 2019.

Further, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* its order dated 07.04.2015 has directed that Petrol vehicles which are more than 15 years old and diesel vehicles that are more than 10 years old shall not be registered in the NCR, Delhi.

NH projects in Andhra Pradesh

2534. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highway (NH) Projects taken up for renovation/repairs/completion along with NH-2 passing through Andhra Pradesh during the past two years in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the quantum of funds earmarked and released along with the utilisation thereof;
- (c) whether any works have been left incomplete;
- (d) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) A Total number of 52 projects with an aggregate cost of ₹ 17,652 crore for development, and 357 works with an aggregate cost of ₹ 211.15 crore for repair of National Highways were taken up in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the past two years and current year. For development and maintenance and repair, expenditure of ₹10,597 crore and ₹166 crore have been incurred respectively. The stretch of NH-2 does not pass through the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The work of rehabilitation and upgradation of Nagarjunasagar Dam to Davulapalli section of NH 565 to two lanes with paved shoulders in 47 Km length and amounting to ₹ 195.45 Crore was terminated due to non-performance of contractor after division of State into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(e) In order to expedite the National Highway Projects and ensure early completion, efficient coordination with the State/District Administration is maintained, specially with regard to land acquisition, removal of hindrances and shifting of utilities, etc. Further, all efforts are made to pursue statutory clearances from the Forest Department. The work is closely monitored by concerned officers for successful and time bound execution.

Bus accident in Tamil Nadu

2535. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of a recent bus accident in Tamil Nadu in which 19 people died;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if so, the reasons for accident, whether it is because of not maintaining standard of median in National Highways;
- (d) if so, the details of the standard size of median in NHs and State highways; and
- (e) the action taken for not maintaining standard size median in highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) As per report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, an accident took place on 20-02-2020 at 3.30 A.M. on National Highways (NH-544), near Ruchi Hotel, Avinashi Bye pass (Coimbatore to Salem road) in Thirumurugan Poondi Police Station limit, Avinashi Taluk, Tiruppur district in Tamil Nadu.

A Vehicle- HMV LORRY (Container) No. KL07CS6325 was proceeding from Ernakulam to Salem and at around 3.20 A.M. on 20-02-2020, the driver lost control over the vehicle which rammmed over the centre median and passed to the opposite lane. The KSRTC Omni bus was coming from the opposite side towards Ernakulam from Bangalore. After the lorry rammmed the centre median, the container was detached from the driver cabin and fell in the opposite lane with which the Omni Bus collided leading to 19 fatalities and 24 injuries.

As per aforesaid report, the median at the accident location was in conformity with the IRC guidelines.

Steps to encourage BOT road projects

2536. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is conceptualizing any plan to rekindle the interest of private investors and lenders in the highway projects, in view of economic slowdown and problems in Build-Operate- Transfer (BOT) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other strategies devised to encourage private players in the implementation of various highway projects, in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. NHAI has taken several steps to rekindle the interest of private investors and lenders in the Build-Operate- Transfer (BOT) projects which include:-

- (i) Policy of one time fund infusion to complete the projects.
- (ii) Policy of deferment of premium for financial stressed projects not able to meet subsistence revenue requirements.
- (iii) Policy of harmonious substitution for substitution of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in consultation with lenders and concessionaire subject to certain conditions.

Apart from above, a new mode "Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)" has been introduced where part construction cost is funded by NHAI and post construction, return of investor is assured through Annuities paid by Authority.

Further, NHAI is also trying to revive the private investments in the highway projects by amending the Model Concession Agreement for BOT model.

Quality of NHs constructed in Jharkhand

‡2537. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the fundamental norms/criteria for the construction of National Highways (NHs) in a State like Jharkhand;

(b) whether the quality of NHs to be constructed in Jharkhand is at par with the highways being constructed/ already constructed in other States;

(c) whether the roads in the State of Jharkhand are being constructed according to National Standards, if not, the reasons therefor; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the justification for the unexpected delays in completion of NHs and not constructing them according to prescribed standards in the State of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Construction of National Highways (NHs) is done as per standards/norms specified in Codes of Practice published by Indian Road Congress (IRC) and Specifications for Road and Bridge Works of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir.

(d) Delay in completion of NH projects in State of Jharkhand is due to delay in Land Acquisition and Forest Clearance and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Activities.

Status of proposed highways in Bihar

†2538. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposed highways in the State of Bihar and the quantum of financial allocation approved in this regard; and

(b) the Total length of such highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) There are 55 number of National Highways covering a length of 5301 km in the State of Bihar. The fund of ₹ 1769.07 Crores has been allocated for development of National Highways during current financial year 2019-2020 under various heads by the Ministry.

Deadline for mandatory payment of tolls at NHs

†2539. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has again extended the deadline for mandatory FASTag for the purpose of payment of tolls on National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has been successful in eliminating congestion and delays at checkpost roads by implementing FASTag, which enables digital payments?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) In July, 2019, Government announced the FASTag mandate of declaring all lanes except one lane of National Highways fee plazas as "FASTag lane of Fee Plaza" *w.e.f.* 1st December, 2019. In order to facilitate sufficient lead time to citizens to obtain FASTag, the mandate was shifted to 15th December 2019 and the system was implemented across the country. Considering the request of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and keeping in view inconvenience to citizens, Government decided that 25 percent of the FASTag lanes may be temporarily converted to hybrid lanes with the approval of Regional Officer concerned for next 30 days from 15th December 2019. It was further decided to relax the conditions regarding declaration of FASTag fee lanes for 30 days from 15th January, 2020 at only 65 fee plazas of NHAI so that citizens are not put into inconvenience. These 65 fee plazas have been allowed to operate up to 25 per cent of all fee lanes as hybrid (cash plus FASTag) lanes during this period. For rest of the fee plazas the system has been implemented as per mandate.

Further, the relaxation was provided to only 30 fee plazas of NHAI for 30 days from 14 February 2020, and these 30 fee plazas have been allowed to operate up to 25 per cent of all fee lanes as hybrid (cash plus FASTag) lanes during this period.

(c) Congestion and waiting time for valid FASTag vehicle in FASTag lanes has reduced significantly.

Construction of highways

‡2540. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the pace of construction of highways per year in the last five years and progress achieved therein along with the target set for next five years; and

(b) the measures adopted to ensure construction of quality-oriented and accident-proof roads and timelines in the construction in reference to the above along with the effective mechanism in place to inspect and examine the upkeep of these roads?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Details of NH length constructed per day during last five years and current year are given in the Statement (*See* below). The State-wise targets for construction of NHs are fixed in the beginning of each financial year. Target for construction of 11,000 km of NHs has been set for the country in the current financial year.

(b) Government holds regular review meetings at various levels with Regional Officers, State Governments and concessionaires/contractors to resolve the issues, if any and ensure completion of projects within stipulated time.

Road Safety Audits are being carried out at all stages of development of the highway i.e. design / construction / operation stages to minimise accidents. Further, Ministry has taken up installation of crash barriers in hilly terrain on National Highways in predominantly hilly states at accident prone locations. Ministry advocates use of Traffic calming measure at accident prone areas. High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.

All National Highways are constructed as per quality standards specified in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/ Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications. The contractor/Concessionaire has to prepare a Quality Assurance Plan in consultation with Authority's Engineer (AE)/ Independent Engineer (IE). The tests on various materials at the specified frequencies have to be conducted by the contractor. The AE/IE has also to conduct certain tests at their level to ensure the quality of the works. The Officers of the Authority also inspect the works and there is provision of engagement of external technical audit to conduct the quality check of works. Maintenance of stretches of NHs, where either Development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessioners/ Contractors till the Concession Period/ the Defect Liability Period (DLP). Maintenance of balance stretches of NHs, including restoration of damages due to floods, rainfalls, etc., on such stretches, are carried out annually as per available budgetary outlay, inter-se priority and traffic density to keep such NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

Statement*Details of NH length constructed per day during last five years and current year*

Year	Length in km	Pace (Km per day)
2014-15	4410	12.08
2015-16	6061	16.56
2016-17	8231	22.55
2017-18	9829	26.93
2018-19	10855	29.74
2019-20 (up to Dec.)	6940	25.23

Construction of expressways and green corridors in the country

2541. SHRI T.G VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on the proposals of construction of 22 expressways and green corridors to be completed in the coming three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified any places in the State of Andhra Pradesh for construction of expressways and green corridors;

(d) whether the Amaravati-Anantapuram Expressway has also been included in this list, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the quantum of funds released so far; and

(f) the progress and status of those project as on date?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed to construct 6 Greenfield Expressways and 16 Access Controlled Highways aggregating Total length of 7486 km with estimated capital cost of ₹ 3 lakh crores. These projects are targeted for completion by FY 2024-25.

(c) Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway, Raipur-Vishakhapatnam, Chitoor-Thatchur,

Hyderabad-Vishakhapatnam, Solapur-Kurnool, Hyderabad-Vishakhapatnam and Nagpur-Vijaywada corridors pass through the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) No, Sir. However, Amrawati -Anantapuram Expressway had been taken up under grand challenge mechanism of Bharatmala Pariyojana with cost sharing of land acquisition on 50:50 basis between Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India.

(e) and (f) So far, 1948 km of Expressways and Greenfield Corridors have been approved by the Government with an estimated capital cost of ₹ 74,820 crores.

Construction of road from Sidhi to Singrauli in MP

†2542. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allotted for construction of road from Sidhi to Singrauli, under NH-39 'A' in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of amount allotted for the same, year-wise, agency-wise and work-wise;

(c) the percentage of construction activity that has been completed under the said project and the details of timeline by which the remaining work would be completed; and

(d) the person responsible for the delay in the said project, whether any action has been taken against them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The construction of Sidhi-Singrauli section of NH-39 (old NH-75E) has been taken up under Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) mode in which the funds for construction is to be provided by the concessionaire. However, out of Total VGF of ₹339.69 cr, for this project, an amount of ₹ 263.236 cr has been released to the Concessionaire till date as per details given below:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Amount of VGF Released to Concessionaire (₹ Crores)
1.	2015-16	116.675
2.	2016-17	76.771
3.	2017-18	69.790
TOTAL		263.236

(c) 70% physical progress has been achieved with target date of completion of the project by 31.10.2021.

(d) Project was initially delayed for want of Land Acquisition and Forest Clearance. Concessionaire M/s Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Ltd is defaulter because of their financial crisis and inadequate fund flow for construction work on this Project. Due to delay, MoRT&H has granted Extension of Time for completion of the project up to 31.10.2021 subject to payment of damages on account of failure of meeting the milestones as per concession agreement.

Entrustment of the road on NH 26

2543. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of new national highway project *i.e.* NH 26 from Barpali connecting Panimora, Chichinda and terminating at junction with NH 53 near Sohella in Odisha;

(b) the steps being taken by Government for entrustment of the road; and

(c) the timeline set for the entrustment completion and start of work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Barpali-Panimora-Chichinda-Sohella road is National Highway 126. For development of this road, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been taken up. Construction work will be taken up after finalization of DPR. It is premature to indicate timeline at this stage.

Development of road infrastructure

2544. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to spend ₹5 lakh crore on development of road infrastructure across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of infrastructure works being proposed under Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are, accordingly, taken up depending upon *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under "Bharatmala Pariyojana". Under this proposal, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 26,200 km length of Economic Corridors, 8,000 km of Inter Corridors, 7,500 km of Feeder Routes, 5,300 km Border and International connectivity roads, 4,100 km Coastal and Port connectivity roads, 1,900 km Expressways, National Corridor Efficiency improvement by development of ring roads around 28 cities, decongestion of about 125 choke points and 66 congestion points, development of 35 nos. of Multimodal Logistics Parks.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-I includes development of about 9,000 km length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km

length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km length of Expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km of roads under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The programme is targeted for completion in 2021-2022.

Total investment of ₹ 6,92,324 crore is envisaged under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I and other NHs/road development schemes upto 2021-22; this includes investment of ₹ 5,35,000 crore for Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I and projects under NHDP.

(c) The details of development works of NHs infrastructure/ Roads including Bridges/ Road Over Bridges (ROBs) identified in the States of Punjab and Haryana are as follows:-

Sl. No.	State	No. of works	Total Length (km)	Total Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Haryana	34	975	39,658
2.	Punjab	32	1,171	25,433

Status of road projects to be constructed under BOT mode

2545. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of road projects on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode struggle to take off;

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

(c) the steps taken being taken by Government to find out a solution to this?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Some BOT (Toll) projects are facing a few challenges such as unforeseen delays, especially in land acquisition and completion of construction by Concessionaires which have resulted in increased contingent liabilities and litigations.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to rekindle the interest of private investors and lenders in the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects which include:-

- (i) Policy of one time fund infusion to complete the projects.
- (ii) Policy of deferment of premium for financial stressed projects not able to meet subsistence revenue requirements.
- (iii) Policy of harmonious substitution for substitution of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in consultation with lenders and concessionaire subject to certain conditions.

Apart from above, a new mode "Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)" has been introduced where part construction cost is funded by NHAI and post construction, return of investor is assured through Annuities paid by the Authority.

Further, Government is also trying to revive private investments in highway projects by amending the Model Concession Agreement for BOT model.

Speeding up of highway projects

2546. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken several measures to fast track the highway projects across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has noticed absence or slow growth in on-going highway projects in respect of all States including Karnataka;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) State-wise details of the 'National Highway projects including those in Karnataka facing time-overrun are given in the Statement (*See* below). These projects are delayed mainly due to land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregate, poor performance of contractors, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, ROB & RUB issues with Railways, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc. To fast-track these projects, various steps such as streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution

mechanism, frequent review meetings with project developers, State Government and contractors at various levels etc. have been taken up.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of National Highway Projects including those in Karnataka facing time overrun (delayed)

Sl. No.	State/UT Agency	Delayed Projects*		
		No.	Length(Km)	Cost (cr)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1103	11034
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	711	5171
3.	Assam	36	842	4455
4.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	3	145	477
5.	Bihar	40	1711	18071
6.	Chhattisgarh	42	1874	11043
7.	Delhi	3	253	4332
8.	Goa	15	72	4816
9.	Gujarat	16	735	8003
10.	Haryana	11	574	7104
11.	Himachal Pradesh	28	293	2528
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	224	8003
13.	Jharkhand	27	411	2350
14.	Karnataka	48	1893	12921
15.	Kerala	15	366	4521
16.	Madhya Pradesh	42	2112	16750
17.	Maharashtra	148	6210	59401
18.	Manipur	5	71	320
19.	Meghalaya	3	0	47
20.	Mizoram	6	192	2017

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Nagaland	5	70	2033
22.	Odisha	30	1465	9356
23.	Puducherry	2	1	39
24.	Punjab	18	375	7909
25.	Rajasthan	23	1554	11022
26.	Sikkim	6	140	998
27.	Tamil Nadu	27	712	6368
28.	Telangana	26	967	6853
29.	Tripura	3	58	497
30.	Uttar Pradesh	30	1703	27176
31.	Uttarakhand	31	613	4839
32.	West Bengal	29	982	11517
TOTAL		773	28432	271971

* ending December, 2019

Use of waterways for reducing cost of transportation

2547. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a need to use waterways more extensively to reduce the cost of transportation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many waterways have been completed in recent times; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Significant savings in cost of transportation are expected by using Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode of transport. As per RITES Report of 2014 on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid", the cost comparison on the modes of surface transport is given below:-

Mode	Highways	Railways	IWT
Freight (₹/T.km)	2.50	1.36	1.06

(b) and (c) National Waterway-1 (river Ganga), NW-2 (river Brahmaputra) and NW-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals) are operational and vessels are plying on them. In addition, NW-10 (river Amba) in Maharashtra, NW-68 (river Mandovi) in Goa, NW-73 (river Narmada) in Gujarat, NW-83 (Rajpuri Creek) in Maharashtra, NW-85 (Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System) in Maharashtra, NW-91 (Shastri river-Jaigad creek system) in Maharashtra, NW-97 (Sunderbans Waterways) in West Bengal, NW-100 (river Tapi) in Gujarat and Maharashtra and NW-111 (river Zuari) in Goa are also operational.

IWAI is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) at an estimated cost of ₹5369.18 crore for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of Ganga with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. Under JMVP projects worth ₹ 1800 crore (approx.) have commenced on ground in a time period of three years after statutory clearances. These include Multimodal Terminals at Varanasi and Sahibganj and three contracts for dredging.

Fairway development works in Vijayawada-Muktyala stretch of river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh (Part of NW-4) have been completed. Fabrication of four floating pontoons and land acquisition for fixed terminals (4 nos.) at Ibrahimpatnam, Harischandrapuram, Muktyala and Madipadu has been taken up.

Details of shipping and navigation activities initiated on 8 viable new NWs, State-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of 8 new National Waterways on which development activities have been initiated

Name of the Waterway and States	Status
1	2
1. River Barak (NW-16) in Assam	Development at a cost of ₹76.01 crore for Phase-1 of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga

1

2

has commenced. This includes maintenance dredging, upgradation of terminals at Badarpur and Karimganj. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.

2. River Gandak (NW-37) in Bihar

Initial development process has been completed as per requirement. Further development process will be synchronized with cargo demand.

Waterways in Goa

3. NW-27-Cumberjua

A Tripartite MoU has been signed with Government of Goa and Mormugao Port Trust for development of NWs in Goa. Development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of ₹22.65 crore has commenced. NWs of Goa are operational.

4. NW-68 - Mandovi

Installation of 3 nos. floating Jetties amounting to ₹1 1.33 crore on river Mandovi and one no. on river Chapora on EPC basis has been taken up.

5. NW-111 -Zuari

6. Alappuzha - Kottayam -
Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)
in Kerala

Waterway is already operational for ferry services. Maintenance scheme for development at a cost of ₹0.82 crore was approved in May, 2019 for execution during 2019-20. Night navigation facilities have been installed.

1	2
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86) in West Bengal	Development of the waterway at an estimated cost of ₹ 24.00 crore has commenced. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal. Waterway is operational.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97) in West Bengal	Development of waterway at an estimated cost of ₹1 8.10 crore has commenced. Upgradation of infrastructure at Hemnagar has been taken up to handle Cargo/ Passenger or Customs/ Immigration requirements. Waterway is part of Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route and already operational for vessels.

Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019

2548. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the proposal for enactment of Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has proposed accession to the Hong Kong International Convention for Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009; and
- (c) the other steps being taken by Government for development and regulation of ship breaking and recycling in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Recycling of Ships Act, 2019, which contains legal framework for implementation of provisions of the Hong Kong International Convention for Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, has been enacted and subsequently notified in the Gazette of India on 16.12.2019. India has also acceded to the Hong Kong Convention on 28.11.2019. The Gujarat Maritime Board is

implementing a project for upgradation of the environment management plan at Alang-Sosiya ship recycling yard, which too will further facilitate development of environmentally sound and safe recycling of ships.

Proposal of inland waterways in Konkan

†2549. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the inland waterways transport proposal made by Government in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;
- (b) the number of districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra which will be benefited by the above-mentioned proposals;
- (c) the details of amount of money allocated, released and spent on the above mentioned proposals till date, waterways-wise; and
- (d) the details of the current status of the above mentioned proposals waterways-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Under Sagarmala Programme, 26 Nos. of projects to be implemented by Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) have been sanctioned for construction of jetties and related infrastructure facilities for development of Inland Water Transport (IWT) on the coast of Maharashtra. All 7 districts of Konkan region viz. Thane, Palghar, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga will be benefited by these projects. Details of works, amount sanctioned, received and expenditure incurred are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, seven inland waterways of Konkan region of Maharashtra have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) under the National Waterways Act, 2016. The Feasibility Study Report (FSR)/ Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all seven NWs have been completed. Details of districts covered, expenditure incurred and status of these NWs are given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*List of works sanctioned under Sagarmala programme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Amount	Amount Received		Total	Expenditure		Total	Remark
		Sanctioned	Central	State	Received	Central	State	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Const. of break water at Mandwa, Tal-Alibag, (Dist-Raigad)	72.00	30.00	55.05	85.05	30	55.05	85.05	Work Completed
2.	Ro-Ro Service at Mandwa (Phase-2) of Mandwa port Development (Dist:Raigad)	63.00	24.76	36.18	60.94	24.76	36.18	63.68	Work Completed
3.	Capital dredging in navigational channel for Ro Ro pax service at Mandwa(Dist:Raigad)	18.12	8.27	9.06	17.33	8.27	8.67	16.94	Work Completed
4.	Construction of approach road to Kharwadeshwari jetty, at Kharwadeshwari (Tal.& Dist-Palghar)	15.00	6.75	5.37	12.12	6.75	7.55	14.30	Work in Progress
5.	Construction of Passenger Jetty and allied facilities at Malvan, (Dist-Sindhudurg)	10.23	2.55	3.05	5.6	3.58	4.01	7.59	Work in Progress

6.	Construction of Approach Jetty & sloping berth jetty and Approach road to Facilate Jetty At Bhayander (Tal Thane Dist Thane).	14.15	3.53	4.05	7.58	2.09	3.27	5.36	Work in Progress
7.	Construction of Ro RO Jetty at Ambadave Shigavan, (Tal. & Dist. Ratnagiri).	7.90	1.97	0.00	1.97	1.98	-	2.20	Work in Progress
8.	Construction of passenger Jetty at Narangi (Tal & Dist Palghar)	6.75	3.03	2.19	5.22	2.94	1.63	4.57	Work in Progress
9.	Construction of Approach Jetty & sloping berth jetty and Approach read to Facilate RORO Jetty At Vasai (Tal Vasai Dist Palghar).	6.74	1.68	2.19	3.87	0.7	0.63	1.33	Work hold due to ASI issue
10.	Construction of Tourism jetty at Belapur (Tal. & Dist. Thane).	6.58	1.64	0.50	2.14	0.73	0.63	1.36	Work in Progress
11.	Construction of approach Jetty & sloping berth jetty and approach road to facilitate Ro Ro jetty at Ghodbunder, Maharashtra.	7.50	1.87	2.37	4.24	0.305	0.305	0.61	Work in Progress
12.	Construction of approach road to Ro Ro jetty at Karanja (Tal Uran Dist. Raigad)	9.68	2.42	0.00	2.42	1.06	1.06	2.12	Work in Progress

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

373

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Construction of tourism Jetty at Veldur, (Tal Guhagar, Dist:Ratnagiri) (MTDC proposal)	7.17	1.79	4.00	5.79	0.06	0.06	0.12	Work in Progress
14.	Construction of tourism Jetty at Kashid (Dist. Raigad)	99.82	24.95	0.50	25.45	6.39	6.05	12.44	Work in Progress
15.	Construction of approach Jetty & sloping berth jetty and approach road to facilitate Ro Ro jetty at Manori, (Mumbai Subarban) .	6.59	1.64	2.14	3.78	0	0	0.00	Work in Progress
16.	Construction of approach Jetty & sloping berth jetty and approach road to facilitate Ro Ro jetty at Gorai, (Mumbai Subarban)	6.90	1.72	2.23	3.95	0	0	0.00	Work in Progress
17.	Construction of approach Jetty & sloping berth jetty and approach road to facilitate Ro Ro jetty at Borivali, (Mumbai Subarban)	15.47	3.86	4.36	8.22	0	0	0.00	Work in Progress
18.	Construction of Jetty & allied Facilate At Kharvadeshri (Tal: Dist Palghar).	12.92	3.23	3.73	6.96	0	0	0.00	NOC From Forest Dept is awaited
19.	Construction of tourism Jetty at	7.83	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	MTDC Fund &

374
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Padmdurg (Tal Murud Dist. Raigad) (MTDC proposal)								ASI Clearance Awaited
20.	Construction of tourism Jetty at Diveagar (Tal Shrivardhan Dist. Raigad) (MTDC proposal)	7.97	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	MTDC Fund and CRZ Clearance Awaited
21.	Construction of tourism Jetty at Underi (Tal Alibag Dist. Raigad) (MTDC proposal)	8.93	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	MTDC Fund and ASI Clearance Awaited
22.	Construction of passenger Jetty at Suvarndnurg fort, (Harne Dist. Ratnagiri) (MTDC proposal)	7.83	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	MTDC Fund and ASI Clearance Awaited
23.	Construction of tourism Jetty at Guhagar, (Tal Guhagar, Dist. Ratnagiri.) (MTDC proposal)	7.65	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	MTDC Fund and CRZ Clearance Awaited
24.	Construction of Tourism jetty at Durgadi, (Tal and Dist. Thane) (MTDC proposal)	8.77	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	MTDC Fund and ASI Clearance Awaited
25.	Construction of tourism Jetty at Bhatye, (Tal. and Dist. Ratnagiri).	9.44	0.43	0.00	0.43	0	0	0.00	DPC Fund Awaited
26.	Development at Jaigad creek area (Tal and Dist. Ratnagiri.)	69.82	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	Estimate stage
TOTAL		514.76	126.09	136.97	263.06	89.62	125.10	217.67	

Written Answers to

[16 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

375

Statement-II*Details of number of districts covered, expenditure incurred and status of National Waterways in Maharashtra*

Sl. No. National Waterway (NW) with length	District Covered	Expenditure incurred on FSR/DPR (₹)	Status
1. NW-10 (river Amba-44.97 km.)	Raigad	24,41,925	These NWs are operational with 28.34 million tonnes of cargo movement per annum (2018-19).
2. NW-28 (Dabhol Creek-vashishti river system-45.23 km.)	Ratnagiri	24,55,880	
3. NW-85 (Revadanda creek-Kundalika river system -30.736 km.)	Raigad	16,68,964	
4. NW-89 (Savitri river Bankot creek-45.47 km.)	Raigad and Ratnagiri	2469021	
5. NW-53 (Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas river system-144.64 km)	Raigad, Thane, Mumbai Suburban and Greater Mumbai District	7,85,395 (FS)	Potential of Ro-Pax identified. Government of Maharashtra/ Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) is taking appropriate action for development.
6. NW-83 (Rajpuri creek-30.64 km.)	Raigad	1,66,402 (FS)	Not found feasible for commercial cargo transportation.
7. NW-91 (Shastri river-Jaigad creek system-52.02 km.)	Ratnagiri	28,246 (FS)	

Training of marine engineers

2550. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether future training of marine engineers must be tailored to evolving technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for humanitarian role and greater vigilance in the duties being performed by marine engineers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir, future training of marine engineers must be tailored to evolving technologies. Accordingly, provisions of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers (STCW), 1978 are amended by International Maritime Organisation (IMO) from time to time and India being a party to the Convention implements the same.

