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सत्यमेव जयते

Monday

8 July, 2019

17 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 8th July, 2019/17 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Member Sworn

Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar Krishnaswamy (Gujarat)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, former Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, on the 3rd of July, 2019, at the age of 88 years.

Born in June, 1931, at Ludhiana in Punjab, Shri Agarwal was educated at the Punjab University.

Shri Agarwal joined the Judicial Service of Punjab in 1956 and served in various capacities as Civil Judge, First Class Magistrate, Settlement Commissioner in the Department of Rehabilitation and Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, before being promoted as the District and Sessions Judge in 1971.

Shri Sudarshan Agarwal joined the Rajya Sabha Secretariat in November, 1971 as Deputy Secretary and was appointed as the Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha in May, 1981. He served in that capacity till June, 1993. Shri Agarwal's twelve years tenure as the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, speaks volumes of his expertise in Parliamentary procedure and matters, as well as the dedication and efficiency with which he discharged his duties. He had the distinction of serving four Chairmen of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Agarwal was actively associated with various social, educational and cultural organisations. He also served as the President of the Cancer Foundation and as the Chairman of Rotary Foundation, India.

Shri Agarwal also served as a Member of the National Human Rights Commission, from October, 1998 to June, 2001 and as the Governor of Uttarakhand, from January, 2003 to October, 2007 and as the Governor of Sikkim, from October, 2007 to July, 2008.

In the passing away of Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, the country has lost a noted constitutional expert, an able officer and a noted social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Sudarshan Agarwal.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the HCL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Prahlad Joshi, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 171/17/19]

Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table :

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :
 - (1) G.S.R 234 (E), dated the 25th March, 2019, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
 - (2) G.S.R 235 (E), dated the 25th March, 2019, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulation, 2019

- (3) G.S.R 408 (E), dated the 4th June, 2019, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R 417 (E), dated the 12th June, 2019, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 109/17/19]

MoU between Government of India and BPCL and AYCL

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 146/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 145/17/19]

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

II Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai 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) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, issued under sub-section (1) and (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:
 - (1) S.O. 6314 (E), dated the 26th December, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 489 (E), dated the 30th April, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) S.O. 1651 (E), dated the 25th April, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 5120 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 249/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, issued under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

- (1) G.S.R. 37 (E), dated the 18th January, 2019, in supersession of Notification No. S.O. 19 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011, declaring certain coastal stretches of the country and the water area up to its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands, as mentioned therein, as Coastal Regulations Zone.
- (2) S.O. 1242 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, in supersession of Notification No. S.O. 20 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011, declaring the coastal stretches of the eight bigger oceanic islands in Andaman and Nicobar namely, Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman, Great Nicobar, Baratang, Havelock, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar Islands and the water area up to territorial water limits of the country, as mentioned therein, as the Island Coastal Regulation Zone.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 252/17/19]

(C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 397 (E), dated the 31st May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification, issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 249/17/19]

- II (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 30 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 247/17/19]

Statement of Market Borrowings by Central Government during the year 2018-19

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, a statement (in English and Hindi) of Market Borrowings by Central Government, during the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 131/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the KLDC, Thiruvananthapuram 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:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act 2013: ,
- (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited (KLDC), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 114/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the 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 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAPCHANDRA SARANGI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: ,

- (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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. 227/17/19]

Report of CAG

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगनसिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक (कर्तव्य, शक्तियां तथा सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 19क के खंड (2) के अधीन एन.एम.डी.सी. लिमिटेड - केंद्रीय सरकार (वाणिज्यिक), इस्पात मंत्रालय, 2019 का प्रतिवेदन सं. 5 (निष्पादन लेखापरीक्षा) के प्रचालनात्मक कार्य-निष्पादन के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Reports of CAG

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2018 , Assessment of Assesseees in Entertainment Sector , Union Government , Department of Revenue , Direct Taxes (Report No.1 of 2019); and

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 132/17/19]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Audit of Preparedness for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals , Union Government (Civil) , NITI Aayog (Report No.8 of 2019).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 133/17/19]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pralhad Joshi, I lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on *Â*Review of Performance of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO)*Ê* pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**Statement regarding Government Business for the week
commencing 8th July, 2019**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 8th July, 2019, will consist of:

1. Consideration and passing of the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.
2. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No.9 of 2019) and Consideration and passing of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.
3. General discussion on the Union Budget for 2019-20.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Non-availability of ATMs in Valparai Estate in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Valparai is an estate area where about 50,000 employees are working. They are paid a maximum of ₹ 7,000 to ₹ 8,000 as wages per month. The estate owners are crediting wages in their respective accounts. If these employees want to withdraw money, they have to go to ATM and, Sir, there are only three ATMs available here. They could not go to withdraw money, because they will lose a day's wages if they go there. So, they are facing a great difficulty.

Further, it is a tourist centre and many tourists come and they also use ATM. But, tourists also have to wait in a long queue.

The problem is: To withdraw a meagre amount of ₹ 8,000 per month, workers have to lose a day's salary, because there are only three ATMs! Otherwise, they could not get money.

So, the Government should take steps to increase the number of ATMs, or, alternatively, the Government should fix a minimum wages, say ₹ 10,000 or so, and deposit the same in bank accounts and if it is less than that, money may be paid directly to workers in

cash, so that they will not lose time or money at ATMs. So, the Government should take steps to ensure that there should be a minimum amount to deposit in account beyond which it should be given in cash to workers. Sir, ₹ 8,000 per month is paltry. I am saying this because depositing amount in bank's account put workers in a great difficulty.

So, I seek intervention of the Government in helping poor workers of Velparai Tea Estate. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Shri Elangovan.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Elangovan.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Elangovan.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Elangovan.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Elangovan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Elangovan, the first point is okay. But, suggesting to pay wages in cash is not proper. Money means, you know, meeting, greeting and doing something.

Impediments in ease of doing business

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

The ease of doing business in this country has improved dramatically over the past five years. From 177th position, we have reached the 77th position, a quantum jump. We are very proud to be a federal structure, in which the Central Government and the State Governments work together. But sometimes it becomes doubtful whether all the States are coping up with this process of ease of doing business.

Sir, on the 18th of June, 2019, an NRI, Mr. Sajan, I will not mention the State from which he comes because, hon. Chairman, it would not be appropriate to mention the State, I will just mention that he was from the deep south of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no problem if you mention the State. But, you cannot make an allegation against a State. That's my observation. Please understand this.

SHRI KJ. ALPHONS: Okay. So, with your permission, I would mention here that in Anthur Municipality of Kerala State, this NRI, who lived all his life in Nigeria and saved money, came back to Kerala to set up basic infrastructure. After getting permission from the municipality, he spent eighteen crore rupees to build a beautiful auditorium. Over the next many months and many years, he visited the municipality office nineteen times to get the completion certificate. But, the chairperson of the municipality told him that as long as he was the chairperson ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is just an example. What is your suggestion.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Finally, Sir, this person committed suicide. This is a State-induced suicide. These kinds of things should not happen in future. Therefore, if an advisory could be issued from the Government to all the States that everybody must keep up with this spirit of ease of doing business, India would be much better.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway, hon. Member not present. Next, Shri Ram Shakal.

Non-issuance of SC certificate to Dhangar community in Uttar Pradesh

श्री राम शकल (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने एक सामान्य किसान के बेटे को मनोनीत करके राज्य सभा में भेजने का काम किया।

सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में धाँगड़ जाति के समाज के लोग रहते हैं। पिछले कई वर्षों से उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र दिया जाता रहा है, लेकिन जनपद सोनभद्र में रह रहे धाँगड़ समाज के लोग, जिनका मुख्य पेशा खेती और मजदूरी है, उनको 3-4 वर्षों से, अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जिसके चलते सरकार की ओर से चल रही जो योजनाएं हैं, उनका लाभ भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है और साथ ही साथ जाति प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिलने से चुनावों में उनकी सहभागिता नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री जी से माँग करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जनपद में निवास कर रहे धाँगड़ जाति के लोगों को अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र दिलाने का कष्ट करें, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur. I think, this is the last time I am permitting about trains. It should be discussed in Budget.

Demand for more trains from Jainagar, Bihar

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने शून्य काल में बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में जयनगर और रक्सौल के बीच कम ट्रेनें हैं, इसलिए वहाँ ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाये। पहला निवेदन तो मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर-कोटा में कोचिंग के बहुत से सेंटर्स चलते हैं और उत्तर बिहार के लोग वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में जाते हैं। वहाँ जाने वाली ट्रेनों की संख्या बहुत कम है। जयनगर के लोगों को पटना आने में 200 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। इसलिए जयनगर से कोटा के लिए ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाये, जो वहाँ डायरेक्ट चली जाये, यह निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next, Shri Ajay Pratap Singh.

Need to include Bagheli language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान भाषा के संदर्भ में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिस भाषा के संदर्भ में मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, मैं आपसे अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे उस भाषा में अपनी बात रखने की अनुमति दें।

श्री सभापति: क्या आपने पहले नोटिस दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं। ठीक है, बोलिए। कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं। आपके अलावा किसी को मालूम नहीं पड़ेगा कि आपने क्या बोला? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, बड़ी आसानी से सबकी समझ में आ जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, समझाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: आपका भी धन्यवाद और अभिनन्दन। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Bagheli is not among the 22 Scheduled languages. That is why there is no arrangement for translation. But, you have made a suggestion. Let the House and the Government think about it, and, then, later, we can come to some conclusion. But, आपको सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह भाषा बहुत simple है और समझ में आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Need to stop Human Trafficking

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने कहा कि मैं पढ़कर न बोलूँ लेकिन आपकी अनुमति से आज मैं पढ़कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि RBI द्वारा प्रकाशित Financial Stability Report के ताज़ा संस्करण में जानकारी दी गई कि विभिन्न बैंकों के द्वारा उनके साथ हुई धोखाधड़ी की जानकारी कम करके बताई गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: वोरा जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके जिस नोटिस को मैंने अनुमति दी, वह है - 'Need to stop human trafficking' लेकिन आप दूसरे विषय पर बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जो विषय मुझे भेजा था, वह था 'Need to stop human trafficking'. आप इस पर बोलिए।

*Hon. Member spoke in Bagheli.

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार की धोखाधड़ी बैंकों के साथ लगातार होती रही है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप , 'Need to stop human trafficking' , विषय पर बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में पिछले हफ्ते लगभग 33 बच्चों को, जो बिहार से लाए गए थे, दो वकीलों की सूचना पर, वहां के एक रेलवे स्टेशन पर उतारा गया। वे बच्चे हावड़ा से मुम्बई की ओर ले जाए जा रहे थे। इन 33 बच्चों की घटना से पहले, ऐसी ही घटना लगभग 100 बच्चों के साथ वहां हो चुकी है। मेरा आपसे कहना है कि अभी जिन बच्चों को राजनंदगांव में रखा गया है, उन 33 बच्चों को, जिनकी उम्र 8 से 10 साल के बीच है, क्यों ले जाया जा रहा था, उनके साथ क्या हो रहा था, इसकी पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए ताकि मानव तस्करी की ऐसी घटना दोबारा न घटने पाए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Need for expansion of Air Strip at Meerut

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत देश के विभिन्न मुख्य शहरों को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने का निश्चय किया है। मेरठ पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत ही मुख्य शहर है और केन्द्र है, जिसका अपना एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व भी है। आज़ादी की पहली लड़ाई, 1857 की क्रांति का बिगुल भी यहीं से फूँका गया था और महाभारत काल की राजधानी हस्तिनापुर भी यहीं पर स्थित है। ईसाइयों का एशिया का सबसे बड़ा चर्च मेरठ के सरधाना में मौजूद है। वहां पर हर वर्ष हजारों धार्मिक दृष्टि से आते हैं।

मान्यवर, यदि मेरठ से हवाई सेवा शुरू होती है, तो इसका असर यहां दिल्ली पर भी पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इससे दिल्ली का ट्रैफिक भी कम होगा। मेरठ खेल के सामान में देश का दूसरे नंबर का हब है तथा विश्व भर में क्रिकेट के लिए मेरठ निर्मित बैट और बॉल मशहूर है। विश्व के अधिकांश क्रिकेट का सामान खरीदने के लिए यहां आते हैं।

मान्यवर, मेरठ से उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ करीब 550 किलोमीटर है, वहां का हार्ड कोर्ट करीब 750 किलोमीटर है। यहां के दो बहुत प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थल हैं - वाराणसी और गोरखपुर, वे भी 800 किलोमीटर से अधिक हैं और मेरठ से रेल से इन स्थानों पर जाने में 12 से 20 घंटे लगते हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि मेरठ में एक हवाई पट्टी बनी हुई है, यहां इस समय भी चार्टर्ड प्लेन और हेलिकॉप्टर उतरते हैं, इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरठ के हवाई पट्टी का विस्तारीकरण करके यहां से देश के विभिन्न शहरों के लिए घरेलू विमान सेवा शुरू की जाए, धन्यवाद।

Illegal acquisition of large forest land in eco-sensitive

Aravallis by private companies

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Zero Hour Mention relates to the Aravallis, a 700-kilometre long mountain range that extends from Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and ends up in Gujarat.

Sir, in recent days, there have been investigative reports of the illegal purchase of over 400 acres of forested common lands by a very high profile, politically-influential private company that represents the face of not only crony capitalism but yugic capitalism. I am not taking the name of the company, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the purchase of these 400 acres of common forest land is in violation, and it is illegal because of three reasons. First, it violates a Supreme Court order of December, 1996 because it is a hilly forest area and hilly forest cannot be diverted to other purposes unless it is approved under the Forest Conservation Act. Second, Sir, it violates a December, 2011 order of the Supreme Court which said that all common lands which have been encroached upon must be returned to Gram Panchayats. And, thirdly, it violates a Supreme Court order of March, 2019 which had said that amendments made by the State Government to the Punjab Land Preservation Act of 1900 which allows real estate construction in the Aravallis to be a misadventure. Sir, these purchases constitute a misadventure. Sir, the Aravallis are very sensitive eco-sensitive areas. The environmental devastation in the Aravallis is visible and we see it every day. I urge the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to take a firm position and cancel all these illegal purchases that have been made through the power of attorney. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vinay Dinu Tendulkar. We have one Tendulkar, now the other Tendulkar. He wanted to speak in Konkani. But our translator whom we have recruited has opted out. So that's problem.

Resumption of Mining in Goa

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2018 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के तहत गोवा की सभी माइन्स बंद हुई हैं। गोवा की population 15.5 लाख है, उनमें से करीब 75,000 families इससे सफर हुई हैं और पेरेंट्स अपने बच्चों की फीस तक नहीं भर सकते हैं। गोवा की economy tourism और mining पर निर्भर है। मैं इस सभागृह के माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई कानून बना कर गोवा में जो माइन्स सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के तहत बंद हुई हैं, उनको तुरंत स्टार्ट करने का प्रयास करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda; Shri Prashanta Nanda was once upon a time a popular actor.

Vacant faculty positions in the Central University of Odisha

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir.

Sir, the Central University of Odisha was established under the Central Universities Act by the Government of India in 2009. It is situated at Koraput where mostly ST people are there. When it was established, all the people were very happy. The motto of this University was nation-building. Sir, this University is a member of the Association of Indian Universities, which should impart professional and non-professional education, research and training. How this motto will be translated into reality can be assessed by the faculty position which I am about to tell you.

Sir, out of 23 posts of Professor, none have been filled up; there is not even a single Professor. Out of 43 Associate Professor posts, there is just one Associate Professor; the vacancy position is 42. Out of 154 Lecturers, only 17 Lecturers are posted, with 137 vacant posts. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss to know how nation building would be done. I urge upon the Minister, through you, Sir, to look into this matter immediately, because the academic session is just about to start. If action is not taken, the whole motto would have no meaning and it would only remain on paper. This motto must be made a reality because it is at a place where we are all interested that the university should flourish, should grow and serve the purpose for which it was created. This is my request to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to take action in the matter immediately.

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

Payment of arrears to the sugarcane farmers

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान देश में गन्ना किसानों के बकाया मूल्य की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सभापति जी, देश में और खास तौर से आबादी के बड़े स्टेट उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 2018-19 के पेराई सत्र में अभी तक गन्ना किसानों का 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा पैसा चीनी मिलों पर बकाया है। अगर हम ब्याज जोड़ लें, तो ब्याज भी लगभग 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए बकाया है। अकेले पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ सबसे ज्यादा गन्ना उत्पादन होता है, वहाँ की 42 चीनी मिलों पर लगभग 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए बकाया हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार एक तरफ कहती है कि हमें किसानों की इनकम डबल करनी है, लेकिन आज गन्ना किसान के सामने उसकी फसल का मूल्य और उसने जो चीनी मिलों को सप्लाई की,

उसके भुगतान का भी संकट है। डबल इनकम करने की बात तो खत्म हो गई, बल्कि जो गन्ना भुगतान का मूल्य है, आज उसके सामने उसका पैसा मिलने का भी संकट है। सारे किसान प्लानिंग करते हैं कि उन्हें एक साल में पैसा मिलेगा। उसी हिसाब से वह शादी, घर के खर्चों की प्लानिंग करते हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में जब चुनाव आते हैं, तो यह चुनावी मुद्दा होता है। वहाँ सरकार बनी और वादा किया गया कि अगर हमारी सरकार बनेगी, तो हम 14 दिन में गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान करेंगे, लेकिन आज तक वह वादा पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं। चीनी मिल के मालिकों को किसानों के नाम पर पैकेज दिया जाता है, उन्हें कम रेट पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, जिससे गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान हो सके, लेकिन उस ऋण का इस्तेमाल चीनी मिल के मालिक अपने लिए करते हैं, गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान नहीं करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, गन्ना (पूर्ति एवं खरीद विनियमन) अधिनियम कहता है कि 14 दिन के अंदर गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान हो जाना चाहिए, उसको ब्याज मिल जाना चाहिए। इसमें ब्याज की बात छोड़िए, उसे मूल रकम भी नहीं मिल पा रही है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है, आप सरकार को निर्देशित करें कि उत्तर प्रदेश, गन्ना (पूर्ति एवं खरीद विनियमन) अधिनियम का अनुपालन हो, 14 दिन में गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान हो, उनकी रकम पर ब्याज मिले। मैं अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। *

श्री सभापति: नहीं नहीं ... (व्यवधान)... यह विषय नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)... No reference to Chief Minister. ... (Interruptions)... No reference to Chief Minister would go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सर, मैं allegations नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं सोच की बात कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप इतना गंभीर मामला यहाँ लाये, उसके साथ न्याय करना चाहिए, आप अपनी बात उसी तक सीमित कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करे कि 14 दिन में उनका भुगतान हो और किसानों को ब्याज का पैसा भी मिले, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): سر، میں اس مسئلے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبद्ध کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

*Not recorded

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**Provision of written replies to questions raised or tabled in
Parliament in regional languages**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHARAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity to raise this important issue in the Zero Hour. Recently, there are media reports that the hon. Supreme Court has decided to make available the certified copies of all the judgements of the hon. Supreme Court in select Indian regional languages. This was also an exhortation of the hon. President of India to the hon. Supreme Court some time ago. The work of both the Houses of Parliament is widely covered in the country. But, certainly, our work would be greatly appreciated if the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament are extensively circulated in regional languages also. At present, answers to the questions raised during the Question Hour are supplied in English and Hindi. A large number of regional language media publications do not have the resources to translate all these and carry in the newspapers the following day. There is also wide use of regional languages in the social media, be it the Facebook or Twitter. Hon. Vice-President and Chairman of this House, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, has been repeatedly highlighting the importance of promoting regional languages in all our governance aspects. So, I would like to make an appeal to you to make a beginning and supply the replies of all the questions in one regional language of the choice of the Member himself or herself so that this information can be immediately circulated in the regional language media. This can be done in all the 22 languages, maybe with a little time gap. PIB has units all over the country. In regional languages together, they account for the top ten of the twenty publications by readership. So, all our work would be greatly appreciated by the country if we supply all our replies in regional languages. To begin with, my suggestion is that we could use the services of the people retained by the Rajya Sabha itself for translation. There are many of these regional language newspapers having their bureaus in Delhi which can possibly associate with the Parliament office and help in the translation of these languages. So, my earnest appeal is to make available, to begin with, the replies to all the questions in regional languages. I appeal to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting also to make available through PIB all the notes of the Cabinet decisions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Narasimha Raoji, the allotted time is over.