(b) Being a signatory to the international instrument, STCW, India follows all the provisions of STCW Convention and the Code and its amendments which are done at IMO from time to time.

International Convention on STCW, 1978 was adopted on 7 July 1978 and it entered into force on 28 April, 1984. The main purpose of the Convention is to promote safety of life and property at sea and the protection of the marine environment by establishing in common agreement international standards of training, certification and watch-keeping for seafarers.

STCW has been amended and expanded several times *viz.*, the 1991 amendments relating to Global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS), the 1994 amendments on special training requirements for personnel on tankers, the 1995 amendments adopted STCW Code prescribing minimum standards required to be maintained by parties to the Convention to give full and complete effect to the provisions of STCW Convention, the 1997 amendments relating to training of personnel on passenger and RO-RO passenger ships, the 1998 amendments relating to enhanced competence in cargo handling and stowage, particularly in respect of bulk cargoes, the 2004 amendments relating to survival craft and rescue boats, the 2006 amendments new measures pertaining to ship security officers and the latest is 2010 amendments, known as Manila Amendment. This amendment is aimed to keep training standards aligned with new emerging technological and operational demands. The 2010 amendment has come into effect at the beginning of 2012 and was fully implemented gradually through 2017. These amendments are implemented by Government of India from time to time.

(c) Under STCW Convention, the duties of various categories of seafarers are defined. The duties of marine engineers are also defined.

Personal Safety and Social Responsibilities course forms part of the mandatory basic safety training for all seafarers. The aim of the course is to educate and train seafarers in accident prevention, safer working conditions, personnel safety and social responsibilities.

Government of India has also ratified the International Labour Organisation's Maritime Labour Convention (MLC). The MLC provides a broad perspective to the seafarer's rights and fortification at work, lays down a set of regulations for protection at work, living conditions, employment, health, social security and similar related issues.

Setting up deep sea major port in Maharashtra

2551. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to setup deep sea major port in Maharashtra to offload the cargo from Colombo and Singapore;

(b) if so, whether there was a proposal to set up such a port at Tajpur and Kulpi of West Bengal;

(c) the details of comparative distances between West Bengal and Maharashtra and the investments proposal thereof; and

(d) the reasons for cancelling new ports in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for development of a modern deep draft all-weather port at Vadhavan in Dahanu taluka in Maharashtra which would be Hub Port for Indian Cargo.

(b) No proposal to set up such a port at Tajpur and Kulpi of West Bengal is under consideration by Government of India.

(c) National Highway-8 linking Mumbai to Delhi is only 34 Kms. away whereas Mumbai Vadodara Expressway will be approx. 22 Kms. away from the proposed site of Vadhavan.

- (d) Does not arise.

Organising Olympics in India

2552. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is keen to conduct Olympics in India in near future;
- (b) if so, the details of preparedness for the same;
- (c) whether India raised its demand with International Olympics Committee;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the chances of conducting Olympics in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Olympics are allotted by the International Olympic Committee through a bidding process. Bidding to multi-sports international events, including Olympics in India, is the responsibility of Indian Olympic Association (IOA). According to IOA, its Executive Council and Special General Assembly has resolved to issue the Expression of Interest for hosting of 2032 Olympic Games.

As per the guidelines issued by this Ministry, IOA has to seek the approval of the Government before bidding for such events. No proposal has been received in this Ministry from IOA for permission to apply for hosting of the Olympics.

Commonwealth Games, 2022

2553. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India will be hosting any events of the Commonwealth Games, 2022;
- (b) if so, the events to be held and the estimated cost thereof;
- (c) whether the location of the events within India has been decided; and
- (d) if not, the process by which the host cities will be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Shooting and Archery are not compulsory sports under the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) Constitution and were not included in the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games. With the combined efforts of this Ministry, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Rifle Association of India, the CGF has agreed to hold 'Shooting' and 'Archery' events in India in advance of the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games with the legitimacy of medals of these events as part of the final tally for the XXII edition of the Commonwealth Games. These events will be held in Chandigarh in January, 2022.

While seeking in-principle approval of this Ministry IOA has indicated approximate estimated cost of ₹ 10.00 crore and ₹ 3.50 crore towards holding of 'Shooting' and 'Archery' events, respectively, in India apart from the venue/infrastructure facilities.

Improvement of sports infrastructure in India

2554. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that every State in India houses a reservoir of sports talent;
- (b) whether Government has taken steps to provide equal sports infrastructure facility in all States;
- (c) the details of steps taken for infrastructure development of sports and financial assistance given to each State during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware that every State in India has potential sporting talent.

(b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports infrastructure facilities in the country rests with the concerned State/Union Territory Government. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts by bridging gaps. This Ministry has been implementing the Khelo India Scheme under which

financial assistance is provided to eligible entities from across the country for development of sports infrastructure facilities in the country.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has sanctioned 179 sports infrastructure projects in various States/Union Territories of the country under the Khelo India Scheme. Funds are not sanctioned/released to States/Union Territories but to the projects proponents in the States/Union Territories. The State/Union Territory-wise details of the number of projects sanctioned and funds released during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released during the last three years and the current year under the Khelo India Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Number of projects sanctioned	Sanctioned amount	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	23.50	7.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	149.00	55.00
3.	Assam	7	43.18	41.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	5.44	2.50
5.	Gujarat	4	24.67	11.00
6.	Haryana	4	47.42	29.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	29.87	11.13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	24.07	7.00
9.	Jharkhand	1	2.07	2.07
10.	Karnataka	8	69.27	35.28
11.	Kerala	4	56.80	24.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	55.46	23.99

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	9	95.91	48.43
14.	Manipur	6	58.85	24.15
15.	Mizoram	4	19.50	10.00
16.	Nagaland	1	7.00	7.00
17.	Odisha	4	28.00	12.00
18.	Punjab	5	59.44	24.03
19.	Rajasthan	38	78.77	67.95
20.	Sikkim	1	7.90	3.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	2	14.00	7.00
22.	Telangana	3	19.50	8.50
23.	Tripura	1	5.00	2.50
24.	Uttarakhand	3	18.50	17.95
25.	Uttar Pradesh	25	165.80	73.92
26.	West Bengal	2	33.77	11.53
27.	Puducherry	2	12.00	5.00
28.	Delhi	8	110.61	51.40
TOTAL		179	1265.30	624.27

Failure of sportspersons in Dope tests

2555. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many sportspersons of the country have failed Dope test of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) ahead of Tokyo Olympics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Sir, following 3 athletes under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) have been reported positive for the use of prohibited substances as per World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) List:-

Sl. No.	Name of sportspersons	Sports discipline
1.	Mr. Ravi Kumar	Shooting 10 metres Air Rifle
2.	Ms. Neeraj	Boxing -57 Kilogram Weight Category
3.	Ms. Prachi	Athletics- 400 metres, 400 metres Hurdle

The Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has imposed a ban of two years on Mr. Ravi Kumar from participation in any competition and charges against the other two athletes have been framed for violation of Anti Doping Rules, 2015 of NADA. These athletes have also been removed from TOPS.

Playfields in villages under 'Khelo India' Scheme

2556. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop playfields in the villages of India under 'Khelo India' Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of villages in India, specially in Telangana with a functional playfield, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of playfields developed since December, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of playfields rests with the concerned State/Union Territory Government. The Central Government supplements their efforts by bridging the critical gaps. However, under the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry has sanctioned 179 sports infrastructure projects including playfields in rural areas, for development of sports infrastructure facilities in the States/Union Territories of the country, including Telangana. State/

Union Territory-wise details of the same are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2554 part (c) and (d)]. Further, this Ministry has introduced geo-tagging of all playfields in the country and sharing the information with the public, which is in progress. So far 3005 playfields have been geo-tagged across the country, which includes 190 in Telangana.

Doping by sportspersons

2557. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken to become a cleaner sporting nation;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that sports institutions across the country are National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) compliant;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of number of athletes during the last three years who have failed doping tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) In order to promote the prevention of and fight against doping in sports with a view to its elimination, India has signed the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport on 19th October, 2005. National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has been established under this Ministry to create awareness against doping and deal with incidences of doping in sports. NADA is also encouraging sports organizations to adopt measures (including sanctions or penalties) and facilitating implementation doping control by sports organizations.

India is implementing the Athlete Biological Passport program in collaboration with Tokyo APMU (Athlete Passport Management Unit) and enhanced use of scientific methods for sports specific testing.

- (d) The details of number of athletes who have failed in dope testing during last years are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of number of athletes who have failed in dope testing*

Sl. No.	Sports Discipline	Number of Anti-Doping Rule violation case reported		
		2019 (up to 25th February, 2020)	2018	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aquatics	2	0	0
2.	Archery	3	0	0
3.	Athletics	27	14	22
4.	Badminton	1	0	0
5.	Basketball	2	1	0
6.	Boxing	6	4	4
7.	Canoeing	0	2	0
8.	Cycling	0	3	0
9.	Equestrian	0	1	0
10.	Fencing	0	1	0
11.	Football	1	0	1
12.	Golf	0	2	0
13.	Gymnastic	0	1	0
14.	Handball	0	3	0
15.	Hockey	0	2	1
16.	Judo	8	3	2
17.	Kabaddi	1	7	1
18.	Kayaking	0	1	0
19.	Para-athletics	0	1	0
20.	Rowing	0	1	0
21.	Shooting	2	2	0
22.	Tennis	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Taekwondo	0	2	1
24.	Volleyball	2	7	2
25.	Weightlifting	29	21	9
26.	Wrestling	12	5	5
27.	Wushu	2	4	0
TOTAL		99	89	48

Stadia built in Bihar

‡2558. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to build several new stadia to create respect for sports among sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the number of new stadia decided to be built in the country and number of stadia to be built in Bihar, out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) 'Sports' being a State subject the responsibility for providing sports infrastructure, including construction of stadia rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State Governments. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to construct any stadia in the country, including in Bihar.

Selection process of players

‡2559. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to make the selection process of the players effective for sports competitions and training through ' Khelo India' and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the measures taken and action plan formulated to ensure the outcome of the participation of India in the coming international sports competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) For athletes identified and selected under Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry has put in place a two-tier structure consisting of Talent Scouting Committee (TSC) and Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC) for selection of players.

The players are selected/identified from various streams like Khelo India Games, National Championships conducted by the concerned National Sports Federations, School Games Federation of India, etc. Further, the players shortlisted by the TSC from various competitions of same/varied age groups are called for an assessment camp wherein the TIDC finally selects the talented players, who are then subjected to age verification test. The players who clear the age verification test are finally selected to the Khelo India Scheme with the approval of the High Powered Committee (HPC).

In individual events, usually position holders are inducted into the scheme whereas in team events short listing is done initially and then the selection takes place during the assessment camp.

(b) Preparation of Indian sportspersons/teams for international events is an ongoing process. The Union Government provides assistance to elite sportspersons preparing for major international events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games through its scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. In order to improve India's performance at Olympics and Paralympics, this Ministry is implementing Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). Under the TOPS, the Government is extending all requisite support to probable athletes identified for 2020 Olympics and Paralympic Games including foreign training, international competitions, equipment, services of support staff/personnel like physical trainer, sports psychologists, mental trainer and physiotherapist besides out of pocket allowance of ₹ 50,000/- per month.

Youth Commissions in States/UTs

2560. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Youth Commissions are functioning in all States and Union Territories (UTs) in India, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is likely to constitute Kerala Model Youth Commission in all States and UTs in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

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

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), along with Explanatory Memoranda, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of Central Excise Act, 1944: —

(1) No. 3/2020-Central Excise, dated 13.03.2020, seeking to increase the Special Additional Excise Duty (SAED) on (i) Petrol from ₹8/- per litre to ₹10/- per litre; and (ii) Diesel from ₹2/- per litre to ₹4/- per litre.

(2) No. 4/2020-Central Excise, dated 13.03.2020, seeking to increase the Road and Infrastructure Cess (RIC), collected as Additional duty of Excise on both Petrol and Diesel from ₹9/- per litre to ₹10/- per litre.

[Placed in Library For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2315A/17/20]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Notification No. 15/2020-Customs, dated 13.03.2020 of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), seeking to increase the Road and Infrastructure Cess (RIC), collected as Additional duty of Customs

on both Petrol and Diesel from ₹9/- per litre to ₹10/- per litre, along with Explanatory Memorandum, under Section 159 of Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2315B/17/20]

REGARDING POINT OF ORDER UNDER RULE 224

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 224. As per Rule 224, sub-rule (2), a notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every Member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Chairman may, from time to time, direct. In the Supplementary List of Business, the paper has been circulated. The notice has been embodied in the paper, but there is no Explanatory Memorandum. Although it has been stated in the paper that along with the notice, the Explanatory Memorandum has been given, but the Members have not been circulated with the Explanatory Memorandum. Why I am raising this issue is, when the price of crude oil has come down substantially in the world market, the price of diesel and petrol has been enhanced in our country along with the Road Cess. That is why I am. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, now I have got it. After raising the point of order, I have got it. Sir, my submission would be, from next time, this should be circulated along with the notice among all the Member

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take care of it. Now, we shall take up the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019. Shri Jairam Ramesh. उसमें जो नियम हैं, उसके अनुसार, ले करने के बाद ही सूचना के लिए सर्कुलेट होता है।

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019 - *Contd.*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): *This Bill that we are about to discuss and will soon pass, will greatly help the cause of the Sanskrit Language. *This Bill converts three existing Sanskrit Institutions into Central Universities. *I, myself, have been visiting the National Sanskrit University, the Deemed University, in Tirupati, which will soon become a Central University because of this Bill. * Sanskrit has always been the monopoly of a few and that is a matter of great sadness and tragedy for India. *We

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Sanskrit.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

have to make this monopoly of the few into the treasure of the many. And, that is what this Bill should hope to accomplish. Sir, Sanskrit has enriched Indian languages and many Indian languages have contributed to Sanskrit. Sanskrit is part of our legacy. We are proud of the legacy. However, we should not forget that this beautiful language, this scientific language, this magnificent language has also been the instrument of caste oppression, caste discrimination and caste subjugation. This is also a part of the Sanskrit legacy. We have a glorious legacy of Sanskrit and we also have a very disquieting and a very unfortunate legacy that it was used as an instrument by human beings to subjugate large sections of our society. So, in our eagerness to promote Sanskrit, we should not ignore the troubled history of this language. Sanskrit is not spoken by many people. Hardly 15,000 people in India speak Sanskrit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सीट पर बैठकर बोलना allowed नहीं है। Please, you are a senior Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sanskrit is not the spoken language. It has been the language of priests; it has been the language of the courts, but, it has not been the popular language. Buddha preached in Magadhi. The Bhakti Movement took place in regional languages. However, since Sanskrit is part of our cultural legacy, we take pride in it. Sir, on the 3rd of February, 2020, there was an Unstarred Question in Parliament. This was Unstarred Question No. 171 in the Lok Sabha. And, the question asked to the Minister of Culture was: What was the expenditure on Sanskrit and what was the expenditure on other classical Indian languages? I want to give this information to this House because we are in danger of giving greater importance to Sanskrit that it deserves at the cost of other regional languages. The answer by the Minister of Culture on the 3rd of February, 2020, reveals that in the last three years, the Government of India spent ₹640 crores on the popularization of Sanskrit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): किसी भारतीय ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाषा में बोलें, संस्कृत पर चल रहा है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish. But look at the expenditure on other classical Indian languages. The Government of India spent ₹24 crores on Tamil, ₹3 crores on Telugu, ₹3 crores on Kannada and zero on Malayalam and Odia. These are the six classical Indian languages of India; Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam

and Odia. We have spent ₹ 650 crores on Sanskrit; ₹ 24 crores on Tamil; ₹ 3 crores on Kannada; ₹ 3 crores on Telugu and zero on Malayalam and Odia. This completely negates the policy which we have to follow. These are the languages spoken by millions and millions of people. Tamil is not a language of Tamil Nadu alone, it is a national language. Kannada is not a language of Karnataka alone, it is a national language; Malayalam is a national language; Odia is a national language; Telugu is a national language. These are spoken by millions of people. But, for a language that is spoken by 15,000 people, we are spending ₹ 650 crores. This is the admission by the Minister of Culture alone. Sir, we may not like this, but, this is a fact that historically Sanskrit has always been the elite language. I find my friend, Mr. Bhupender Yadav is shaking his head. Let me remind him what Valmiki Ramayana says, when Hanuman is seeing Sita for the first time in Lanka, Hanuman tells himself, and I want to quote from the Valmiki Ramayana, "यदि वाचं प्रदास्यामि द्विजातिरिव संस्कृताम्। रावणं मन्यमाना मां सीता भीता भविष्यति।", if I speak in Sanskrit, Sita will get frightened thinking that I am Ravana. This is what Hanuman says and this is what Valmiki says in Sunderkand of Ramayana. Hanuman goes on to say "अवश्यमेव वक्तव्यं मानुषं वाक्यमर्थवत्।", I will therefore speak only in the language of the people. Even Hanuman did not speak in Sanskrit to Sita. He spoke in the language of the people and I wish this Government speaks in the language of the people and spends more money for Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Odia, Malayalam and not spend money only in Sanskrit because that is a very distorted picture of Indian civilization.

Sir, I have two points on the Bill. First point is that there are three institutions, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha in Tirupati, Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha in Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in New Delhi. I want to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. The greatest name in Sanskrit Grammar, the man who invented Sanskrit Grammar, who is considered a genius even today by everybody, who lived in the 7th Century B.C. was 'Panini'. I would request the hon. Minister to name one of these institutions after Panini. After all, Panini was born in the North-West Frontier Province, whether he would be eligible under CAA or not is a separate issue, but, by naming one institution after Panini, we would be recognising this great man who made Sanskrit what it is today. It would also give a signal that Sanskrit is not India's legacy, it is not Hindu legacy, but, it is the legacy of the entire subcontinent. Secondly, Sir, I would suggest to the hon. Minister, the second big name in Sanskrit

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

grammar is Patanjali. Unfortunately, if you name an institution today after Patanjali, it will send the wrong signal. So, I will not recommend Patanjali. There is a third name, who we, all the students of Sanskrit have learnt when we were in school, the Ashtadhyayi and the Amarakosha. Panini's Ashtadhyayi and the Amarakosha of Amarasimha. Amarasimha lived in Ujjain, in the 3rd Century A.D., I would request the hon. Minister to name the second institution after Amarasimha and not Patanjali. So, one institution should be named after Panini and one institution should be named after Amarasimha. Finally, Sir, these three Central Universities will add to the forty Central Universities that are under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the track record of managing the Central Universities is pathetic in the last few years. JNU has been destroyed; Allahabad University is being destroyed. So, the notion that by becoming a Central University, suddenly, things will be set right, has been proved wrong, and, I would, therefore, seriously urge the hon. Minister to give a thought to the governance structure for the Central Universities, to liberate the Central Universities from the stranglehold of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Why should the Minister be the Chancellor of the Central University? Why can't we find a distinguished Sanskrit scholar to be a Chancellor? Divest your resources so that these Universities can be run independently and professionally. I think, this is a step in the right direction. These three institutions were started between 1960 and 1970. These are not new institutions. They were started by great leaders. In fact, thanks to Maulana Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Dr. Radhakrishnan. These were the three people who were responsible for these three institutions, in a way, and they were set up between 1961 and 1970. We are converting them into Central Universities. It is a good step forward, and I hope that the hon. Minister will respond to some of the suggestions I have made in a constructive spirit. Thank you, Sir.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मुझे एक मिनट ही बोलना है। जयराम जी ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया है और ये विद्वान भी हैं, इसके लिए मैं बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन इन्होंने मेरा रेफरेंस दिया है, इसीलिए मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। सर, अगर पूरी दुनिया और सभ्यता की लीगेसी संस्कृत है, तो इसको केवल एलीट की भाषा कह कर ह भविष्य में दुनिया में संस्कृत को आगे बढ़ने से रोकना चाहते हैं। अगर सबकी भाषा को हम संस्कृत बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उसी संदर्भ में बोलें, लेकिन इसको एलीट भाषा न बोलें। पुनः यह सर्वमान्य की भाषा बन सके, सरकार का यही प्रयास है और हमारा भी यही प्रयास है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill with certain observations. To start with, I will speak in English a few lines, and, thereafter, subsequently, I will switch over to Sanskrit, for which I have already given notice. Sir, there is no doubt about this fact, and rather, this is an admitted position that Sanskrit is the mother of languages. Many native and foreign languages find their genesis and evolution in Sanskrit. It finds its reference in the oldest of the authoritative religious and other texts. But, Sir, one of the endangered languages is Sanskrit. In Kolkata, the oldest Sanskrit College has already been announced a Deemed University by the Government of West Bengal, and I am happy that three of such Deemed Universities are going to be transformed as regular Universities under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But, Sir, I have already stated that Sanskrit is an endangered language. The Sanskrit-speaking native population of India is reduced to almost negligible, as mentioned by Jairam Rameshji, as per Census Report 2011. Now, Sir, I would like to speak in Sanskrit for which I have already given a notice.

*As per the last census, out of 133.92 crore Indians, merely 24,821 people declared Sanskrit as their primary language. The Sanskrit speaking population is mostly confined to parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka with almost no speakers in the country's north-east, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Gujarat.

Language and politics have always been intertwined and the introduction of the bill is seen as a measure to promote the language over other languages and 'Sanskritization', indoctrination of the religious and linguistic minorities.

The bill states that scholars will not be discriminated on the basis of their sex, caste, creed or race. But certain examples of the past show that such clauses are rarely respected in the so established central universities. The esteemed BHU (Banaras Hindu University) during its constitution also adopted a clause of similar nature.

It promised inclusiveness and non-discrimination to all scholars who come to study, research or work in the university. However, these promises soon attracted flak when a Muslim scholar working in the Sanskrit department of the university was harassed and beaten by other fellow scholars and faculty members over his religion.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Sanskrit.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

In another instance, a professor from a historically marginalized caste was also harassed similarly over his caste, overlooking all the impartial values of secularism and liberty the institution stood for. Hence, with such glaring historical precedents, it is important that the Government ensures that the inclusiveness so promised by the Bill is properly implemented and respected.

The path is however laced with certain problems, as enumerated above. Certain schools of thought hypothesize the true intentions behind introducing the Bill as purely political, which shall of course be unearthed in the near future. However, till that time, it is important that the Government preserves and promotes Sanskrit as promised without any latent political gratification.

I wish to conclude by quoting Adi Shankaracharya who said, "Do not be proud of wealth and people you have; Time takes away everything." In conclusion, I would like to request the /Government to keep in mind the verse of Adi Shankaracharya:

"मा कुरु धन-जन-यौवन गर्वम्, हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वम्।

धन्यवादः श्रीमन्।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan; he is not present.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी जब मैंने हाउस में प्रवेश किया तो हमारे विद्वान साथी श्री जयराम रमेश जी बोल रहे थे। मुझे आश्चर्य यह हो रहा है कि संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय पर चर्चा हो रही है और ज्यादातर लोग अंग्रेज़ी में बोलते हैं, मैं दादा सुखेन्दु को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने संस्कृत में बोला। क्योंकि अतीत से लेकर धीरे-धीरे हमारे देश की अपनी नेटिव जो देशी भाषाएँ हैं, वे बाहर की भाषाओं के प्रयोग से ही खत्म हुई हैं। एक वक्त था, जब संस्कृत ही बोली जाती थी और सारे हमारे शास्त्र, पुराण और वेद आदि सब कुछ संस्कृत में ही हैं। ये अब भी हैं, पढ़ाये जाते हैं, पढ़े जाते हैं। लेकिन वे भी धीरे-धीरे बैसाखियों के सहारे चलने लगे, क्योंकि हम पढ़ते हैं, संस्कृत में बहुत अच्छे नम्बर आते हैं, लेकिन जब बोलने की बात आती है तो बोलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है, क्योंकि जब कोई चीज़ अभ्यास में नहीं रहती है तो उस पर आना मुश्किल हो जाता है। अच्छी बात यह है कि आपने तीन विश्वविद्यालयों को जो उसमें से डीम्ड टू बी युनिवर्सिटीज़ थीं, एक राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान था, उनको विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का इसमें प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन आपने इसमें इतने सारे क्लॉज़ दे दिये हैं, जब कानून भारी हो जाता है तो जो उसका मूल लक्ष्य है, जो आपका उद्देश्य है, उससे भटक जाते हैं। लोग उसी

में उलझे रहते हैं कि कैसे appointment होगा, कैसे suspension होगा, कैसे बहाली होगी। आपने टीचर्स के appointment की भी व्यवस्था की है, उसमें कहा है। संस्कृत के लिए जब विश्वविद्यालय खोल रहे हैं, तो शुरू में जो appointments होते हैं, तो उसकी पहली श्रेणी Lecturer की होती है और उसके बाद Associate Professor और Professor की होती है। आपने उसमें Lecturer का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं किया है, जो इसमें दिया हुआ है। रूल्स में करेंगे, तो अलग बात है, लेकिन इसमें उसका कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है।

इसी तरीके से आपने इसके क्लॉज़ 38 में Students' Council की बात की है। Student's Council का जो Head होगा, वह Dean of Student's Welfare होगा। 20 स्टूडेंट्स को Academic Council नॉमिनेट करेगी और 20 स्टूडेंट्स को चुनाव के जरिए स्टूडेंट्स चुनेंगे। आपको मेरा सुझाव यह है कि Student's Council की जगह Student's Union का नाम कर दीजिए और यह जो लड़कों के नॉमिनेशन की व्यवस्था है कि उनको मेरिट के आधार पर Academic Council नॉमिनेट करेगी, तो मेरिट के आधार पर अलग नॉमिनेट करिए, लेकिन पूरी यूनियन लड़कों की चुनी हुई ही होनी चाहिए। यह गलत धारणा है कि छात्र संघों की वजह से युनिवर्सिटीज़ के कैम्पस में अनुशासनहीनता आती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसकी वजह से आपने देखा कि किस-किस तरह के लोग पोलिटिक्स में आने लगे ! ये कॉलेज और युनिवर्सिटीज़ ही राजनीति की नर्सरी हुआ करती थीं तथा बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग और नेता इन युनिवर्सिटीज़ से ही निकल कर आये। अब स्थिति यह है कि जिन्होंने कभी युनिवर्सिटी नहीं देखी, वे एमएलए और एमपी हो जाते हैं, आज यहाँ बैठे हैं, तो कल वहाँ बैठ जाते हैं। ये तमाम झंझट मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह में पैदा हो रहे हैं या कहीं भी हो रहे हों, वे इसी वजह से होते हैं। अगर किसी विचार से जुड़े हुए लोग आयेंगे और नर्सरी के रूप में जो संस्थाएँ काम कर रही होंगी, वे स्थायी होती हैं, एक जगह रहती हैं और देश को ठीक दिशा देने का काम भी करती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपने इसमें जो Student's Council की व्यवस्था की है, इसमें Dean के बजाय लड़कों द्वारा चुना हुआ जो अध्यक्ष हो, वही उसका अध्यक्ष होना चाहिए और इसमें 'Council' की जगह आप 'Students' Union' शब्द का प्रयोग कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, प्रोफेसर साहब।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: एक मिनट, सर। मैं कहाँ ज्यादा बोलूँगा! वैसे संस्कृत इंटरमीडिएट तक मेरा विषय रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा बहुत प्रिय विषय भी है।

श्री उपसभापति: समय तो आप ही लोग तय करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: भले ही मैं बचपन से लेकर अब तक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से जुड़ा रहा हूँ, लेकिन भारतीय संस्कृति और संस्कृत दोनों को मैं अभिन्न मानता हूँ। मैं इनको एक-दूसरे से अलग नहीं मानता हूँ। हम जो पढ़ते-लिखते हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह किस सीमा तक बढ़ी हुई

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

भाषा रही होगी कि जो हम इतने से, ऋग्वेद का जो एक सूत्र है, अगर आप उसका अनुवाद भी करें, तो चार लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें हिन्दी की होंगी, तब भी अनुवाद नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह संस्कृत इतनी advanced language रही थी। वह तो नहीं, लेकिन फिर भी आप इसको maintain करें, यह बहुत जरूरी है और इसलिए मैं आपके इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

तीन युनिवर्सिटीज़, जिनमें इन्होंने कहा कि पाणिनी के नाम पर भी एक होनी चाहिए। योग के लिए आपने इसमें व्यवस्था की है, हायर एजुकेशन में टीचर्स वगैरह के लिए, उस सिलेबस के लिए। योग तो ऐसी चीज़ है कि जो आप शुरू में सिखाते हैं, ऊपर जाकर भी उसी को सिखाते हैं। तो उसके लिए अलग से कोई ऐसा प्रोविजन मेरे ख्याल से तो नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, प्रोफेसर साहब।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: योग का कोर्स तो एक सा ही होगा, उसका सिलेबस एक जैसा होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, प्रोफेसर राम गोपाल जी। **Please conclude now.** समय हो गया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, ऐसा है कि इसमें वैसे ही कोई ज्यादा नहीं बोलेंगे, इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय तय है, वह चार मिनट है और आप उससे ज्यादा समय तक बोल चुके हैं, इसलिए अब आप **conclude** कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। इसमें योग का उल्लेख है, इसलिए इसके लिए जो सिलेबस वगैरह बनाया जाएगा, वह हायर एजुकेशन और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए लगभग एक जैसा ही होगा। आज देखते होंगे कि बिना पढ़े-लिखे लोग योग करते हैं, आसन करते हैं। उसमें यही सब चीज़ें तो होती हैं और क्या होता है? इसके लिए अलग से क्या होगा? इसमें या तो यह होना चाहिए कि इस स्टेज तक यानी माध्यमिक एजुकेशन तक इतना पढ़ाएँगे, इस स्टेज के बाद यानी हायर एजुकेशन में इसके बाद की स्थिति को पढ़ाने का काम करेंगे। संस्कृत को जीवित करने के लिए सबसे बड़ा सेंटर वाराणसी, काशी रहा है। काशी में राज्य का संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है, उसकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। काशी विश्वविद्यालय में भी संस्कृत की एक पूरी फ़ैकल्टी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी है, अगर उसके उस विभाग को भी ठीक तरीके से चलाएँ, तो इस देश में जो संस्कृत का केन्द्र रहा है... लोग काशी, वाराणसी पढ़ने जाते थे, जब काशी में कोई विद्वान नहीं मिलता था... जब संदीपनी गुरु काशी छोड़ कर चले आए थे, तब कृष्ण भगवान को वहाँ जाना पड़ा, वरना वे भी वही जाते, इसलिए काशी पर भी ध्यान रखिए। यही मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, इसके साथ ही मैं आपके इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री प्रशांत नन्दा जी। क्या आप संस्कृत में बोलेंगे?

श्री प्रशांत नन्दा (ओडिशा): जी हाँ, सर।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ कर बात न करें। आप बड़े सीनियर मेम्बर हैं।

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA:*

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): *

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। आप इतने सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। मैं बार-बार कह चुका हूँ, Mr. Vaiko, please don't interfere. You are a very senior Member.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: **Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Biju Janata Dal I rise to support the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019. Sanskrit is the most ancient language in the world. Sanskrit is the divine language, Sanskrit is relevant even today. Therefore, Sanskrit language and its literature is very important for the entire world. Indian culture is embodied and compiled in ancient Sanskrit literature. Sanskrit is the lodestar for the welfare of the people of the world. Therefore, Sanskrit is the culture of India, I can say this. Sanskrit is the most ancient language of the world. Everyone is aware that Rigveda is the most ancient piece of writing. It has a long history of India's glory for more than five thousand years. Therefore, Sanskrit is very important for the history, glory and intellectual excellence of India. In spirituality Indian philosophy has explored the knowledge which has not been found in the western philosophy. This is why, on the basis of its spiritual knowledge India has been enlightening the world as Vishvaguru. Even today many foreigners study Indian philosophy. Either they study Indian philosophy in their own country or come to India for that. Materialism has dominated the world. This is why the problems of human beings are not resolved. The resolution of all human problems rests on the spiritual path as it has been prescribed in Indian philosophy. When we study and analyse comparatively various languages, Sanskrit becomes the basis as origin. In translation also, Sanskrit being the origin of Aryan languages and having the scientific grammar becomes very useful. The famous linguist Leonard Bloom field remarks, "Ashtadhyayi is the greatest monument of human intelligence."

*Not recorded.

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Sanskrit.

[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

Scientific importance of Sanskrit - there are several pieces of writings of scientific importance in Sanskrit as in geography, astronomy, the writings of Aryabhata, Bhashkaracharya, Varahmihir, in medical science there are several pieces of writing, in physics the contribution of Kanad is of great importance, in chemistry Ras Sutras Raschudamani, etc.

Therefore, Sanskrit is not only the language of great knowledge of the past but also is the nector of the present. Therefore, this language is relevant today. This will remain relevant in future also.

In Sanskrit only higher education is not sufficient. High quality research should also be done. By doing this, the overall development of India can be done. Having submitted all this, I thank the Chair for giving me the opportunity to speak on this. Thank you Sir.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन इसलिए करती हूँ, क्योंकि इस बिल से हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। संस्कृत का लगाव संस्कृति से है और संस्कृति का लगाव सरोकार से है। महोदय, बहुत सारी तहज़ीबों ने, बहुत सारी सभ्यताओं ने जन्म लिया, लेकिन वक्त की बढ़ती रफ़्तार के साथ उन्होंने दम तोड़ दिया, लेकिन भारत की संस्कृति और सभ्यता बची हुई है। कहा जाता है कि जो भी अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को संजोकर रखता है, उसी का विकास होता है और आज हम संस्कृत की बात कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो संस्कृत की तीन संस्थाएं हैं, उनको आज सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा देने की बात हो रही है। अगर संस्कृत की बात की जाए, तो जितने भी धार्मिक ग्रंथ हैं, वे संस्कृत में लिखे हुए हैं, चाहे वह महाभारत हो, रामायण हो या गीता हो। हमारे लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर के बहुत सारे द्वारों पर संस्कृत के श्लोक लिखे हुए हैं, इसलिए हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति बची हुई है।

महोदय, संस्कृत की बात हो और बिहार को भुला दिया जाए, तो यह गलत होगा। मैं संस्कृत की बात करती हूँ और मण्डन मिश्र जी और भारती जी को याद करना चाहूँगी। जब मण्डन मिश्र जी से गुरु शंकराचार्य शास्त्रार्थ करने गए, तब मण्डन मिश्र जी हार जाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी पत्नी ने हार नहीं मानी, बल्कि कहा कि मैं उनकी धर्म पत्नी हूँ, अर्द्धांगिनी हूँ और आप जब तक हमसे शास्त्रार्थ नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं हार नहीं मानूँगी, तब तक हार नहीं मानी जा सकती और शंकराचार्य जी, भारती जी से हार जाते हैं, पराजित हो जाते हैं। महोदय, मण्डन मिश्र जी और भारती जी की बात तो है ही, लेकिन उनका तोता भी अपने अतिथियों का स्वागत संस्कृत में ही किया करता था। मैं आपसे यह बात इसलिए कर रही हूँ, क्योंकि बिहार में विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय हो या नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय हो, उन्होंने हमेशा ज्ञान रोशनी बिखेरने का काम किया है। हमारे दरभंगा का जो संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है, उसकी स्थापना 1961 में हुई और वह भारत का दूसरा तथा बिहार का पहला संस्कृत कॉलेज है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि वह हमारे बिहार की संस्कृति है, इसलिए आप दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय को भी

کेंد्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दें। मैं यह बताना चाहूँगी कि भारत हमेशा अनेकता में एकता की मिसाल रखता है। जहाँ हम संस्कृत की बात करते हैं, वहीं बिहार में मौलाना मजहरूल हक अरबी व फारसी युनिवर्सिटी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से माँग करती हूँ कि आप उस युनिवर्सिटी को भी सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दें, क्योंकि भारत सरकार की पूरे भारत में दस अल्पसंख्यक केन्द्रीय युनिवर्सिटीज़ खोलने की योजना है। मैं माँग करती हूँ कि जो मौलाना मजहरूल हक अरबी व फारसी युनिवर्सिटी पटना, बिहार में है, उसको भी सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दें। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

†محرتمه كهكشاں پروين (بهار) : اب سبها پتی مہودے، سب سے پہلے میں اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں۔ میں اس بل کا سمرتھن اس لئے کرتی ہوں، کیوں کہ اس بل سے ہماری سبھیتا اور سنسکرتی کا بڑھاوا ملے گا۔ سنسکرت کا لگاؤ سنسکرتی سے ہے اور سنسکرتی کا لگاؤ سروکار سے ہے۔ مہودے، بہت ساری تہذیبوں نے، بہت ساری سبھیتاؤں نے جنم لیا، لیکن وقت کی بڑھتی رفتار کے ساتھ انہوں نے دم توڑ دیا، لیکن بھارت کی سنسکرتی اور سبھیتا بچی ہوئی ہے۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جو بھی اپنی سبھیتا اور سنسکرتی کو سنجوکر رکھتا ہے، اسی کا وکاس ہوتا ہے اور آج ہم سنسکرت کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے دیش میں جو سنسکرت کی تین سنسٹھائیں ہیں، ان کو آج سینٹرل یونیورسٹی کا درجہ دینے کی بات ہو رہی ہے۔ اگر سنسکرت کی بات کی جائے، تو جتنے بھی دھارمک گرنٹھ ہیں، وہ سنسکرت میں لکھے ہوئے ہیں، چاہے وہ مہابھارت ہو، راماین ہو یا گیتا ہو۔ ہمارے لوک تندر کے اس مندر کے بہت سارے دروازوں پر سنسکرت کے شلوک لکھے ہوئے ہیں، اس لئے ہماری سبھیتا اور سنسکرتی بچی ہوئی ہے۔

مہودے، سنسکرت کی بات ہو اور بہار کو بھلا دیا جائے، تو یہ غلط ہوگا۔ میں سنسکرت کی بات کرتی ہوں اور منٹن مشرا اور بھارتی جی کو یاد کرنا چاہوں گی۔ جب منٹن مشرا جی سے گرو شنکر آچاریہ شاستارتھ کرنے گئے، تب منٹن مشراجی بار جاتے ہیں، لیکن ان کی پتنی نے بار نہیں مانی، بلکہ کہا کہ میں اس کی دھرم پتنی ہوں، اردھانگنی ہوں اور آپ جب تک ہم سے شاستارتھ نہیں کریں گے، تب تک میں بار نہیں مانوں گی، تب تک بار نہیں مانی جا سکتی اور شنکر آچاریہ جی، بھارتی جی سے بار جاتے ہیں، پراجت ہو جاتے ہیں۔

مہودے، منٹن مشرا جی اور بھارتی جی کی بات تو ہے ہی، لیکن ان کا طوطا بھی اپنے مہمانوں کا سواگت سنسکرت میں ہی کیا کرتا تھا۔ میں آپ سے یہ بات اس لئے کر رہی ہوں، کیوں کہ بہار میں وکرم شیل و شو ودھیالیہ ہو یا نالندہ و شو ودھیالیہ ہو، انہوں نے ہمیشہ روشنی بکھیرنے کا کام کیا ہے۔ ہمارے درپہنگہ کا جو سنسکرت و شو ودھیالیہ ہے، اس کی استھاپنا 1961 میں ہوئی اور وہ بھارت کا دوسرا و بہار کا پہلا سنسکرت کالج ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری مہودے سے نویدن کرنا چاہوں گی کہ وہ ہمارے بہار کی سنسکرتی ہے، اس لئے آپ درپہنگہ سنسکرت و شو ودھیالیہ کو بھی کیندریہ و شو ودھیالیہ کا درجہ دیں۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہوں گی کہ بھارت ہمیشہ انیکتا میں ایکتا کی مثال رکھتا ہے۔ جہاں ہم سنسکرت کی بات کرتے ہیں، بہار میں مولانا مظہرالحق عربی و فارسی یونیورسٹی ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے مانگ کرتی ہوں کہ آپ اس یونیورسٹی کو بھی سنٹرل یونیورسٹی کا درجہ دیں، کیوں کہ بھارت سرکار کی پورے بھارت میں دس الپ-سنخیک کیندریہ یونیورسٹیز کھولنے کی یوجنا ہے۔ میں مانگ کرتی ہوں یہ جو مولانا مظہرالحق

عربی و فارسی یونیورسٹی، پٹنہ، بہار میں ہے، اس کو بھی سینٹرل یونیورسٹی کا درجہ دیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں اس کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity for taking part in the discussion on the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019. We support this Bill. We are also happy to note that the three Deemed-to-be Sanskrit Universities are being upgraded as Central Universities. We may not be knowing, but, still, this language, inspite of having gone through a lot of difficulties and with other languages dominating, is surviving fully. In our own country, in Karnataka, in Shimoga district, there is a village by the name Mathur, where everybody speaks Sanskrit. Even the housemaids, shepherds, everybody who is there, speak Sanskrit. It is their language. So, according to me, it is the only language which is spoken in that entire village. The entire village people speak Sanskrit. That is the place where many of our acharyas and swamyjis go and stay there for months together to learn Sanskrit and also to know about the Sanskrit. So, at such time, the Central Government has come forward to extend the Central status to these universities, taking them into the fold of the Central Government, which is really good. I congratulate the Government and the Ministry for this. But, while discussing all this, there are one or two points which I would like to make. In the Bill, there is a mention of Authorities of University. In that, it is also mentioned that there will be a court. I suggest that the powers and duties of the court such as reviewing the policies of the University and suggesting measures for its development may be kept with the Executive Council than forming a separate court. It may not be difficult, because, in the Executive Council, there are 15 members, and they can do better. That is what I suggest.

Otherwise also, there is one amendment which is for the benefit of the students, that if a student is punished or if he is detained for want of attendance or anything, in such case, the authority to appeal against the decision will be the Executive Council. This is what is mentioned in the Bill. But, my suggestion is, since the Executive Council will not be meeting so frequently, it will be difficult for the student to get justice. Normally, in any university in the country, or, everywhere, the authority to examine the appeal of a student, in case he or she is barred from appearing in the examination, rusticated, or in case there is shortage of attendance, whatever it is, the appeal authority vested with the Principal or the Vice-Chancellor. *...(Time-bell rings)...* So, instead of giving it to the Executive Council, it would be better if we give this authority to the Vice-Chancellor.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO: If they want to go in for appeal or anything, he has the option of approaching other courts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; otherwise, I will move to the next speaker. Please conclude now.

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO: Sir, there is one more point I would like to make. One, Sribhashyam Vijayasarithi, from Karimnagar district, Telangana who has been very recently awarded 'Padmashree' for his literary work on Sanskrit language, he has also written some books on Sanskrit. My suggestion is this. We have got many scholars like him in our country who speak Sanskrit and who know about Sanskrit. They are to be involved. According to the University rules, it may be the degree which is very important, but, apart from the degree, their knowing Sanskrit is also important. So, they may also be included. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019, seeks to convert three deemed universities into three Central universities. In fact, yes, let there be some institutions to conduct research and advanced studies. But, at the same time, we should not lose sight of the fact that Sanskrit was the monopoly of a very few and it was denied to a vast majority of the population, and now, people are not speaking or writing Sanskrit. It is a fact. I don't know why the Government is giving so much of importance to Sanskrit and why the same importance, same prominence, is not given to the other national languages, especially, the South Indian languages. The hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, was mentioning about the fund allocated for various languages. But so far as Malayalam language is concerned, it is zero. This is what you are allocating. Why such kind of discrimination to various national languages? It is highly objectionable. I can give you one example of the kind of discrimination that is being carried out by the Central Government in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Kendriya Vidyalayas are directly coming under the HRD Ministry. In Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala, I am sorry to say, it is so sad that Malayalam is not being taught. At the same time, till 8th Standard, Sanskrit is made as compulsory and Malayalam, the mother tongue, is not being taught. I have been repeatedly raising this issue in this House itself. But, unfortunately, all are in vain. So, why such kind of a discrimination

on the part of the Central Government towards Malayalam? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: इंग्लिश भी तो पढ़ाई जाती है।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, no; I am talking about Malayalam. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am talking about Malayalam. I am reminding you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rageshji, address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, I have not permitted you. Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rangarajan, you have not taken permission from the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair has not permitted you. Please. You are a senior Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, please consider my time also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You continue.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the thing is that Malayalam is not being taught compulsorily. If Sanskrit is made an optional language, it is understandable but, at the same time, Malayalam is not at all taught and Sanskrit is made compulsory. That is the basic issue.

Secondly, Sir, I am reminding the Government about the three-language formula which was enunciated and adopted in 1968 by the HRD Ministry itself after consulting the States, and it was incorporated in the 1968 National Education Policy also. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... One minute more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I was interrupted. So, please consider that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; and address the Chair.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, even that three-language formula is not implemented. In Kerala, the State Government had decided to ensure teaching Malayalam in CBSE

*Not recorded.

schools also. It was implemented. But some of the schools are not implementing it because they are saying that when in Kendriya Vidyalayas it is not being implemented, why should we implement it? So, it is something very, very discriminatory kind of step that the Government is taking. So, I am requesting the HRD Ministry to reconsider that, and I am requesting you to give prominence, importance to all other national languages also, especially, the regional languages, South Indian languages which are also national languages. I am requesting you not to discriminate any language. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present. Shri M. Shanmugam.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there are six classical languages, namely, Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Odia and Malayalam. The Government is obsessed with Sanskrit language at the cost of other classical languages. Though it is not a spoken language among the masses, but the language like Tamil is more than 2,000 years old and it is still a living language. It is a spoken and written language not only in India but in many more countries. The Government spent in the last three years ₹643 crore for Sanskrit but only ₹22 crore for Tamil which is a kind of step-motherly treatment to our mother-tongue.

The Government is trying to impose languages like Sanskrit and Hindi on the people who are not willing, and this would vitiate the atmosphere of peace and communal harmony. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Government has said that this will also help in enhancing the opportunities for imparting education in the field of Indian Philosophy, Yoga, Ayurveda, Naturopathy, which is not correct. If we take the Siddha system of medicine, the whole research is based on herbal plants and treatment is provided for each and every disease. These have been basically discovered and practised by Tamil saints. If you take Thirukkural, there is no parallel in any language as far as philosophy is concerned, which is quoted many times by our Prime Minister. The recent archaeological findings done in Adithanallur and Keezhadi in the South have amply proved the ancient civilization of the Dravidian culture dating back to 3000 B.C. We demanded establishment of a museum to display the material recovered from the archaeological site but, unfortunately, the Government says that they don't have funds. In the Central Institute of Tamil Language established in Chennai, there are many posts lying vacant including that of the Head of the Department, Director, Professor, major staff and research scholars. Neither the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

[Shri M. Shanmugam]

who is the Chairperson of the Institute, nor the Central Government is initiating any steps to improve the central language or to make it of international standards at the global level.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please let him speak. You may speak when your turn comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): He is only stating the facts. Do not interrupt his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is unfair. This should not go on the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The records will be checked as per rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Please do not interrupt. Let him speak. He has got every right... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें। अन्य कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। Mr. Shanmugam, please address the Chair and conclude the speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, the records would be checked. Now, nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now, Mr. Shanmugam.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Even though they quote Thirukkural and Sangha Ilakkiyam in Parliament, no attention is paid to the development of Tamil language. The discriminatory attitude of the Government in developing a language which is not spoken by the masses and ignoring other classical languages is very unfortunate. I demand that one Central University for Tamil Language be established in Tamil Nadu. Since the Bill is TOTALLY biased and / discriminatory against other classical languages, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I stand to support this Bill.

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important piece of legislation, which aims to promote and propagate Sanskrit, which is known as devabhasha or devavani, not only within the country but also in other parts of the world.

Sir, I am very happy that the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth at Thirupati is also being given Central University status through the proposed legislation. It is a long-standing demand that has been languishing for the last 30 years or so. I have three suggestions to make to the hon. Minister. I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that all the three deemed universities which are now being given Central University status may adopt at least ten villages in order to make sure that the majority of the people in the adopted villages speak Sanskrit language and Government of India provides special grants for this purpose. My next suggestion is this. The hon. Prime Minister has asked Members of Parliament to adopt one village under the Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana. We may have some sort of a scheme where every MP is mandated to adopt just two villages to promote and propagate Sanskrit in his entire term of five or six years, as the case may be, so that 1,600 villages would start speaking the language, if not 100 per cent, just 50 per cent, to keep this language alive. In the 18th Lok Sabha, we could mandate MPs to adopt two more villages so that 1,600 villages could be covered with Sanskrit-speaking people and this could go on. Sir, this is a broad idea that I got from the Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana. The hon. Minister may fine-tune this. My next suggestion is this. We are getting Sanskrit news in public broadcasting, but not in the private television channels. So, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to make it mandatory for all the private TV channels, irrespective of the language in which they are beaming the content, to telecast the news in Sanskrit for ten minutes every day.

Sir, coming to RSV, Thirupati, I wish to submit that the post of Professor in Sahitya and two posts of Assistant Professors in Sanskrit Education and Research are lying vacant. There are so many vacant posts. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this issue.

With these observations, I support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, Sanskrit is the language which has great history and tradition. It is a language which has witnessed so many ups and downs

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

of history. In that language, great debates took place in the ancient history of the country —debates between spiritualism and materialism. Sanskrit was not only the language of Devas, but, in Sanskrit, debates were there initiated by Kapila, Kanada and Charvagas. Those debates show how great Indian tradition is, which is Totally one-sided. The Indian tradition, the Indian history and the Indian culture are multi-faced and full of diversity. This Bill tries to negate that. That is why I object to it. No doubt, there was a great communist leader in the country whose name is Rahul Sankrityayan. He was a great Sanskrit scholar and his works are to be read. Sanskrit is a language which has a real past history. But the moment it became the language of the Vedas, Gods and Devas, it ceased to become the language of the people. That is why the decline began. Even now the Government wants to impose Sanskrit on the country and the Minister says that it is a language of the unity. How can a language spoken by a few thousands become the language of unity of Indian people? How can crores and crores of people of India expect that when it is imposed, India will be unified? This kind of idea, which one cannot support, is not the way to promote a language. Love for a language is understandable. But this way, the political motivation, to impose a language and to give it unnecessary and undue significance, is going to harm the very existence of the language itself. That is why the imposition of Sanskrit language is a part of an ideology, and that ideology in India once thought that there is one thing called language of the country. In India, that is most anti-Indian feeling; India cannot have a language of the country. India is a country which has several languages, several dialects and several cultural ties. Forgetting that, the Government with its ideology is trying to impose a unilateral idea on the country's future. Coming with a Bill to make Central Sanskrit Universities for the country may not be very, very helpful for the country's future. That is why we feel that it needs to be discussed further and then only we can go forward.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I stand to support the Bill. Sanskrit is our ancient language and we are proud of its richness and the legacy it represents. The present Bill, in a way, does justice to the language by upgrading three deemed universities teaching Sanskrit into Central Universities. With a very short time at my disposal, I want to flag three important issues. One is that vacancies in these Universities have not been filled for a long time.

3.00 P.M.

There are about 120 universities in the country which offer Sanskrit as a subject or language. There are 15 Sanskrit Universities —3 deemed Universities funded entirely by the Central Government and 12 Universities funded by the State Governments. In an answer to a question posed, the figures in June 2019 says, 809 posts, at that time, were lying vacant, out of the sanctioned 1,748 in the Sanskrit Universities and Institutions. The teacher to student ratio should be 1:28. But due to these vacancies, it is now 1:52, which is almost double. In November 2019 again, in an answer to a question in this House, Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas affiliated to the UGC also had 709 vacant posts. My request to the hon. Minister is that apart from forming the Universities, it is very important that we have proper infrastructure and teaching staff.