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

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

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion worth consideration. But I don't want to come to any conclusion without application of mind. First, we need to go through the system and then find out practical difficulties. Only then will we be able to apply this suggestion of giving replies in mother tongue. Before that, we need to have people workable for doing it. That would be kept in mind. In this connection, I also made an observation the other day. In my enthusiasm, I said that Zero Hour submissions also should get response. Then I went through the Rules and also practical difficulties. As of now, it is not possible. So, I am holding back that one. But, at the same time, as far as the Special Mention is concerned, the Rule position is clear and I reiterate that the Ministers have to send replies at the earliest. With regard to the observation made by the hon. Member, the hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar, is here. He will take note of it so as to promote regional languages. But I don't want to call them 'Regional languages'. I would request some important people to come out with some other alternative name for such languages. The moment you call 'Regional language', my heart also grieves; I feel bad. You are confining it to one region. People should say 'All India languages'. That should be right. This is about Zero Hour; the Minister also can take note of it.

Looming threat of drought in the country

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति बनी हुई है। जून में 33 फीसदी कम पानी बरसा। मान्यवर, आज 18 राज्यों में

सूखे की गंभीर स्थिति बनी हुई है। जुलाई माह का प्रथम सप्ताह बीत गया, लेकिन जितना पानी बरसना चाहिए, उतना पानी नहीं बरसा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पानी बिल्कुल नहीं बरसा।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, 151 जिलों में पानी कम बरसा है, जिसकी वजह से धान की रोपाई नहीं हो पा रही है, जिससे कि आने वाले दिनों में खरीफ की फसल प्रभावित होगी और उत्पादन पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ राज्यों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, बिहार के 13 जिलों में कम बारिश हुई है, ओडिशा के 12 जिलों में, हरियाणा के 9 जिलों में, उत्तर प्रदेश के 13 जिलों में कम बारिश हुई है, इसी तरह कर्णाटक, राजस्थान और गुजरात में भी कम बारिश हुई है। मान्यवर, विडम्बना यह है कि बहुत से राज्यों में बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों हैं, ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है कि इतने राज्यों में कोई राज्य बाढ़ से प्रभावित है और ज्यादातर राज्य सूखे से प्रभावित हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि हर साल 12 हजार किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं, जिसे रोकने के लिए सरकार को तत्काल कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और जो राज्य सूखे से प्रभावित हैं, सरकार को उनका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan and Shri Tiruchi Siva afterwards, both will get one and a half minutes each to speak.

Rejection of Tamil Nadu N.E.E.T exemption bill

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important issue. The two Bills were passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislature, one for MBBS and the other for BDS, seeking exemption from NEET. Now, it has come to light that the hon. President has rejected the two Bills. I humbly submit that this is the Council of States. The Tamil Nadu Legislature had unanimously passed the two Bills seeking exemption, which were then forwarded to the President of India for seeking his assent. I am of the humble opinion, subject to correction, that the hon. President need not accept the advice given by the Central Government. Whether it is the Congress Party or the BJP, they are doing the same thing. Earlier also, I had submitted this. So, my humble submission would be that it is the Legislative Assembly's right to bring a Bill and, as per the law, it has been forwarded to the hon. President. The hon. President has to give his assent mandatorily. Only then the jurisdiction of the Central Government comes. The Central Government has to send the Bill passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislature to the hon. President. That procedure is legally valid.

Now, what is done by the * or the Central Government is totally unconstitutional and illegal. However, our hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Deputy Chief Minister are very

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

particular about it. They have instructed me to raise this issue. So, I urge the Central Government not to impose the NEET which is affecting the poor students of the State of Tamil Nadu. Thank you, hon. Chairman.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the NEET examination for the medical colleges, stands as a stumbling block for the poor students and those students, who are from the rural areas, for three main reasons. One is, it does not take into consideration the high marks secured by students in class XII and totally this bears no significance in NEET examinations. Number two, Sir, the examination is conducted under CBSE syllabus and those students, who are from rural side and who have studied State syllabus, are not able to cope up with this syllabus. The third thing, Sir, is that only those students, who have studied under coaching centres are able to write the examination. So, poorer students are not able to do so. Sir, in this situation, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, with the support of the major Opposition party, the DMK, has unanimously passed the two Bills which were sent for the assent of hon. President. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will complete, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly unanimously passed two Bills, which have come to the Union Government. Now, it has been revealed in the Supreme Court that the Home Ministry has rejected the proposal of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. Sir, this is totally against the spirit of federalism. Disowning the decision of the State Legislature is not acceptable. So, in protest, we walk out.

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

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

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

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the Members, who have raised their hands, their names should be included in the associations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): میں بھی ماننے والے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے
وٹنے سے خود کو سمبद्धہ کرتی ہوں۔

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee, at its meeting held on 8th July, 2019, has allocated time for the Government Legislative and other Business as follows:

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
1.	General Discussion on the Union Budget for 2019-20.	Twelve Hours
2.	Discussion on the working of the following Ministries, in the order indicated:-	
	(i) Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	One day each that is, 4 hours

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
	(ii) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
	(iii) External Affairs	
	(iv) Home Affairs	
3.	Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to Demands for Grants for 2019-20, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
4.	Consideration and return of the Finance Bill (No.2), 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. यदि आप मदद करें, तो हम लोग ज़ीरो ऑवर से स्पेशल मेंशन्स में भी जा रहे हैं। कुछ लोग मेरे पास आए, वे कह रहे हैं कि हमारा नंबर नहीं आया है। आप इंतज़ार करिए, wait for tomorrow.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Dola Sen, I have told you personally also. I am telling you again. Please, wait. We will see. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ask the Chairman like that. I have told you personally; I have told you in the House also. I am considering it. Please sit down.

Demand to provide equal education facility to all

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सामान्यतः यह विषय संस्कृत में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ और उसका अनुवाद सुनने का अवसर मिलेगा।

महोदय, केन्द्रसर्वकारस्य सामान्यबजटे जनकल्याणकारीयोजना: विस्तारणीया: भवन्ति। शिक्षाक्षेत्रे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयप्रतिमानानि संकल्पितानि सन्ति। एतदर्थम् अहं माननीयं प्रधानमंत्री मन्त्रिमण्डलं च बर्धापयामि अभिनन्दयामि च।

शिक्षया, ज्ञानेन, विज्ञानेन च व्यवृत्ते: समाजस्य राष्ट्रस्य च निर्माणे समृद्धि आयाति। अतएव शिक्षाया: प्रसारेण सह तस्या: गुणवत्ता अपि अपरिहार्या भवति। विद्या विनयेन शोभते।

विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयादायाति पात्रत्वाम्

पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति धनाद् धर्मः ततः सुखम्।

अस्मिन् नवभारते सर्वे शिक्षिताः भवन्तु। एतदर्थं टीकाकरणमिव शिक्षणमपि सर्वेषां सुनिश्चितं भवेत्। एतस्मात् कारणात् सर्वे बालकाः बालिकाः च शिक्षाकेन्द्रं प्रति नेतव्याः। आंगनवाड़ी इति कार्यक्रमे गुणवत्तासुधारेण

तद्विस्तारेण चापि एषः लक्ष्यः साधितः। एवं सर्वशिक्षया सर्वेषां विकासम् सर्वेषां विश्वासं च साधनीयम्।

सर्वशिक्षया संस्कारयुक्तशिक्षया च -

विद्या विवादाय धनं मदाय शक्तिः परेषां परिपीडनाय।

खलस्य साधोः विपरीतमेतत् ज्ञानाय दानाय च रक्षणाय।।

सुशिक्षया एव -

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिददुःखभाग्भवेत्।।

*महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार के सामान्य बजट में जन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का विस्तार किया गया है। साथ ही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिमानों को स्थापित करने की संकल्पना की गई है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को तथा पूरे मंत्रिमंडल को बधाई देता हूँ तथा उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

शिक्षा से, ज्ञान से, विज्ञान से, व्यक्ति, समाज और राष्ट्र स्समृद्ध होता है। अतः शिक्षा के प्रसार के साथ-साथ उसकी गुणवत्ता अपरिहार्य है। संस्कारयुक्त शिक्षा अनिवार्य है -

„विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्।

पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति धनात् धर्मं ततः सुखम्।।%०

इस नए भारत में सब सुशिक्षित हों, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जैसे सभी बच्चों के लिए टीकाकरण अभियान चलाया जाता है, उसी प्रकार उन सबको - चाहे वे बालक हों या बालिका - शिक्षा केन्द्रों तक लाना अनिवार्य होना चाहिए। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यक्रम में विस्तार कर उसकी गुणवत्ता बेहतर करने से हर बच्चे को शिक्षित किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। संस्कार युक्त शिक्षा से -

„विद्या विवादाय धनं मदाय शक्तिः परेषां परिपीडनाय।

खलस्य साधोः विपरीतमेतत् ज्ञानाय दानाय च रक्षणाय।।%०

सुशिक्षा से ही -

„सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत्।।%०

सब सुखी हों, सभी निरोग हों। कोई न पाए दुःख शोक। अतः सरकार इस दिशा में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे।

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

**Demand to give representation to Rajasthan in the High Level
Meeting on National Calamity Fund**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष के लिए गठित उच्च स्तरीय समिति में राजस्थान राज्य को प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 46 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष का गठन किया गया है। इस कोष से राज्यों को आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस कोष के उपयोग से संबंधित निर्णय एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा लिया जाता है। किस राज्य को किस आपदा के लिए कितनी राहत राशि प्रदान करनी है, इसका निर्णय उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा लिया जाता है। राजस्थान देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। इतने बड़े भूभाग में हमें अक्सर विभिन्न प्रकार की आपदाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। जैसा कि हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि राज्य का एक हिस्सा तो अधिकतर सूखे की चपेट में रहता है। देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य होने और आपदाओं से इतना ग्रसित होने के बावजूद भी राज्य का उच्च स्तरीय समिति में कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। इसके कारण कई बार राज्य का पक्ष प्रभावी रूप से उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सका है।

इसलिए सदन के माध्यम से मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष के संबंध में गठित उच्च स्तरीय समिति में राजस्थान राज्य को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाए, जिससे राजस्थान में आने वाली आपदाओं के संबंध में शीघ्र एवं समुचित निर्णय लिया जा सके और राजस्थान की जनता को इन आपदाओं में आवश्यक राहत पहुंचायी जा सके।

**Demand to utilize the proceeds collected through education
cess for improvement in education**

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government regarding accumulation and non-utilization of education cess. Cess is a tax on tax levied by Government for a specific purpose. It is credited in the Consolidated Fund of India. Though, the tax proceeds are shared with the States and the Union Territories, cess proceeds are not shared with them.

The education cess was proposed in the year 2004, at the rate of two per cent for improving primary education sector. In the year 2019, it has been raised from two per cent to four per cent. There is a gradual increase in the amount collected from corporates and individuals. It was ₹ 20,165 crores in the year 2015-16, and now in the Consolidated Fund of India, it is ₹ 4,25,759.81 crores. Sir, for proper utilization of cess, the Government has to create suitable fund utilizing systems. But, the Government has not taken any serious steps in the matter. It is shocking that this fund has remained dormant for a long time. The audit conducted by the CAG in the year 2018 showed that a fund of ₹ 94,036 crores of higher secondary and higher education sector is lying un-utilized. This is bigger than the expenditure on education, i.e., ₹ 79,435 crores in the year 2017-18. The Government should exercise the responsibility to utilize the cess proceeds.

Hence, my submission is that the Government must take urgent steps to utilize the cess proceeds and publish an annual account of the manner in which the fund has been utilized. The Central Government may share the money with the State Governments for the infrastructure development of school education.

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to restore broad gauge lines in Tirunelveli and
Kanyakumari districts back to Madurai Division**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, when Thiruvananthapuram-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari line was opened in the year 1979, it was under the Madurai Division of Southern Railway. Later, Thiruvananthapuram Division was formed by carving out some of the Broad Gauge sections of Madurai Division, i.e., Thiruvananthapuram-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari Broad Gauge Line and Tirunelveli-Nagercoil Broad Gauge Line which was then under construction. It was then mentioned that when the Tirunelveli Madurai Line would be converted into Broad Gauge line, all the sections falling under Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts would be transferred back to Madurai Division. Sir, Tirunelveli-Madurai Line was converted into Broad Gauge line, in the year 1981. People have been demanding the merger of all Broad Gauge lines in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts with Madurai Division.

People of Tirunelveli district living around Melapalayam-Sengulam-Nanguneri-Vallioor-Panagudi along the Nagercoil-Tirunelveli line are not getting proper treatment in terms of development of basic infrastructure of stations and also in terms of services.

Sir, there is a demand that long distance trains should be stopped at Platform No. 1 of Vallioor Station. But, it has not been heard so far. Also, Melapalayam station appeals for high-level platforms, platform shelters, foot over bridge, toilets, lighting facilities and reservation counters, but it does not attract prompt attention from Thiruvananthapuram Railway authorities. Also, I urge that the announcements at all the railway stations should be made only in Tamil.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Railway Board to restore broad gauge lines in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts back to Madurai Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Announcement should be in Tamil language and in other languages also.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the announcements in Hindi and English languages are already there. But we want that the announcements at rural railway stations should be made in Tamil language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sometimes, I also travel to Nagercoil.

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

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

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

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

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

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): میں بھی مائے سوسائے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے
وٹنے سے خود کو سمبندھ کرتی ہوں۔

**Demand to increase seats in medical colleges and improve their infrastructure
accordingly in the aftermath of 10 per cent E.W.S. reservation**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. Sir, as you know, in the last Parliament Session...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to go through the text.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, a Bill was passed in last Parliament Session in which it was told that 10 per cent seats will be there in every college of all the sectors for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), and, accordingly, Government of India-appointed MCI Board of Governors issued a circular to all the State and Medical Colleges to increase 25 per cent

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

medical seats. Later on, they put forward certain conditions for the same, namely, (i) Medical colleges should have reservation for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes candidates; (ii) Medical colleges should provide 15 per cent seats for all-India quota, and, (iii) Fees of private medical colleges should be fixed by the State Governments.

Moreover, as per the circular dated 21st June, there were 44 medical colleges in which seats were supposed to be increased from 150 to 200.

But, surprisingly, out of 44, in 10 medical colleges, it was made 150 to 175; in 15 medical colleges, it was made from 150 to 180, and, in 19 medical colleges, it was made from 150 to 200. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your text concludes there. Next is Shri Sasmit Patra.

Need to pass Women Reservation Bill

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, the Women's Reservation Bill, which aims at empowering the women of India by ensuring 33 per cent reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies is nowhere to be heard, seen or discussed anymore. It was expected that after the elections, with the new Government coming to power, the fortunes of passing the Women's Reservation Bill would improve. But in this session of Parliament, it has not been brought forth.

In Odisha, hon. Chief Minister ensured 33 per cent reservation for women for contesting Lok Sabha elections in 2019. He also provided 50 per cent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions in Odisha. Delegations have been sent to about 22 political parties to garner support for passing the Women's Reservation Bill. A few political parties in India also showed their resolve in supporting this initiative. However, in this Session, if the Women's Reservation Bill is not brought forth, it will be another lost opportunity, and, the Union Government must take immediate steps in this regard. The matter of women's empowerment is highlighted during elections, as we saw during the 2019 General Elections, but after that, it again goes into a limbo. The Women's Reservation Bill will be a strong step in the direction of ensuring representation of women in the governance of the nation and the States. The importance and critical need of passing this Bill at the earliest can never be over-stated. I request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good. It was your first submission.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)...

**Demand to strictly implement the ban imposed on fishing during
fishing suspension period in the rivers**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आपने स्पेशल मेंशन पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में नदियों का जाल है, विशेष तौर पर उत्तर भारत में बड़ी-बड़ी नदियाँ हैं, जिनमें गंगा, यमुना, बेतवा, सरयू और उनकी सहायक नदियाँ दर्जनों की तादाद में हैं, जहाँ पर बरसात में बाढ़ के समय नदियों में 1 जून से 31 अगस्त तक तीन महीने की मत्स्य आखेट की बंदी रहती है, क्योंकि उस समय बड़ी मछलियाँ अंडा देती हैं और प्रजनन करती हैं। दूसरी तरफ पढ़न, टेंगन, ग्रासकार्फ, रोहू, कतला, नैन आदि दर्जनों मछलियाँ हैं, जो पानी की गंदगी साफ करती हैं। भारत सरकार गंगा नदी सहित कई नदियों की सफाई हेतु अरबों रुपया खर्च करती है, फिर भी, अभी तक गंगा निर्मल नहीं हो पाई है।

महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार प्रदेश सरकारों के सहयोग से मछलियों को संचय करने हेतु 70 ग्राम से 100 मिलीग्राम की मछलियों को प्रत्येक नदी में 25 करोड़ मत्स्य बीज छोड़ने का काम करे तथा जो नीलामी के ठेकेदार हैं, उनको हर साल अपने-अपने एरिया में कम से कम पाँच-पाँच लाख मछली के बच्चे छोड़ने के लिए कम्पलसरी करें और बंदी के दौरान बड़ी मछलियों के मत्स्य आखेट पर सख्ती से रोक लगाने का काम करे। प्रायः यह देखने को मिलता है कि बंदी के दौरान अंडा देने वाली बड़ी मछलियों को ठेकेदारों द्वारा निकालने का काम किया जाता है, जिससे एक तरफ नदियों में मछलियों की संख्या कम होने से नदियों की सफाई नहीं हो पाती, दूसरी तरफ नदियों में मछलियों की संख्या समाप्त हो रही है।

अतः मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि वह मत्स्य पालन को संरक्षण देने हेतु तथा नदियों की सफाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मत्स्य आखेट बंदी के दौरान मत्स्य आखेट पर रोक लगाने हेतु आदेश निर्गत करने का कष्ट करे।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, our Member has given a Zero-Hour notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. You are a very senior Member. Your Member has been given a chance just now only. I have to

go through the system. If we are able to save some time, i will give. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'EBRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, 42 PSUs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you take this route, then I can't help it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to mount an awareness campaign to contain drug abuse in the country and accelerate the implementation of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you, Sir, for permitting me to raise a crucial issue of rehabilitating a large number of persons who have become victims of drug abuse. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIDEREK O'EBRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today is not the last day.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Hailing from the North-East, I am aware of the extent and gravity of situation in which persons and, of late, the student community, are abusing psychotropic substances. ...*(Interruptions)*... Living close to international borders, the youth in the region, including school and college students, have easy access to sedatives and inhalants pushed by the drug mafia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are all senior Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are aware of the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not doing justice to the issue you are raising. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: At the impressionable age, they are hooked onto Cannabis and Opioids. This menace earlier confined to affluent sections of the society has now percolated to communities from the lower social rungs and the economically weaker sections. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। स्लोगन्स रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएंगे, both electronic and print. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing should be printed and nothing should be transmitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Fancy for drugs is accentuated by many social factors, affluence, misplaced sense of machismo and desperation of sorts. Mobile phones,

*Not recorded.

internet and other digital apps provide fertile ground for audio-visuals that feed on the lust for drugs and adolescent sex. Student communities in urban areas develop this craze at a very impressionable age and live a lavish life beyond their own resources incurring debt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stop the telecast. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: The debilitating effect of drugs make them both physical and mental wrecks at the young age when they should be seriously studying to build a better future. For fear of social ostracisation, they suffer silently and shun approaching Government hospitals or counselling clinics run by NGOs. The clergy in the local churches also pitch in to offer spiritual and divine sermons to the victims. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: I urge the Government to mount an awareness campaign on the lines of NACO for HIV-AIDS to contain drug abuse in the country and accelerate the implementation of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction. Thank you, Sir.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Supriyo, this is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to take measure to reduce pollution in Vashishti river
in Konkan Coast, Maharashtra**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Vashishti River is one of the largest rivers in the Konkan coast of Maharashtra, India. The town of Chiplun lies on its banks. Crocodiles were known to inhabit the waters. For some years now, Chiplun has attracted many adventure tourists for a crocodile safari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Recently the Vashishti, the main part of which falls in Ratnagiri district, has been affected vastly due to the Koyna Hydroelectric Project and the Lote Parshuram Industrial Area (LIA). ...*(Interruptions)*... Now it stands polluted and proving a threat to its ecological system. ...*(Interruptions)*...