Now, Sir, as Mr. Jairam Ramesh has already been very vocal about, I would like to say that all classical languages should be accorded equal importance and there should be no discrimination. Currently, there are six languages which have been accorded the 'classical language' status -Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia. The Government has spent ₹643.84 crores on Sanskrit in the last three years as against a Total meager amount of ₹29 crores on the five classical languages put together. The amount spent on Sanskrit is a whopping 22 times of the TOTAL Budget assigned for the other classical languages. The Government has not set aside any separate fund for Malayalam and Odia, nor has the Government set up any Centres of Excellence for these languages. There has been a long-standing demand from Maharashtra to accord Marathi the status of a 'classical language'. I urge the Government to expedite this and make this happen.

My last point, which is very important, is that I want to laud the Government for including Clause 7 in the Bill which states that the University shall be open to all persons of either sex, whatever caste, creed, race or class. The University cannot adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be appointed as a teacher in the University or hold any other office to be admitted...(Time bell rings)... Sir, it is my last point. There has been a case recently where one Dr. Feroz Khan, who was appointed as an Assistant Professor in the SVDV at the Banaras Hindu University...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, it is my last point. Just because he was a Muslim, the students there said that he could not teach them and he was removed from the post. This should not happen. That is why, this provision is very important and it should be implemented in its letter and spirit. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, with all the force under my command, as a product of anti-Hindi movement, I strongly oppose this * Bill. The purpose of making these Universities as Central Universities is to eliminate the other languages. This Bill could be called abominable, destructive Bill, which will lead to balkanization of India, a Sankritised India, in which other language areas will not find a place.

The most sinister design could be found in the provision that the University may determine diploma and confer degrees or other academic certificates to persons on the basis of examination, evaluation or any other method of testing. What is the meaning of that 'any other method'? That method is Gurukula. In April, 2019, RSS Conference at Ujjain, the most important resolution adopted was, the Gurukula education should be spread all over India in all the educational institutions.

How much funds have you allotted? Neutral minded Members of this House will be shocked to know. The Central Government has allotted funds to Sanskrit which are 22 times more than the funds allotted to all other languages of India. Do the Members whose language is Marathi, Bengali, Odia, Punjabi, and other languages agree with this? If this Bill is enacted, in the future, not only South Indian languages, but all the languages in India, other than Sanskrit, will be in jeopardy. Hindi and Sanskrit will crush not only the South Indian languages particularly, but all other North Indian languages also. Sir, you will be shocked to know that for getting admission in Gurukula in tenth or twelfth standard, if any student gives a certificate that he can speak, read and write Sanskrit, he will get admission. It is unbelievable. There is no need for a student to study history, geography, physics and chemistry or any other subjects.

To spread Sanskrit, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansathan was established and ₹643.24 crores was allotted. Our Central Institute of Classical Tamil was allotted only ₹4.65 crores last year. The Human Resource Minister appointed a 13-member Committee in

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

November, 2015, under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. Gopalaswami. The Committee submitted its report on 17th February, 2016. The caption of the report is- 'Vision and Road Map for development of Sanskrit: 10-year Perspective Plan'.

I belong to the Dravidian Movement. Your mentor is Guru Manu, whose contribution is the caste system. Our mentor is Thiruvallur who contributed to the world, the incomparable guide to the mankind of humanism and brotherhood.

Pirapokkun Ella Uyirkkum - all human beings and creatures are to be treated equal.

Sanskrit is a dead language. Tamil is the only ancient language which is the mother of all languages. In no uncertain terms, I would declare that this Bill, if enacted, will be the root cause to demolish Indian unity and democracy. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAIKO: I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel. All the State legislatures should adopt a resolution against this disastrous Bill.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): शुक्रिया उपसभापति महोदय। "विद्यां ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रताम्। " अगर विद्या विनय देती तो हम कई मामलों में संजीदगी से पेश आते। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पहली चीज़ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में हूँ, लेकिन आशंकाएं हैं, जिनको मेरे साथियों ने भी कहा है। जो हमारी तमाम classical languages हैं, उनके लिए भी हमारी वही प्रतिबद्धता होनी चाहिए, जो संस्कृत के लिए है। सर, हमने संस्कृत को देववाणी के रूप में जाना। मैंने तो विद्यालय के दौरान पहले मौके पर ही संस्कृत छोड़कर अपनी मातृभाषा मैथिली ले ली थी। देववाणी अगर इतनी महत्वपूर्ण होती, लोगों की वाणी होती, तो गौतम बुद्ध को लोकवाणी में नहीं जाना पड़ता, पालि और प्राकृत में नहीं जाना पड़ता, यह हम सबको समझना चाहिए। सर, यह आवश्यक है।

सर, दूसरी चीज़ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने क्लॉज़ 28 में Honorary degrees की बात कही है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आप इसको खारिज कर दीजिए। Lesser honourable are getting honorary degrees. यह उचित नहीं है। मेरे सहयोगी प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने जो कहा है, वह महत्वपूर्ण है। Don't call it a Student's Council. It is an apolitical organisation. जब आप Students' Council कहते हैं, Please call it Students' Union. जब मैं आपके इस बिल के पक्ष में हूँ, तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इन तीन डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से आगे जाकर देवघर में है, मेरे अपने गृह जिले सहरसा में महर्षि है। महोदय, आजकल लोगों की बिहार तक नज़र नहीं जा रही है। चूंकि अभी चुनाव दूर है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार पर भी आपकी

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

नज़रे इनायत होनी चाहिए। कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है, जिसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जो चाहता हूँ, आप चाहें तो उसे भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दे दें।

महोदय, आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय पर भी आपकी नज़र हो। इसको 'Oxford of the East' कहा जाता था। माननीय मंत्री जी, जब आप एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की संकल्पना कर रहे हैं, मुल्क का माहौल इतना खराब है जैसा कि मेरी कलीग वंदना जी ने कहा है। आप तय कीजिए कि किसी फ़िरोज खान को संस्कृत पढ़ाने से न रोका जाए। अगर फ़िरोज खान संस्कृत न पढ़ा पाए और मनोज झा उर्दू न पढ़ा पाए, तो यह इस मुल्क की संकल्पना नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका ध्यान हम सबको रखना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं एक बात और कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर बात न करें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय से आता हूँ। मैं वहाँ पर पढ़ा रहा हूँ, मैं उसमें विभागाध्यक्ष भी रहा हूँ। सर, विश्वविद्यालय जड़ता के शिकार हो रहे हैं। सरकार की प्राथमिकता शिक्षा में क्या सिर्फ विश्वविद्यालय बनाने तक है या उसकी बनावट, बुनावट को आगे ले जाने की संभावना है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, आखिरी बात है। मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, आज ही पढ़ा कि आईआईटी कानपुर में कहा गया कि फ़ैज़ की नज़्म हम देखेंगे। क्या गाने का समय उपयुक्त नहीं था और जगह उपयुक्त नहीं थी! सर, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस मुल्क में आगे आने वाले दिनों में यह कहा जाए कि जन-गण-मन के लिए यह जगह उपयुक्त नहीं है, यह वक्त उपयुक्त नहीं है। सर, शुक्रिया! जय हिन्द।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता जी को बुलाने से पहले मैं सभी माननीय सांसदों को यह सूचना देना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सभा का जो Rules of Procedure है, उसके तहत बहस शुरू होने के कम से कम आधे घंटे के पहले आपको नाम भेजना है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आगे से कृपया ध्यान रखें कि जब बहस शुरू हो जाए, तब नाम न दें।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, प्लीज़ एक मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि भाषा को जाति के साथ नहीं बांधना चाहिए। हिन्दी, संस्कृत या जो भी हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाएँ हैं, वे सबकी हैं। उसी तरह उर्दू को भी सिर्फ मुसलमान नाम के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। वह हम सबके लिए है। मेरी यह सम्मिश्रण है।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि Deemed University को आप Central University में तब्दील कर रहे हैं। अगर देखा जाए, तो संस्कृत भाषा के बारे में मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि यह सबसे powerful भाषा है। जब हम क्लासिकल एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं से इसे compare करते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि यह सब भाषाओं में सबसे powerful भाषा है।

महोदय, जब हम महाभारत-काल या रामायण-काल में जाएं, तो हम पाते हैं कि हमारे जो अस्त्र और शस्त्र थे, उन्हें active करने के लिए संस्कृत के मंत्रों का उच्चारण किया जाता था और उन मंत्रों के द्वारा ही उन्हें ऊर्जा प्रदान की जाती थी। इस प्रकार मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह सबसे powerful language है।

महोदय, आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में कितने ही अनुष्ठान होते हैं, हवन होते हैं और पाठ होते हैं, वे सब संस्कृत में ही होते हैं। भारत की अन्य भाषाओं जैसे तेलुगू भाषा हो, कन्नड़ भाषा हो या पंजाबी भाषा हो, सभी भाषाओं को ultimately संस्कृत भाषा का ही प्रयोग करना पड़ता है। उसी के माध्यम से अपने rituals में देवताओं का आह्वान करते हैं। इस प्रकार मैं कहता हूँ कि इस भाषा का एक अलग महत्व है।

महोदय, जैसे हमारा सनातन धर्म है, उसी प्रकार यह सनातन भाषा है। इसके लिए तो मैं मंत्री जी को बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें एक चीज का ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है, वह यह कि यह खाली युनिवर्सिटी ही बनकर न रह जाए। हमने देखा है कि इस प्रकार के आंकड़े आते हैं कि युनिवर्सिटीज में वैकेंसीज रह जाती हैं, उन्हें प्रोफेसर्स नहीं मिलते, शिक्षक नहीं मिलते और विद्यार्थी नहीं मिलते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर भी हमें पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए, और ऐसा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि वैकेंसीज न रहें, तभी इसका लाभ होगा। अगर इस काम में हम पीछे रह गए, तो ये Deemed Universities से भी पीछे रह जाएंगी।

मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी को सुझाव दूंगा कि इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम भी चलाए जाएं, जिससे शिक्षकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग मिले। अभी तो एक particular जाति के लोगों द्वारा ही संस्कृत को adopt किया जाता है। हमारे सदन में आज भी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने संस्कृत में बोला। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे भी एक particular धर्म से belong करते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें संस्कृत का ज्ञान है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह ज्ञान सभी जातियों में जाना चाहिए। बिल में भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि यह irrespective of caste, creed and religion, सभी के लिए उपलब्ध है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे घर-घर तक पहुंचाने की बात है।

महोदय, मैं पुनः इस शब्द का प्रयोग करूंगा कि संस्कृत भाषा हमारे भारत की सनातन भाषा है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको बधाई देता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारा वर्ष 2014 का एक संकल्प था, हमने इस विधेयक के माध्यम से उस संकल्प को पूरा करने का काम किया है और तीन संस्कृत डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के रूप में परिवर्तित करने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, इस बिल के ऊपर भाषण की शुरुआत कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य से प्रारम्भ हुई, लेकिन मुझे उनके भाषण से ऐसा लगा कि आजादी के 65 वर्षों में इस देश में संस्कृत की जो दुर्दशा हुई है, वह कारण आज स्पष्ट हो गया। जो भाव आज प्रदर्शित हुआ, उससे लगता है कि संस्कृत के साथ कितना अन्याय आजादी के इन 65 वर्षों में हुआ और इसका कारण यह है कि आज स्वयं जो आंकड़ा यहां प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा था उससे पता लगा कि संस्कृत भाषी लोगों की संख्या इतनी कम हो गई।

मान्यवर, दुनिया का सबसे समृद्ध साहित्य संस्कृत में ही रचा गया है। दुनिया की किसी भी भाषा में इतना समृद्ध साहित्य नहीं रचा गया, जितना संस्कृत भाषा में रचा गया है। आज भी वेद हों या पुराण हों, जिनकी हजारों वर्ष पहले रचना हुई थी, आज भी वे समसामयिक हैं, सार्वकालिक हैं, सार्वदेशिक हैं और वे आज भी किसी देश की सीमा में बंधे नहीं हैं। हमारे उन वेद और पुराणों में जो लिखा गया है, यदि आज भी उनकी विवेचना करते हैं, तो आज भी वे बहुत सामयिक प्रतीत होते हैं। हमारे उन विद्वानों, ऋषियों और मनीषियों ने संस्कृत के इस गहन साहित्य की संरचना करते समय हजारों वर्ष आगे की कल्पना कर ली थी, जिसके कारण यदि आज भी हम उनका अध्ययन करते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि वे आज भी उतने ही समकालीन और सामयिक हैं।

मान्यवर, सारी दुनिया गीता, यानी श्रीमद्भगवद गीता का अनुसरण करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाश्चात्य देशों में भी श्रीमद्भगवद गीता का जिस तरह से लोगों ने अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किया है, उसे देखकर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि गीता एक सार्वभौमिक ग्रंथ के रूप में आज सारी दुनिया में मान्यता प्राप्त कर चुकी है।

मान्यवर, संस्कृत केवल एक भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि जितनी भी भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, उन सभी की जननी संस्कृत कही जाती है, क्योंकि किसी न किसी रूप में वे संस्कृत से ही निकली हैं। आज कहीं भी क्लासिकल भाषाओं का संस्कृत से कोई विरोधाभास नहीं है। आज हमारे एक मित्र वक्ता कह रहे थे कि संस्कृत को इतना बजट दिया गया और उसे इतना, इससे उनके मन की एक ईर्ष्या दिखाई पड़ रही थी और उनका संस्कृत के प्रति जो ईर्ष्यालु भाव है, वह प्रकट हो रहा था। संस्कृत भाषियों या संस्कृत के विद्वानों ने कभी भी किसी क्लासिकल भाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रतिरोध नहीं किया। न ही संस्कृत का किसी से इस तरह का कोई बैर है। संस्कृत

पल्लवित हो, आगे बढ़े, संस्कृत में कार्य पद्धति विकसित हो, यह हम सबका प्रयास है। निश्चित रूप से इन तीन संस्कृत केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना से संस्कृत के विद्वानों को शोध और अनुसंधान के अवसर मिलेंगे। संस्कृत केवल एक भाषा ही नहीं है, अगर आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि संस्कृत में चाहे आयुर्वेद हो, चाहे योग हो, चाहे विज्ञान हो, चाहे नाट्य कला हो, दुनिया की कोई ऐसी संस्कृति नहीं है, जो हमारी संस्कृत भाषा में समाहित न हो। जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है कि संस्कृत केवल एक भाषा नहीं है, संस्कृत हमारी वैदिक संस्कृति है और सारी दुनिया में हमारी पहचान है। हमारे संस्कार संस्कृत से जुड़े हुए हैं। हमारी संस्कृति, जिसे इतने आक्रांताओं ने क्षत-विक्षत करने का प्रयास किया, वह इतनी मजबूत थी कि आज भी, हज़ारों वर्षों बाद भी जीवित है और सारी दुनिया में भारत की पहचान बनी हुई है।

मान्यवर, जब कोई ऐसी समृद्ध भाषा की आलोचना करता है, तो जरूर पीड़ा होती है। संस्कृत किसी जाति, किसी धर्म की भाषा नहीं है। मैंने इसे सार्वभौमिक भाषा कहा है। संस्कृत के ज्ञान के लिए किसी के पास कोई कॉपीराइट नहीं है कि केवल कोई-कोई ही संस्कृत का ज्ञान अर्जित कर सकता है। संस्कृत का ज्ञान हर विद्वजन के लिए उपलब्ध है, इसका ज्ञान अर्जित करने के लिए सभी के लिए अवसर उपलब्ध हैं। ऐसी भाषा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इसमें शोध और अनुसंधान हो और हमारा जो हज़ारों वर्ष पहले का साहित्य है, उस पर अध्ययन हो। हम कहते हैं कि पाश्चात्य देशों ने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में चाहे जितनी प्रगति की हो, लेकिन यह भी सत्य है कि हमारा जो वैदिक काल का विज्ञान है, हम उसको पूरे तरीके से विकसित नहीं कर पाए हैं। हज़ारों वर्ष पहले वाल्मीकि रामायण में पुष्पक विमान की अवधारणा के बारे में कहा गया है कि भगवान राम जब लंका से चले हैं, तो पुष्पक विमान से आए हैं। जो विमान 18वीं सदी में जाकर बना, वह हज़ारों वर्ष पहले हमारे मनीषियों ने बना दिया था। आज जिन आग्नेयासत्रों की, atomic bombs की बात हो रही है, उस समय, महाभारत के युद्ध में इस तरीके के अग्निबाण और न जाने कौन-कौन से बाण, जिनका आज हम विभिन्न रूपों में अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं, वे सारे विकसित हो चुके थे। विज्ञान में चाहे आप मेडिकल साइंस का क्षेत्र ले लें, हमारा आयुर्वेद सबसे प्राचीन है। इसमें कहा गया है कि जब लक्ष्मण को शक्ति लगती है, तब हनुमान जी पर्वत सहित जड़ी-बूटी ले आते हैं और वे मूर्छा से जागृत हो जाते हैं। हमारे आयुर्वेद का इतना विकसित औषधि विज्ञान था। आप किसी भी क्षेत्र को ले लीजिए, चाहे नाट्य कला ही ले लीजिए, स्वयं शंकर जी ने जो नाट्य किया है, वह अपने आप में अद्भुत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि नाट्य कला भी हमारे संस्कृत साहित्य में उन ऊंचाइयों पर थी, जिसकी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे संस्कृत के प्रति उदासीनता बरती गई, यह उपेक्षित होती चली गई। इसलिए आज संस्कृत को जड़ों से मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

जब हम प्राइमरी विद्यालयों में, जूनियर स्कूल्स में पढ़ते थे, तब संस्कृत एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती थी, लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में संस्कृत भाषा की उपेक्षा हुई है। जूनियर स्कूल्स

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

में, प्राइमरी स्कूल्स, हाई स्कूल्स में जो संस्कृत अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में होती थी, वह समाप्त कर दी गई। जब नीचे से संस्कृत पढ़कर नहीं आए, तो धीरे-धीरे उच्च शिक्षा में संस्कृत का ज्ञान सीमित हो गया और संस्कृतपाठियों की संख्या भी कम होती चली गई।

मान्यवर, अगर संस्कृत केवल भाषा के रूप में विकसित की जाती, तो निश्चित रूप से जितनी समृद्ध भाषा संस्कृत है, उससे हमारा ज्ञान और हमारी गरिमा भी पूरी दुनिया में बढ़ती। आज दुनिया के तमाम पाश्चात्य देश संस्कृत साहित्य में शोध और अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। वे हमारे यहाँ से तमाम पांडुलिपियाँ ले जाकर उनका अध्ययन करने का काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे अपने ही देश में संस्कृत के उन तमाम ग्रंथों का अध्ययन या उनके ऊपर शोध अभी तक नहीं हो सका है।

मान्यवर, आज जम्मू-कश्मीर आतंकियों का अड्डा बन गया है, लेकिन कभी वह शैव दर्शन का केंद्र हुआ करता था। संस्कृत के महान विद्वान वहाँ पैदा हुए और उन्होंने संस्कृत साहित्य को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया। हमारे मित्र ने अभी महर्षि पाणिनि की बात कही। महर्षि पाणिनि संस्कृत व्याकरण के ऐसे विद्वान थे कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्य किसी भाषा में व्याकरण का ऐसा विद्वान शायद ही कोई दूसरा जन्मा हो। जिस भाषा ने ऐसे-ऐसे विद्वान दिए हों, जिस भाषा ने विद्या भारती के ऐसे-ऐसे पुत्र जन्मे हों, ऐसी भाषा को विकसित करना हम सभी भारतीयों का एक दायित्व बनता है।

महोदय, संस्कृत देव भाषा कही जाती है और इसका विकास केवल Central University बना देने से नहीं होगा। मेरा माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से आग्रह होगा कि संस्कृत को जूनियर स्कूल, हाई स्कूल से ही जोड़ना चाहिए। जब जूनियर स्कूल्स, हाई स्कूल और इंटर की कक्षाओं में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाएगी, तभी इन विश्वविद्यालयों में संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी आएंगे, संस्कृत की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे और तभी संस्कृत का विकास हो सकेगा। संस्कृत के विकास के लिए मैं आपके इस प्रयास की सराहना करता हूँ। आपने सराहनीय कदम उठाया है, लेकिन केवल तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय 130 करोड़ आबादी के उन संस्कृतभाषियों के लिए या संस्कृतपाठियों के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होंगे। संस्कृत भाषा के विस्तार के लिए जो भी संस्कृत विद्यालय चल रहे हैं, जो धीरे-धीरे मरणासन्न अवस्था में पहुँच गए हैं, उनमें अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की जाए, उनके भवनों की व्यवस्था ठीक से की जाए और वहाँ पठन-पाठन का समुचित वातावरण बनाया जाए। आज संस्कृत विद्यालयों के पुनर्जीवन की आवश्यकता है। जब आप यह काम प्राथमिकता से करेंगे, जब सेकंडरी स्कूल से संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी निकलेंगे, जब प्रथमा, मध्यमा करके संस्कृत के अच्छे विद्यार्थी आएँगे, तब वे शास्त्री और आचार्य की डिग्री लेने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय में जा सकेंगे। लेकिन जब तक मध्यमा स्तर तक संस्कृत की अच्छी पढ़ाई नहीं होगी, हम आगे उच्च शिक्षा में संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी लाने का काम कहाँ से करेंगे? देश में जो भी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हैं, उनको कैसे विकसित किया जाए, इसके लिए वहाँ पर जो अध्यापकों के पद रिक्त हैं, जो शिक्षकों के

पद रिक्त हैं, उनको भर कर वहाँ पर अच्छे पठन-पाठन की व्यवस्था की जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश में ही मैंने देखा है कि बड़ी संख्या में संस्कृत के विद्यालय, चाहे मध्यमा विद्यालय हों, चाहे महाविद्यालय हों, वे दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। आज आवश्यकता है उन महाविद्यालयों को पुनर्जीवित करने की, वहाँ पर जो पद सृजित हैं, उन अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की। मध्यमा तक के विद्यालयों को भी आगे विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत का विकास इस देश की संस्कृति का विकास होगा। इससे इस देश का गौरव बढ़ेगा। एक ऐसी गौरवशाली भाषा, जिसे हम देवभाषा के रूप में जानते हैं, जिसका इतना समृद्ध साहित्य है, दुनिया हमारे संस्कृत साहित्य से प्रभावित है, ऐसा साहित्य और साहित्य में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, जब हम उस पर अच्छे ढंग से शोध और अनुसंधान करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से हो, चाहे औषधि के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे नाट्य कला के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे राजनीति शास्त्री के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे समाज के प्रति हमारे दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में हो, संस्कृत में ऐसा साहित्य भरा हुआ है कि जीवन का कोई क्षेत्र ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके लिए संस्कृत साहित्य में सही मार्गदर्शन न हो और सही दिशा न दी गई हो, केवल उसके अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है। मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा, मेरा व्यक्तिगत निवेदन होगा, आज हम सबका यह दायित्व है, अपनी देवभाषा के प्रति हम सबका दायित्व है और नैतिक दायित्व है कि संस्कृत भाषा को देश में कैसे पुनर्स्थापित किया जाए, संस्कृत विद्यालयों को कैसे फिर से ठीक से संचालित किया जाए, संस्कृत शिक्षा की जो दुर्दशा आजादी के 60-65 सालों तक हुई है, उसे कैसे बहाल करके संस्कृत भाषा को कैसे फिर से देश में स्थापित करने की दिशा में काम किया जाए, ताकि संस्कृत का जो गौरवशाली साहित्य है, उसका शोध और अध्ययन करके संस्कृत के माध्यम से हम देश के गौरव को बढ़ाने का काम कर सकें।

इसके साथ ही माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी स्वयं भी संस्कृत के विद्वान हैं। मैं उन्हें अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ, संस्कृत के प्रति उनकी अभिरुचि है। लेकिन यह अभिरुचि केवल तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की रचना से पूरी नहीं होगी। देश में तमाम संस्कृत की संस्थाएँ हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपका दृष्टिपात होना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों के संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों पर चिंता व्यक्त की। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी ले जाना चाहूँगा कि देश में जो भी संस्कृत की संस्थाएँ हैं, वे कैसे ठीक से संचालित हों, कैसे वहाँ पठन-पाठन का माहौल बने।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। कोई भी भाषा जब तक रोजगार से नहीं जुड़ती, तब तक वह दीर्घजीवी नहीं होती। इसलिए संस्कृत को रोजगार से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। संस्कृत को रोजगार से जोड़ने की दिशा में जब तक प्रयास नहीं होगा, संस्कृतपाठियों का भविष्य जब तक उज्ज्वल नहीं होगा, तब तक संस्कृत का विकास और विस्तार नहीं होगा। इस दिशा में गंभीर चिंतन की आवश्यकता है। संस्कृत विद्यालयों में पढ़े बच्चों

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

का उज्ज्वल भविष्य हो, उनका भविष्य निर्धारित हो और अगर इस दिशा में सरकार काम करेगी, तो बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ हैं।