There has been a wave of setting up chemical industrial zones on the banks of these west-flowing, diversity-rich rivers. Chemical industries have been set up on the Patalganga river (Patalganga Rasayani Industrial Area).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नोएडा-आगरा यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे पर दुर्घटनाएं

*151. श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नोएडा-आगरा यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे पर कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान, वर्ष-वार, इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए; और

(ग) इतनी बड़ी संख्या में दुर्घटनाओं के होने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाए किए हैं?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय को देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण करने और उनका अनुरक्षण करने का अधिदेश प्राप्त है। नोएडा-आगरा यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे एनएचआई या इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्मित और प्रबंधित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है।

जहाँ तक सड़क सुरक्षा का संबंध है, राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा नीति में जागरूकता बढ़ाने, सड़क सुरक्षा सूचना डाटा बेस तैयार करने, कुशल परिवहन के अनुप्रयोग सहित सुरक्षित सड़क संरचना को बढ़ावा देने, सुरक्षा कानूनों का प्रवर्तन जैसे विभिन्न नीतिगत उपाय शामिल किए गए हैं। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सड़क सुरक्षा के मसलों से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति बनाई है, जो शिक्षा, इंजीनियरिंग (सड़क और वाहन दोनों), प्रवर्तन और आपातकालीन देखभाल पर आधारित है। इसके अलावा, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए देश के प्रत्येक जिले में उस जिले के माननीय संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा) की अध्यक्षता में जिला सड़क सुरक्षा समिति गठित की है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, सड़क सुरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा की गयी पहलों को निम्नवत् सूचीबद्ध किया गया है:

(i) जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से सड़क सुरक्षा पर समर्थन/प्रचार अभियान।

- (ii) गुड स्मारिटन की सुरक्षा के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी करना।
- (iii) राज्यों में आदर्श ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करना।
- (iv) स्वचालित प्रणाली के माध्यम से व्यावसायिक वाहनों की फिटनेस की जांच के लिए 22 परीक्षण और प्रमाणीकरण केंद्र की संस्वीकृति।
- (v) राजमार्ग प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए एक मोबाइल ऐप शुरू किया गया है, जिसका नाम „सुखद यात्रा 1033% है। इससे राजमार्ग प्रयोक्ता दुर्घटनाओं सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के गड़ढ़ों और अन्य सुरक्षा खतरों की शिकायत कर सकते हैं।
- (vi) जागरूकता फैलाने तथा सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय को कारगर बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक कैलेंडर वर्ष में सड़क सुरक्षा सप्ताह मनाया जाता है।
- (vii) सड़क सुरक्षा को योजना स्तर पर सड़क डिजाइन का एक अनिवार्य भाग बनाया गया है।
- (viii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को चार लेन में परिवर्तन के लिए न्यूनतम अपेक्षा 15,000 पैसेंजर कार यूनिट (पीसीयू) से घटाकर 10,000 पीसीयू कर दिया गया है।
- (ix) वाहनों के सुरक्षा मानकों में सुधार किए गए हैं।
- (x) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ब्लैक स्पॉटों (दुर्घटना संभावित स्थलों) के अभिनिर्धारण और दोष निवारण को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है।
- (xi) मंत्रालय ने सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दोष निवारण प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए अभिनिर्धारित सड़क दुर्घटना ब्लैक स्पॉटों के दोष निवारण हेतु विस्तृत प्राक्कलन के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को तकनीकी अनुमोदन प्रदान करने की शक्ति प्रदान की है।
- (xii) दिव्यांजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संबंधी पैदल यात्री सुविधा दिशानिर्देश सभी राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी जारी कर दिए गए हैं।
- (xiii) भारतीय राजमार्ग अभियंता अकदामी (आईएएचई) ने सड़क सुरक्षा संपरीक्षकों के लिए एक प्रमाणन पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया है और 42 संपरीक्षकों को प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।
- (xiv) राजमार्ग पर चलने वाले ट्रक/बस चालकों के लिए निःशुल्क नेत्र जांच शिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं और चश्मों का वितरण किया जाता है।
- (xv) माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों के अनुसार फाइल संख्या आरडब्ल्यू/एनएच-33044/309/2016 / एस एंड आर दिनांकित 06-04-2017 और 01-06-2017 के परिपत्र के माध्यम से शराब की दुकानें हटाई गई हैं।

Accidents on Noida-Agra Yamuna Expressway

†*151. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of road accidents on Noida-Agra Yamuna Expressway during the last three years;
- (b) the number of persons injured and killed in these accidents, year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for such a large number of accidents and measures taken by Government to prevent them?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mandated with the task of constructing and maintaining National Highways in the Country. Noida-Agra Yamuna Expressway is not a National Highway constructed and managed by NHAI or this Ministry.

With regard to Road Safety, the National Road Safety Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws. The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.

In addition to the above, the initiatives of the Ministry to promote road safety are listed as below:

- (i) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic media and print media to create awareness.
- (ii) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans.
- (iii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iv) Sanction of 22 Inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system
- (v) Launch of mobile app for highway users *i.e.* „Sukhad Yatra 1033% which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.

- (vi) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (vii) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (viii) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (ix) Safety standards for automobiles have been improved.
- (x) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (xi) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (xii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- (xiii) Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (xiv) Free Eye Check-up Camp and distribution of eye glasses is conducted for truck/ bus drivers operating on NH.
- (xv) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि नोएडा-आगरा यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे एनएचआई या इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्मित और प्रबंधित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not well. I am told that he has come from the hospital. ...**(Interruptions)**... I appreciate his spirit. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: महोदय, कैसा संयोग है कि यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे पर आज ही आगरा के पास प्रातःकाल 4.30 बजे एक बस दुर्घटना में लगभग 29 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कृपया आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए और बैठिए। This is not the way. I will never get work done under pressure. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, आत प्रातः ही आगरा के पास हुई दुर्घटना में मारे गए लोगों के प्रति मैं अपनी ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are not in order. ...**(Interruptions)**... How can you raise a point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सड़क दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो जाने की स्थिति में मृत अथवा घायल व्यक्तियों के परिवारजनों को राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण अथवा पथ-कर संग्रह कंपनियों अथवा मोटर अभियोजन कंपनियों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान है, यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी मृत अथवा घायल व्यक्तियों के परिवारजनों को आर्थिक सहायता दिए जाने का प्रावधान करने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे पर जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं उस संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सच है, आज भी वहां एक बहुत बड़ा हादसा हुआ है और दुर्भाग्यवश 21 या 22 लोगों की वहां मृत्यु भी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, 29 लोग मरे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please correct it.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI Sir, I will correct it.

महोदय, यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। चूंकि यह हाइवे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बनाया है, इसलिए इसका भारत सरकार के साथ कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं है और इस हाइवे का कंट्रोल भी नोएडा अथॉरिटी के पास है। चूंकि यह question मेरे Department को mark किया गया है, इसलिए मैं इसका उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। मेरी नोएडा अथॉरिटी के लोगों से आज बातचीत हुई है। यह सीमेंट और कॉन्क्रीट का हाइवे है। इस पर जो accidents हुए हैं, उनके details लिए गए हैं। उसके अनुसार वर्ष 2016 में 1525 accidents हुए थे, जिनमें 133 लोग मारे गए थे, वर्ष 2017 में करीब 146 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है एवं वर्ष 2018 में 111 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। आज जो accident हुआ है, इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक committee भी constitute की है।

महोदय, रोड़ सेफ्टी के लिए जो दो-तीन बातें ध्यान में आई हैं, उस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो टायर बनते हैं, उनके standards और जो International standards हैं, वे क्या हैं, इस बारे में अभी तक हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं थी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका और बाकी पाश्चात्य देशों में टायर बनाते समय रबर के साथ सिलिका डाला जाता है, जिसके कारण temperature बढ़ने और टायर के गर्म होने के बाद जब वह फटता है, तो उन देशों में उसकी complaints कम होती हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि टायरों में साधारण हवा के स्थान पर नाइट्रोजन गैस भरनी चाहिए, जिससे कि टायर ठंडा रहता है और टायर फटने की घटनाएं कम होती हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question has to be short...**(Interruptions)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we are staging a walk-out in protest. ...**(Interruptions)**...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: महोदय, हम इन दोनों बातों को mandatory करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। इस रोड पर जो एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, उनके कारणों का निष्कर्ष निकाल कर हमने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से भी आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया है?

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश के सभी प्रकार के मार्गों के वातावरण को शुद्ध एवं सुरम्य बनाने के लिए मार्गों के दोनों ओर लम्बे झाड़दार और छायादार वृक्ष लगाने की सरकार की कोई कार्य-योजना है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस दिशा में विचार करेंगे?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति जी, पूरे राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग की संख्या 1 लाख, 36 हजार किलोमीटर हुई है और इस बार हमारी तरफ से, जितनी हमारे देश की आबादी है, उसके हिसाब से हमने 125 करोड़ वृक्ष लगाने की योजना तैयार की है। MSME के नाम से जो दूसरा विभाग है, उनको हिदायत है कि वे small-scale industries में कम से कम पांच वृक्ष लगाएं और medium-scale में पचास वृक्ष लगाएं। इन दोनों योजनाओं पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार में बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। आने वाले Parliament Session के बाद - महाराष्ट्र सरकार के Forest Minister और जो काम करने वाले अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने ई-टैग किया है और वे इस साल 36 करोड़ वृक्ष लगा रहे हैं। हम लोग उस योजना की आर्क पर काम करके इस चीज को करने की जरूर कोशिश करेंगे। मैं समग्र गृह से आह्वान करूंगा कि educational institutions, social organizations आदि के जो लोग भी इसमें शरीक होंगे, हम उन्हें इसमें शरीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति जी, यद्यपि यह प्रश्न यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे से संबंधित है, जो कि यमुना विकास प्राधिकरण के अंतर्गत आता है, लेकिन जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, उनमें चाहे वह यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे हो, national highways हों, National Highways Authority of India के अंतर्गत आने वाले highways हों, उनमें मुख्य कारण over-speeding, ज्यादा सवारियों को भरना और ड्राइवर्स का शराब पीकर drive करना है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको राज्यों पर मत डालिये। National highways पर जो accidents होते हैं, वे ज्यादातर इन्हीं कारणों से होते हैं। जो रात में accidents होते हैं, उनका एक कारण यह भी होता है कि वे शराब पीकर गाड़ी चला रहे होते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि वे medically fit drivers हैं या नहीं हैं, कैमरे लगे हुए हैं लेकिन उन पर over-speeding का जुर्माना लगता है या नहीं लगता है और ज्यादा सवारियां भरने पर यदि आप checking की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते तो क्या आप राज्य सरकारों को इसका निर्देश देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, उन्होंने तीन general बिंदु रेज़ किए हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति जी, इसके automobile engineering के कारण होते हैं, road engineering के कारण होते हैं, driving license के कारण होते हैं और शराब पीकर गाड़ी चलाने के भी कारण होते हैं। इसने इसकी पूरी मीमांसा की है। हमने principally 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना तैयार की है जिसमें यह विचार रखा है कि black spot को identify करके इन कमियों को कैसे कम करें। हमने automobile engineering में भी बहुत से सुधार किए हैं। अभी एक ऐसी latest technology आई है, जिसमें यह है कि अगर ड्राइवर ने दारु पी है तो machine चालू ही

नहीं होगी, यदि belt नहीं बांधी है तो police headquarters में bell बज जाएगी कि उस गाड़ी का ये नंबर है, जिसने बेल्ट नहीं लगाई है। हम लोग इसमें सभी sophisticated चीजों को कर रहे हैं, परंतु मैं इस बहाने आपसे और सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस देश में अभी जो statistics हैं, वे बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि केवल तमिलनाडु में 15 परसेंट एक्सिडेंट्स कम हुए हैं, इस मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश नंबर 1 स्थान पर है और इसके 15 परसेंट मामले बढ़े भी हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि ये मामले तमिलनाडु में 29 परसेंट कम हुए हैं। हम तमिलनाडु के मॉडल पर काम कर रहे हैं और हमने ठीक काम किया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि मैं एक साल तक आपके पास इसका बिल लेकर आता रहा और आपसे बार-बार कहता था कि लोग कर रहे हैं, driving license की प्रॉब्लम है, अन्य पचासों बातें हैं, आप मेरा बिल पास कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल कोई सरकार का बिल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैंने हाउस में बहुत बार यह चीज़ उठाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब मैं आपसे गंभीरता से इसका आह्वान करता हूँ कि यह कोई politicalised subject नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा भी एक्सिडेंट हुआ था, मैं भी मरते-मरते बचा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रैड लाइट कारण है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इनमें लगभग 30 परसेंट bogus license हैं। हम कुछ नहीं कर पाते, हमारे पास कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं, इसलिए जो Road Safety Bill है, आप उसको जैसे ही मंजूर करेंगे, वैसे ही हमें कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार मिलेगा, इसलिए, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप उसको पास करने में सहयोग कीजिए।

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: I agree with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both have agreed. It is good.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: माननीय सभापति जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में एक बात को कहा है कि चूंकि concrete road cemented हैं और tyre के फटने की वजह से अनेक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। यह सही है कि आपने जो कहा है कि जिस speed से गाड़ियां जाती हैं - अगर हम लोग यहां से ट्रेन से जाते हैं, तो लखनऊ तक पहुंचने में नौ घंटे लगते हैं, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। वहां पहुंचने में नौ घंटे लगते हैं, लेकिन ये जो buses जाती हैं, जो private buses हैं, वे पांच घंटे में लखनऊ पहुंचाती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इन buses की और जो लोग कार से जाते हैं, उनकी speed की कोई limit बांधने का काम करेंगे?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, world में जो UK और बाकी standards हैं, उनके हिसाब से हमने बस की बॉडी का निर्माण करने के लिए 2017 से एक योजना का क्रियान्वयन किया है। स्पीड कम करना, यह इसका उपाय नहीं है। देश में मुंबई और पुणे के बीच पहला एक्सप्रेस हाईवे बनाने का सौभाग्य मुझे मिला। अब हम दिल्ली से मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे बना रहे हैं। इसलिए स्पीड कम करने

की बजाय road safety measures के आधार पर हम technology के जरिए बसों में ऐसा सुधार करेंगे कि आपको पता भी नहीं चलेगा कि वे स्पीड से जा रही हैं, उनमें control करने का सिस्टम भी अच्छा रहेगा और उनसे accidents नहीं होंगे। इसकी चिंता करते हुए हम इस technical सुधार को महत्व दे रहे हैं। हमने 2017 से इसको लागू किया है। नए मॉडल में यह problem नहीं है। कल जो accident हुआ, वह 2017 का अशोक लेलैंड का मॉडल था। जब इसमें धीरे-धीरे technical सुधार हो जाएगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि problem नहीं आएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you not a part of any such activity?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has given various measures to control accidents. We appreciate that; I am very happy. There are two issues; setting up of model driving training Institutes in States, and, sanction of 22 Inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: With regard to these two things, to what extent have you achieved and what is the progress?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, देश में 25 लाख ड्राइवर्स की कमी है। ड्राइवर्स की training के लिए हमने 65 Driving Training Schools दिए हैं। इसमें हमने कहा कि Driving Training Institute को लाइसेंस देने का अधिकार भी हो और fitness certificate देने का अधिकार भी हो, इसके ऊपर अभी तमिलनाडु हाई कोर्ट ने एक stay दिया है। आज ही मुझे उस stay की जानकारी मिली है। हम लोग निश्चित रूप से देश में बड़े पैमाने पर driving की training के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार की योजना के आधार पर हम करीब 850 Driving Training Centres खोल रहे हैं। अगर ड्राइवर्स प्रशिक्षित हो जाएंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसमें कमी आ सकती है। मैं आपसे भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसमें जरूर सहयोग करें।

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन नं. 152 Questioner यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं है। क्या इसके ऊपर कोई माननीय सदस्य supplementary पूछना चाहते हैं?

*152. [The questioner was absent].

Ground water pollution

*152. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether indiscriminate use of chemicals and fertilizers during the last three years is a major cause of rapidly increasing ground water pollution in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check ground water pollution during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Jal Shakti develops and disseminates technologies, monitors and implements national policies for the scientific and sustainable development and management of ground water resources in the country. In addition to that, CGWB also carries out initiatives for ground water exploration, assessment, conservation and protection from pollution. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is also responsible for prevention and control of pollution of water bodies including ground water.

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), indicates the occurrence of contaminants such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and Heavy Metals beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption in isolated pockets in various States / UTs. The ground water contamination reported by CGWB is mostly geogenic in nature and does not show significant change over the years. However, nitrate contamination is mostly anthropogenic and its spread has been noticed in some areas, particularly areas adjoining habitations. Nitrate contamination can also be caused by excessive use of fertilizers. State-wise details of contamination of ground water is given at Annexure-I (*See below*).