मान्यवर, संस्कृत के साथ-साथ सामाजिक विज्ञान और विज्ञान के विषय भी पढ़ाए जाएँ। किसी विद्यार्थी को केवल संस्कृत विषय ही नहीं, संस्कृत के साथ-साथ सामाजिक विज्ञान के विषय, विज्ञान के विषय, जैसा अभी हमारे और साथियों ने कहा कि संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले को और दूसरे विषय भी, जैसे physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history और political science, वह जो subjects लेना चाहे, उसको जोड़ कर पढ़ाई होनी चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, हमारा 15 मिनट का समय है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से दो स्पीकर्स और हैं। There are 30 minutes. Please.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि आपने इतना बड़ा काम किया है, आज आपने भारतीय जनता पार्टी के उस फैसले को प्रभावी किया है, जो 2014 में हमने कहा था कि जो तीन deemed universities हैं, उनको हम केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाएँगे। आज इस विधेयक के माध्यम से आपने उस कथनी और करनी के अंतर को मिटाने का काम किया है। हम सभी को आपसे बहुत आशाएँ हैं कि आपके रहते देश में संस्कृत का विकास होगा, विस्तार होगा, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, जब तक संस्कृत को रोज़गार से नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा, तब तक यह संभव नहीं हो सकेगा...(समय की घंटी)... आज इस बात पर चिंतन करने की आवश्यकता है, साथ ही संस्कृत को रोज़गारपरक बनाने और देश एवं दुनिया में एक गौरवशाली भाषा के रूप में पुनः स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, 'केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 2019' एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, जिसके माध्यम से तीन डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटीज़ को सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज़ का दर्जा प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। संस्कृत भाषा भारतीय संस्कृति और ज्ञान का भंडार है। वेद, पुराण एवं उपनिषदों के माध्यम से संस्कृत भाषा में त्याग, तपस्या, उपासना, योग एवं विभिन्न प्रकार की चिकित्सा उपचार पद्धतियां हमें वैदिक काल से ही उपलब्ध हैं। निश्चित ही संस्कृत शिक्षा हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और सरकार को इसकी चिंता भी है, तभी आप यह बिल लेकर आए हैं।

महोदय, हमारे कई साथियों ने यहां इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि अभी तक संस्कृत भाषा का पठन-पाठन एक वर्ग विशेष तक सीमित रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम लोगों को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर भी संस्कृत को एक विषय के रूप में पढ़ना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन्हें संस्कृत पढ़ने की इजाज़त नहीं दी गई, क्योंकि इससे वे वेद, पुराण, उपनिषद् इत्यादि को हाथ लगाएंगे, जिससे वे अशुद्ध हो जाएंगे। इसके बाद उन्होंने

पर्शियन भाषा को अपना विषय बनाया। इतनी दूर क्यों जाएं? वंदना जी एवं हमारे एक अन्य साथी अभी उल्लेख कर रहे थे कि श्री फिरोज़ ख़ान बीएचयू में संस्कृत पढ़ाने के लिए सेलेक्ट हुए थे, उन्होंने अपनी संस्कृत की पढ़ाई कंप्लीट कर ली थी और सर्वोत्तम अंक प्राप्त किए थे, लेकिन जब वहां पर पढ़ाने के लिए उनका सेलेक्शन हुआ, तो उनको संस्कृत पढ़ाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, जिसके कारण उन्हें इस्तीफा देना पड़ा। जब आप संस्कृत को आम आदमी की भाषा के रूप में देखना चाहते हैं, तो सबसे पहले हमें इस तरह की मानसिकता छोड़नी होगी, तभी यह संभव हो सकेगा। इस बिल के माध्यम से तीन डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटीज़ को केन्द्रीय युनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है - राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली एवं राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति। जहां तक मुझे सूचना है, 15 राज्यों में 18 संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने केवल तीन विश्वविद्यालयों को ही केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने का निर्णय लिया है। यह संख्या और बढ़ाई भी जा सकती थी।

महोदय, यहां मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत में सबसे पुराना संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय - सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है, जो वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित है। इसकी स्थापना 1791 में हुई थी। इस विश्वविद्यालय से महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात, दिल्ली, कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम इत्यादि राज्यों के 1,200 से ज्यादा संस्कृत मीडियम स्कूल और कॉलेज जुड़े हुए हैं। यह बहुत अधिक लोकप्रिय विश्वविद्यालय है और साथ ही आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के लोक सभा क्षेत्र से संबंध भी रखता है। हमें याद है, जब डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी एचआरडी मिनिस्टर बने, उस समय इलाहाबाद युनिवर्सिटी स्टेट युनिवर्सिटी थी, उन्होंने उसे सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी बना दिया। जब भूतपूर्व एचआरडी मिनिस्टर इस कार्य को कर सकते थे, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के लोक सभा क्षेत्र में स्थित सबसे पुराना विश्वविद्यालय होने के बावजूद सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की सूची से वंचित रखा जाना, यह बात मुझे बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक लगती है।

महोदय, आज के समय में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में क्या-क्या हो रहा है, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। यहां मैं अपनी बात को विशेष रूप से एक सीमित दायरे तक ही केन्द्रित रखना चाहूंगा। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में आरक्षण के नियमों का अनुपालन नहीं होता है। इनमें टीचिंग स्टाफ और नॉन-टीचिंग स्टाफ, दोनों को ही आउटसोर्सिंग से लिया जाता है। 4 अगस्त, 2016 में एक अनस्टार्ट्ड क्वेश्चन पूछा गया था, जिसमें जवाब दिया गया था कि आरक्षित श्रेणी सहित पदों को भरने का दायित्व केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का है और जो सम्बंधित संसद के अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सृजित स्वायत्त निकाय हैं, जो ऑटोनॉमस बॉडीज़ हैं, वही इसको तय करेंगे, वही इसको भरेंगे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर यही बात है तो कम से कम ये तीन कानून बन रहे थे, इसमें इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा प्रावधान किया है, उन्हीं में प्रावधान कर देते कि ये युनिवर्सिटी आरक्षण का पालन करेंगे, बैकलॉग भरेंगे और इस तरह से सभी नियमों का पालन भी करेंगे।

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है कि इस कानून में स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया जाना चाहिए था, अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होता है। कास्ट बेस्ड जो प्रिजुडिस हैं, उसके चलते रोहित वेमुला जैसे ब्रिलिएन्ट स्कॉलर को आत्महत्या करनी पड़े, इसका कोई इंस्टीट्यूशनल अरेन्जमेन्ट होना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि संस्कृत को बहुत ऊंचा दर्जा मिले, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जो भारतीय संस्कार हैं, वे भी वहां सिखाये जाएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I really welcome this Bill; number one. There is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Past glory is good, but at the same time...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, सीट पर बैठकर कोई टिप्पणी न करें, अन्य कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। Please address the Chair.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Past glory of any language is good, but at the same time we are living in the technological era. Now, artificial intelligence and machine learning are the order of the day. So, we must improve all the languages which are useful or friendly to the modern technologies. This is my humble request...*(Interruptions)*... We are living in the technology era. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Navneethakrishnanji, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, nothing will go on record. You are a seasoned and senior Member. Please do not comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I quote Bharathiyar. "Yaamarindha Mozigalile Tamizh Mozhi Pol Iniyadhavadhu Engum illai". It is a rough translation which means, among all the languages, Tamil is the best language. Now, why I am telling this is, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Bharathi knows Sanskrit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Bharathi knows all the languages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: We must give scientific approach to every issue and economic angle also to be taken care of. Now, my humble submission would be, the past glory also to be preserved. Now, I welcome this Bill and that is why I said,

"I welcome this Bill". At the same time, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. HRD Minister to the Tamil culture and Tamil language and its richness. I invite the hon. HRD Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, please don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please wait. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is my prerogative. This is not a meeting. I humbly request the hon. HRD Minister to visit the Tamil University at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu and Keezhadi, Adichennalur, and other important places like Kallanai Dam. I wholeheartedly invite the HRD Minister to the Tamil University, Thanjavur. Tamil University has been established by our leader M.G. Ramachandran, not by others, those who are living by the glory of Tamil. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G. Ramachandran established this University and I am of the view that every university is suffering from want of money. This university very much needed funds. So I very humbly request the hon. HRD Minister to provide sufficient funds to the Tamil University. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our hon. Chief Minister, Edappadi Palaniswami has provided sufficient funds to protect and preserve the excavations made in Keezhadi and Adichennalur. The Government is going to establish a museum. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is no parallel to Amma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: She represented our Tamil race. No doubt about it. Of course, ₹24 crores have been spent on Tamil. I also thank senior Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh and I oppose the senior Member, Shri Shanmugam. Individually, I hold him in a high place. No doubt about it. He is a gentleman. But, allegations cannot be made in this House. So, our Chief Minister, Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami, is taking all appropriate steps to protect the interests of the Tamil people and the language of Tamil. So, once again, I request the hon. HRD Minister to visit Thanjavur, especially,

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Saraswathi Mahal Library. The richness of that Library can be known only by visit not by reading the prophets. So, it represents the Tamil culture. It is having a literature of all the languages of India and other countries also. So, I humbly request the HRD Minister to take care of Tamil, Tamil culture, and also to take appropriate steps to protect the richness of the Tamil. Thank you, Sir.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, there are about 18 classical languages in the world. Sanskrit is one among them. In India, we have 6 classical languages. Greek, Latin, Classical Arabic, Classical Persian, Classical Chinese, Hebrew, Sumerian, Egyptian, ancient Babylonian, Mandaic, Syriac, Armenian, Japanese, Icelandic, Gaelic, Classical English and Turkish, are all the classical languages of the world. In India, we have about six languages including Sanskrit, that is, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Odia, Tamil and Sanskrit also. Sir, Kannada classical language status has been granted in the year 2008. I would like to ask the Minister, when I was the...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़। कृपया पीछे बैठ कर आपस में बात न करें। Please, take your seat.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Sir, when I was the Kannada Development Authority Chairman in Karnataka, we led a delegation to grant autonomy to the classical language of Kannada and many delegations have met so far. I request the hon. Minister. As on date, the autonomy has not been granted to Kannada language. I just request you to tell us what the problem is in not granting autonomy so far to a classical language which had been granted in the year 2008. What is the problem? On the other hand, you have taken lot of interest in making the deemed universities of Sanskrit into the Central Universities. I am not against any language, sincerely. Let us develop every language. In the other House, you have said that 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' I fully agree with you, but 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' will happen when? When only Sanskrit develops, will it become 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' All the Indian languages have to develop. We must respect all the Indian languages, only then the 'श्रेष्ठ भारत' will come into existence. Sir, I want to bring to your kind notice as to how many Sanskrit Departments are working in different Universities. I have the information, in many of the Universities, there are 2 students and 20 professors. This is the state of affairs in the country. In many Universities, the Sanskrit Department has been closed because there are no students. Under these conditions, -- yes, if we want to develop Sanskrit, I have no objection, -

make an international standard university of Sanskrit, develop the language and say that this is our ancestral legacy that we are developing. We have absolutely no objection. We have absolutely no objection. But, why are you converting all the universities into Central Universities? Can you not see the other universities in this country? Sir, about 1.5 lakh people are working on contract basis in almost all the universities in this country. When such is the condition, you are telling that these universities have been filled with the assistant professors and professors. But, are the other universities not the universities of this country and do not come under your Department? Sir, this is my question. I want to ask you one more question. In these three universities, how many students are studying and what are the posts sanctioned and how are you going to fill up those sanctioned posts? Sir, I have the information, there are no people in these universities who are eligible to become professors and assistant professors. That is the position. When such is the case, why are you converting all the universities into Central universities? Please look at other universities...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, I have a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker, please conclude now.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Sir, two more points. The scholarships developed in the Indian languages is much, much more than the Sanskrit language. I can tell you with authority. ...(Time-bell rings)... there is no doubt about it. But, you are interested to develop Sanskrit, I have no objection. Very recent study says, out of 150 world class universities...(Time-bell rings)... not even a single university of India is figuring.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, we have one more speaker. Dr. Hanumanthaiah, I am inviting the other speaker now.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: When such is the case, why do you go for such activities? Sir, please look at all the universities equally.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude now.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: And make Sanskrit also at par with other languages of India. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next speaker is Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resource and Development to have established for the first time a Central University on Sanskrit. Sir, I would like to begin by referring to the Constitution because we all have taken oath under the Constitution, and therefore, we have to abide by it, and those who are speaking against the Constitution shall either resign or go from this House or accept what I am about to read from the Constitution. Sir, Article 343, Chapter 17, says, 'the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script'. Now Devanagari is the script of Sanskrit. Then Article 351, which says something even more than this. It says, 'the expressions used in Hindi and other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary and desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit'. Therefore, the Hindi, which is the official Hindi language has to be based on Sanskrit vocabulary and shall use the Sanskrit script, which is Devanagari, which is also used by Marathi, which is also used by Nepali, and, of course, today Hindi and Sanskrit.

So, four languages use the Devanagari script. And Konkani also, which does not have a script of its own, so it has adopted the Devanagari script. The other languages' scripts also draw from the Sanskrit formulations of the Devanagari script because they all come from 'Brahmi'. It is common. Take Tamil, if you write "ka" you right like that. If you write "ki" you put a matra, and if you want to write "koo" you put a matra under. The same happens with Devanagari also. You write "ka", and for "ki" you put a matra, and for "koo", a matra under. So, there was a period of time when all these languages were connected. But, today, those people who say that Sanskrit, " is a dead language, they themselves are intellectually dead, because I can show you what is happening in the West regarding Sanskrit. For the sake of availability, tested my knowledge with Google, and I typed on it Sanskrit and artificial intelligence, and I got a reference to the NASA, National Aeronautics and Space Agency, United States, whose Journal of Artificial Intelligence has an article by a Director called Briggs, who says, after twenty years of research, on how to store knowledge in a computer so that it can be used for artificial intelligence; it can be used in a computer-controlled robot, and this is what he concludes. For twenty years, they searched for language, because if you use English for storing knowledge in a computer, and then, in future, sentences are used in English, the computer gets confused because 'P' 'U' T put, and 'B' 'U' T but. So, there

is a phonetic difference, and the robot gets confused. So, he says that there is, at least, one language—this is from Google—after typing Sanskrit and artificial intelligence, anybody can do it. If you type that, you will get article of Briggs, and it says, "There is, at least, one language Sanskrit, which for the duration of almost thousand years, was a living, spoken language, with considerable literature of its own. Besides works of literary value, there is a long philosophical and grammatical tradition that has continued to exist with undiminished vigour until present century. Among the accomplishments of the grammarians can be reckoned a method of paraphrasing Sanskrit, in a manner that is identical, not only in essence, but in form, with a current work on artificial intelligence." So, now, NASA has made teaching Sanskrit compulsory, if you want to study artificial intelligence. But, in our country, we are still talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. No, no; let him quote; let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. You please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Then, I also heard, and then, I went to London.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, चिंता मत करिए, दोनों मित्र हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: We are helping each other. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I also came to know that there is a very famous school in London by name, St. James School. It is a pure white school in the sense only people who are from the Anglo-Saxon community are students there. I went to London to check up what I had heard. In that school, children between the ages of six and eleven, every morning, are made to recite for half an hour Sanskrit salokas, and I saw it myself, then, I checked with Google, do they have that? If you type Sanskrit and St. James School, London in Google, you will get the entire thing, including a video of children reciting Sanskrit salokas. Why are they teaching it? Because the Principal says 'that my research shows that if between the ages of six and eleven children recite Sanskrit salokas of a particular kind, their brain development is superior to anybody else. That is why I have made it

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

compulsory.' And this is something that Congressmen should learn. Please learn some Sanskrit salokas. Your brain will improve. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Google is for you, not for me. I am an eye witness. Google is for people like you. The question being raised frequently is between Tamil and Sanskrit.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Did you do it when you were in school?
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Swamy, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): *

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Your leader is an Italian. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader is an Italian. You are a fixation and not me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except Dr. Swamy's speech.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Your fixation is in a mess. Your leader is an Italian. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the question of Sanskrit and Tamil has been raised here. If you see the dictionary of Tamil to any other language and compare it with Sanskrit, you will find 40 per cent of the words between Tamil and Sanskrit are common. I am not passing a comment on where they came from, whether Sanskrit took it from Tamil or otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Vaiko should not speak. His original name was Y. Gopaldaswamy, which is a Sanskrit word! ...*(Interruptions)*... In Tamil, the word for election symbol is *chinham*. The word in Sanskrit is *chinha*. What is the DMK's symbol called in Tamil? Udayan Suryan, Udaya Surya. They have copied it from Sanskrit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Karunanidhi's name is Sanskrit! Ramaswamy Naikar's name is from Sanskrit! They can't get names from anywhere else. Gopaldaswamy is now hiding behind Vaiko! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, Subramanian is a Tamil name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...
Dr. Swamy, address the Chair, please. Please conclude.

*Not recorded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You see, two very well-known, great judges of the Supreme Court-Justice A.K. Ganguly and Justice Markandeya Katju -have given a judgment in 2004, which is a reported judgment, where they have devoted several pages to say that it is a great misfortune for the country that the logic used in courts is based on English law. Then they quoted from Mimamsa to explain how you can get different meanings from the same thing because of knowledge of Sanskrit. So, they advocate that even in the courts of India, in a future date, the language of arguments should be based on Sanskrit. So, this is something which I am not saying, but the judges of the Supreme Court have said. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, I would say ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Please conclude, Dr. Swamy. Your time is over.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Most of them are illiterates, what can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, please remove the word.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Therefore, in conclusion, I request the Minister that now that the Central University has been created, let him ensure that every Kendriya Vidyalaya has an option to learn Sanskrit whether it is in Tamil Nadu or it is in Kashmir. There is also a very easy way to learn Sanskrit and that is from Samskrita Bharati which can teach you to speak a few sentences of Sanskrit in just ten days. So, all these agencies should also be incorporated and seen that the spread of Sanskrit is as quickly as possible, and that, in all our languages we use the maximum number of Sanskrit words because that will unite the country. Devanagari is not Hindi ^as many people who are not well read are saying. Devanagari script is used by Hindi, it is used by Marathi, it is used by Nepali and I think, if all milestones in our country have Devanagari script, it will be very easy for people to travel from North to South. Therefore, from now onwards, let us develop the Sanskrit language with full vigour, without any hesitation. Thank you.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल आया है, यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा बिल है। इस बिल के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आपने केवल 8वीं तक संस्कृत को अनिवार्य रखा है और हाई स्कूल में संस्कृत को आपने optional कर दिया

है तो आपको अच्छे बच्चे कहां से मिलेंगे? मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप 12वीं तक संस्कृत को अनिवार्य कीजिए और दूसरी बात यह कि अगर मैं छत्तीसगढ़ की बात करूं तो छत्तीसगढ़ पहले जब मध्य प्रदेश में था तो 14 विद्यालय थे, बंटवारे के बाद हमें 4 विद्यालय ही मिले, जहां प्रोफेसर्स की कमी है, लेक्चरर्स की कमी है और जो भी वैकेंसीज निकलती हैं, उनमें संस्कृत की पोस्ट्स बहुत कम निकलती हैं। बच्चों की संख्या धीरे-धीरे कम होती जा रही है। अगर हम संस्कृत को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो प्राइमरी स्तर से ही उसके अध्ययन-अध्यापन के लिए पर्याप्त स्टूडेंट्स रखने पड़ेंगे और जिन महाविद्यालयों की हालत जर्जर हो चुकी है, उन महाविद्यालयों को भी बहुत अच्छा बनाना होगा।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि छत्तीसगढ़ में अभी केवल 4 विद्यालय हैं, उनको बढ़ाकर आप 10 कीजिए। हमारी सरकार की मांग भी है और आप एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाएं, ताकि वे जो रविशंकर यूनिवर्सिटी में एग्जाम देने जाते हैं, उनकी अपनी स्वतंत्र यूनिवर्सिटी हो।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): उसमें वाइस-चांसलर सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी को बनाएं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, मैं संस्कृत के बारे में कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारा देश धन्य है, जहां जनमानस को पवित्र करने वाली संस्कृत भाषा है। आज अगर हमारा भारत देश विश्वगुरु कहला रहा है तो केवल संस्कृत भाषा के कारण ही कहला रहा है। संस्कृत वह भाषा है जो मानव को महामानव बनाने का काम करती है। चाहे वह महर्षि बाल्मिकी हों, वेदव्यास हों या जो भी हमारे पुराने महापुरुष हैं, जो मानव से महामानव बने, वे केवल संस्कृत भाषा के ही कारण महामानव बने हैं। संस्कृत भाषा में 4 वेद, 18 पुराण और दर्शनशास्त्र, मीमांसा आदि इतने अधिक संस्कृत के ग्रंथ हैं, जिनके कारण हमारा भारत देश एक ज़माने में विश्वगुरु कहलाता था, लेकिन आज हमारी देव वाणी संस्कृत का जो सम्मान होना चाहिए, कहीं न कहीं उस सम्मान में कमी आयी है। एक ज़माने में जब संस्कृत भाषा को एक जाति विशेष की भाषा समझा जाता था... अगर हम यूनिवर्सिटी बना रहे हैं तो इसको 'सर्वजन हिताय, सर्वजन सुखाय', 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की आप जो बात करते हैं, जो नारा देते हैं, उस नारे को जब आप सार्थक करेंगे, तभी उस विद्यालय को महाविद्यालय और केन्द्रीय दर्जा देना सार्थक होता, वरना जैसे अन्य विद्यालयों का हश्र होते देखा गया है, वैसा ही हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, समय का अभाव है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगी कि

"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिददुःखभाग्भवेत्।"

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री वाइको हिन्दी भाषा पर oppose करते हैं, लेकिन आज संस्कृत भाषा पर वे smile कर रहे हैं, तो यह बात रिकॉर्ड में अवश्य जानी चाहिए।

4.00 P.M.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मैं यह ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I just wanted to make a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record, except Minister's reply.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: *

श्री उपसभापति: यह व्यक्तिगत सुझाव आप दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'): @ Honourable Deputy Chairman, First of all I would like to thank all the members of Rajya Sabha who participated and contributed their precious thoughts in this discussion on Central Sanskrit University Bill, 2019. We all have heard the Vedic Mantra;

आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः॥

Let noble thoughts come to me from all directions

It infers that, let all the auspicious and benevolent ideas come from everyone, from the entire world. Hence, I express my gratefulness towards all the members who have stood up and have guided me through their precious views. I am grateful to Shri Satyanarayan Jatia, Shri Jayram Ramesh, Shri Sukhendu Shekhar Roy, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Prashant Nanda, Smt. Kehkashan Parveen, Shri. V. Laxmikant Rao, Shri. K.K. Ragesh, Shri. M. Shanmugham, Shri. Vijay Sai Reddy, Shri. Vinay Vishwam, Smt. Vandana Chauhan, Shri. Vaiko, Shri. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri. Narayan Das Gupta, Shri. Ashok Bajpai, Shri. P.L.Puniya, Shri. A. Navaneet Krishnan, Shri. L.Hanumanthaiah, Dr. Swami and Smt. Chayya Verma, Honourable Members of Rajya Sabha who have expressed their views on this subject. Sir, it is very well known that the roots of Indian Culture are in the Sanskrit Language. India is known to the world through its language - Sanskrit and it's Sanskriti (Culture). The concept of Sanskrit and Indian Culture is well known to the World. India stands glorified by the concept of Indian Culture and Sanskrit. Everyone knows that during the ancient time India was called the Vishwa Guru - Teacher of the World. India has educated the world through its wisdom. Students from

*Not recorded.

@ English translation of the original speech delivered in Sanskrit.

all over the world used to come to Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila and other Ancient Indian Universities to study the Vedas, Vedangas, Philosophy, Ayurveda. Our scriptures say that Knowledge is salutary to everyone. Also, knowledge is for the well-being of everyone and for the happiness of everyone. It is said that,

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः

सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद्दुःखभाग्भवेत्।

May all beings be at peace,

may no one suffer from illness,

May all see what is auspicious, may no one suffer.

Om peace, peace, peace.

Sir, before beginning the study of Indian scriptures, we pray for the well-being of everyone. We say,

ॐ सह नावतु।

सह नौ भुनक्तु।

सह वीर्यं करवावहे।

तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विभावहे।

Om, Together may we two Move Together may we two Relish

Together may we perform (our Studies) with Vigour (with deep Concentration),

May what has been Studied by us be filled with the Brilliance (of Understanding, leading to Knowledge); May it Not give rise to Hostility.

It is also said that;

ॐ असतो मा सद्गमय।

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय।

मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय।

Lead me from -- illusion to reality.

Lead me from -- ignorance to knowledge

Lead me from -- death to immortality,

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he can lay it on the Table of the House.
...(Interruptions)... He is reading, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, मैं पूरा बोल रहा हूँ। यदि आज ये कहते हैं, तो कोई बात नहीं। अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघु चेतसाम्। उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।

*Those with petty minds accounts thus - "this (one) is mine" or "that (one) is his". But for ones with an exalted life, the whole world itself is a family!

श्रीमन्, यदि पूरी दुनिया में वसुधा में भी कोई है, तो केवल हिंदुस्तान है और वह भारत की संस्कृति है, जो पूरे विश्व को एक कुटुम्ब में बांधती है। श्रीमन्, भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार पूरा विश्व एक परिवार है। जयराम रमेश जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे विश्व को भारत की संस्कृति ने एक कुटुम्ब के रूप में माना है और यह हमारी संस्कृति है, क्योंकि भोगवादी संस्कृति विश्व को एक बाज़ार बनाती है, बाज़ार मानती है। उत्पादों की भरमार है, जिसके पास बेशुमार पैसा है, उसी का यह अधिकार है - यह उनका चिंतन है। लेकिन हमारा चिंतन, भारतीय चिंतन जो संस्कृत में समाया है, वह यह है कि विश्व एक परिवार है, सहजीवन इसका आधार है और जिसके पास सत्य, अहिंसा, प्रेम और सौहार्द है, उसी का विश्व पर अधिकार है।

श्रीमन्, मैंने सभी सदस्यों के एक-एक विषय को सुना। मैं पहले बहुत विनम्रता से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं बीच में भी उठना चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे लगा कि यह उच्च सदन है। श्रीमन्, अन्ततोगत्वा यह भाषा नहीं है। वैसे तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की पक्षधर है। अनुसूची-8 में जो 22 भारतीय भाषाएं वर्णित हैं, चाहे तमिल, तेलुगू, मलयालम, कन्नड़, गुजराती, मराठी, बंगाली, संस्कृत या उर्दू हो - जो 22 भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, उनमें अंग्रेजी भारतीय भाषा नहीं है। हम इन सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को सशक्त करने के हमेशा पक्षधर हैं, लेकिन यह जो संस्कृत भाषा का विषय है, इसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऋषि कणाद ने छठी सदी में परमाणु संरचना का जो प्रथम प्रकाश डाला था, उसके सारे ग्रंथ संस्कृत में नहीं हैं? आज यदि ऋषि कणाद को पूरी दुनिया जानती है, तो उनकी भाषा कौन सी थी? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोधायन भारत के प्राचीन गणितज्ञ थे, जिन्होंने श्रौतसूत्र सहित तमाम सूत्रों को दिया, वे किस भाषा में हैं? तो यह भाषा केवल भाषा नहीं है। इसी प्रकार आयुषवेदः

* Not recorded.