According to CPCB ground water quality monitoring carried out during 2017, the pesticide levels have been observed to be either below detection limit or not detected at most of the ground water monitoring locations. Non-compliance has been observed w.r.t. heavy metals like Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd), Copper (Cu), Lead (Pb), Chromium (Cr), Nickel (Ni), Mercury (Hg), Iron (Fe) and Zinc (Zn) at 750 locations. The details are given in Annexure-II (*See below*).

(c) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been monitoring the chemical quality of ground water through a network of 15974 observation wells located all over the country. The state wise distribution of observation wells being monitored by CGWB is given in Annexure-III (*See below*).

The CGWB also undertakes construction of wells for exploration of ground water and successful contamination-free wells for gainful utilization. They also undertake awareness generation programmes/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution.

The other steps taken by the Government to check the pollution of the ground water, *inter alia*, include, ground water quality monitoring by CPCB under National Water Quality

Monitoring Programme (NWMP) at 1153 locations in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by SPCBs/ PCCs through consent mechanism and regular monitoring; installation of Online Effluent Monitoring System for 17 categories of industries and Grossly Polluting Industries in Ganga Basin to track the discharges of pollutants from these units; issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, under Section 18(l)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 etc.

Annexure-I

States-wise number of Partly Affected Districts with different Contaminants in Ground Water of India

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/ cm) (EC: Electrical Condu- ctivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cad- mium (above 0.003 (abo- mg/l) ve 0.05 mg/l)	Chr- om- ium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	12	13	3	7	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	9	-	19	18	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	13	10	22	19	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	19	12	1	17	1	1	1
6.	Delhi	7	7	8	2	-	3	1	4
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	21	22	24	12	10	-	-	-
9.	Haryana	18	21	21	15	17	17	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2	6	3	9	3	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Jharkhand		-	12	11	2	6	1	-	-
13. Karnataka		29	30	29	2	22	-	-	-
14. Kerala		4	5	11	-	14	2	-	1
15. Madhya Pradesh		18	43	51	8	41	16	-	-
16. Maharashtra		25	17	30	-	20	19	-	-
17. Manipur		-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-
18. Meghalaya		-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-
19. Nagaland		-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
20. Odisha		17	26	28	1	30	-	-	1
21. Punjab		10	19	21	10	9	6	8	10
22. Rajasthan		30	33	33	1	33	3	-	-
23. Tamil Nadu		28	25	29	9	2	3	1	5
24. Telangana		8	10	10	1	8	2	1	1
25. Tripura		-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
26. Uttar Pradesh		13	34	59	28	15	10	2	3
27. Uttarakhand		-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-
28. West Bengal		6	8	5	9	16	6	2	2
UT's									
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
30. Daman and Diu		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
31. Puducherry		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		Parts of 249 districts in 18 States & UTs	Parts of 370 districts in 23 States & UTs	Parts of 423 districts in 23 States & UTs	Parts of 152 districts in 21 States & UTs	Parts of 341 districts in 27 States & UTs	Pb in 92 districts in 14 States	Cd in 24 districts in 9 States	Cr in 29 districts of States

Annexure-II

Ground water quality in India (2017) - No. of complying and non-complying locations w.r.t. Heavy Metals

State	No. of locations monitored	Arsenic		Cadmium		Copper		Lead		Chromium Total		Nickel		Zinc		Mercury		Iron Total	
		Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing	Com- ply- ing	Non com- ply- ing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh	18	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	5	-
Assam	50	-	-	30	2	32	-	22	10	32	-	28	4	32	-	-	28	22	6
Chandigarh	5	-	5		5		5	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	5	-	5
Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	11	1	12	-	-	12	6	6
Goa	10	-	-	9	-	7	2	9	-	9	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	9
Gujarat	82	73	-	76	3	74	3	73	5	75	1	75	1	78	-	-	74	76	1
Himachal Pradesh	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	14	9
Karnataka	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	

Kerala	34	-	-	30	4	32	2	32	2	34	-	32	1	23	11	-	-	10	24
Madhya Pradesh	45	11	-	11	-	15	1	12	3	14	3	13	-	15	-	-	10	24	3
Maharashtra	39	14	-	34	5	23	16	34	5	32	7	29	10	39	-	-	39	24	15
Meghalaya	7	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	4	3	-	-	-	7
Nagaland	10	9	-		-	9	-		-	9	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	3	6
Odisha	46	-	-	43	-	43	-	40	3	41	2	43	-	43	-	-	43	18	25
Puducherry	19	15	4	19	-	2	17	17	2	19	-	17	2	19	-	-	17	13	6
Punjab	22	20	2	22	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	-	22	15	7
Rajasthan	69	-	-	4	-	20	-	5	3	10	1	4	5	34	1	-	-	23	11
Tamil Nadu	2	-	1		1		1		1		1	-	1		1	-	1	-	1
Telangana	14	-	-	12	-	11	1	3	9	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	21	21	-	21	-	21	-	16	5	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	4	17
Uttar Pradesh	35	4	-	7	1	15	6	1	11	15	-	1	15	33	-	-	-	11	22
West Bengal	49	31	3	34	-	35	4	32	8	35	-	28	6	41	-	-	25	30	15

Oral Answers

[8 July, 2019]

to Questions

Annexure-III*Status of Water Quality Monitoring wells*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of WQ Monitoring Stations (As on March 2018)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	443
4.	Bihar	735
5.	Chhattisgarh	957
6.	Delhi	65
7.	Goa	96
8.	Gujarat	844
9.	Haryana	460
10.	Himachal Pradesh	128
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	266
12.	Jharkhand	472
13.	Karnataka	1466
14.	Kerala	364
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1210
16.	Maharashtra	1684
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	52
19.	Nagaland	22
20.	Odisha	1200
21.	Punjab	312
22.	Rajasthan	692
23.	Tamil Nadu	700

1	2	3
24.	Telangana	521
25.	Tripura	81
26.	Uttar Pradesh	869
27.	Uttarakhand	201
28.	West Bengal	1334
UTs		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112
2.	Chandigarh	16
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18
4.	Daman and Diu	14
5.	Puducherry	10
	TOTAL	15974

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the reply that the hon. Minister has given, gives the detail of the contamination of the water level, particularly, arsenic, iron and lead. In the large States of country like U.P. and Bihar, just to name the two, the arsenic level in the water is 28 and 22 units. Similarly, of the lead, again, in the hon. Minister's own home State, Maharashtra, it is 19 units. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anandji, question, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What are the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards doing? Will the Central Government take note of the serious situation, call on the States and try to find a solution? This is a very grim situation.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और आनन्द जी ने जो suggestion दिया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। वास्तविक रूप से यह प्रश्न जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन चूंकि इसका संबंध pollution से भी है, इसलिए मेरे मंत्रालय से भी इसका संबंध है। Natural sources से आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड और आयरन आता है, जिसका अपने उल्लेख किया और human activities, यानी fertilizer, sewage और excreta से nitrate आता है। इन सभी पर ढंग से एक कार्य योजना करने के लिए और इस पर अमल के लिए हम सभी राज्यों के साथ एक विशेष बैठक भी करेंगे।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रसायनों, उर्वरक और केमिकल के कारण जमीन का पानी दूषित होता है, अगर उनकी जगह जैविक

खाद और ऑर्गेनिक खाद का उपयोग करने से ये मुश्किलें हल हो सकती हैं, तो क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, CPCB ने 2017 में जो ground water quality monitoring की है, उसके अनुसार the pesticide level has been observed to be either below detection limits or not detected at most of the ground water monitoring locations. लेकिन यह सच है कि pesticides का impact होता है and non-compliance has been observed in other heavy metals and other things. इसलिए अपने देश में हम ऑर्गेनिक खाद का ज्यादा उपयोग करें, यह movement अच्छा बल प्राप्त कर रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि we are on the right track.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, this is an important question, especially, for the State I come from, *i.e.*, Punjab. Water has reached such polluted levels that people are suffering from maximum number of diseases.

Now, the Minister in his reply has given various components of polluted water. I am sure they have done it. But, there is one answer which he has given, which is that they are digging water quality wells to monitor water in different districts. They have said that in Punjab, they have dug 312 wells. I want to know from the Minister one thing. When were these wells dug? Has any recce been done to ensure that all of them are working? And if they are not working, what is the plan to dig more wells to check water levels as it exists today?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Ambikaji has asked specific details which we will definitely send to her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 153. Shri P.L. Punia is not there.

Soldiers martyred during terrorist attacks

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

(a) the details of Indian soldiers martyred on the India-Pakistan border in frequent terrorist attacks during the last three years;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the terrorists would be flushed out?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of Indian Army soldiers martyred on the India Pakistan border (LOC) due to terrorist attacks during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Fatal Casualties suffered by Army Personnel during terrorist attacks/tactical action
1.	2016	06
2.	2017	13
3.	2018	12

(b) and (c) All the forward posts are adequately strengthened to withstand terrorist attacks. Continuous improvements, including the usage of modern technology, in the defences are made to make them more robust and resilient. The Army also carries out indepth analysis of the terrorist incidents and security breaches that are identified with various incidents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Majeed Menon, sorry Mr. Majeed Memon. Memon is *Mehmaan* for us.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: I am being called as Menon. So, I go to Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kerala is a part of India only.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the hon. Minister inform the House about the progress and result in the investigation by NIA in a major terror attack in Pulwama in which over forty soldiers were killed? Was it a case of security failure?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, वैसे इसमें एनआईए की जांच चल रही है और एनआईए की जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। चूंकि यह विषय गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय ही इसका सही उत्तर नहीं दे सकता है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार, शायद वह जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। जांच पूरी होने के बाद ही गृह मंत्री जी सदन में आकर इसकी जानकारी दे सकते हैं।

श्री संजय राउत: चेयरमैन सर, सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आतंकवादी हमलों के कारण भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर शहीद हुए भारतीय सेना के सैनिकों का जो ब्योरा दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि 2016 में 6, 2017 में 13 और 2018 में 12 जवान शहीद हुए हैं। लेकिन जो अधिकृत आंकड़े हैं, पहले उनमें कहा गया था कि 2014 से लेकर 2018 तक, जम्मू और कश्मीर में 176%

terrorist incidents बढ़े हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके उत्तर में शहीद सैनिकों का यह जो 6, 13 और 12 का आंकड़ा दिया गया है, ये सिर्फ हमारे आर्मी के ही जवान हैं या फिर इनमें बीएसएफ, सीआरपीएफ तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर भी पुलिस के जवाकी भी शामिल हैं, क्योंकि इन आंकड़ों में और दूसरे आंकड़ों में मेल नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा, जो आंकड़े इसमें दिए गए हैं, वे सारे आंकड़े Army की casualties के ही दिए गए हैं। मैं इस बात की जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि वहां केवल इतनी ही casualties नहीं हुई हैं। Operations कई प्रकार के होते हैं। एक Operation होता है, Infiltration Bids Eliminated, दूसरा होता है, Counter Terrorism Operation, तीसरा होता है, Terrorist initiated incidents और चौथा होता है, Tactical Action. उत्तर में जो जानकारी दी गई है, वह केवल Tactical Action के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं वहां की स्थिति के बारे में स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी Security forces में, Army का, CAPF का, जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस का और Intelligence का जितना best coordination हो सकता है, वह इस समय है। वहां के terrorists के ऊपर इन forces ने बराबर अपना दबाव बनाकर रखा हुआ है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आतंकवादियों के समक्ष नेतृत्व का और resources का संकट पैदा हो गया है।

श्री अमर सिंह: माननीय मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से जानकारी बताई है, लेकिन मैं मात्र इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलवामा के हमले के बाद और surgical strike के बाद, क्या पाकिस्तान में स्थानीय आतंकवादियों के अतिरिक्त स्वयं पाकिस्तान के घुसपैठियों का कोई बड़ा गिरोह अब भी सक्रिय है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह विषय गृह मंत्रालय का है और गृह मंत्रालय ही इसकी जानकारी दे सकता है, लेकिन terror के खिलाफ जो operation हो रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं जानकारी दे सकता हूँ। हां, यदि आप तीन-चार महीने पहले की जानकारी चाहेंगे, वह मैं दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन वह उचित नहीं होगा।

Privatisation of BEML

*154. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has deferred the privatisation of Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML);

(b) if so, the reason for privatisation of BEML; and

(c) whether Government has decided to handover BEML's management control to any strategic buyer, who will sell the company's land and other assets at market value?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) No Sir, the Government has not deferred the privatisation of BEML Ltd.

The Government had given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of BEML Ltd. to the extent of 26% out of the Government shareholding of 54.03% with transfer of management control to strategic buyer. Thereafter, Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset Valuer were appointed by the Government as per the procedure and mechanism laid down for this purpose. It has been decided to hive off the surplus land and other assets from the strategic disinvestment of BEML and dispose them off separately.

The Expression of Interest and Preliminary Information Memorandum document have been prepared by the appointed Advisors and submitted to the Government. After completion of the process, specific approval of the Government will be sought again.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, BEML is a profit-making PSU. It contributes dividend every year to the Central Government. Apart from manufacturing defence equipments, BEML is the only company that manufactures metro coaches in our country. What is the logic of privatizing such an important company with strategic importance? Why has the Government decided to privatise this company?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, वह अपने में बहुत ही सही, उपयुक्त और सामयिक प्रश्न है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रॉफिट होने के बावजूद भी disinvestment की जरूरत क्यों पड़ती है। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि प्रॉफिट हो, तो disinvestment हो ही, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की जैसी पॉलिसी है और इसके पहले भी गवर्नमेंट की यह पॉलिसी रही है, हमारी भी गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी है और हमारे नीति आयोग की भी recommendations हैं और उनके आधार पर strategic sale के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करते हुए disinvestment का निर्णय लिया जाता है, जैसे Public Sector Undertakings में strategic disinvestment होता है, जिस partner को strategic disinvestment किया जाता है, उसके professional competence से कम्पनी की management efficiency बढ़ती है।

दूसरा प्वाइंट, सभापति महोदय, disinvestment से यह भी होता है कि सरकार non-core functions से अपना ध्यान हटाकर core functions पर भी concentrate कर सकती है।

तीसरा प्वाइंट, Government of India द्वारा defence sector में Indian manufacturing companies को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और यह disinvestment उस उद्देश्य को भी पूरा करता है, इसलिए disinvestment किया जा रहा है।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it is an important defence equipment manufacturer. Information on products manufactured by BEML is not disclosed even under RTI. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the privatization will affect the national security. What is the procedure for selecting the strategic buyer? Who is the strategic buyer? Has the Government decided on the strategic buyer?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, वैसे माननीय सदस्य जो भी जानकारी चाहेंगे, सारी जानकारी इनको दी जा सकती है। इसमें कुछ भी ऐसा नहीं है, जिसे छिपाने की जरूरत हो। इन्होंने यह जानना चाहा है कि *disinvestment* किस हद तक हुआ है, तो मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ, सभापति महोदय, कि *strategic disinvestment* का जो *process* है, उसमें लगभग 16 steps हैं। 5 steps तक का काम अब तक पूरा हो चुका है और शेष steps का भी काम अभी पूरा करना है।

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, defence PSUs are started after carefully studying the national security and national interests. From Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru onwards, our former Prime Ministers and former Governments thought that in any eventuality, our armed forces must not suffer, depending only on foreign vendors or the private sector. That is why ordnance factories and defence PSUs were started, which are going on well. Most of the defence PSUs are running profitably.

Now, the Government is, one by one, privatizing the defence industries. The latest one is BEML.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Antonyji, that is your opinion. But, what is the question that you want to ask?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Why is the Government going below 51 per cent stake in strategic defence production? This policy is against the national security.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, वैसे मैंने इसकी जानकारी दे दी है कि क्यों *strategic disinvestment* की जरूरत पड़ी, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसे दोहराने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि हम *strategic disinvestment* कर रहे हैं तो उसमें पूरी *precaution* ले रहे हैं ताकि हमारी *national security* या राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष किसी प्रकार का कोई *question mark* अथवा प्रश्न-चिन्ह न लगने पाए। इसकी हम पूरी सावधानी बरत रहे हैं, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हमारे लिए सर्वोपरि है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be a difference of opinion. Let us not argue ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, in this particular disinvestment transaction of BEML,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Budget discussion is starting from tomorrow onwards. You can discuss at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please; Anand Sharmaji, you are very senior Member. Please sit down. You cannot have a discussion during Question Hour.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, in this particular disinvestment transaction of BEML, the Government is selling off its share to a strategic buyer, out of which the Government will mop up revenue. Sir, the Government has hived off Government surplus land and other

assets which are to be monetised later. May I know the specific purpose as far as BEML transaction is concerned? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: महोदय, जहां तक BEML का प्रश्न है, इस बात की मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि कई segments में इसके business हैं। इनका एक defence से संबंधित segment है, जो केवल 16.51 परसेंट है; रेल और Metro से संबंधित segment 31.12 परसेंट है और Mining and Construction से संबंधित segment 52.27 परसेंट हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि पूरे 100 परसेंट segment में defence का काम हो रहा हो - ऐसा नहीं है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि जो जमीन इस समय खाली पड़ी है, क्या उसे भी sell करके हम अपने disinvestment target को achieve करना चाहेंगे, इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि already एक कमेटी बनी थी, जिसमें Transaction Adviser, Vehicle Adviser and Assets Valuer थे। वे सब बैठकर इसका फैसला करते हैं कि जो disinvestment किया जा रहा है, उसमें हमारे क्या-क्या steps होने चाहिए?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, deviating from the earlier policy of the Government to disinvest only sick units, now it is attempting to disinvest even profit-making units. Sir, BEML is a profit-making unit and OFT, in Trichy, is also a profit-making industry. Sir, I would like to say rightly at this time that economic recession was withstood by India only by the resilience of the public sector units and in this situation, Sir, considering and taking into point the economy and the strategic importance of our nation's security, would the Government at least consider not disinvesting the profit-making units?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक global slowdown का प्रश्न है, global slowdown से भारत इसलिए प्रभावित नहीं हो पाया था कि यहां Public Sector Undertakings चल रही थीं अथवा Government यहां की सारी बड़ी-बड़ी undertakings को चला रही थी। इस कारण global slowdown का भारत पर असर नहीं पड़ा - ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि भारत में rural demand इतनी अधिक है, जिसके कारण भारत global slowdown से प्रभावित नहीं हो पाया।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my question was whether the Minister would consider...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Sivaji.