@ English translation of the original speech delivered in Sanskrit.

और आयुर्वेद के वैज्ञानिक महर्षि चरक थे। आज पूरी दुनिया आयुर्वेद के पीछे खड़ी है, तो अंततोगत्वा चरक सहिता किस भाषा में है? श्रीमन्, आर्यभट्ट ज्योतिष और गणित के वे विद्वान रहे हैं, जिन्हें पूरी दुनिया जानती है। उनके ग्रंथ किस भाषा में हैं? वे संस्कृत में नहीं हैं तो किस भाषा में हैं? श्रीमन्, 476 से लेकर 550 ईस्वी तक - मैं चौथी और पांचवीं सदी की बात कर रहा हूँ, उन आर्यभट्ट को दुनिया मानती है। नागार्जुन महान रसायनशास्त्री थे। वे 9वीं सदी में पैदा हुए। उनके ग्रंथ किस भाषा में हैं - सारे संस्कृत भाषा में हैं। इसी प्रकार महर्षि पतंजलि थे। आज हम योग की बात करते हैं, "योग: कर्मसु कौशलम्" की बात करते हैं, तो जिस योग ने आज पूरी दुनिया को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के आह्वान पर अपनाया - जो ईश्वर की सबसे सुंदर कृति मनुष्य है, उसको ठीक रखने के लिए, उसके तन और मन को ठीक रखने के लिए आज पूरी दुनिया के 191 देश हिन्दुस्तान के पीछे योग के क्षेत्र में खड़े हैं। महर्षि पतंजलि का योग आखिर जिन ग्रंथों में है, वे किस भाषा में हैं? इसी प्रकार वराह मिहिर जल विज्ञान और भू विज्ञान के बड़े वैज्ञानिक रहे हैं। उनके जितने ग्रंथ हैं, वे किस भाषा में हैं? महावीराचार्य बीजगणित के गणितज्ञ थे। वे आठवीं सदी के भारतीय गणितज्ञ थे। इनके सारे के सारे संग्रह संस्कृत में ही हैं। इसी प्रकार श्रीधर आचार्य से लेकर यदि मैं चर्चा करूँ तो चाहे गणितज्ञ पिंगल हों या सुश्रुत हों, जो शल्य चिकित्सा के जनक थे, वे कब के थे और उनके द्वारा लिखित ग्रंथ किस भाषा में थे? इसको भाषा के साथ जोड़कर हमारे देश की सैकड़ों वर्षों की गुलामी ने हमें मानसिक रूप से गुलाम किया, आज उससे उभरने की जरूरत है। इसलिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने 2014 में यह कहा कि ये तीन संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय केवल संस्कृत ही नहीं पढ़ाते हैं, वे सभी विषयों को पढ़ाते हैं - वे विज्ञान भी पढ़ाते हैं, ज्योतिष भी पढ़ाते हैं, रसायन भी पढ़ाते हैं। यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि आज जिलने भी स्कूल हैं, वे अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का प्रचार-प्रसार कर रहे हैं, तब इस देश में स्कूलों में हज़ारों-लाखों करोड़ रुपए जो चाहे किसी के वेतन पर जा रहे हैं, चाहे स्थापना पर जा रहे हैं, तो यह माना जाएगा कि वह सारा का सारा पैसा अंग्रेज़ी के प्रचार पर जा रहा है। श्रीमन्, विषय यह नहीं है। भास्कराचार्य द्वितीय ने गुरुत्वाकर्षण के बारे में कब चर्चा की थी - वह ग्यारहवीं सदी में की थी। संस्कृत में जो उनका ग्रंथ है, "सिद्धांत शिरोमणि" उसके छठे श्लोक में उन्होंने उस ज़माने में 11वीं सदी में कहा था। इसलिए श्रीमन्, यह जो भारत है, इसको जो विश्व गुरु कहा गया है, वह ऐसे ही नहीं कहा गया है। ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में मेरे हिन्दुस्तान ने हर दिशा में लीडरशिप दी है। समय के थपेड़ों के साथ गुलामी ने भले ही, चाहे वे मुगल शासक रहे हों या अंग्रेज़ रहे हों, हमें हमारी जड़ों से दूर करने की कोशिश की।

"यूनान, मिस्र, रोमां सब मिट गए जहां से,

अब तक मगर है बाकी नामो निशां हमारा।

कुछ बात है कि हस्ती मिटती नहीं हमारी।"

श्रीमन्, वह यही बात है और यह हमारे गौरव की बात है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो संस्कृत के तीन डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय थे, ये 1960 में किसने बनवाए? 1960 से 1970 तक कौन थे? राधाकृष्णन जी और गांधी जी सहित अन्य किन-किन लोगों ने क्या कहा था? सी.वी. रमन ने क्या कहा था? सी.वी. रमन, जो इस देश के भारत रत्न और प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिक रहे हैं, नोबेल विजेता रहे हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि संस्कृत के अध्ययन के बिना, एक सच्चे भारतीय और सच्चे विद्वान व्यक्ति नहीं बन सकते हैं। यह मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, यह सी.वी. रमन ने कहा था। डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने क्या कहा? हमारी पूरी संस्कृति, साहित्य और जीवन तब तक अधूरा रहेगा, जब तक हमारे विद्वान, हमारे विचारक और हमारे शिखाविद् संस्कृति से अनभिज्ञ रहेंगे। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने कहा था। फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद ने कहा कि संस्कृत एक संपदा है, यह पंथ की भाषा नहीं है, यह हर भारतीय की भाषा है।

श्रीमन्, अरबिंद आश्रम के एक विद्वान ने कहा कि संस्कृत हमारे रक्त से बहती है। यह केवल संस्कृत है, जो एकता को स्थापित करती है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने अपनी 'डिस्कवरी ऑफ इंडिया' में लिखा था कि अगर मुझसे पूछा गया कि भारत के पास एक बड़ा खजाना कौन सा है और उसकी सबसे बड़ी विरासत कौन सी है, तो मैं इस बात का बेबाकी से जवाब दूंगा कि यह संस्कृत भाषा है, साहित्य है और इसी में इसकी शानदार विरासत सम्मिलित है। यह मैंने नहीं कहा है, यह जो लोग अभी संस्कृत का विरोध कर रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)... यह उनके नेता और हमारे देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री अब्दुल कलाम साहब ने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं संस्कृत का विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Nobody has opposed Sanskrit. ...(Interruptions).. We are raising the issue of discrimination. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Nobody has opposed Sanskrit. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': मेरे कई मित्र हैं, जो संस्कृत में पारंगत हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... संस्कृत एक सुंदर भाषा है, इसने हमारे समाज को अनादि काल से समृद्ध रखा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have communicated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: आज कई राष्ट्र संस्कृत लेखन पर शोध करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो हमारे प्राचीन धर्म ग्रंथ हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे संस्कृत के ज्ञान का खजाना हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सब लोगों ने आपका साथ दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि सभी आपके साथ हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और मैं इसके लिए आभारी हूँ कि आज सभी लोगों ने संस्कृत के बिल पर बहुत अच्छे विचार दिए हैं। सर, यह केवल भाषा का विषय नहीं है। संस्कृत पर एक जरूरी और व्यापक चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसके ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। अभी चर्चा हो रही थी कि देश में केवल एक-डेढ़ लाख संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले छात्र हैं। मैं खुशी के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अनेक महाविद्यालयों में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है और जो संस्कृत के 20 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें इस समय 5 करोड़ छात्र संस्कृत पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, मुझे इस बात को कहते हुई खुशी है कि ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जर्मनी, ऑस्ट्रिया, बेल्जियम, डेनमार्क, फिनलैंड, ब्रिटेन, इटली, नीदरलैंड, नॉर्वे, रूस, स्वीडन, स्विट्ज़रलैंड, जापान, अमेरिका के अनेक प्रांत और नेपाल, चीन, थाइलैंड, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, मॉरिशस, भूटान, मंगोलिया, ईरान, सउदी अरब, अबू धाबी सहित दुनिया के अधिकांश स्थानों पर आज संस्कृत पढ़ाई जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं, सिडनी के विश्वविद्यालय ने बहुत बड़ा केंद्र बनाया है। हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय ने सबसे बड़ा केंद्र बनाया है। कैम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालय का संस्कृत का केंद्र देखने लायक है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यदि पूरी दुनिया में देखा जाए, तो अभी जर्मनी ने संस्कृत के 14 विश्वविद्यालय बनाए हैं, तो इसमें कुछ तो बात है न ! डा. स्वामी जी ने जिन बातों को कहा मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ। आज पूरी दुनिया इस बात को कह रही है और हम पीछे हट रहे हैं, जो कि हमारी संपदा है। कोई भी देश अपनी ही चीज़ पर नम्बर एक हो सकता है। किसी रटी हुई चीज़ पर और किसी दूसरे से ली हुई चीज़ पर नम्बर एक नहीं हो सकता है। जो पाश्चात्य है, यदि उसको नए अनुसंधान और विज्ञान के साथ जोड़कर आगे बढ़ाया जाए, तो पूरी दुनिया में आज भी हिंदुस्तान विश्व गुरु होगा, इस बात को मैं कह सकता हूँ। मैं केवल इतना ही नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मनी के बहुत बड़े विद्वान मैक्स मूलर का तो पूरी दुनिया में नाम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मंत्री जी, आप बिल पर बोलिए। हम यह सब जानते हैं। मैक्स मूलर के बारे में हमने पढ़ा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बिल पर बोलिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मंत्री जी, संस्कृत का कोई विरोध नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, please sit down, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, मैं केवल जयराम रमेश जी को उत्तर देने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हूँ, बल्कि इस सदन में जितने विषय उठे हैं, उन सब का उत्तर देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। चूंकि तमाम लोगों ने तमाम विषयों को उठाया है, तो मेरी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि मैं इस सदन में इस बिल को लेकर आया हूँ और एक-एक विषय को स्पष्ट करना मेरी जिम्मेदारी है, इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं इस बात को इसलिए भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उच्च सदन है। छोटी-छोटी बातों में उलझकर के बड़ी चीज़ को खत्म करने का विषय हो, यह नहीं हो सकता और हमें इसके लिए व्यापक मन बनाना पड़ेगा। यदि संस्कृत में हमारा ज्ञान, विज्ञान, अनुसंधान और वेद, पुराण, उपनिषद्, ये सब कुछ है, तो आज आवश्यकता आ पड़ी है कि हम उस पर नवाचार के साथ दुनिया में आगे बढ़ें। श्रीमन्, इसीलिए हम इन तीन विश्वविद्यालयों को लेकर आए हैं। जो संस्कृत भाषा के बारे में चर्चा की गई है, जो डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ने कहा है, इसको संविधान के निर्माताओं ने भी अच्छे तरीके से किया था।

श्रीमन्, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह उच्च सदन है। श्रीमन्, हिन्दी भाषा के विकास के लिए संविधान में यह निदेश हुआ था, "संघ का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह हिन्दी भाषा का प्रसार बढ़ाए, उसका विकास करे जिससे वह भारत की सामासिक संस्कृति के सभी तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बन सके और उसकी प्रकृति में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना हिन्दुस्तानी में और आठवीं अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भारत की अन्य भाषाओं में प्रयुक्त रूप, शैली और पदों को आत्मसात करते हुए और जहां आवश्यक या वांछनीय हो वहां उसके शब्द-भंडार के लिए मुख्यतः संस्कृत से और गौणतः अन्य भाषाओं से शब्द ग्रहण करते हुए उसकी समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करे।"

श्रीमन्, हमारे संविधान निर्माता इस बात को जानते थे कि इस देश को यदि ताकतवर और सशक्त बनाना है, तो उसकी ताकत संस्कृत है। श्रीमन्, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वे दुनिया के तमाम देश हों और चाहे वह यहां हो, बहुत तेज़ी से वह वक्त आया है और मैं पीछे नहीं जाना चाहता कि किस कारण से संस्कृत को उपेक्षा का दंश झेलना पड़ा है। श्रीमन्, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने कहा था कि इन तीन मानक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों को हम केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देंगे। उसके साथ शोध, अनुसंधान करके भारत की इस प्राचीन सभ्यता को विज्ञान के साथ जोड़कर फिर से एक बार विश्व गुरु बनाने के लिए भारत को खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, इसीलिए यह बिल यहां पर लाया गया है।

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

श्रीमन्, जो भी बिंदु यहां पर आए हैं, मैंने उनको नोट किया है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सभी सदस्यों ने एकमत से संस्कृत का, इन विश्वविद्यालयों का समर्थन किया है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषा के संबंध में कहा है, श्रीमन्, हमारे लिए सभी भारतीय भाषाएं श्रेष्ठ हैं। जब तक भारतीय भाषाएं समृद्ध नहीं होंगी, तब तक हमारा कुछ भी समृद्ध नहीं हो सकता है। यह सरकार सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति संकल्पबद्ध है।

श्रीमन्, जिन सदस्यों ने फिरोज खान के बारे में कहा है, उनको शायद यह पता नहीं है कि फिरोज खान वहीं पर पढ़ा है। हां, कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि क्या होगा, लेकिन संस्कृत सारी दुनिया की भाषा है। यह केवल हिन्दुस्तान की ही भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी तो विपुलता, विशदता पूरी दुनिया में है। मैं एक बार बहुत विनम्र भाव से कहूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने यहां पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उनके प्रति मैं आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, जो राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वे राज्यों के हैं, लेकिन हम तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं और संस्कृत को समृद्ध करने का रास्ता यहीं से शुरू हो जाएगा। मैं एक बार फिर से पूरे सदन का आभारी हूं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate Universities for teaching and research in Sanskrit, to develop all-inclusive Sanskrit promotional activities and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 47, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

(1) कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में "सत्तरवें" शब्द के स्थान पर "इकहत्तरवें" शब्द को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(2) कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 4 में "2019" अंक के स्थान पर "2020" शब्द को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को संशोधित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Railways; Shri Derek O'Brien to start the discussion.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA, *in the Chair*)

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, Satyajit Ray's famous film. *Pather Panchali*, was the first of *the Apu Trilogy*. Actually, it was a turning point in Indian cinema many years ago. One of the defining scenes of that film was with Apu and Durga in the fields of kaash phool. Right there, there was this oncoming train. It was a magical sight, Sir. That scene from that Ray film actually encapsulates the spirits of the people of India, their hopes, their aspirations. In a way, this is also linked to the spirit of the Indian Railways.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Sir, that scene was in 1955. Sixty-five-seventy years down the line, there is another defining visual, at least, last year and the Railway Minister posted a Vande Bharat Express video where the train was going *zoom*, at lightning speed! It was realized later that actually the train was not going at lightning speed; that video has been speeded up to look 50 times more fast than what it was. What is the reality? The reality is that the BJP Government has overturned a 92 year old tradition of presenting a Railway Budget. As a result, we have not had a Railway Budget for the last three years. Is there enough transparency? Now, we have the Railway Minister, who is an accomplished Chartered Accountant. I too have a few Chartered Accountant friends and I always tell them that they are actually Chartered Accountants, but they are also cooks, in a good way, that is, chefs, because they can cook a book. That is in spirit and when we say it on a light-hearted note, actually the Minister can also smile. He is not only the Railway Minister and an accomplished Chartered Accountant, but also the last mentioned treasurer of the world's largest political party. That itself is an achievement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरूण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): गाली दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ठीक नहीं है। चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट के बारे में ऐसा बोलना ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There are a lot of friends of mine; they will be very angry with me. But, anyway, you give me extra time.

Look at these numbers Total working expenditure -- I know I shouldn't be talking of Chartered Accountants, but this is well-researched --is up by 32 per cent, whereas actually it should be coming down. Net Revenue Receipt --since I am initiating the discussion it is important these numbers go out --is down by 78 per cent since 2014-15. Revenue deficit is down with ₹75,000 crore now. Since the Railway Budget and the General Budget got amalgamated, the people of India must know that the Railways used to pay a dividend of ₹7,000 crore or ₹8,000 crore every year to the Government of India. Last two or three years, because of the amalgamation of the Budgets, the Railways 7,000 करोड़ रुपये, 8,000 करोड़ रुपये गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को नहीं देने होते हैं। वे लोग, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया खुद ये पैसे रखती है। What about freight? I want to make one point about freight. The growth of freight has always been tepid around 1 per cent, except for one year in 2018. Before 2014, this growth of freight was 4 per cent. What has happened in the last six years where you have lost out on the short journeys to the

Volvo buses and on the long journeys to the private airlines? What are you doing wrong whereby from 4 per cent you are down to 1 per cent? Freight is the *dal-roti* of Indian Railways. There are a lot of gimmicks. The Minister also came up with the gimmick. What was that gimmick? But I don't want to spend time about gimmicks where you would go up and down ten times and then you would get a platform ticket. We need serious solutions; we don't need gimmicks. But I don't blame the Minister because the gimmicks come from the top like on Women's Day you will give your Twitter handle away. Don't give your Twitter handle away and your Facebook away; bring 33 per cent of women to Parliament. That is the better way to do it. We learnt in School, whenever you get high numbers it is very, very good. But in the Railways, it is wrong. For every ₹100 you earn, how do you spend? It used to be ₹90; now it is ₹95. Now, for every ₹100 Railways earn, it spends ₹ 110. That is the official figure. I don't know whether it is ₹130 or ₹140. That is the situation. What about the Railways? Let the Minister, after this discussion, clarify that there will be no privatisation of the Railways. Say this on the floor of the House. I think the new campaign is 'Sell India'. Sell everything -- PSUs, Air India, LIC. You took ₹60,000 crore from the Life Insurance Corporation. Please tell us at the end of this discussion how this ₹60,000 was used. Now all the States can look at these numbers. * "I will speak about one State. I will speak about West Bengal. When Mamata Banerjee was the Railway Minister, she had brought in many new ideas. She was the Railway Minister for the entire India. There have been projects going on in West Bengal for 10 years. So we can say, the pride of Bengal is Mamata Banerjee, but no, just not that, I would not say that. Rather, I would say, Mamata is the pride of India for what she had done in Railways. And what is the BJP doing now? They are depriving the state of West Bengal; they are depriving West Bengal shamelessly. Let me cite an example. Hon'ble Prime Minister says that he is a follower of Shri Ramakrishna. How much money has been allocated for the extension of railway line connecting Tarakeshwar and Jairambati in West Bengal? Just a meagre sum of ₹ 1000 Let me add six more to this: Digha-Jaleshwar, Kaliagunj-Buniyadpur, Irfala-Ghatal, Arambag-Champadanga, Bishnupur-Uparsole and Mayanapur-Kamarpukur connectivity. All these projects have been allocated ₹ 1000 each. West Bengal is not asking for your charity. And then you will say, no, no, no.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Now let me talk about land acquisition. Please do not preach Trinamool Congress about land acquisition. We sat for 26 day-long hunger strike on this issue."

We will not allow land to be grabbed from the farmers. That is why, Ms. Mamata Banerjee sat on a 26-day hunger strike. We will co-operate with you. The East-West Metro Corridor was opened recently. The State Government helped you. You had a grand inauguration ceremony. You talk about co-operative federalism! You did not have the courtesy to invite the Chief Minister of Bengal to that inauguration. Why? She is your political opponent. Okay, don't invite her because you are scared, but, at least, invite the local M.P. Now, in the reply, I don't want to hear how much money was given to Bengal in the projects. No. You tell me in your reply, not only from my State but for every State. Look at Delhi, look at Kerala, look at Maharashtra, look at the non-BJP States and see the percentage which has been given to those States. Now, let us get on to one word we are not hearing about now. '*Notebandi*' was talked about a lot. Then, there was another word 'bullet train'. Let me tell you about the bullet train; no rhetoric, only hard numbers. India needs to know these numbers. To build one kilometre of a bullet train costs ₹ 180 crores. We want technology. We want India to aspire. But, is it the priority to spend ₹ 180 crores on bullet train when to build one kilometre of dedicated freight corridor, it costs ₹24 crores. You tell me, if it is ₹ 180 crores a kilometre for the bullet train, Mumbai-Ahmedabad, and ₹ 24 crores a kilometre for the dedicated freight corridor, which is more important, especially when you are running a bankrupt organisation? That is the story. About bullet train, you have told us that it will be completed by 2022 or 2023. Let the Minister give us a year as to when the bullet train will be completed. Give us a year, or, you may say that State Government not co-operating because now in Maharashtra, Pawarji 7 is there, so things have got difficult.

Then, I come to two-three other points. For this, I want the Minister to go back to the Vision 2020 document, which was written in 2009. The Railway Minister, at that time, was Ms. Mamata Banerjee. You built on two or three points arising out of the Vision 2020 document. First, on the bio toilets, yes, you have made some progress. We are not here just to criticize and criticize. No. You have followed the Vision 2020 document and you have made some progress on the bio toilets. Maybe not enough, but slowly, we will all get there.

Then, I come to the electrification of the Railways. Again, you have given us a date. Target of electrification is by 2023. I would like to ask the Minister as to how he will reach this target by 2023. You require 10,000 kilometres annually. You achieved 3,000 kilometres last year. You are targeting 6,000 kilometres this year. So, when will you reach there?

Then, I come to the third thing from the Vision 2020 document. The Railways also have a larger picture. It's a small thing. I know we say that sport is not important. In India, we have a great history of the Railways encouraging sports. And, I am not saying this in a critical way. Do what you can because the Railways have a social responsibility and they have an economic viability, and these two things have to go together.

Sir, as I reach towards the final two stops of my speech here on opening this discussion, let me come to an important part of the Railways. We have spoken about Budget. We have spoken about all the false promises that they have made and how the States like Bengal and others have been deprived. Now, let us come to people because it is the people who are the heart of the Indian Railways. There is a huge staff in the Railways. What are you doing to them? Please give us an update of those 2.8 lakh vacancies. There has been a little bit progress there, but what about the other vacancies? Tell us at the end of the debate by when you are going to finish this because as you know, this Government has another great achievement that they brought us to the 45-year high rate of unemployment! They need to tell us. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I have last two points, as I said, last two stations. And, I am not going on speeded-up video. This is normal speed. Sir, there is a proposal, about which I want to talk about. Today is a good day for the Minister to give a clarification. I speak on behalf of many, many hundreds and thousands of Railway employees about the merger of Railway services. What are you doing, Sir? Have you thought this out? The Indian Railway Management Services में आप सबको एक साथ इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों का सुझाव है कि आप administrative को administrative करिए और technical को technical करिए। Everybody is not like a Chartered Accountant. You see, you have electrical engineers, who are handling finances. Sir, there are lot of officers and people in the Railways, who do not know what is going on. In fact, in a different kind of way, the Railways too, and, I mean it in an administrative way, is polarised in terms of technical and non-technical. Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister to please look deeply into it and talk to the Railway family before you make this decision.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Now, I come to my last stop. It has always been a pleasure to speak on Railways. Thanks to my Party, the All-India Trinamool Congress, and, Mamata Di, that for the last ten years I have always got the chance to work closely and then speak on the Railways. I have been associated with Railways not only on behalf of my Party but in a personal way.

My mother's family, my *mamas* —my mother had seven brothers —all of them worked in the Railways. Now many of them have passed away. Their sons are doing very well. My *mamas* worked in the Railways and, in fact, many of them worked in this 'D' category; all these jobs which are now going, the lowest category, the 'D' category. They were pushing the trolleys, carrying things, and, all that. I am saying this with a lot of pride. My family is proud that actually we made this contribution. I am not being defensive. They were all in 'D' category. I want to leave the thought here. Today, the Minister is going to reply. Forget the family who was in the 'D', there are lots of Indian citizens who are also worried, are they in the 'D' - 'Doubtful' category? The Railway Minister may not be able to clarify but the BJP Government, Mr. Amit Shah and Mr. Modi must come and tell us on the floor of the House that NRC, NPR and CAA and 'D' category is also part of the Indian family. Thank you very much.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support and defend the record of this Government and the plans of the Ministry of Railways for the Financial Year 2020-21. Let me start by quoting hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, and, what Ministry of Railways, what Indian Railways means to this Government. I quote, "Indian Railways will become the growth engine of nation's *vikas yatra*. देश को गति भी रेल से मिलेगी और प्रगति भी रेल से मिलेगी।"

I will not merely make a political comment, I will back it up with numbers, with allocations, with achievements and concrete statistics because I do not want to simply make a political commentary here. Let us look at India today. Indian Railways carries the largest number of passengers anywhere in the world. We have 844 crore people travelling every year 844 crore passenger trips. We are the 4th largest freight carrier. We are the 3rd largest rail-route network in terms of length, and, we have 7,321 stations, out of which, 1,253 stations are currently under renovation and improvement under *Adarsh* Stations Scheme. What was it that the Ministry of Railways lacking six years ago before the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, took charge and what have we done

in the last five years? Six years ago, the investment was sparse into the Ministry of Railways. The asset quality was poor. The technology was old. The decision-making processes were slow. It was lack of vision, lack of leadership and lack of ambition which actually restricted the growth of the railway sector. नामुमकिन को मुमकिन बनाया मोदी सरकार ने। Let me base it with the numbers/ There is infrastructure thrust with higher investment for the financial year 2020-21. The CAPEX is 1.61 lakh crore rupees. And what was it in 2013-14, six years ago? This was barely ₹53,000 crore. From ₹53,000 crore, the capital expenditure has risen more than three times in the Indian Railways. That itself shows you the humongous effort and the humongous expansion and the modernisation of Indian Railways with more than three times the CAPEX.

In terms of electrification, route length of 2,454 km was electrified until December. It was done from April to December last year. Target is to completely electrify the entire broad gauge network by 2023-24. This is very much doable. On the targets that this Government sets out to achieve, it has achieved in the past and it shall do so in this case as well. There are a Total 14 new projects which have been commissioned in the last year itself with the route length of 830 km. This has been completed and this has been commissioned. I don't want to list them all. There are about 14 such projects.