Appeals pending against grant of disability benefits

*155. **SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appeals pending against grants of disability pension/benefits to soldiers in various courts and tribunals;

(b) the total number of pending appeals that have been withdrawn by Government vide its instruction in February, 2019 as announced by the Defence Minister on Twitter on 20 February, 2019;

(c) whether Government is considering all appeals filed against grant of disability pension/benefits against soldiers;

(d) if so, the timeline for the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) 26 appeals are pending against the grant of disability pension before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) As tweeted on 20.02.2019 regarding withdrawal of 60 civil appeals filed by the Government of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, all these civil appeals have been processed for withdrawal from the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Out of these 60 civil appeals, 17 are related to disability pension.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Ministry of Defence files Civil Appeals in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the orders of Hon'ble Armed Forces Tribunals (AFTs) in consultation with LA (Defence) and Ministry of Law and Justice, in cases where orders of Hon'ble AFTs are against the existing Government policies/rules and involve huge financial implications. In cases where Hon'ble Supreme Court has settled the law, no civil appeal is generally filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I thank the Government for taking a compassionate view on this very sensitive issue of disability and disabled soldiers, but I wish to draw his attention to the recent CBDT Circular which, I believe, is very insensitive on the issue of taxing pensions given to disabled soldiers, and a point that has been made through leaks in the media reports is that the broad-basing of disability is causing more and more soldiers to avail of disability pensions. If that is the case, Sir, instead of withdrawing the tax benefits, isn't it better for the Government to narrow and make more specific the cases or entitlement for disability pension?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह सच है कि CBDT द्वारा disability pension पर जो income-tax exemption था, उसे लेकर एक आदेश जारी हुआ है, लेकिन उस आदेश के संबंध में मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से मैंने कहा कि इसका पूरा अध्ययन किया जाए। अध्ययन करने के बाद मंत्रालय ने मुझे जो जानकारी दी है, उस आधार पर मंत्रालय से मैंने कहा कि इस संबंध में पुनः एक बार CBDT से clarification seek किया जाए। क्लेरिफिकेशन हासिल करने के बाद ही मैं इस सदन को इस बात

की जानकारी दे पाऊंगा, लेकिन यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी भी सूरत में जो भी जायज disability के केसेज़ हैं, जो भी justified हैं, उनको जो भी सुविधाएं पहले मिल रही थीं, उनमें किसी भी सूरत में कमी नहीं होने देंगे।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I thank the hon. Raksha Mantri for clarifying that. May I say a point, Sir? There is a recent phenomenon of people introducing a phrase called 'lifestyle diseases' in the context of disabled soldiers. May I draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister to the issues of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder as a serious issue amongst serving and retired soldiers? So, would the Government consider conducting a study to assess the causes and effects of PTSD while they are serving in the armed forces?

श्री सभापति: सुझाव है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, वैसे बराबर इसका आकलन होता रहता है। जब ये रिटायर होते हैं, तब भी इनके लिए मेडिकल बोर्ड बैठत है और मेडिकल बोर्ड ही इस संबंध में एक अंतिम फैसला करता है। इसलिए जहां तक सेना के अधिकारी और सेना के जवानों का प्रश्न है, पूरे देश को उनके ऊपर नाज़ है और उनके लिए जो कुछ भी किया जाना चाहिए, वह सब कुछ भारत सरकार करेगी।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, there is a long-pending demand from the disabled soldiers to increase their pension and that demand is a genuine one. So, may I believe that the Government will take immediate action on this request from the disabled soldiers?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, मांग है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, पेंशन स्कीम पहले से लागू है और जब पेंशन का निर्धारण होता है, तब service element और disability element, दोनों को ध्यान में रख कर ही पेंशन का निर्धारण होता है। अभी कहीं से कोई ऐसी मांग नहीं आई है कि पेंशन को और बेहतर किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए कुछ नार्म्स निर्धारित हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर पेंशन का निर्धारण होता है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, hon. Member has already asked the supplementary I wanted to ask.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, जो यूनिट या बटालियन सियाचिन में जाती है, high altitude की वजह से उनके कई अंग, चाहे कान हों या आंख हों, उनमें असर पड़ता है, जिसके कारण वह एक handicap की तरह बन जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सियाचिन में जो बटालियन जाती है, जब वह वापस आती है, तब क्या उनको medically examine करके उस category में लाया जा सकता है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी माननीय सदस्या जानकारी चाहती हैं, तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि high altitude पर हमारे जो भी सैनिक तैनात होते हैं, उनको तरह-तरह की जो बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं, अथवा किन्हीं कारणों से मृत्यु भी

हो जाती है, उनको चेक करने के लिए, उनकी रोकथाम के लिए कई कदम उठाए जाते हैं, जैसे high altitude क्षेत्रों में तैनाती से पहले सैनिकों का विस्तृत रूप से मेडिकल परीक्षण कराया जाता है, वहां पहुंचने के पहले उनका बराबर acclimatization किया जाता है। ऐसे कई स्टेप्स हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत डिटेल् में जाकर यह जानकारी देने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन इसके लिए precautions लिए जाते हैं।

नल के माध्यम से स्वच्छ पेयजल की आपूर्ति

*156. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की प्रत्येक घर में नल के माध्यम से जल की आपूर्ति करके देश के सभी व्यक्तियों को स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदान कराये जाने की कोई योजनाएं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया है;

(ग) क्या इस व्यापक और महत्वाकांक्षी योजना का कार्यान्वयन करते समय उन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाएगी जहां पर भू-जल खतरनाक रसायनों से संदूषित हो चुका है; और

(घ) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि पृथक् रूप से निर्धारित की गई है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत): (क) से (घ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) से (घ) जैसा कि संघ बजट भाषण 2019-20 में घोषणा की गई थी, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024 तक सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को हर घर जल (नल जल आपूर्ति) सुनिश्चित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग के अंतर्गत यह कार्यक्रम वर्षा जल संचयन, भू-जल पुनर्भरण और कृषि में पुनः उपयोग किए जाने हेतु घरेलू अपशिष्ट जल के प्रबंधन जैसे स्रोत स्थायित्व के लिए स्थानीय आधारभूत अवसंरचना के निर्माण सहित स्थानीय स्तर पर जल की एकीकृत मांग एवं आपूर्ति पक्ष के प्रबंधन पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करेगा। जल जीवन मिशन देश भर में स्थायी जल आपूर्ति प्रबंधन के अपने उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए अन्य केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारी स्कीमों के साथ तालमेल करेगा। इस मिशन के लिए वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 में 10000.66 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आबंटित की गई है।

Supply of piped clean potable water

†*156. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to provide clean potable water to all persons of the country in each household through piped supply;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has fixed a time-bound programme for the same;
- (c) whether priority will be given to those areas where ground water is contaminated by dangerous chemicals while implementing this comprehensive and ambitious scheme; and
- (d) the amount required to implement this plan and the amount earmarked under this head during current financial year?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission. This Programme, under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, will focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse in agriculture. The Jal Jeevan Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country. An amount of ₹ 10000.66 crore has been allocated in the current financial year 2019-20 for the Mission.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाइप की गुणवत्ता की कैसे जांच की जाएगी और इसकी पद्धति क्या है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, चूंकि जल और जल का प्रबंधन राज्यों का विषय है, इसलिए स्कीम्स के implementation की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों के ऊपर है। राज्य अपने हिसाब से अपने स्तर पर अपनी आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से गुणवत्ता निर्धारण के मानक तय कर सकते हैं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सर, इसकी गहराई कैसे सुनिश्चित की जाएगी?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: आप पाइप की गहराई जानना चाहते हैं या ट्यूबवेल की?

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: ट्यूबवेल की गहराई जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: सर, मुझे लगता है कि मुझे इस प्रश्न का भी वही उत्तर देना पड़ेगा। स्कीम का निर्धारण, स्कीम को बनाना, स्कीम किस तरह substantial होगी, ये सब राज्य सरकारों के विषय हैं। राज्य सरकार अपने-अपने यहां से उपयुक्त स्कीम बनाकर भेजेगी और हम उनको उसके अनुरूप assistance provide करेंगे।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भू-जल को खतरनाक रसायनों से संदूषित करने वाले कितने उद्योगों को कानून की धारा के तहत दंडित किया गया है और उसका conviction ratio क्या है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is regarding piped water supply, लेकिन आप पॉल्यूशन के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ऑन है, माइक ऑन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की आबादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और drinking water के sources बहुत तेजी से घट रहे हैं। आपने जो मिशन घर-घर जल पहुंचाने के लिए बनाया है, उसमें 100 साल की प्लानिंग करके कहीं से ऐसे sources पैदा किए जाएं, ताकि बढ़ती हुई आबादी में भी घर-घर पानी पहुंचाया जा सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके implementation के लिए आप क्या ठोस प्रबंध कर रहे हैं?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अत्यंत ही relevant question पूछा है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। हर घर पानी पहुंचाने का जो मिशन सरकार ने लिया है, उस मिशन में हम जिस योजना का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, उसे सन् 2050 तक के लक्ष्य को एक बार संज्ञान में लेते हुए कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी और देश की जानकारी के लिए आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो कुल पानी available है, precipitation के कारण जो पानी देश में बरसता है और जितना पानी हम स्टोर करते हैं, जो यूज़ेबल स्टोरेज है, उसका केवल पांच-छः प्रतिशत हिस्सा ही पेयजल के उपयोग में आता है। शेष हिस्सा कृषि के क्षेत्र में इंडस्ट्रियल यूज़ में आता है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि ज्यादा चिंता का विषय यह है कि हम कृषि के क्षेत्र में इस चुनौती को कम करके किस तरह से irrigation के वॉटर को कम कर सकते हैं, ताकि हम लंबे समय तक इसे sustainable बनाए रखें।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that in most of the States we are having arsenic-laden water. Though the Government has promised many times that arsenic-free water will be supplied through pipeline to both, the rural as well as the urban people, yet it has unfortunately not been done till date. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my question is this. How many days would it take to make available arsenic-free water to our people?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस प्रश्न की जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसके लिए क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि यह कितने दिनों में होगा, इस बारे में मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दे पाऊंगा, लेकिन कुल मिलाकर देश में ऐसे 27,544 habitations identify किए

गए थे, जहाँ water quality issues हैं। उनमें से 11,212 habitations को ऑलरेडी कवर किया जा चुका है। अभी लगभग 4,071 habitations शेष बचे हैं और 5,571 habitations पर ऑलरेडी काम चल रहा है। इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को assistance provide की गई है।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, पठारी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल का गंभीर संकट रहता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप नल के द्वारा पेयजल की आपूर्ति पहले पहाड़ी और पठारी क्षेत्रों में करने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमने जिस तरह से स्वच्छ भारत मिशन को चैलेंज मोड पर लिया था, ठीक उसी तरह से सारे प्रदेशों को एक साथ चैलेंज मोड पर पेयजल पहुंचाने की दिशा में योजना बनाई है। प्रत्येक प्रदेश में, जो ज्यादा perform करेगा, उसे हम ज्यादा पैसा देंगे। यह निश्चित रूप से पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के प्रदेशों की आवश्यकता है। यदि वे अपनी तरह से तेजी से काम करेंगे, तो वहाँ अधिक तेजी से परिणाम भी प्राप्त होंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No.157, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. The hon. Member is absent. Are there any supplementaries?

*157. [The Questioner was absent.]

Amendments in environmental laws

*157. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made amendments in the Indian Forest Act (IFA) 1927, the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the new National Forest Policy and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that such amendments have diluted the original laws against tribals and the environment and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the ways in which Government will ensure that the environment and tribal rights will be protected?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Indian Forest Act (IFA), 1927 was amended in the years 1930, 1933, 2005 and 2017. The recent amendment in Indian Forest Act viz. the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 2017 was notified on 08.01.2018. With this recent amendment „bamboos% has been omitted from the definition of „tree%.

Further, the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 has been amended 38 times as on date. A comprehensive review of EIA Notification, 2006, has been taken up with the objectives that include integration of amendments and office memoranda issued from time to time by the Ministry; decentralization; clarity in the provisions; compatibility with online system; Standard Operating Procedure (SoP); addressing the issues raised during implementation of EIA Notification 2006; implementation of directions of Courts/Tribunal; etc.

Further, the first National Forest Policy was enacted in 1894 underlined the management of State forests in British India. Later on, National Forest Policy was revised in 1952 and 1988. The National Forest Policy, 1988 was adopted in the country with a focus on conservation and ensuring maintenance of environmental stability and ecological balance. As of now the existing National Forest Policy, 1988 is in operation.

(b) The amendments so far in Indian Forest Act, 1927 and EIA Notification, 2006 including revision in the National Forest Policy have not diluted the original laws *vis-a-vis* the tribal and environment.

The recent amendment in Indian Forest Act, 1927 has removed the legal and regulatory hardships being faced by farmers and others in the cultivation of bamboo. Timber Transit Rules will not be applicable for transportation of bamboo grown outside forest areas now. This will enhance livelihoods of the rural people and will also provide greater economic support to people particularly tribals. At the same time, all materials including bamboo grown or collected from Government forests require transit permit. This safeguards forests protection.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages various policy directions for protection of forests and safeguarding the rights of tribals and other forest dependent population.

Further the Ministry also ensures the protection of environment by regulating the developmental projects after the provisions of the EIA Notification 2006.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) of the question, question does not arise.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, given the rate of climate change and the state of emergency, is the Government planning a large-scale tree plantation drive across the country? What efforts are being taken by the Government to identify the wastelands and to reforest them?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we have one of the largest programmes, with people's participation, for creating a new forest cover even outside the forest area. I am very happy to say that for the last three years continuously, our forest cover, outside the forest area, has increased. The green cover of India has increased by one per cent. It has happened only in 8 or 10 countries and we are one of them. This is one point.

Secondly, as Shri Nitin Gadkari is here, he has already taken up an ambitious target of planting and growing trees because planting alone is not enough, growing is also important. They have a target of planting and growing 125 crore trees along the highways. They have started working on that. It will be done along the Ganga side also. We are also promoting agro forestry so that everybody participates in the process of planting and growing trees.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister's reply is somewhat incomplete, because we know that the Government is proposing amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1957. We know that the Government has introduced rules for the Compensatory Afforestation Fund. There is a widespread concern amongst civil society organisations and experts including organisations like *Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram* that these amendments go against the Forest Rights Act of 2006 and PESA of 1996. Sir, is it true that even the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has objected to these amendments? In light of that, would the hon. Minister assure the House that before the amendments are pushed through, widespread consultations will take place with all stakeholders?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Definitely.

डा. विकास महात्मे: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो नये कानून बने हैं, उनमें अभयारण्य, tiger zone, lion zone, आदि की बात आई है। जो लोग अपनी उपजीविका के लिए वन क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, उनमें ट्राइबल्स तो हैं ही, लेकिन वहाँ घूमन्तू लोग भी रहते हैं तथा शेफर्ड आदि कम्युनिटीज़ के लोग भी रहते हैं। उनके लिए परेशानी यह होती है कि चूंकि उनकी उपजीविका फॉरेस्ट पर निर्धारित है, तो उनको सरकार की तरफ से क्या मदद की जाएगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जो लोग फॉरेस्ट में रहते हैं, ऐसे वनवासी, आदिवासी लोगों के लिए *खनग्राम* के माध्यम से एक नया participation model शुरू हुआ है। अनेक राज्यों ने अब एक नया तरीका भी शुरू किया है, ताकि उनका stake तैयार हो। सही मायने में वे ही जंगल का रक्षण करते हैं, इसलिए उनको bamboo के पेड़ लगाने दिया जाता है, ताकि bamboo की ग्रोथ के बाद उसकी जो बिक्री होगी और उससे जो पैसा आएगा, उसको आधा-आधा बाँटा जा सकेगा। इस तरह के अनेक काम शुरू किए गए हैं। जो भी forest dweller है, जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन है, उसको जमीन भी मिलती है, उसको लाइट भी मिलती है और अगर वह इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करे, तो उसको बाकी सुविधाएँ भी मिलेंगी, ऐसा हम कर रहे हैं।

**Status of infrastructure and road projects
in Himachal Pradesh**

*158. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of infrastructure and road projects are stuck and their completion is pending in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, project-wise; and
- (c) the time by which these projects would be completed in all respects?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) 4 projects have been delayed due to land acquisition issues, NGT Stay on account of tree cutting, shifting of electric towers and delay on part of contractor due to financial crunch etc. The details of projects are given in the Annexure.

Annexure

Details of infrastructure and road projects in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (Km.)	Sanct- ioned Cost/TPC (₹ in crore)	Current status (Physical progress %)	Revised Date of Completion	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NH works undertaken by NHAI						
1	Four laning of Kiratpur to Nerchowk section of NH-21 from km. 73.200 to km. 186.50 in the State of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to be executed as BOT	84.38	1818.47	63.21	Within 2 Years of the award of Balance Work	Bankruptcy of the Concessionaire (M/S ILFS Transportation Network Limited)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(TOLL) on DBOFT pattern under NHDP-III-					
2	Four laning of Parwanoo-Solan Section of NH-22 (New NH-05)	39.139	748.70	74.07	March, 2020	Delay in Land Acquisition, Tranfer of Defence Land (now resolved), NGT stay on cutting of trees (now resolved), Delay in Utility Shifting (5 nos. of Towers, Water Pipelines), Delay on part of the contractor particularly in slope stabilization
NH works undertaken by HPPWD						
1.	Re-construction of Batta bridge at km. 96/600 on NH-72	-	26.25	72	Dec., 2019	Delay in Acquisition of Private Land in the River which has now been resolved
2.	Construction of retaining walls and crash barrier etc. in selected reaches from km. 307.00 to km. 334.00 of NH-22 (New NH-05)	-	19.44	70	Dec., 2019	Under-perfor-mance by the contractor due to extreme weather conditions and restrained topography

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि परवानू की सड़क को ब्रॉड करने के लिए जो फोर-लेनिंग का काम चल रहा है, वहाँ कॉन्ट्रेक्टर की वजह से काम नहीं हो रहा है, जबकि इन्होंने कहा है कि सब कुछ हो गया है। परवानू से शिमला जाने में पहले जहाँ ढाई घन्टे लगते थे, उसमें अब पाँच-पाँच, छः-छः घंटे लगते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ पर slips आ जाते हैं, landslides होती हैं। उसको खत्म करने के लिए क्या कॉन्ट्रेक्टर बदलने की कोशिश की जाएगी या उसी से जुर्माना लेकर यह काम तेजी से करवाया जाएगा?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, परवानू से सोलन तक फोर-लेनिंग का काम चल रहा है। यह 40 किलोमीटर का काम है, जिसकी कीमत करीब 750 करोड़ रुपये है और इसमें 74.07 परसेंट काम हुआ है। इसमें जो डिले हुआ है, उसके पीछे कारण यह है कि वहाँ समय पर land acquisition नहीं हो पाया है। वहाँ सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम डिफेंस लैंड की है और डिफेंस लैंड की प्रॉब्लम सुलझाने में भी डेढ़-डेढ़, दो-दो साल लगते हैं। मैं ऐसे सभी इश्यूज को आदरणीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के सामने रखकर उनका भी सहयोग लेने वाला हूँ। उसमें बाद में एनजीटी स्टे दे देती है। इसमें भी ट्री कटिंग के लिए स्टे दिया गया है। इस तरह से land available न होना, delay in utility shifting जिसमें इलेक्ट्रिक के पाँच टॉवर्स आए, उनको शिफ्ट करने में भी टाइम लगा, फिर वॉटर पाइप लाइन की shifting में भी डिले हुआ। इसमें अगर समय ही नहीं मिल पाएगा, तो फिर कॉन्ट्रेक्टर काम कैसे कर पाएगा? इसमें बहुत-सी बातें राज्य सरकार से जुड़ी हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... काफी चीज़ें क्लियर हो गई हैं, अब यह काम जल्दी होगा।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि जहां पर कटाई हो गई है, वहां रिटेनिंग walls क्यों नहीं बन रही हैं, वहीं से landslides हो रहे हैं और गाड़ियां चार-चार घण्टे फंसी रहती हैं, लोगों को मुश्किल होती है, टूरिस्ट्स का बहुत ज्यादा harassment होता है, वहां retaining walls लगायी जाएं, उसमें विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, जिस एरिया में यह समस्या है, वहां काम करने में काफी कठिनाइयां हैं, किंतु मैं आदरणीय सदस्य से यह कहूंगा कि हम इस काम को साधारणतया 6 से 8 महीने के अंदर पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे, 75 परसेंट काम हुआ है, delay की समस्या भी अब दूर हो गई है और हम लोग इस काम को जल्द ही पूरा करेंगे।

Casualties of soldiers serving at high altitudes

*159. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been some casualties of soldiers serving at the high altitudes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) action taken by Government to prevent such casualties and provide congenial atmosphere to the soldiers working at high altitudes like Siachen?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details for the last three years are as under:

Year	Fatal casualties
2016	20
2017	05
2018	08

Causes of death in Siachen Glacier and other Super High Altitude Areas range from those directly related to High Altitude like High Altitude Pulmonary Oedema (HAPO) and Pulmonary Thrombo Embolism (PTE) to other general causes.

(c) Indian Army is deployed in highly treacherous terrain along the borders in Jammu and Kashmir, where there is constant threat of crevasses, avalanches and other weather related calamities to the troops. Government undertakes several steps to prevent casualties like pre-induction medical examination, stringent acclimatization schedule, provision of specialized training, special living shelters, provision of specialized clothing and high quality rations. Steps are also undertaken to utilize modern technological equipments for rescue missions and prevention of accidents, apart from issuing of regular advisories.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary is, last lines of the answer say, „Steps are also undertaken to utilize modern technological equipments for rescue missions. However, it has been learnt that at present, ailing soldiers are evacuated from Siachen by 1971 vintage Cheetah and Chetak helicopters. What steps are being taken to replace these outdated helicopters with modern upgraded technologically-equipped helicopters?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, जो भी हेलीकॉप्टर्स, प्लेन्स ऐसे होते हैं, जो airworthy नहीं रह जाते हैं, fly नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको चेंज किया जाता है, यदि अपग्रेड करने से काम चल जाता है, तो उन्हें अपग्रेड किया जाता है।

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second supplementary is, for the medical treatment of troops at various posts of Siachen, only nursing staff is posted at sector posts. These nursing staff can only look after the basics. When it comes to treatment of serious ailment, soldiers are evacuated to base stations as doctors are posted at base stations. What steps are being taken to post full-fledged doctors at various sector posts?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, डॉक्टर्स की तैनाती के बारे में मुझे जानकारी हासिल करनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि high altitude area पर हमारे जो भी सैनिक तैनात हैं, उनकी रोग से या अन्य प्रकार से कोई ऐसी स्थिति न पैदा होने पाये, इसके लिए कई प्रयास किए जाते हैं। मैं

यहां पर यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि उनको कोई रोग न लग जाए अथवा उनकी मृत्यु न होने पाए, जिसके लिए हम लोगों के द्वारा कई स्टेप्स लिए जाते हैं। एक तो यह कि high altitude क्षेत्र में तैनाती से पहले उनका विस्तारपूर्वक मेडिकल परीक्षण होता है और high altitude area में तैनाती हेतु सभी सैनिकों को वातावरण के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए उनका acclimatization भी होता है और high altitude area में तैनात सैनिकों को एक्सपर्ट टीम के द्वारा विशेष ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है, यह ट्रेनिंग 3 से 4 सप्ताह तक चलती है और उन्हें मेडिकल इमरजेंसी के बारे में भी सिखाया जाता है कि यदि कोई ऐसी emergent situation पैदा होती है तो आपको क्या-क्या करना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, high altitude area में तैनात होने वाले सैनिकों को special clothing, विशेष प्रकार की extremely old climate clothing उपलब्ध करायी जाती है, जिससे कि अत्यंत कम तापमान और विशेष परिस्थिति वाले क्षेत्र में हमारे सैनिक मौसम के परिवर्तन का उचित तरह से सामना कर सकें, इतना ही नहीं, high altitude क्षेत्रों में तैनात सैनिकों के बचाव एवं दुर्घटनाओं के दौरान बहुत सारे modern equipments का प्रयोग किया जाता है, हैलीकॉप्टर्स का प्रयोग करते हैं, unmanned aerial vehicle का प्रयोग करते हैं, snow scooters का प्रयोग करते हैं, avalanche detectors का प्रयोग करते हैं और mountain clothing and equipments आदि का भी प्रयोग करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी जानकारी आपको देना चाहता हूं कि high altitude area पर हमारे सैनिकों को telemedicine की सुविधा भी दी जाती है।

रक्षा बलों के लिए बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट उपलब्ध कराया जाना

*160. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के रक्षा बलों को उपलब्ध कराई जा रही जीवन रक्षक बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेटों की गुणवत्ता में लगातार कमी आ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन जैकेटों के विनिर्माताओं के नाम और पते क्या-क्या हैं तथा इनके लिए निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानक क्या हैं, और अब तक रक्षा बलों को कितनी जैकेटें उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं?

रक्ष मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख जाता है।

(क) से (ग) भारतीय सेना के लिए अधिप्राप्त की गई बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेटों की गुणवत्ता में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। बुलेट प्रूफ सुरक्षा उपकरण होने के कारण इन्हें सेना मुख्यालय द्वारा अभिज्ञात जनरल स्टाफ क्वालिटेटिव रिव्वायरमेंट (जीएसक्यूआर) के आधार पर ही पूर्ण गुणवत्ता आश्वासन कवर के साथ अधिप्राप्त किया जाता है जिसमें विक्रेता द्वारा पूर्ति किए गए प्रत्येक लाट/बैच के लिए गुणवत्ता आश्वासन महानिदेशालय द्वारा प्रदान किया गया विस्तृत परीक्षण शामिल है।

तात्कालिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 50,000 बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेटों की अधिप्राप्ति हेतु आपूर्ति आदेश 31.3.2016 को मैसर्स टाटा एडवांस्ड मैटीरियल लिमिटेड, बेंगलूर, 10, जिगानी औद्योगिक

क्षेत्र, बेंगलूर 560105 को दिया गया था। इन बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेटों को गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण और स्वीकृति के पश्चात मार्च 2017 में सुपुर्द किया गया था।

1,86,138 बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेटों के लिए मैसर्स एसएमपीपी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एम-17, साउथ एक्सटेंशन, पार्ट-II, नई दिल्ली-110049 के साथ संविदा पर 09 अप्रैल, 2018 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। सामान्य गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण और स्वीकृति के पश्चात मार्च, 2019 में 10,000 बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेटें सुपुर्द की गई हैं।

Bulletproof jackets for defence forces

†*160. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a continuous decline in the quality of life saving bulletproof jackets meant for the Defence forces of the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, name and address of the manufacturer of these jackets and quality norms for it and number of jackets, so far, provided to the Defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no decline in the quality of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) procured for the Indian Army. Bullet Proof Jackets being protection equipment, these are procured strictly on the basis of General Staff Qualitative Requirement (GSQR) identified by the Service Headquarter with full Quality Assurance (QA) cover including detailed testing, provided by Director General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) for every lot/batch supplied by the vendor.

Supply order for procurement of 50,000 BPJs to meet the immediate requirement was placed on 31.03.2016 on M/s Tata Advance Material Limited, Bangalore, 10, Jigani Industrial Area, Bangalore-560105. These BPJs were delivered after quality inspection and acceptance in March, 2017.

Contract for 1,86,138 BPJs was signed on 09 April 2018 with M/s SMPP Private Limited, M-17, South Extension, Part-II, New Delhi-110049. Quantity 10,000 BPJs have been delivered in March 2019 after usual quality inspection and acceptance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल है कि बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट्स को देश में निर्माण के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई रोडमैप बनाया है और साथ ही साथ जिन कंपनियों को बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट्स बनाने के लिए ऑर्डर दिया है, उसमें contract में था कि raw material यूरोपीय देशों से मंगाया जाएगा। लेकिन उन कंपनियों द्वारा चाइना से रॉ मैटीरियल मंगाया गया, जिन्होंने अनुबंध की शर्तें तोड़ी हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन कंपनियों के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई करने की योजना बना रही है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, टेंडर की जो शर्तें होती हैं, यदि उनको कोई तोड़ता है, तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि जो अनुबंध होता है, उनके साथ जो एग्रीमेंट होता है, वह अपने आप टूट जाता है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानना चाहा है कि चाइना से वह मैटीरियल क्यों मंगाया जाता है? सर, Messrs SMPP Messrs Private Limited के द्वारा जो चीजें इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं, यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो मैं उनकी डिटेल जानकारी यहां पर दे सकता हूं। उसमें सिंथेटिक फैब्रिक के लिए ताईवान और चाइना भी शामिल है। सिंथेटिक फैब्रिक के लिए यूएसए भी शामिल है, कनाडा भी शामिल है, नीदरलैंड, इज़रायल और उसमें चाइना भी शामिल है और बी.जे.पे यानी बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट के procurement के लिए संविदा में विक्रेताओं द्वारा कच्चे माल के सोर्स के बारे में specific रूप से नहीं बताया गया है और टेंडर में चीन से कच्चे माल पर भी कोई embargo नहीं है। इस टेंडर के तहत विक्रेता को buy-Indian category के अंतर्गत 30 per cent indigenous content निश्चित रूप से खरीदना है अथवा उसे सुनिश्चित करना है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सेकण्ड सप्लीमेंटरी क्या है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश में बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स की कितनी कमी है और उनकी संख्या क्या है? इनकी कमी को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा और इन बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स की कमी से सेना को कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, पहले इनकी कमी कुछ ज्यादा रहती थी। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2009 में 3,53,765 बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स की कमी थी और उस समय उनके procurement के लिए एक आदेश जारी किया गया था, लेकिन लंबे अर्से तक उनका procurement नहीं हो पाया है और अब जाकर 1,86,000 जैकेट्स की प्राप्ति के लिए multi-vendor proposals, (RFP) request for proposal अप्रैल, 2016 में जारी किया गया है। 9 अप्रैल, 2018 को Indian Buyer SMPP Private Limited के साथ कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया और कॉन्ट्रैक्ट का कुल मूल्य, जिस पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया, वह 638.97 करोड़ रहा है और कॉन्ट्रैक्ट के अनुसार 1,86,138 बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स की पूरी डिलीवरी को कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर हस्ताक्षर होने की तारीख से 36 माह के भीतर यानी 8.4.2020 तक पूरा किया जाना है और पूरा कर दिया जाएगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं इसके आगे भी आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि अब तक DGCA द्वारा क्वालिटी इंस्पेक्शन को स्वीकृत करने का काम मार्च, 2019 में हो चुका है और लगभग 10,000 बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स की डिलीवरी प्राप्त हो गई है और इस साल के अंत तक 37,000 देनी है, यानी 8.1.2019 तक हमें और बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स मिल जाएंगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you wish to give a detailed reply, better place it on the Table or send it to the Member. You have given a reply extensive answer.

Release of CRF for projects in Karnataka

*161. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has built roads under Central Road Fund (CRF), as per the recommendation of the States;
- (b) if so, the details of the roads constructed during the last three years in the country under CRF, State and UT-wise;
- (c) whether any proposals under CRF, from the State of Karnataka are pending;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government regarding speedy implementation and monitoring of funds under CRF?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The Ministry allocates funds for the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads and Roads of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

The State/ UT-wise details of State Roads constructed under CRF and EI&ISC schemes during the last three years are given in the Annexure (*See below*).

The projects under these schemes have been sanctioned on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments / UTs subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works in accordance with the CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2014 amended from time to time. The proposals not considered for sanction during a financial year, including such proposals received from the State Government of Karnataka, have been treated as unapproved and not considered as pending.

With the amendment of CRF Act, 2000 through Finance Act, 2018 and replacement of the earlier Act by the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund Act (CRIF), 2000, sanction of schemes for State Road is no longer a function of the Central Government.

The Ministry releases funds for the road works under CRF Scheme based on the Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received from State Governments / UTs, duly ensuring that adequate fund is available with States/ UTs at all the times. The Ministry reviews the progress of projects and expenditure incurred while releasing funds based on such UCs.

The funds for State Roads under EI & ISC Schemes are allocated keeping in view the committed liabilities, progress of works, *inter-se* priority, etc. For EI & ISC works, the direct payment procedure applicable for National Highway (NH) works is followed; the funds are released directly to the contractors by the Ministry's Regional Offices (ROs)/ Engineering Liaisons Offices (ELOs)/ Regional Pay and Accounts Offices (RPAOs) based on the works done and bills received/ processed.

Annexure

The State/ UTs-wise details of State Roads constructed under CRF and EI&ISC schemes during the last three years

(Length in km)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length of Roads constructed under CRF Scheme			Length of Roads constructed under EI&ISC Scheme		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305.00	553.00	528.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.30	14.00	41.72	3.09	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	97.00	35.77	66.18	27.90	15.21	0.00
4.	Bihar	23.93	33.85	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.80	11.20	33.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.85	18.90
7.	Gujarat	111.67	211.20	383.00	0.00	0.00	3.10
8.	Haryana	54.86	35.54	61.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48.73	48.25	20.30	15.30	26.54	5.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.75	139.94	355.56	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	37.56	68.79	39.50	16.00	10.80	0.00
12.	Karnataka	219.00	136.00	1571.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	73.35	126.72	360.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	124.25	437.66	467.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1696.87	688.47	537.82	58.90	67.06	0.00
16.	Manipur	2.15	52.70	32.70	34.00	44.20	70.20
17.	Meghalaya	19.45	16.54	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	14.92	14.00	17.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	62.10	38.10	14.03	85.83	86.10	43.04
20.	Odisha	14.47	81.32	120.99	31.30	46.86	18.54
21.	Punjab	58.06	127.56	190.72	0.00	28.29	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	296.00	421.00	353.00	6.45	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	3.00	4.71	11.43	8.17	0.00	9.23
24.	Tamil Nadu	454.11	733.22	618.84	24.30	105.15	40.00
25.	Telangana	315.00	150.00	421.00	0.00	9.00	6.60
26.	Tripura	0.00	9.55	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	148.30	533.91	1403.49	0.00	61.74	37.00
28.	Uttarakhand	32.00	82.00	30.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	16.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	3.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that due to financial crunch, many State Highway projects in Karnataka are pending or getting delayed. If so, is the Government considering taking over such projects under the National Highway projects in Karnataka?

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: No, Sir.

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, is the Government considering exempting ex-Members of Parliament from toll tax on National Highways?

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: I am sorry, no, Sir. Actually, Members of Parliament are already being issued *fastags*. So, there is no problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking about ex-MPs.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: The answer is no, Sir.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an elaborate answer to the question asked by my colleague. As far as Karnataka is concerned, he has said that the length of roads constructed under the Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity is almost zero during the past three consecutive years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister this: Is it because you have not received any proposals from the State Government or are the proposals which have come from the State pending? I just want to know the reason for this.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI : The question is only related to Central Road Fund (CRF). From 2018, under the Bill, which has been passed by the Parliament, it is the authority of the Finance Minister to decide about CRF allocations. So, at present, the Finance Minister is now authorised to take the decision; nothing is in my hand.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am talking about your answer. In the answer that you have given to the question you say that *almost for the three consecutive years, no length of roads have been constructed under the Economic Importance Programme or under the Interstate Connectivity.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is related to Central Road Fund.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, कर्नाटक में राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग के लिए बहुत ज्यादा प्रावधान किया गया है और काफी रोड्स मंजूर की गयी हैं। आज तक के रिकॉर्ड में जितना काम नहीं हुआ, उतना काम कर्नाटक में किया गया है। जो *economic corridor* की बात है, उसके लिए हमने *already* बहुत सी रोड्स को NH में *convert* किया और उन्हें 4 lanes, 6 lanes और 8 lanes में *convert* किया जा रहा है। जो मैसूर से बेंगलुरु तक का है, उसका भी काम शुरू हुआ है।

Particularly इस हेड के लिए अब हमारे पास पैसा उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए हम किसी स्टेट को नहीं दे रहे हैं।

Monitoring and assessment of forest cover

*162. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism for monitoring and assessment of the forest/ green cover in the country and if so, the details thereof, along with the forest cover, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to utilize remote sensing technology for the purpose and if so, the details thereof including the benefits of the said technology in terms of time and cost;

(c) whether Government has any plan for promoting afforestation by planting trees like Sal in the various States; and

(d) details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized during the last two years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from National Forest Inventory.

As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8, 02, 088 square kilometers (forest cover 708273 square kilometers, tree cover 93815 square kilometers) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometers (forest cover 6778 square kilometers, tree cover 1243 square kilometers) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. The State/UTs wise details of forest cover along with percentage as per ISFR-2017 is given in Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) The forest cover assessment is carried out by FSI using data from the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites of ISRO. Currently the forest cover mapping is being

carried out using imagery from LISS III sensor of IIRS-P6 satellite which has a resolution of 23.5 meters.

The LISS III image for the entire country is geometrically corrected using the Survey of India toposheets which helps in seamless integration of forest cover data at various levels of administrative boundaries authenticated by the Survey of India.

The interpretation of forest cover is being done using digital image processing techniques by trained analysts and thereafter classified maps of forest cover on a scale of 1:50,000 are prepared. As the forest cover assessment is carried out once in every two years, the analysts identify and incorporate the changes in forest cover into the previous cycle data to arrive at the latest data on forest cover.

During interpretation of the satellite image, the forest cover is classified on the basis of canopy density into Very Dense Forest (canopy over 70 % canopy cover), Moderately Dense Forest (Canopy cover between 40 to 70% canopy cover) and Open Forest (Canopy cover between 10 to 40% canopy cover).

Forest cover classification using digital image processing techniques is further supported by the interpreter's knowledge, information from collateral sources (like Google Earth, Forest inventory data) and observation made during extensive ground truthing at more than 3000 points.

Ground truth information is collected during the same season as that of the satellite data so as to properly relate the reflectance observed on the satellite image to the ground situation. The field observations are incorporated into the classified maps which are then compared with the previous cycle of forest cover assessment for depicting forest cover change. The change maps thus prepared are then sent to the State Forest Departments for validation.

The feedback from State Forest Departments help in further improvement of classification accuracy and in analyzing the reason for the change. Thereafter, area statistics of forest cover at District, State and National level along with maps are generated. During the entire process of forest cover assessment, concurrent Quality Control and Quality Assurance measures are implemented to ensure accuracy of the data produced.

(c) and (d) For conservation, development and enrichment of forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes by planting trees are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF).

GIM aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. The State Governments have been empowered to select landscapes and species for plantations based on local conditions and requirements. NAP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation. To compensate the loss of forest for development works, compensatory afforestation is undertaken on non-forest land and degraded forest land from the funds collected from the user agencies and deposited in % the CAF. In addition net present value of the forest land diverted is also deposited in CAF and utilized for additional afforestation and allied forestry activities for eco-restoration of the loss due to forest diversion. The details of funds released under NAP, CAF and GIM for the last two years and current year are given in Annexure-II, III and IV respectively.