Doubling of farmers' income by 2022 has been a major goal set out by the present Government. Under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, in this year's Budget, a Kisan Rail was announced where Indian Railways will build a seamless national cold supply chain for perishable commodities be it fruits, vegetables, milk, fish, etc. The interesting part is that the first such Kisan Rail actually operated a day before the announcement of the Finance Minister. This was on Tadipatri to Mumbai Port. Tadipatri is in my home State in Anantapur District. There was a train which carried 870 metric tons of high quality bananas from Tadipatri in Anantapur District to Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Mumbai for onward export to Middle East markets. This is only a beginning. There will be several hundred such trains that will be operated to ensure that we have easy transport and we also have a low cost transport to the nearest seaports in the country.

Let me talk about the digital improvements. In 2014, Wi-Fi was still available. All of us were using Wi-Fi in the country, but not a single railway station had Wi-Fi facility. Today, more than 5,500 railway stations in the country have free Wi-Fi facility. And a

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

year from now, you will have all the stations providing this facility. This is certainly a huge passenger amenity. These might look like small things, but they really mean a lot. People don't have to stand in a queue to buy a platform ticket today. They can buy platform tickets online. You don't have to buy unreserved tickets from a counter because this itself creates a lot of crowd situation in the railway stations. Today, you can buy even unreserved train tickets online. Today, you know every 30 seconds the status of every train and the speed at which the train is travelling is updated online. This is available to all the passengers. You don't have to go and stand at the station much before the train arrival. You exactly know the movement of the train. We are leveraging technology. It is mainly the digital technology to ensure that we are able to provide the best information to the passengers. Now, as a part of the cleanliness drive, as a part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Swachh Railways has also taken a very big role. We have bio-toilets in 67,000 coaches today and in all, 2,38,000 bio-toilets have already been provided for. These did not exist 5-6 years ago. So, certainly, this is a huge improvement towards maintaining sanitary hygiene. By the end of this year, we propose to expand it and provide bio-toilets in all the trains in the country. In order to junk the use of plastic, the hon. Prime Minister gave a call from the Red Fort while addressing the nation on Independence Day. As per hon. Prime Minister's wish and directive, from October 2nd, 2019, single-use plastic has been banned and abandoned in all the Indian Railway uses. Since the last Gandhi Jayanthi, single-use plastic has been abandoned. These are huge measures which will improve the quality of our Railways and improve the quality of passenger experience in the Railways. Similarly, in 91 hospitals operated by the Indian Railways, the Ayushman Bharat scheme has been introduced. So, passengers, who have access to Ayushman Bharat, can actually receive healthcare services from 91 railway hospitals. I think it is important because we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Budget. So, it is important and incumbent that I present a lot of numbers which will themselves speak for the kind of advancement that the Indian Railways is able to make. Let me give you some numbers. Capital expenditure for 2020-21, as I mentioned before, is ₹1.61 lakh crore. For the year 2013-14, this was around ₹54,000 crore. So, it is nearly a three-time increase in the overall capital expenditure. Then, I come to commissioning of railway lines in kilometres. From 1,600 kilometres of new lines commissioned earlier, this year, we are proposing to commission 3,000 kilometres in terms of railway route length, which is

almost double the expansion that was happening earlier. Doubling of railway tracks has increased four times, from 500 kilometres per year in 2013-14, we are now targeting to do 1,900 kilometres of doubling of railway route length. Electrification of railway lines was 610 kilometres in 2013-14 and we are targeting to electrify 6,000 kilometres of railway route length in the financial year 2020-21. So, on every parameter, we are targeting and we are actually achieving a three to ten-fold increase in terms of expansion, modernization, improved facilities and on every aspect of public convenience. In terms of foot overbridges, which are a great public convenience, we are providing for 275 foot overbridges this year compared to only 30 in 2013-14. As I said, in 2013-14, not a single station had free wi-fi facility and today you have 5,500 railway stations offering this facility. So, please look at these numbers. In terms of CCTVs installed, 47 was the number in 2013-14; in this financial year, we are proposing to install 1,000 CCTVs. So, on every parameter, on every aspect of technical performance, we are targeting and we are achieving a several fold increase. Now, let me turn to a few initiatives in terms of various States because it is important that I highlight some of them. Before that, let us take a look at the expenditure outlay on infrastructure and safety works of Indian Railways because we all know this is a very key aspect of Indian Railways. The numbers and the increase are really staggering because some of you possibly said: "We have not seen these numbers" There is nothing hidden about these numbers These are all very transparent. One has to only go into the books to really look for these details. Let me give you these numbers in terms of outlay for infrastructure and safety works of Indian Railways. Now, I am comparing the five years of our Government with the five years of the previous Government to give you a glimpse of what has been the nature of expenditure on infrastructure and safety. For Andhra Pradesh, it was ₹886 crores earlier for five years and in this block of five years, it is ₹4,910 crores. It is a five-fold increase. Regarding Assam and North-East, again, it is more than double, from ₹2,122 crores to ₹4,669 crores. So, I think, I have all the numbers. Each of these States has actually a three-fold to five-fold increase. In some cases, it is actually more than nine-fold. For the State of Telangana, another Telugu State, it was only ₹187 crores in 2009-14 and in the last five years, this expenditure was ₹ 1,780 crores. So, as I presented these numbers, you can see the real expenditures. These are not outlays. These are real expenditures in the last five years *vis-a-vis* the five preceding years.

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

Now, let me talk about some of the major projects that have been taken up in different States. In Andhra Pradesh, three new projects with 1,164 kilometres length are being proposed in this particular financial year. One is Dharmavaram-Pakala-Katpadi with a length of 288 kilometres. Guntur-Bibinagar with a length of 248 kilometres. The third is Akola-Dhone. Some of them cover two different States because the route starts in one State and it ends in another State. Five new projects in Bihar are being taken up with a Total length of 452 kilometres costing ₹4,908 crores. I am just reading out some selective important projects that really catch my attention. In Haryana, five new projects with a Total length of 1,071 kilometres costing ₹10,742 crores are being taken up. Jharkhand has five new projects with 141 kilometres length under ₹ 1,425 crores outlay. So, like this, a large number of projects have been taken up because this Government is committed to ensuring that railways is the heart of our economic network and railways alone can really play a very pivotal role, a catalytic role in giving a strong fillip to our economy.

As I said, for the present Government, the scale, the speed is very important. We have set out to achieve big targets. All the infrastructure sectors of the economy have received a huge thrust under the present Government of hon. Prime Minister Modi. We have announced in this Budget itself a huge push to the infrastructure sector. Over 6,500 new infrastructure projects with an outlay of over ₹107 lakh crores is what has been envisaged and railways being a very important part of our infrastructure network, it has received all the priority it required and it would continue to receive. Sir, in terms of the freight movement, certainly this year and next year, you will see a huge pick-up because the *Kisan* Rail that has been announced will certainly open up new vistas of opportunity for the farmers and the Farmer Producer Organizations to take their produce, *via*. the cold chain network, railway network to the nearest sea port. So, I think will all these numbers that I have presented, with all the initiatives that I have presented, it is very clear that the present Government under hon. Prime Minister, and a very efficient Railway Minister and Minister of State, has set out to achieve what appears to be an impossible task. As I said, I would like to end my presentation with this statement, with this quote of hon. Prime Minister again:-

"देश चल पड़ा है, प्रगति पथ पे,

बस यँ ही चलते रहना है,

5.00 P.M.

बहुत कुछ मजबूत किया है,

बहुत कुछ मजबूत करना है।"

और मोदी जी के रहते हुए यह संभव है, मजबूत करना संभव है। असंभव को संभव बनाना है, यह सरकार का एक ट्रेड मार्क है। "मोदी है तो मुमकिन है" यह बात कहते हुए, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे रेलवे मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर हो रही चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ। बजट 2020-21 में वित्त मंत्री ने जो key points की घोषणा की है, उन्हें मैं दो-तीन मिनट के अंदर पढ़ लेता हूँ।

The key announcements and proposals related to Railways made in Budget 2021 include:-Revenue: Railways' revenue for 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 2,25,913 crore which is a 10 per cent increase from the Revised Estimate of 2019-20. Expenditure; the Total Revenue Expenditure by Railways for 2020-21 is projected at ₹ 2,19,413 crore which is an 8 per cent increase from the Revised Estimate of 2019-20. The main point is that Railways will set up a Kisan Rail to build a national cold supply chain for perishable items including milk, meat and fish, etc. Express and freight trains will have refrigerated coaches. Rupees 100 lakh crore will be invested on infrastructure over the next five years. This will include projects on modernizing railway stations, metro and railway transportation, logistics and warehousing. Large solar power capacity will be set up alongside the rail tracks, on the land owned by the Railways. Four railway station re-development projects and operation of 150 passenger trains will be implemented through ppp mode. More Tejas type trains will be introduced to connect iconic tourist destinations. A 148 Km. long suburban transport project will be set up in Bangalore at a cost of ₹ 18,600 crore."

इस बजट के अंदर मैंने ये मेन प्वाइंट्स देखे हैं। मैंने पिछले बजट के दौरान भी मंत्री जी को सुझाव दिया था और आज भी मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। हमारे समय में, यूपीए गवर्नमेंट वन और टू में जब रेल बजट पेश होता था, तो हम रेलवे बजट अलग से पेश करते थे, रेल मंत्री अलग बजट पेश करते थे। मेरा निवेदन वही सिस्टम जारी रखने के लिए है, क्योंकि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों हाउस के मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को जनरल बजट की बुक्स में रेलवे के संबंध में दो-तीन पैराग्राफ्स के अलावा रेलवे की कोई और जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं होती

[श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा]

है। रेलवे की तरफ से एक पिंक बुक वॉल्यूम ए एंड बी जारी की जाती है। अगर आप बजट के साथ केवल उस पिंक बुक को ही दे दें और उसे सारे मेम्बर्स को सर्कुलेट कर दें, तो उनको यह जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाएगी कि उनके अपने-अपने स्टेट्स में रेलवे के ज़ोनवाइज़ कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स आए, ऑनगोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स कौन-कौन से हैं तथा डबलिंग, इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन, आरओबी, आरयूबी आदि के जो भी काम दिए गए हैं, उनके लिए कितना प्रोविज़न रखा गया है। आप नेक्स्ट टाइम रेल बजट जनरल बजट के साथ पेश कीजिए, उससे हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा निवेदन यह है कि हमको जानकारी नहीं मिल पा रही है। अगर मेम्बर्स को किसी चीज़ के ऊपर कुछ बोलना हो, तो उसके संबंध में उनको ज्यादा विवरण नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए हमारी माँग है कि पिंक बुक वॉल्यूम ए एंड बी को हमें अलेहदा दिया जाए।

सर, मैंने यह बजट पढ़ा। मैं रेलवे बोर्ड से अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ। इस बजट के अंदर मैं देख रहा हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड को भी कहीं न कहीं मिनिमाइज़ करने का काम चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि the entire rail transport network and administration policies related to it, falls under the administration of the Ministry of Railways. Indian Railways is the world's second largest rail network under one central management. It has a monopoly in the rail segment, with private participation seen only in certain ancillary activities. Besides running trains, Indian Railways also manages various non-remunerative activities such as running schools and hospitals for their employees, and managing the railway forces. मैंने इसमें देखा कि आपने 'Recent Policy Update' में बताया है कि in December, 2019, the Union Cabinet approved recognition of the Railway Board on functional lines. The Board will have a Chairman who will act as the Chief Executive Officer. यानी, रेलवे बोर्ड का जो चेयरमैन है, जो सीआरबी है, उसका नाम बदलकर उसको भी हटाने की कोशिश यहाँ पर हो रही है। यह भी प्राइवेटाइज़ेशन का ही एक चक्कर लगता है। It will have four members responsible for infrastructure, operations and business development, rolling stock and finance. The Board will also have a few independent members in advisory role. उसका मतलब क्या होगा? रेलवे बोर्ड के अंदर अभी भी हमारे 12-15 मेम्बर्स बैठते हैं और वे पूरे देश के रेल का कार्यभार संभालते हैं। उसके अंदर भी कटौती करने का एक विचार चल रहा है, ऐसा मेरे मन में एक संदेह खड़ा हो रहा है। रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ-साथ, ज़ोन में जो जीएम और डिवीज़न में जो डीआरएम काम करते हैं, उनके पावर्स को भी कट करने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ। आपने इसमें रेलवे ज़ोन के बारे में बताया है। Indian Railways has a matrix organization structure with its operational field units organized in three layers (zones, divisions and other operational units). While the entire network is managed by the Railway Board, for ease of management, the network is divided into 17 zones. These zones have developed

historically and not strategically. Each railway zone is responsible for the operation, management, and development. Each zone is headed by a General Manager. Zones are further divided into divisions which are headed by a Divisional Railway Manager (DRM). Under the current departmental structure, officers in divisions are held accountable to the DRMs, who, in turn, report to the GM in-charge of the zone. इसमें यह बताया गया है कि रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर को जो पावर allot की गई थी, उसमें भी कटौती करने का कहीं न कहीं विचार लगता है, उसके साथ डीआरएम की जो पावर है, जितनी जीएम को पावर दी थी, डीआरएम को पावर दी थी, जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स रेलवे बोर्ड से सैंक्शन होकर वहां जाते हैं, implementing officer तो ज़ोनल में और डिवीज़न में वही हैं। यदि उनकी पावर कट हो जाएगी तो इन लोगों को बोर्ड में आना पड़ेगा, बोर्ड से वह प्रोज़ल वापस सैंक्शन होकर जाएगा, उसमें समय भी ज्यादा लगेगा और प्रोजेक्ट्स के delay होने की संभावना है।

रेलवे के अंदर जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जैसा देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने बताया कि रेलवे के अंदर on-going projects, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम 20-25 साल से जो काम चल रहा है, वह काम अभी तक चालू है। पिछली 6-7 गवर्नमेंट्स ने शायद ये प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किये थे, उनको कोई priority नहीं मिल रही है। आज आप बोल रहे हैं कि हम लोग उसको जल्दी खत्म करेंगे। कैसे जल्दी खत्म होगा? कम से कम एक लाख पचास हजार करोड़ रुपयों का on-going projects का खर्चा चल रहा है। आपने पहले लिखा कि एक करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं, hundred lakhs, यानी एक करोड़ will be invested on infrastructure over the next five years. This will include projects on modernization of railways, stations, metro railways, railway transportation, logistic and warehousing. एक करोड़ रुपये अगले पांच साल तक कैसे चलेंगे? मेरी समझ में ही नहीं आ रहा है। लगता है शायद प्रिंटिंग में कहीं भूल हो गई है। एक करोड़ रुपये में पांच साल तक और एक जो एक लाख पचास हजार करोड़ रुपये का on-going project चल रहा है। यह प्रोजेक्ट खत्म कैसे होगा? मैं यह एक बात समझना चाहता था कि यहां कहीं न कहीं रेलवे की तरफ से जो काम जल्दी होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। जितनी भी नई रेलवे लाइन्स की announcement की है, उसका कोई काम आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है। उसके साथ-साथ रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में रेलवे सेफ्टी सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। उसके साथ मैं यह जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि जितनी भी open level crossings (LC) हैं, उनके ऊपर road over-bridge, road under-bridge बनाने का जो रेलवे बोर्ड का टारगेट था, वह टारगेट के हिसाब से नहीं चल रहा है। आप यह काम कब तक खत्म करेंगे? क्योंकि उसकी वजह से गाड़ियां बहुत delay होती हैं, एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, मानव संपदा का नुकसान होता है, जानवर कट जाते हैं और जितने भी आपके suburban railways हैं, बैंगलुरु है, मद्रास है, मुंबई है और कोलकाता है। Suburban areas में सबसे ज्यादा मुनाफा रेलवे को मिलता है। लेकिन उसकी सेफ्टी के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से कोई ज्यादा उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं। इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि मुंबई

[श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा]

के अंदर सबसे बड़े नेटवर्क में सब-अर्बन ट्रेन चलती है, सुपर फास्ट चलती है, स्लो ट्रेन चलती है। वहां पर हर रोज़ दो-दो, चार-चार कोई न कोई आम आदमी कट जाता है, मर जाता है, तो उसके प्रोटेक्शन करने के लिए वहां पर कहीं न कहीं आपको **fencing wall** बनानी पड़ेगी, कोई दीवार बनाइए। वहां पर पशु बैल, गाय, भैंस, बकरी और आम जनता भी आस-पास में बिल्कुल रेल ट्रैक के साथ रहते हैं, तो उनके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए **fencing wall** बनाकर वहां पर प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए, जिससे जान-हानि भी न हो, पशु भी नहीं कटेंगे और ट्रेन **smoothly** भी चलेगी और लोगों को आपदा भी नहीं होगी। उसी हिसाब से सब-अर्बन एरिया की भी देखभाल करने के लिए ध्यान रखना चाहिए। उसके साथ मैंने यहां पर देखा है कि रेलवे के **Wi-Fi system** के अंदर आपने यहां पर जो आंकड़ा दिया है, वहां टोटल 5,628 रेलवे स्टेशन्स हैं और उसके अंदर केवल 522 स्टेशन्स पर **Wi-Fi system** लगाए गए हैं। इतने बड़े देश के अंदर ए क्लास, बी क्लास और सी क्लास कैटेगरी के जो स्टेशन्स हैं, उन स्टेशन्स के ऊपर देखभाल के लिए यह नहीं लगाया गया है। स्टेशन के पूरे एरिया में चोरी, लूटपाट हो रही है, वहां पर आर.पी.एफ. अपनी डिफेंस सर्विस दे रही है, लेकिन फिर भी कहीं न कहीं लोगों का पर्स कट जाता है, लोगों का सामान चोरी हो जाता है, तो इसके लिए सीसीटीवी कैमरा और **Wi-Fi system** भी लगाना चाहिए। उसी हिसाब से आपने यह जो प्रावधान रखा है, लेकिन उस हिसाब से यह काम नहीं चल रहा है। मैं यह देख रहा था कि आपने बताया कि तेजस ट्रेन चल रही है और तेजस जैसी नई ट्रेन चलाएंगे और 150 ट्रेन्स आप लोगों ने प्राइवेट पीपीपी मॉडल पर दे दी हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं पूरे निजीकरण की तरफ यह **diversion** आप लोगों ने कर दिया है, क्योंकि पिछले बजट में भी यही बात की थी और अब की बार यही आ रहा है, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह रेलवे का खानगीकरण बहुत तेजी से - रेल तेजी से नहीं दौड़ेगी, खानगीकरण तेजी से दौड़ रहा है, ऐसा मेरी समझ में आ रहा है। मैंने यह देखा कि यहां पर आप लोग तो रीयल गाड़ियां दे रहे हैं, वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन्स बनाने के नाम पर किसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि 90 साल की लीज़ पर दे देंगे। लीज़ के बाद मैं नहीं रहूंगा, आप भी नहीं रहेंगे, तो 90 साल कौन जिएगा, उसकी प्रॉपर्टी का क्या होगा? रेलवे की प्रॉपर्टी तो चली गई। यह कहीं न कहीं प्राइवेटाइजेशन के अंदर दूसरी प्रॉब्लम खड़ी हो रही है। उसके साथ मैं यह भी पढ़ रहा था कि आपने यहां अभी बताया कि **railway employees** हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूल है और जितने भी **employees** हैं, उनके लिए **hospitals** हैं, वहां पर **medicines** पूरी मिलती हैं। यह मुझे लगता है कि इसे भी प्राइवेटाइज़ करने के लिए आप जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसमें आपने बताया है कि **railway engages in peripheral activities that are non-remunerative**. उसमें लिखा है कि **Apart from the core function of running trains, Railway also engages in peripheral activities such as running schools, running hospitals, real estate development, housing for staff, catering and security. The Committee on Restructuring Railways, 2015 had noted that several of these activities are non-remunerative and impose a huge**

financial burden on Railways. इसलिए आप लोग उसे भी प्राइवेटाइज़ करने जा रहे हैं, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है। यह पूरी बात मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रही है। आपने जो रेलवे बजट दिया है, उसमें मुझे आपका उसे खानगीकरण की तरफ ले जाने का इरादा लग रहा है। उसके साथ-साथ रेलवे स्टेशंस को वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में 10-15 साल से कहा जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर इतनी प्रगति नहीं देख रहा हूँ कि कहीं कोई वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन बना हो। सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में सेफ्टी के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड की प्लानिंग के हिसाब से रेलवे स्टेशंस को ए, बी, सी, डी, ई या एफ category के स्टेशंस identify किया गया है, उसी हिसाब से हर स्टेट के अंदर ज़ोन वाइज़ कितने level crossings अभी unmanned हैं और रोड अंडरब्रिज बनाने के लिए कितना प्रावधान बजट में रखा गया है, वह भी देखने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके अतिरिक्त जितने भी पैसेजर्स रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाते हैं, उनके लिए PRS सेंटर्स का भी प्रावधान करना बहुत जरूरी है। मेरी जानकारी में यह भी आया है कि रेलवे का टिकट प्रिंट करने के लिए, रेलवे के documents को प्रिंट करने के लिए जो इनकी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस है, उसको भी आप बंद कर रहे हैं। The five Printing Presses located at Byculla/Mumbai/CR, Howrah/ER, SSB/Delhi/NR, Chennai/SR and Secunderabad/SCR should be closed by March 2020. यह कहा गया है। Printing of PRS and UTS tickets, money value items should be continued in the above five Printing Presses till complete closure of the Presses. The Passes and PTOs should be printed covering the requirements up to the year 2020-2021. However, all the printing activities should be stopped by 31.03.2020. ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसे भी आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देने के संबंध में सोच रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, pertaining to Gujarat, मैं दो-तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात करना चाहूंगा। पाटण-भीलडी नयी लाइन का प्रोजेक्ट सैंकशन हुआ है जो 51 किलोमीटर की लाइन है और 403 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट है। उसका काम 2018 में पूरा करना था, वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसी प्रकार छोटा उदयपुर-धार, जहां पर मैं रहता हूँ, उस लाइन पर काम के लिए 1,347 करोड़ खर्च होने हैं, जिसे मार्च, 2022 तक खत्म करना है, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उसे 2022 तक खत्म कर ही नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि अभी तक छोटा उदयपुर तक 100 किलोमीटर हुआ है, उसके आगे 250 किलोमीटर बाकी हैं इसलिए इस प्रोजेक्ट के संबंध में मुझे संदेह हो रहा है। महोदय, यह प्रोजेक्ट दो ट्राइबल बेल्ट्स, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात का है, इसे जल्दी पूरा करके गरीब आदिवासी जनता को उसका लाभ मिल सकता है, वहां पर छोटे-मोटे रोजगार खुलें, लोगों की छोटी-मोटी दुकानें खुलें, उन्हें काम-धंधा मिले, वहां पर वे गरीब लोग ऑटो, रिक्शा, छगड़ा चला सकें, वह इस लाइन का मकसद है। इन दोनों स्टेट्स के लोग मज़दूरी के लिए बाहर जाते हैं। उनकी सुविधा के लिए इस लाइन को रखा गया है। इसी प्रकार सोमनाथ-कोडीनार न्यू लाइन है, भीमनाथ-धोलेरा न्यू लाइन है, दाहोद-इंदौर, मोडासा-शामलाजी, तारंगा हिल-आबू रोड वाया अम्बाजी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके साथ-साथ अहमदाबाद-हिम्मतनगर,

[श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा]

अहमदाबाद-बोटाद, अहमदाबाद-महेसाणा, भुज-नलीया, महेसाणा-तारंगा हिल, मीयागम-करजण-डभोई-समलाया, ढसा-जेतलसर, केवड़िया तक विस्तार है। सर, केवड़िया में एक बड़ा statue 'Statue of Unity' बन गया है। सर, all over India और विश्व भर से लोग वहां पर आते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस लाइन का काम आप जल्दी खत्म कराएं ताकि वहां पर टूरिस्ट्स को ज्यादा सुविधा मिले। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपने मुझे रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं, नमस्कार।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to bring forth our long-pending demands, for the quick sanctioning of various projects and for speedy completion of ongoing projects in Tamil Nadu. First of all, I wholeheartedly thank the hon. Prime Minister for announcing the change of name of Chennai Central Railway Station. The Tamil Nadu Government had requested renaming of Chennai Central Railway Station as Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central Railway Station. This is only due to the clearance given by the Railway Board under the instructions of our hon. Prime Minister. So, I thank wholeheartedly the Prime Minister for renaming Chennai Central Railway Station as Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central Railway Station. The Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central Railway Station has 57 letters. Actually, the name of a railway station in Wales consists of 58 letters and it holds the record of the world's longest railway station name as of now. We lost that by a single letter because the Chennai Central Railway Station's new name has 57 letters. In fact, the Indian Railways holds the record as having the second longest name in India. We have got that credit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): If you expand 'M.G.', it will be still longer.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): You may expand 'Dr.'

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, 'Dr.' as 'Doctor'. Then it becomes the longest name in the world. So, it will hold a world record.

Sir, the ongoing three track doubling works in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu have received ₹485 crore in the Union's Interim Budget for the year 2019-20. In 2018-19, these doubling works were allocated only ₹ 250 crore. Similarly, the long-pending

Madurai-Bodinayakkanur and Pattukottai-Karaikudi gauge conversion works, each received only ₹100 crore. However, ₹3,615 crore worth projects which were targeted for completion before 2020 have received a Total of ₹735 crore, which accounts to only 20 per cent of the project cost.

According to the Railway Pink Book, submitted before Parliament on Friday, for the 160 kilometres long Madurai-Vanchimaniyachi-Thoothukudi line, the Indian Railways have sanctioned ₹169 crore while the project cost is ₹1, 182.23 crore. Last year, only ₹ 75 crore was allocated to this project.

Similarly, another 102 kilometres doubling project of Vanchimaniyachi-Tirunelveli-Nagarcoil section, which was estimated to cost ₹ 1,003 crore, has been sanctioned only ₹183 crore as against the previous year's allocation of only ₹ 75 crore. Sir, another 86.55 kilometres Kanniyakumari-Nagarcoil-Thiruvananthapuram line, which is estimated to cost ₹1,431 crore has received only ₹133 crore. Last year the allocation was only ₹ 110 crores. Tamil Nadu witnesses the highest inter-State migration; for education, health, employment and for everything, there are frequent travel of passengers. Passengers from Southern Tamil Nadu are pinning their hopes on the speedy completion of doubling projects. If the doubling projects are completed we can have more trains to the South-bound districts. It is a very, very economically viable as well as highly profitable section of Chennai and Kanyakumari, which would connect the region with other parts of Tamil Nadu and the country. It would also pave the way for accelerated social and economic development in Madurai, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. While the long pending, new lines have hardly received funds in the Union Budget, the absence of announcement on doubling the Villupurum-Thanjavur section - which my hon. colleague and leader, Mr. Vaithilingam also represents—has also disappointed Thanjavur passengers because the doubling was not announced. A former member of the Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee (DRUCC) has also expressed his anguish and said that the Budget has given a thrust to electrification of Railway lines. However, there was no announcement on establishing a coaching terminal on the mainline. The Villupurum-Thanjavur Section, which was saturated many years ago, has not been taken up for doubling. This is very, very disappointing. So, I would like our hon. Minister of Railways to take this up as a priority and announce it as early as possible and also include it in the next forthcoming

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyanath]

financial year. There are so many pending Railway over-bridges in my district. There is Kulavanigarapuram Railway gate. There is frequent closure of the gate because there are numerous passengers travelling to and fro every time and they have to wait for long, up to even 2-3 kilometers on either side, during the peak hours. So, Kulavanigarapuram Railway gate near the Palayamkottai Railway Station has to be speeded up and it has to be announced as early as possible. I think, our hon. Minister of Railways will take this up as early as possible and do it on a war-footing. Speedy completion of doubling works should be done, as I already mentioned, not only in the Kulavanigarapuram Railway gate, but also the Thyagarajanagar Railway gate where our State Highways has finished its work. Our State Highways have finished the bridges on both the ends, but only the Railway portion. The ROB is yet to commence. So, both these two projects are already taken up. It has come in the Pink Book, but now these have not seen the light of the day. The Minister of Railways has to immediately look into this and announce and speed this up, and we need ROB's to be done at the earliest. Actually when doubling works are moving on in this pace, we will need another four or five years or even more number of years to complete. So, one time hefty allocation should be given for speeding up these doubling works in the South Tamil Nadu Region so that more trains can be announced. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It is a long awaited demand. The density of this sector, i.e. Kanyakumari-Chennai traffic is always very, very heavy. Everybody will take a ticket and only travel. As you know, in North-India we have not seen like that, but all are law-abiding travellers. They take proper ticket and travel and every time there are three times waitlisted passengers. It is three times more. So, we need the doubling works to be finished on a war footing. The main thing is that coaches in trains have become very, very old. There are twelve trains running between Chennai and Thanjavur. All trains are having very old coaches. So, they have to be replaced with LHP coaches at the earliest. The coaches should be fitted with bio-toilets. So, all the old railway coaches have to be replaced with new ones, especially trains to Thanjavur. I am saying this because the existing coaches are as old as forty years. Sir, even Anantapuri Express from Chennai to Kanyakumari, Thirukural, Chendur Express and other trains need new coaches. I pleaded hon. Railway Minister and got new LHP Coaches for Nellai Express. Sir, many people, particularly sick and aged, travel from Tirunelveli to Vellore for their medical treatment in Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, but there is no direct train from Vellore to Tirunelveli. This also has to be kept in mind by the hon. Minister.

Sir, there are so many representations given by railway passengers. I have no time to bring them all before the hon. Minister, because I have no time. So, I will put everything in writing and hand it over to the hon. Railway Minister. Sir, kindly do all favour. We are completely in favour of our Government. We need all the good work to be done at the earliest.

Thank you.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यकलाप के ऊपर आम चर्चा, जो श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई है, उस पर मुझे अपनी पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने का मौका दिया गया है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, पहले जब रेल बजट पर चर्चा होती थी, तो पूरे देश की निगाहें रहती थीं, लेकिन जब 1 फरवरी, 2017 से रेल बजट आम बजट में मर्ज हो गया, तब से इस बारे में किसी को पता नहीं चलता है। पहले सभी माननीय सांसदों से सुझाव मांगे जाते थे कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में क्या-क्या सुझाव हैं, तो सांसद अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में माननीय रेल मंत्री को सुझाव देते थे और उन सुझावों के अनुसार कुछ न कुछ उनके इलाके में रेलवे की सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जाती थीं, जैसे रेलगाड़ी का स्टॉपेज देना, रेलगाड़ी बढ़ाना या नई रेल लाइन बनाना आदि तमाम चीजें होती थीं। अब चूंकि रेल बजट को आम बजट में मर्ज कर दिया गया है, इसलिए ये सारी सुविधाएं खत्म हो गई हैं।

मान्यवर, अब देखने को मिल रहा है कि रेलवे विभाग PPP के माध्यम से पूरी तरह से privatization की ओर बढ़ रहा है। जब निजीकरण हो जाएगा, तो इसमें सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि तब आपके पास अपनी रेल नहीं होगी और चूंकि एयर इंडिया भी बिक ही रहा है, बोली लगी हुई है, तो आपके पास अपने हवाई जहाज नहीं होंगे। जब ऐसा होगा, तो आपके पास क्या होगा?

महोदय, आज जिस प्रकार से प्राइवेट तेजस ट्रेन चलाई गई है, उसे एक साल में 100 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा प्रॉफिट हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उसे VIP सुविधा दी जा रही है। जैसे प्रधान मंत्री कही जाते हैं या राष्ट्रपति कही जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए protocol होता है और रास्ता बन्द कर दिया जाता है, उसी प्रकार तेजस ट्रेन को चलाने के लिए आम आदमी की जो यात्री रेल होती है, उसे बीच में रोक कर तेजस ट्रेन को आगे पास कर दिया जाता है। इसके कारण पूरे देश की आम जनता में हताशा और निराशा हो रही है कि यह क्या हो रहा है? वैसे तो VIP लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा हवाई जहाज से चल रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी शताब्दी या अन्य जो ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, तेजस में उनसे प्रीमियम किराया लेकर, यानी किसी तरह से किराया बढ़ाकर

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

उसे चलाया जा रहा है। हमारे देश का ग्रामीण आदमी सबसे ज्यादा पैसेंजर ट्रेनों में यात्रा करता है, लेकिन वे सारी की सारी ट्रेनें प्राइवेट होने जा रही हैं। मान्यवर, रेलवे देश का सबसे बड़ा विभाग है, जो रोजगार generate करता था। लोगों को आशाएं रहती थीं कि रेलवे में जो कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, उनके बच्चे रेलवे में भर्ती हो जाते थे। जिनके बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, वे रेलवे में नौकरी के फॉर्म भर देते थे, लेकिन अब इसके प्राइवेट हो जाने से दोहरा नुकसान होगा। एक तरफ तो जो हमारे ओबीसी वर्ग के लोग हैं, एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनका सारा आरक्षण खत्म हो जाएगा। वैसे भी क्रीमीलेयर की क्लॉज लगाने के बाद ओबीसी वर्ग को 27 परसेंट का पूरा आरक्षण नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मान्यवर, हमारे मन में यह शंका है कि इसका privatization हो जाने की वजह से अब यह सुविधा भी समाप्त हो जाएगी।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से ट्रेनों में सुरक्षा का मामला सामने आता है, उससे तो जब महिलाएं ट्रेन में चढ़ती हैं, तो सोचती हैं कि ट्रेन में जाएं या नहीं जाएं? ट्रेन्स में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई सही सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनमें तमाम गैंग्स, ट्रेनों में लूट, डकैती इत्यादि की घटनाएं होती हैं। मंत्री जी ने उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं? लोग ट्रेन्स में कैसे चढ़ेंगे, क्योंकि प्राइवेट ट्रेन्स में तो और ज्यादा खतरा रहेगा। अभी तो वह आपके हाथ में था, तब भी ठीक था। अभी हमने सुना है कि जो आरपीएफ है, आप उसको भी कहीं मर्ज कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास क्या रहेगा? आपके पास पुलिस भी नहीं रहेगी, आपके पास ट्रेन भी नहीं रहेगी, तो आपके पास क्या रहेगा? आप कैसे देश के नागरिकों और महिलाओं को सुरक्षा देने का काम करेंगे?

मान्यवर, मैं maintenance के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो रेलवे के ट्रैक्स हैं, वे बहुत पुराने हैं। उनकी जितनी maintenance होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं की जा रही है, जिससे तमाम रेल दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इनकी maintenance करने की आवश्यकता है। एक तरफ जब आप स्पीड ट्रेन चला रहे हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए आपकी तरफ से क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? आप जब तक रेलवे ट्रैक की पूरी barricading नहीं करेंगे, तब तक सुरक्षित ट्रेन नहीं चला सकते हैं। ट्रेन के बीच में तमाम जानवर आ जाते हैं। हम बुंदेलखंड के रहने वाले हैं। वहाँ रेलवे ट्रैक पर हज़ारों गायें घूमती रहती हैं। आप झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन देखने जाएंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि वहाँ दस-बीस गायें रेलवे ट्रैक पर daily कटती हैं। हमने DRM की मीटिंग में यह मामला उठाया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह हमारी व्यवस्था नहीं है, हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। आपको यह सब देखने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, यह जो निजीकरण हो रहा है, इससे आम आदमी की जेब पर बोझ पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से प्रीमियम किराया बढ़ाया जा रहा है, उससे उन पर ज्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा जो पुरानी बोगियाँ हैं, वे चाहे मालगाड़ी की हों, चाहे यात्री ट्रेन्स की हों, उनकी हालत गड़बड़ है। बाथरूम के लिए कहीं, तो पता चला बाथरूम में गए तो पूरा नीचे झड़ गया, कोई बच्चा बाथरूम

जाए, तो नीचे ही गिर जाए। पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स में कहीं-कहीं ऐसी हालत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इनको सुधारने का काम कैसे करेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): This is not correct, Sir. So far as safety and cleanliness is concerned, we have done very well during the last one year. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: आप बता दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम कह रहे हैं कि उनमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। हम आपको यह सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि बाथरूम की जो जर्जर हालत है, उनमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप संतुष्ट मत होइए, अभी अच्छा काम करना बाकी है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, ट्रेन्स की लेट-लतीफी के लिए कहूँ, तो वैसे इधर लेट-लतीफी में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हम इस साल देखेंगे क्योंकि इस बार फॉग कम हुआ, जिसका फायदा रेल विभाग को मिला कि फॉग कम होने की वजह से इस साल ट्रेन्स कम लेट हुईं। लेकिन जब तेजस जैसी प्राइवेट गाड़ियाँ चलेंगी और उनको रोककर जब वीआईपी ट्रेन्स जाएंगी, तो हमारी ट्रेन्स तो वैसे ही लेट होंगी।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा सभी ट्रेनों में जैविक शौचालय की बात कही है। अभी इसमें कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि ये अभी सभी जगहों पर नहीं लग पाए हैं।

मान्यवर, ट्रेनों में सुरक्षा के लिए इनके पास चूहे और मच्छर हैं। ट्रेनों में इतने चूहे होते हैं कि बैग तक काट देते हैं। यहाँ तक कि जो पैसेंजर सो रहे होते हैं, ये चूहे उन्हें भी काट लेते हैं। इनको खत्म करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): यह काम प्राइवेट को दे दो।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, बुलेट ट्रेन में सुरक्षा के मुद्दे पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ हमारा 130 करोड़ की आबादी का, गरीबों का, किसानों का देश है और दूसरी तरफ आपने मेन बजट में रेल बजट मर्ज कर दिया है और केवल अहमदाबाद से मुंबई के लिए, चुनिंदा लोगों के लिए, हजारों करोड़ रुपये बुलेट ट्रेन पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। इसका पूरा वर्गीकरण होना चाहिए था, पूरे देश के हिसाब से बंटवारा होना चाहिए था। ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा हम अपने इलाके की कुछ मांगें आपको बताना चाहते हैं। हमारे बुंदेलखंड में रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से इलाहाबाद जाती है। यह रीवा जाती है, सीधे चली जाती है। इधर बुंदेलखंड के लिए कोई ट्रेन नहीं थी तो हमारी मांग थी कि रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

कानपुर से चित्रकूट होकर चलाई जाए। सरयू एक्सप्रेस को चित्रकूट और बांदा तक चलाया जाए। मान्यवर, चित्रकूट-कानपुर इंटरसिटी, जो कानपुर से चलती है, उसमें एसी चेयर कार लगा कर उसको बाराबंकी तक चलाया जाए। इसी तरह से बेतवा एक्सप्रेस साप्ताहिक चलाई जाती है, उसको प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए। इसी तरह से चंबल सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस है, उसमें पैट्री कार नहीं है, जिससे यात्री परेशान रहते हैं। उसमें पैट्री कार लगाई जाए और उसका टाइम टेबल कुछ चेंज कर दिया जाए, जिससे वह गतिमान एक्सप्रेस से मिल सके। इसी तरह से इलाहाबाद से लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनल तक जाने वाली जो तुलसी एक्सप्रेस है, वह सप्ताह में दो दिन चलती है, उसको प्रतिदिन किया जाए। इसके अलावा महाकोशल एक्सप्रेस है, जिसमें पैट्री कार नहीं है।

मान्यवर, सभी जगह संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस चलाई गई हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, एक मिनट।

मान्यवर, सभी जगह संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस चलाई गई हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की संपर्क क्रांति में मध्य प्रदेश की गाड़ी जोड़ दी गई है, खजुराहो लिंक जोड़ दी गई है। हमारी माँग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक separate फुल गाड़ी चलाई जाए और खजुराहो के लिए अलग से गाड़ी चलाई जाए। इसी तरह से निजामुद्दीन से झाँसी तक जाने वाली गतिमान एक्सप्रेस और ताज एक्सप्रेस को खजुराहो तक बढ़ाया जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन बांदा खैराड़ा के बीच दुरैड़ी में नया रेलवे हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाया जाए। झाँसी-उरई-कानपुर-इलाहाबाद के रास्ते छिवकी के रास्ते जाने वाली ट्रेनों और कानपुर-इलाहाबाद के रास्ते छिवकी जाने वाली ट्रेनों में से कुछ ट्रेनों को झाँसी-महोबा-बांदा-मानिकपुर के रास्ते चलाया जाए।

मान्यवर, जो RUBs बरसात के दिनों में बंद हो जाते हैं, वहाँ दिक्कत होती है। उनके लिए पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था कराई जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... झाँसी में रेलवे का ओवरब्रिज कई साल से बन रहा है, इसी तरह से बांदा दुरैड़ी में ओवरब्रिज बन रहा है, उनको तुरंत पूरा कराया जाए और उनके लिए बजट की व्यवस्था कराई जाए। हमारी ये माँगें हैं।

मान्यवर, हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहते हैं कि यह विभाग बहुत अहम है। अगर माननीय सांसद तेजस में चलना चाहें, तो इसके लिए आपकी इजाजत नहीं है। हम आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि हम लोगों को यह जो पास मिला है, उसमें आप यह लिखवा दीजिए कि तेजस ट्रेन को छोड़ कर हम बाकी यात्रा कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उसमें लिखा है 'any train of railway' इसी तरह से जो पूर्व सांसद हैं, यह उन तमाम सांसदों की माँग है, क्योंकि उनका टिकट कंफर्म नहीं होता है। वे परेशान होते हैं और हमारे पास आते हैं कि हमारा टिकट

कंफर्म करा दीजिए। माननीय मंत्री जी, हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस रेलवे विभाग में सुधार करिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the MoS is a very good friend of mine. He is a very competent man. But, when Ministries are being discussed, the Cabinet Minister should be present.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): There is a representative of the...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it has always been the tradition that the Cabinet Minister is always present. We have no disrespect to the MoS. The Cabinet Minister should be asked to be present.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): He was here at the commencement of the discussion. I am sure he will be back.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, if the hon. Member is having any problem, I can talk to him, no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, recently, the CAG of India came out with a report on Railway finances. It said that the railways operating ratio was the worst in the last 10 years. In 2017-18, it was at 98.44 per cent, which basically means that they are spending 98 rupees to earn 100 rupees, and this has been the position of railways since 2012-13 onwards where if you see, at any time, it has always hovered around or above 90 rupees. So, basically, the health of railways, irrespective of which particular party or which particular Railway Minister was in-charge, has not been very good. It has always faced the problem of declining revenues, internal resources because the freight contribution has decreased, passengers' fares have also decreased and the borrowings have increased. There is no money to replace lines and there is no money to replace the assets which have been depreciated. The CAG has commented severely over the period of time that, everything, many of the figures are contrived. Now, I am not really coming here to speak about many of the things which hon. Members have already spoken, but I could say that one of the important things that the Railways could do to improve this operating ratio is to disengage or outsource non-core peripheral

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

activities like there are hospitals, there are schools, and a number of things. They could probably subsidise it, but let the market take care of it. They could monetise the land assets and develop infrastructure around the railway stations. They have started now but not very encouraging in the sense that only four railways stations have got PPP projects for railway stations' redevelopment whereas there is an aspiration to develop hundreds of them in the next year, which looks very far-fetched. What they need to do, of course, is to have more number of dedicated freight corridors and make it competitive with other modes of transport because other modes of transport have become very encouraging. Then increase the basket of goods that could move around in freight. Many of these suggestions, Sir, have already been given by numerous Committees that have been set up from time to time looking at various aspects of Railways but all those recommendations probably have remained on paper and what has not happened is, implementation of those recommendations; and those recommendations have been implemented only in a piecemeal manner. The result is that the operating ratios have continued to remain quite poor and the improvement in the Railways in terms of depreciated assets to be replaced has not happened. For example, if we have to only do doubling of railway lines of the existing railway lines, it will take about 40-50 years. So, in terms of using a framework which hon. CM, we use in Odisha for improving our governance which is 'technology', 'transparency', 'team-work', 'time', I will say that in 'technology', the Railways have much to do because they haven't done anything in using technology to improve safety, to improve running of trains on time. In 'transparency', a lot to do; in 'team-work', they work still in silos; in 'time', a huge number of projects are delayed for about more than 20 years and all the changes that are happening are not transformational but are mostly incremental.

Now I will come to Odisha, Sir. In Odisha, we have 28 per cent of the iron ore of the country, 24 per cent of the coal, 59 per cent of the bauxite, 98 per cent of the chromite; 8.4 per cent is the growth rate when the annual growth rate of other States was 6.8 per cent; it is a manufacturing hub; industries have come but the Railway density is now 16 versus the national average of 20. States like West Bengal has 43.4 and Jharkhand has 24.3. And how much do we give to the Railway Budget? Let me just give those figures. Those figures are, from 2014-15 to 2018-19, we have given East Coast Railway ₹ 75,965 crore and how much have we got? We have got only ₹25,000 crore.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

Now, the second aspect is, in six out of the 30 districts, we have no Railway links despite making this contribution to the Railway Exchequer. Since Independence, only five major broad-gauge lines have been drawn in Odisha. Since Independence! The State's efforts to contribute to the Railway system so that they come to us, we have exempted registration fees and stamp duty, we have exempted premium on permissive possessions, in project-specific viable gap funding, in many cases, we have given land for free and we are contributing fifty per cent of the Total cost of the project in several cases and despite that this is the situation. I will come to the number of projects that are pending in this case which is an answer to Question No. 1875 on 6th March, 2020, as latest as that, in which they have said, out of 36 projects costing ₹49,984 crore - ten new lines, only 1,269 kilometres, only 20 per cent has been completed, that is, 80 kilometres for ₹ 4,260 crore; one gauge conversion —out of 140 kilometres only 90 kilometres have been commissioned; 25 doubling projects —out of 3,159 kilometres, only 494 kilometres, which is 20 per cent, has been completed. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Now the answer says, when we asked for a date, what is the time of completion, the 'time' says, firm completion time of the project cannot be fixed at this stage and this is really strange. When you do not know when you can complete a project, I really do not understand how the Indian Railways can achieve the efficiency and meet the aspirations of this country, particularly, poor States like Odisha where the Railway density is still one of the lowest in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, just one minute.

Now, Sir, I will come to a few projects. The direct partnership of the State for new lines, Khurda-Bolangir is pending since 1994-95. On the SPV route, work on the Haridaspur-Paradip line is pending since 1996-97. Work on the Angul-Dubri line is pending since 1997-98. Now, these are some of the pending projects. There is no time-frame for Railways to complete these projects. There is no incentive. I must suggest this to the Railways. If the Zones do not have an incentive to gather or muster revenue, and if they do so, they would get more advantage in terms of doubling of lines, then why would they do so?

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

Therefore, finally, I would request that considering the fact that the State Government has opened its arms in terms of partnering with the Indian Railways, in terms of land, in terms of cost of the project, I would request that the pending projects should be completed in a time-bound manner and the railway density, particularly in the areas affected by naxalite and aspirational districts - ten out of 30 are aspirational districts-should be completed as quickly as possible.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the working of the Railways.

Sir, the Indian Railways, covering over 68,000 route kilometers, is the third largest network of the world under Government management. This was started almost 174 years ago. On May 8th, 1845 the first train ran in India. The practice of laying a separate Railway Budget was started during British time in 1924, and till 2017, it was a separate Budget for the Railways. But to the surprise of everybody, the Government of India took a decision to merge the Railway Budget along with the General Budget. But what has been the improvement in the last four years? An assessment of that should be given by the Railway Ministry. Earlier, in 1977 when the Janata Party came into power, people were wondering how the Railway Budget would be. Shri Madhu Dandavate introduced a very long-distance train, from Bombay to Bhubaneswar. There were talks about how Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav involved IIM students teaching the best management practices. But why are the Railways performing badly? Occupancy is going down, performance is low. Some introspection should be done by the Railways on that. Now, the Government is estimating capital expenditure of almost ₹ 100 lakh crore by 2030, but what is the capital expenditure that they are making? It is just ₹ 1.5 to 1.6 lakh crore. That is very nominal. How can we reach there by 2030? The only answer they have is the PPP mode. That is the only answer we get from the Government side. Kisan rail, PPP mode, Refrigerated rail, PPP mode, Tejas, PPP mode, another 150 trains, PPP mode, railway stations, PPP mode; everything is being done on PPP mode. The last time when we discussed the Minerals and Mines Amendment Bill, Director of Niti Ayog commented that it is the end of nationalization. We don't know exactly if Railways would also see the end of being a Government sector and if it is going to become a private sector. That should be clarified by the hon. Minister. The State of Telangana in particular, has one of the oldest railway networks. It was not initiated by the British Government or

somebody else, but started by the Nizam State in 1873 and commissioned on 8th October, 1874. They provided connectivity to Hyderabad with Bombay and Madras. That is the initiative they took in those days. The Secunderabad Division is one of the largest Divisions with the highest loading revenues due to Singareni collieries and a large number of cement plants. The share of income for South Central Railway, that is, around 60 per cent of their income is coming from Secunderabad Division alone. We have only 1,823 km. long railway line. In the last 72 years, only one line is started when the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, in 1992-93 laid the foundation stone for Peddapalli-Karimnagar railway line. After so many representations by our hon. Chief Minister, the then Central Minister, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, that line is extended from Karimnagar to Nizamabad. Except the trunk route connectivity, that is, Secunderabad-Kazipet-Balharshah-Khammam-Warangal, none of the railway routes in Telangana are double lines. The passenger trains running in Telangana region are taking three to four hours for a stretch of 100 kilometers. Other passenger trains between Karimnagar and Nizamabad for a distance of 142 kilometers are taking five hours which shows poor performance of not only Railways but the blatant negligence of the Railway administration also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many demands in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. They have assured us a coach factory at Kazipet in Telangana. Even after six years, they are not talking about the coach factory. Recently, they have given another coach factory assurance to Bodoland people. First, you try to fulfil your promise about Telangana coach factory. Whether it will be funded, by the Government or on PPP mode, I request the Government to initiate the process of it immediately. Another proposal was for establishment of POH workshop. Our Government has acquired ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: It is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am concluding in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... For POH workshop, our Government has acquired 160 acres of land and handed it over to the Railways. Please initiate the work of POH workshop. There is a need for establishing new railway

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

6.00 P.M.

line between Kazipet-Karimnagar via Huzurabad. Elkathurthy line will immensely benefit the Railways as an alternate route to north western parts of India. Trains can be run from Warangal/Kazipet-Karimnagar-Nizamabad-Adilabad-Pimpalkutti towards the north India to reduce the pressure on present trunk route *via* Balharshah. The proposed new line will reduce the distance. There are also demands for electrification of Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad route and speedy completion of Secunderabad-Karimnagar (Manoharabad-Kothapalli) new railway line project with electrification of the route simultaneously. Otherwise, you will take another 20 years for electrification. Please do both the things together. There are also demands for running of regular shuttle train services between Warangal-Nizamabad-Peddapalli-Karimnagar; increasing the frequency up to tri-weekly of present express trains running between Karimnagar-Mumbai *via* Nizamabad, Nanded, Aurangabad and Manmad; developing pit line facilities and increasing the number of platforms at Karimnagar, Kazipet and Nizamabad with a view to introducing more services; doubling and electrification of Hyderabad-Mehabubnagar route; doubling and electrification of Secunderabad-Nizamabad route and speeding up of MMTS Phase-II works including extension of MMTS to Yadadri. There is also a need for running more inter-city trains between important towns in Telangana and Hyderabad. Public come to the capital city and people go from Hyderabad to other cities. Finally, in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, it was assured that Hyderabad to Amravati connectivity would be there. I don't know whether it will be the capital or not, but it will be Legislative capital. Immediately try to give an Express train. If possible, give a bullet train.

If possible, please start a bullet train from Hyderabad to Vijayawada. Even in the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, it was assured that in entire Telangana, connectivity would be improved because so many districts are not already connected. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of
the clock on Tuesday, the 17th March, 2020.*