Annexure-I

States/UTs-wise details of Forest and Tree Cover as per ISFR 2017

(Area in square kilometer)

State	Geographical Area	Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Total Forest and Tree Cover	Percentage of geographical area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	3753	31900	19.57
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	807	67771	80.93
Assam	78438	28,105	1496	29601	37.74
Bihar	94163	7,299	2263	9562	10.15
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	3833	59380	43.92
Delhi	1483	192.41	113	305.41	20.59
Goa	3702	2229	323	2552	68.94
Gujarat	196244	14,757	8024	22781	11.61
Haryana	44212	1588	1415	3003	6.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	822	15922	28.60
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	23,241	7815	31056	13.97
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	2922	26475	33.21
Karnataka	191791	37,550	5713	43263	22.56
Kerala	38852	20,321	2959	23280	59.92
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	8073	85487	27.73
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	9831	60513	19.67
Manipur	22327	17,346	220	17566	78.68
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	657	17803	79.37
Mizoram	21081	18,186	467	18653	88.48
Nagaland	16579	12,489	379	12868	77.62
Odisha	155707	51,345	3993	55338	35.54
Punjab	50362	1837	1622	3459	6.87
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	8266	24838	7.26
Sikkim	7096	3344	35	3379	47.62
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	4671	30952	23.80
Telangana	112077	20,419	2669	23088	20.60
Tripura	10486	7726	215	7941	75.73
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	7442	22121	9.18
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	767	25062	46.86
West Bengal	88752	16,847	2136	18983	21.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6742	35	6777	82.16
Chandigarh	114	21.56	10	31.56	27.68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	30	237	48.27
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	10	30.49	27.47
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	2	29.1	97.00
Puducherry	490	53.67	27	80.67	16.46
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,469	7,08,273	93815	802088	24.39

* Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

Annexure-II*Details of State wise funds released under National Afforestation Programme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.36	6.38	No release has been made so far to any States.
2.	Bihar	4.23	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.86	7.82	
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	
6.	Haryana *	2.71	0.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.73	2.92	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.20	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	
10.	Karnataka	3.24	10.99	
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.74	7.78	
13.	Maharashtra	6.73	15.33	
14.	Odisha	3.49	11.36	
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	1.40	1.95	
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.07	
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.67	0.32	
20.	Uttarakhand	3.36	2.58	
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		57.71	69.50	
NORTH EASTERN STATES				

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.86		
23.	Assam	0.00	0.58	
24.	Manipur	3.20	4.38	
25.	Meghalaya	1.65	0.74	
26.	Mizoram	5.80	7.79	
27.	Nagaland	5.85	6.41	
28.	Sikkim	0.00	5.98	
29.	Tripura	4.94		
TOTAL (NE STATES)		22.29	25.88	
GRAND TOTAL		80.00	95.38	

Annexure-III*Details of State/UTs-wise funds released under Compensatory Afforestation Funds*

State/UT	F.Y.-17-18 Release (₹)	F.Y.-18-19 Release (₹)	F.Y.-19-20 Release (₹)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,33,00,000.00	1,56,00,000.00	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	97,00,00,000.00	1,04,47,00,000.00	Nil
Arunachal Pradesh	3,54,15,00,000.00	Nil	
Assam	70,00,00,000.00	45,84,00,000.00	Nil
Bihar	30,31,00,000.00	46,61,90,000.00	Nil
Chandigarh	1,13,00,000.00	1,27,00,000.00	Nil
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	27,00,00,000.00	2,12,6600,000.00	Nil
Haryana	80,00,00,000.00	1,44,20,00,000.00	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	1,20,00,00,000.00	1,32,52,00,000.00	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir	69,00,00,000.00	Nil	1,01,77,00,000.00
Jharkhand	2,34,00,00,000.00	2,86,25,00,000.00	Nil
Karnataka	86,00,00,000.00	1,01,40,00,000.00	Nil
Kerala	8,00,00,000.00	14,61,00,000.00	Nil
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	2,00,00,00,000.00	2,68,76,00,000.00	Nil
Maharashtra	1,99,00,00,000.00	2,25,00,00,000.00	Nil
Manipur	29,50,00,000.00	24,85,00,000.00	Nil
Meghalaya	7,00,00,000.00	Nil	Nil
Mizoram	6,85,00,000.00	8,30,00,000.00	Nil
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odisha	5,09,00,00,000.00	5,54,00,00,000.00	Nil
Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	64,00,00,000.00	79,20,00,000.00	Nil
Rajasthan	1,79,00,00,000.00	1,82,03,00,000.00	Nil
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	12,68,00,000.00	7,00,00,000.00	Nil
Telangana	1,27,00,00,000.00	2,37,38,00,000.00	Nil
Tripura	7,10,00,000	16,70,00,000.00	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,00,00,000.00	1,50,60,00,000.00	Nil
Uttarakhand	96,00,00,000.00	3,03,00,00,000.00	Nil
West Bengal	Nil	21,22,00,000.00	Nil
TOTAL	24,04,90,00,000.00	35,23,58,90,000.00	1,01,77,00,000.00

Annexure-IV*State-wise details of funds released under Green India Mission*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
		Allocation		Allocation		Allocation	
		(RE): 47.80		(BE): 160.0*		(BE): 140.0*	
		Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds
		Sanct-	Utilized	Sanct-	Utilized	Sanct-	Utilized
		ioned	by the	ioned	by the	ioned	by the
		to the	States	to the	States	to the	States
		States		States		States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.446	-	2.6662	-	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	10.953	10.953	5.3607	5.3607	-	-
3.	Karnataka	0.857	0.857	1.62339	-	-	-
4.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Manipur	6.416	6.416	4.88812	4.88812	-	-
6.	Mizoram	20	20	22.364	-	-	-
7.	Odisha	1.406	1.406	4.74334	4.74334	-	-
8.	Punjab	6.217	6.217	-	-	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Sikkim	-	-	3.3236	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	10.30188	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	24.15919	9.75624	-	-
TOTAL		46.295	45.849	79.4304	24.748	-	-

*Funds allocated for both Green India Mission and National Afforestation Programme

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने उत्तर को देखा है। क्षेत्रवार वनावरण रक्षा फंड के बारे में जो क्षेत्रफल दिया है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में वनावरण का 14,679 वर्ग किलोमीटर और वृक्षावरण का 7,442 वर्ग किलोमीटर दिया है जो कुल मिलाकर 22,121 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। मान्यवर, वहां भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत 9.18 है।

श्री सभापति: आपका question क्या है?

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। वहां भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत 9.18 है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिद्वार से लेकर गढ़मुक्तेश्वर तक पूरी गंगा के किनारे वन के लिए भूमि आरक्षित है। वहां पर वन की कमी के कारण जंगली जानवर आबादी में घुसकर मानव जीवन को हर साल नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर वृक्षारोपण या वनारोपण करने का कोई विचार है?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: महोदय, गंगा के दोनों किनारों पर बहुत सघन वृक्ष लगें, इसके लिए Indian Institute of Forest Management, Dehradun ने एक बहुत अच्छी स्टडी की है- वह कार्यक्रम जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अधीन होगा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे निश्चित रूप से लगेंगे। दूसरा, जो आपने दूसरा सवाल पूछा कि human-wildlife conflict होता है, उसका मूल उत्तर है कि जंगल में अगर खाद्य और पानी - ये दोनों चीजें ठीक से मिलेंगी तो प्राणी बाहर नहीं आएंगे, इसलिए water and fodder augmentation in forests - इस प्रोग्राम को हम बड़े पैमाने पर हाथ में ले रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी। समय को ध्यान में रख कर प्रश्न कीजिएगा।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: सर, निगरानी और आकलन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो 2017-18 में फंड relase किया गया था, उसको 2018-19 में कम कर दिया गया है, क्या इसे बढ़ाने के कोई योजना है?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: सभापति महोदय, forests के फंड्स अनेक कामों के लिए दिए जाते हैं, जैसे अभी Compensatory Afforestation Fund को सारे hurdles पार करके राज्यों को देने के लिए हम तैयार हो गए हैं और जल्दी ही वह राज्यों को मिलेगा। इस प्रकार पैसे की चिंता नहीं है - ठोस कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारें अमल में लाएं - यही चिंता है।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी भी चीड़ के पेड़ों का रोपण किया जा रहा है और क्या चीड़ के पेड़ों को हटाने की कोई योजना है।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: महोदय, माननीय अनिल बलूनी जी खुद forests और tiger protection में बहुत रुचि लेते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीड़ के पेड़ हम discourage करते हैं कि चीड़ का पेड़ न लगे, लेकिन कोई specific जानकारी अगर है तो मुझे जरूर दीजिए, हम उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे क्योंकि चीड़ से आग लगने का खतरा होता है, और जो अत्याधिक मात्रा में नुकसान होता है, वह उसी का परिणाम होता है, तो उसके removal की तरफ हम जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: मित्रों, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। When there is disorder, there cannot be a point of order. This is number one, everybody knows it. Secondly, if somebody thinks that if they raise it a number of times in the House, I will admit their question, that will not happen because that is not the practice. I have been liberal with all sides to the maximum possible extent, even in Zero Hour or Special Mention, trying to accommodate all. If people have got grievance, they have got every right to come and talk to me. But, if they come to the Well or pressurize me in the House, that is not the way. And, I don't want that sort of

thing going before the people. That is why, that action was taken. Otherwise no problem at all. Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Restrictions imposed on domestic Automobile manufacturers

*163. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Automobile industry body, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has stated that vehicle manufacturers are considering production stoppage, if there is no resolution of the issues over restrictions imposed on domestic manufacturers using imported steel;

(b) whether Government has extended the deadline for automobile makers to use Bureau of Indian Standards certified locally produced high grade steel till February, 2019;

(c) whether the automobile manufacturers had sought a year's time, to source high grade steel locally citing inconsistent quality; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the plea of SIAM?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) There are no restrictions imposed on Indian Domestic Automobile Manufactures for importing steel. However, to ensure quality of steel produced/imported in the country, steel grades covered under notified Indian Standards (IS) included in Steel Quality Control Order (QCO) dated 13.08.2018, domestic production/import is allowed from the BIS registered manufacturer only. In other cases *i.e.* where grades not covered under QCO even this regulation does not exist.

Quality Control Orders or Technical Regulations are implemented for the benefit of the public interest or for the protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment, or prevention of unfair trade practices, or national security. Ministry of Steel has implemented Steel Quality Control Order on 53 categories of steel products under Section 16(i) of BIS Act 2016.

(b) Yes Sir, on the request of the industry, the date of enforcement of the QCO has been deferred. On the request of automotive industry, the QCO dated 13th August 2018, that came into effect from 18th December 2018, the grades falling under the standards (IS: 4454 Part-1 : 2001, IS: 4454 Part-2 : 2001, IS: 11169 Part-1 : 1984, IS: 6603 : 2001, IS: 4824 : 2006, IS: 6527 : 1995 and IS: 6528 : 1995) have been exempted on three occasions. The last such relaxation for all the grades falling under 5 Indian Standards, is given below:

Standards Exempted from QCO	Duration of Exemption
IS : 4454 Part-2 : 2001	Exempted for 4 months, Upto 17.08.2019
IS : 11169 Part-1 : 1984	
IS : 6603 : 2001	
IS : 6527 : 1995	
IS : 6528 : 1995	

(c) and (d) Yes, The Automotive Industry had sought one year time; after the stakeholders discussion with the producers and consumers (automotive industry) and after assessing the capabilities in the country, licensed manufacturing in India and abroad, the extension for application of QCO has been given on three occasions as given at point (b) above.

Forest Cover Ratio in urban areas

*164. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of total land under forest cover to the infrastructure such as roads, buildings, bridges, tracks, etc. in major urban areas such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata;

(b) whether total land under forest cover is decreasing, if so, the status of forest cover compared to that in the years 2001 and 2019, State-wise;

(c) whether any regulation exists for maintaining a set ratio between the two in urban areas;

(d) if so, whether the given ratio is accurately maintained in urban cities; and

(e) if not, whether Government is planning to make such a regulation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There is no prescribed ratio of land under vegetative cover to total concrete infrastructure coverage. However, international minimum standard suggested by World Health Organisation (WHO) and adopted by the publications of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is a minimum availability of 9 square meter green open space per city dweller.

As per the study on Urban Greening Guidelines, Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), 2014, the per capita availability of green space may decline due to increase in urban population. However, it may increase in some cities depending upon area available for future urbanization and

planned development. The city-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR-2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8,02,088 square kilometer (forest cover 7,08,273 square kilometer, tree cover 93,815 square kilometer) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometer (forest cover 6778 square kilometer, tree cover 1243 square kilometer) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. Further, as per State of Forest Report 2001 published by Forest Survey of India, the total forest cover in the country was 6,53,898 square kilometer. The State/UTs-wise details of forest cover in 2001 and 2017 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), 2014 prescribes the following norms for open spaces:

- 12%-16% of the total area should be kept for recreation spaces (including parks, play grounds and other open spaces for congregation) in the cities and towns.
- Norms provided for Organized Open and Green spaces
 - **Sub-city level**
One city park/sport complex/botanical garden (100 Hectare for 10 lakhs population)
 - **District/Zone level**
One district park/sport centre/maidan (25 Hectare for 5 lakhs population)
 - **Community level:**
2-3 community parks (5 Hectare for 1 lakh population)
 - **Neighbourhood and Cluster Levels:** 3-4 local parks (1 Hectare for 15,000 population)

(d) The development of green cover comes within the purview of Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities as they are responsible for developing and maintaining the green cover.

(e) Since protection of the green/cover spaces is a State subject, URDPFI prescribes norms and standards for green spaces which are advisory in nature and need to be adopted by the States according to local conditions.

Statement-I*Details of Area under "Recreation" in different cities, both existing and proposed*

Sl. No.	Master plans	Existing Scenario of Recreation/Open space					Proposed Scenario of Recreation/Open space				
		Land use Year	Population	Total (Ha)	Recreational/Open space	Open space Sq.m/capita	Proposed Land use Year	Population	Total (Ha)	Recreational/Open space	Open space Sq.m/capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Second Master Plan For Chennai Metropolitan Area only Chennai city	2006	4509210	17553	366	0.81	2026	12582000	17617.7	1000.65	0.80
2.	Master plan Varanasi	1999	1091918	14494.4	2705.76	24.78	2011	1201815	17927.22	984.47	8.19
3.	Draft Master Development Plan-Jaipur Region	2011	3073350	30830	3461	11.26	2025	5495000	19800	5745	8.85
4.	Master Plan for Ghaziabad			8445	399.5		2021	2300000	15554	2484	10.80
5.	Master Plan for Bhopal	2005	1571182	17500	2925	18.62	2028	352000	15572.12	646.46	18.37
6.	Draft Master Plan for Port Blair Planning Area	2001	99984	1774	101.25	10.13	2021	4500000	41360	8400	18.67
7.	Master Plan for Lucknow	2004	2358393	16270	2455	10.41	2021	17.70000	21570	5000	39.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Master Plan for Greater Noida	2011	107676	13570	3000	278.61	2031	149256	1500	240	16.08
9.	Master Plan for Tarn Taran LPA	2010	72337	569	63.7	8.81	2031	149256	1500	240	16.08
10.	Master Plan Srinagar Metropolitan Area	2000	1200000	11527	481.31	4.01	2021	2350000	23853.94	2853.01	12.14
11.	Master Plan Allahabad	2001	1081622	21689.13	2602.696	24.06	2021	2043735	30917.38	4953.47	24.24
12.	Master Plan Ludhiana	2007	1524081	127122	300	1.97	2021	4800000	127122	7416	15.45
13.	Master Plan Batla	2010	190418	1474.19	11.9	0.62	2031	346651	3467	346.7	10.00
14.	Noida Master Plan	2010	1068228	9210.74	1761.98	16.49	2031	2500000	15279	2432.82	9.73
15.	Master Plan Amritsar	2010	1976050	139419.5	186.8	0.95	2031	3017936	16594	2489.1	8.25
16.	Bangalore Master Plan	2003	6501343	42141	1310	2.01	2011	8015000	56463	7788	9.72
17.	Mysore Nanjagund LPA-Mysore city	2009	7786510	27864.32	766.31	0.98	2031	2100000	27863.83	1584.2	7.54
18.	Master Plan Dehradun	2004	753420	9698.97	222.8	2.96	2025	1530000	35867.2	928.17	6.07
19.	Master Plan for Kanpur City	2001	2551000	89131	959.08	3.76	2021	4000000	33703.99	3221	8.05
20.	Master plan Trivandrum	2012	989099	21586	54	0.55	2031	1032292	21586	101.64	0.98
21.	Master Plan Aizwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2030	820000	15280	244	2.98
22.	Chandigarh Master Plan	2011	1054686	11400.00	1838.26	17.43	2031	1600000	11400.00	3152.91	19.71

Source: Urban Green Guidelines, 2014, TCPO, MoHUA

Statement-II*State/UTs wise details of Forest Cover in 2001 and 2017*

(Area in square kilometer)

State/UTs	State of Forest Report (SFR)-2001	India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2017
	Total Forest Cover	Total Forest Cover
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	43,195*	28,147
Arunachal Pradesh	69,760	66,964
Assam	25,290	28,105
Bihar	5,375	7,299
Chhattisgarh	57,730	55,547
Delhi	125	192.41
Goa	1565	2229
Gujarat	12913	14,757
Haryana	1135	1588
Himachal Pradesh	12907	15,100
Jammu and Kashmir **	19886	23,241
Jharkhand	22531	23,553
Karnataka	33296	37,550
Kerala	13417	20,321
Madhya Pradesh	75282	77,414
Maharashtra	45040	50,682
Manipur	17889	17,346
Meghalaya	16535	17,146
Mizoram	16397	18,186
Nagaland	13980	12,489
Odisha	49044	51,345

1	2	3
Punjab	1628	1837
Rajasthan	14542	16,572
Sikkim	3164	3344
Tamil Nadu	20992	26,281
Telangana	0	20,419
Tripura	8869	7726
Uttar Pradesh	10778	14,679
Uttarakhand	23354	24,295
West Bengal	10392	16,847
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6621	6742
Chandigarh	13	21.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	217	207
Daman and Diu	6	20.49
Lakshadweep	12	27.10
Puducherry	18	53.67
GRAND TOTAL	653898	7,08,273

* Includes data of Telangana.

** Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

Execution of Polavaram Irrigation Project

*165. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is reimbursing the cost incurred in execution of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) to the State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of 2013-14 price level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any demand had been made by Andhra Pradesh Government to reimburse the cost incurred in execution of PIP on the basis of 2017-18 price level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per Ministry of Finance letter No: I(2)/PF-I/2014(Pt) dated: 30.09.2016, Central Government is to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.

(c) to (e) State Government send request for reimbursement of expenditure on PIP from time to time. However, it has not specifically requested to reimburse the expenditure made on project on the basis of 2017-18 price level.

Till now, Central Assistance (CA) of ₹6764.16 cr has been released from time to time as per eligible proposals recommended by Polavaram Project Authority and Central Water Commission since 01.04.2014. For further release of funds, Ministry of Finance *vide* its letter No. 14(10)/PF-11/2016 dated 26.07.2018 and later *vide* letter No. F.No. 10 (14)/PF-II/2016 dated 06.05.2019 has requested for submission of - (i) Audited Statement of Expenditure incurred by the State on the project till 31.03.2014, & (ii) Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) of the project at 2013-14 Price Level (PL).

As reported by the State Govt, of Andhra Pradesh, Principal Accountant General (PAG) office, Hyderabad has completed the audit of ₹3777.44 crore out of total expenditure of ₹5135.87 crore (now tentatively indicated as ₹5175.25 crore as per ongoing audit) incurred up to 31.3.2014. Ministry *vide* its letter dated 18.06.2019 has again requested the State to submit audited statement of expenditure for the full amount. Further release of fund is dependent upon the compliance by the State Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Challenges before CIL to ramp up production

1574. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land acquisition environmental and forestry clearances, law and order situation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) issues are major challenges to ramp up production by Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Coal India Limited is also beset with evacuation issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has apprised to achieve 880 MT production by 2023-24 subject to major enabling conditions/constraints such as physical possessions of land, timely grant of forestry clearances, law and order situation in command areas of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited and Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues across all subsidiaries of CIL.

(c) and (d) Major coal reserves of CIL are in Greenfield areas where CIL is usually the sole stakeholder. These areas are bereft of any evacuation infrastructure. Hence, in order to establish an effective outlet of the coal produced, CIL has collaborated with the Indian Railways and its subsidiaries to undertake construction of railway lines in the State of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

Allotment of coal blocks to Edlapur and Godhna TPS

1575. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Ministry to allot coal blocks to Edlapur and Godhna Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in Karnataka;

(b) whether Ministry is aware that due to non-availability of linkages, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is not giving the necessary clearance;

(c) details of constraints that the Ministry is facing to allot Ghogarpalli and dip side of Ghogarpalli coal block situated in Odisha; and

(d) by when the Ministry would expedite the issue and facilitate coal linkages to above power plants?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) At present no coal block has been allocated to Edlapur and Godhna Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in Karnataka under provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act] and Rules made thereunder.

(b) to (d) The Government have decided to allocate Ghogarpalli and Dipside of Ghogarpalli coal blocks, situated in Odisha, to a subsidiary of Coal India Limited *i.e.* Western Coalfields Limited, for making it more than 100 MT companies under the MMDR Act.

Presently coal linkages to Power Plants are made under the provisions of SHAKTI Policy and under this policy, coal linkage to Government PSUs are made on nomination basis on the recommendation of Ministry of Power. The request of coal linkage to Edlapur and Godhna TPS shall be processed after receipt of recommendations from Ministry of Power.

Subsidiaries of CIL

1576. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) is chasing a target of 660 million tonne stipulated in MoU;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that many subsidiaries of CIL have taken measures to keep production during the monsoon months on an even level;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that CIL is facing problem in some of its subsidiary companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) have taken following initiatives for ensuring desired production on an even level during the monsoon months:

- Major monsoon activities such as preparation of sump of adequate capacity, cutting of garland drain around the periphery of mine to prevent inrush of water from outside mine boundary, cleaning of internal drains and approach road to pump/sumps.
- Installation of pumps of desired capacity, where essential in Opencast (OC) mines pumps have been installed over pontoons for smooth operation of pumps, laying of pipeline range, maintenance of Over Head (O/H) line and electrical appliances.
- Major civil works/activities such as Haul road & Coal Transportation road repairing, Laying of Hume pipes as per requirement, cleaning of sidings and weighbridges on a regular basis during monsoon.
- Establishment of Control rooms at company HQ, as well as in all areas and units to function round the clock to deal with any eventuality arising during monsoon.
- Ensuring 100% availability of Road and Rail Weight Bridges.

(c) and (d) Some subsidiary companies of CIL are facing problems which include Land acquisition, Physical possession of land, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R),

Encroachers, Forestry Clearance, Environmental Clearance, Evacuation and logistics constraints, Law and Order problem etc.

Shortage in production of coal

1577. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal in financial Year 2018-19 has been recorded at 606.89 MT which is around 3MT short of its planned production target of 610 MT;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production was 92MT in the first quarter of financial year 2019-20 as well as production was negative in the months of April and May; and

(d) if so, action plan of Ministry to achieve the envisaged production target of 660MT in financial year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) produced 606.89 Million Tonne (MT) (Provisional) against the target of 610 MT in financial year 2018-19 which is short by around 3 MT of the production target of 610 MT.

(b) The major reasons for short fall in production of CIL are Land acquisition, Physical possession of land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues, Encroachers, Forestry Clearance, Environmental Clearance, Evacuation and logistics constraints, Law and Order problems etc.

(c) CIL produced 91.88 MT of coal during the month April - May 2019 compared to 91.98 MT in the corresponding period of previous year showing a negative growth of 0.1%

(d) The Ministry of Coal has fixed the target of coal production at 660 MT by CIL for 2019-20. To achieve this target, the focus of the Government is on pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and law and order issues and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

In addition CIL has taken the following steps to increase domestic coal production:

- CIL and its subsidiaries are going for higher capacity mega mines (Capacities > 10 MTY) with high mechanization.
- CIL has already introduced state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency. High capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMMs) like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced for this purpose.

- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency 8b to cater environmental needs by CIL. During 18-19, in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners and is likely to further increase in subsequent years.

Production of coal in NLC

1578. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- whether Government is aware that production of coal in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has decreased in recent years;
- if so, the coal production during last three years;
- whether Government has conducted any study to safeguard the coal miners after recent deaths in Tripura; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Coal production has not commenced from the allotted coal blocks of NLC India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, the details of the lignite production from NLC India Limited during the last three years is given below:

Year	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Lignite Production (in lakh tonne)	242.49	251.53	276.17

(c) and (d) Ministry of Coal has not received any such report regarding recent deaths of coal miners in Tripura. Therefore, no study has been conducted by the Ministry.

Corruption cases in SECL

†1579. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- whether the serious cases of corruption and irregularity in various projects of South Eastern Coalfield Limited (SECL) have come to the notice of Government;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any investigation of these cases has been conducted by Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) The details of number of vigilance cases investigated by vigilance of SECL, number of officials involved and outcome of the investigation during the last five years are as under:-

Year	Regular Departmental Action (RDA) initiated	No. of officials involved	Outcome of Investigation			
			Minor penalty imposed	Major penalty imposed	Recor- dable/ Non- recor- dable warning issued	Displea- sure issued
2014-15	26	107	33	58	12	04
2015-16	17	34	05	24	03	02
2016-17	09	30	04	11	04	00
2017-18	12	38	12	13	06	01
2018-19	10	34	09	03	03	00

Transportation of coal

1580. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures which are conducive to environment while transporting coal from the mining sites to Thermal Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has studied/observed the best practices that are being followed internationally in transportation of coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide notification dated 02.01.2014 has specified norms for use of coal with ash content not exceeding 34% for certain distances (beyond 500 km with effect from 05.06.2016) and sensitive locations such as urban area, ecologically sensitive area or critically polluted industrial area irrespective of its distances from pithead. In addition to the above, it is mandatory to obtain Consent under Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 from the concerned state Pollution Board.

Ministry of Power in a meeting on 25.01.2018 stressed upon and decided the use of captive mode of transport for movement of coal like elevated closed belt conveyors for Power plants within 20 kilometers from pithead, Merry-Go-Round (MGR) for plants located within 40 Kms from pithead and the option of MGR based on financial viability for power plants upto 100 Kms.

Delay in coal projects

1581. SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has reviewed coal projects costing more than ₹500 crore and capacity more than 3 million tonnes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons identified for delay in the projects; and
- (d) whether the problems have been resolved to expedite those delayed projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal reviews coal projects costing more than ₹ 500 crores or of capacity 3 MTY and above through Quarterly Project Review Meeting chaired by Secretary (Coal) in respect of projects of Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Coal Company Limited (SCCL) and NLC India Limited (NLCIL). The last review meeting was held on 21.06.2019 wherein 57 such projects were reviewed.

(c) Main reasons identified for the delay of projects are:

- (1) Physical possession of tenancy land due to issues like land records and non-cooperation from land owners.

(2) Delay in grant of Forest Clearance and handing over of forest land.

(3) Law and Order issues at site hampering preliminary work.

(d) The issues of project implementation are taken up with the concerned Administrative Ministry and State Government to resolve them. As a result of such measures, following projects (costing more than ₹ 500 crore and capacity more than 3 million tonnes) were completed during 2018-19.

1. Konar OCP (3.5 MTY), Central Coalfields Limited.

2. Nigahi OCP (5.0 MTY), Northern Coalfields Limited.

Quality of ammunitions supplied to ordnance factories

†1582. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ammunitions with inferior quality are being supplied from Government Ordnance Factory Board;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No Sir. Ammunition are manufactured and supplied, by Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) which duly meet the specified technical requirements including drawings, specifications and various performance/functional tests.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Shortfall of commissioned officers in armed forces

1583. DR. D.P. VATS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortfall of Commissioned Officers in Armed Forces;

(b) the selection rate of various categories of candidates reporting to Service Selection Boards (SSBs);

(c) the actual percentage of candidates joining the training academies after being recommended by SSBs; and

(d) measures being taken by Government to meet the shortfall of officers?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Clearance for a bridge in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu

1584. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bridge across Adyar connecting Tharapakkam and Anakaputhur villages in Kanchipuram district in Tamil Nadu is awaiting clearance over a linear stretch of 0.24 acre of land owned by Indian Air Force, Tambaram since 2011; and

(b) whether Government will give early clearance for the bridge in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu had sought land measuring 0.2471 acres in Anakaputhur contained within a pocket of 0.80 acres of Defence land for construction of left over portion of the elevated bridge across Adyar river. In principle approval has been accorded to hand over the entire pocket of 0.80 acres of Defence land to the State Government.

Crash of Indian Air Force flights

1585. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a serious note of continuous crashes of nearly ten flights during the last six months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the failures of these air force flights; and

(c) whether Government has noticed any human errors, apart from technical snags in these flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of aircraft crashes during the last six months are as follows:

Date	Types of aircraft crashed
1	2
28.01.2019	Jaguar
12.02.2019	MiG-27 UPG
19.02.2019	HAWK Mk-132

1	2
08.03.2019	MiG-21 BISON
31.03.2019	MiG-27 UPG
03.06.2019	AN-32

(b) and (c) Every aircraft accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented.

Facilities provided to the Indian soldiers

†1586. SHRIMATI KANTAKARDAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities being provided to Indian soldiers according to their eligibility;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint regarding failure in providing facilities to soldiers as per their eligibility;

(c) if so, the details thereof in the current year and during last three years;

(d) the details of action taken against the erring personnel in this case, during the said period; and

(e) the details of the arrangements made by Government to monitor such complaints of soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Indian soldiers are provided various facilities as per the terms and conditions of Service. These facilities include accommodation, ration, messing, sports and adventure, recreation, CSD, medical, LTC, library, schooling, postal etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) A well established grievances redressal mechanism exists in the armed forces to dispose of such complaints in a time bound manner as and when received.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Non-deployment of upgraded AN-32 aircrafts
in the North-East**

1587. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of the total fleet of over 100 AN-32 aircrafts, IAF has only 46 upgraded AN-32 aircrafts;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that none of the 46 upgraded AN-32 aircrafts were deployed in the North-East by the IAF; and
- (c) if so, reasons for not deploying upgraded AN-32 aircrafts in the North-East by the IAF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) There are 53 upgraded AN-32 aircraft in the fleet. Aircraft distribution and deployment is as per existing operational requirements across the country.

AN-32-aircraft crash

1588. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN:

SHRIMATI VIJILASATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the probe ordered into the cause of the crash of AN-32 aircraft found no survivors in it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government had informed the families of the victims of the said crash; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There were no survivors in the crash. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to probe into the cause of the crash.

(c) and (d) The families of the victims were initially informed that the aircraft was missing. They were also informed about the rescue efforts undertaken. Once the wreckage was located and it was confirmed that there were no survivors, the same was then informed to the families of the victims, A team of officers is in regular touch with the affected families.

Defence production corridor in Bundelkhand

1589. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that to develop Bundelkhand Region, Prime Minister had made an announcement for a defence production corridor in Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of progress made so far in setting up of defence production units; and
- (c) the estimated time required to complete the defence production corridor project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech (2018-19) had announced setting up of two Defence Industrial Corridors in the Country. Subsequently, Hon'ble Prime Minister, during the inaugural address of Investors Summit 2018, had announced that one of these Defence Industrial Corridors will be set up in Uttar Pradesh. Subsequently, six nodes have been identified for Uttar Pradesh Defence Corridor viz. Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur and Lucknow. Six consultation meetings of stakeholders were organized across various nodes of Uttar Pradesh.

During the Aligarh meet held on 11th August, 2018, investment of over ₹3700 crore were announced for Uttar Pradesh Corridor.

In addition, Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited (IRRPL), a joint Venture Company with Ordnance Factory Board (India), JSC Rosonbornexport and JSC concern Kalashnikov (Russia) was dedicated to the nation in Amethi district of Uttar Pradesh by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in March, 2019. This JV envisages production of Rifle AK-203 and its modifications in India of at least 7.50 lakh Rifles.

Further, Government has also appointed a consultant who has been working on Detailed Project Report for Defence Corridor.

Scholarship to children of defence personnel

1590. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total increase made in the scholarship amount given to the children of defence personnel from the National Defence Fund;
- (b) whether Government is planning to take any such welfare initiatives for Defence personnel and for their families; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The total budgetary increase made in the current Academic Year (AY 2019-20) from the last Academic Year (AY 2018-19) under the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme (PMSS) is ₹4.125 crore for the children of Defence Personnel from the National Defence Fund on account of increase in the rate of scholarship from ₹ 2000/- pm to ₹ 2500/- pm for boys and ₹ 2250/- pm to ₹ 3000/- pm for girls *w.e.f.* AY 2019-20.

The total budgetary provision detail is as follows:

Sl. No.	Academic Year (AY)	Budgetary Provision in Rs (crore)	No of Children of Defence ESM
1	2	3	4
(i)	2018-19	14.025	5500
(ii)	2019-20	18.150	5500
(iii)	Increase (ii-i)	4.125	

- (b) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

- (c) The question does not arise.

Price ceiling on purchase of four wheelers from CSD

1591. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of procedure for purchase of four wheelers from Canteen Stores Department (CSD) by defence personnel;

- (b) whether Government has put a price ceiling on the purchase of four wheeler vehicles that can be bought from the CSD;

- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (d) whether Government has also put a cap of engine capacity for the purchase of four wheelers from CSD by defence personnels; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The buyer submits filled-in Indent form to nominated Unit Run Canteen (URC) along with necessary documents. URC submits the documents to dependent CSD Depot and gets Local Supply Order (LSO) from CSD. Buyer collects LSO from URC and gets car from the dealer against the same LSO.

(b) to (e) Army Headquarters has put certain restrictions regarding price and engine capacity due to quantum jump in car sales. Officers and JCOs/other ranks are entitled for car upto 2500 cc and 1400 cc, respectively.

Testing of unmanned scramjet demonstration aircraft

1592. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has tested the unmanned scramjet demonstration aircraft recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether this hypersonic technology demonstrator is manufactured with indigenous technology?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On 12 June, 2019 DRDO launched a Technology demonstration vehicle to prove a number of critical technologies for futuristic missions. The vehicle is designed indigenously. The requisite data has been collected.

Violations of the ceasefire on the Indo-Pak border

1593. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of violations of the ceasefire on the Indo-Pak border is increasing, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of violations reported during the last year and this year, year-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop ceasefire violations;
- (d) whether any discussions had been held with Pakistan in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the response of Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given below:

Year	No. of ceasefire violations
2018	1629
2019 (till June)	1299

(c) to (e) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required has been carried out by Indian Army. Also all violations of ceasefire and infiltrations are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings. Directorate Generals of Military Operations talks as well as diplomatic channels between the two countries.

Revision of OROP scheme

1594. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has constituted a Committee to work out the modalities and methodology for revision of One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether upward revision of pension is envisaged due to increase in pensions under the Seventh Central Pay Commission;

(d) whether representations were received from some veteran pensioners for effective equalisation under OROP, despite increase in pension due to Seventh Pay Commission; and

(e) if so, the response of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A Committee has been constituted on 14.06.2019 under the Chairmanship of Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) to work out the modalities and methodology of implementation of next revision of pension under One Rank One Pension (OROP). The composition of the Committee is as under:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| (i) CGDA | : | Chairperson |
| (ii) Joint Secretary (ESW) | : | Member |
| (iii) Addl FA, Defence (Fin.) | : | Member |
| (iv) Representative of three Services | : | Member |
| (v) Addl CGDA | : | Member |
| (vi) PCDA (P), Allahabad | : | Member |
| (vii) Joint CGDA (Pension) | : | Member and Convener |

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A Committee has been constituted as above.

Deployment of AN-32 aircraft in the North-East

1595. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many AN-32 aircraft in action in the North-East are not upgraded;

(b) the number of AN-32 aircrafts that required upgrade in advanced avionics, navigation and communication equipment;

(c) timeline by which the upgrade of Indian Air Force's AN-32 aircrafts will be complete; and

(d) whether Government will stop use of non-upgraded AN-32 aircrafts in the North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) 41 number of aircraft in the AN-32 fleet of IAF require upgradation in advanced avionics, navigation and communication equipment. The upgradation programme of AN-32 is under progress, which is planned to be completed by 2024-25. AN-32 aircraft is the workhorse of the Indian Air Force transport fleet and is used to sustain army troops in far flung areas of North-East. All AN-32 aircraft presently have useful residual life and are fully air worthy.

Shortage of medicines at ECHS polyclinics

1596. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of acute shortage of medicines at ECHS (Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme) polyclinics especially in remote areas;

(b) steps taken for digital monitoring of the procurement, stocking and disbursement of medicines under ECHS and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to frame a policy, pursuant to which ECHS members would be allowed to buy non-available medicines from the local market on reimbursement basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Procurement, stocking and disbursement of medicines is carried out by DGAFMS through requisite fund allotted by Central Organisation, ECHS. AFMS hospitals are operating medical store inventory management software, through which digital monitoring of the procurement, stocking and disbursement of medicines, including ECHS is being carried out. In addition, „Dhanvantri% Software with Medical Stores (Expendable) Inventory Management Module with Business Intelligence (BI) and Business Analytics (BA) Tools, has been installed in 10 AFMS hospitals till date.

The same is being rolled out to other hospitals. It is capable of managing the inventory expendable medical stores, for both serving and ECHS clientele of the Hospitals.

The disbursement to ECHS beneficiaries is carried out through Polyclinics. The Polyclinics have a local/digital inventory management system for the clinic.

(c) and (d) Government has already issued order on 30.01.2019 allowing ECHS members to buy not-available medicines from local market on reimbursement basis.

Export of missiles

†1597. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating export of missiles;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The desired information is sensitive in nature and its disclosure is not in the interest of National Security.

Shortage of staff in ordnance factories

1598. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ordnance factories across the country are grappling with an acute shortage of staff and most of the vacancies are in technical field;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of vacancies in each factories; and

(c) the specific reasons for not filling up of those vacancies and by when these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. However, there is a gap between operational and existing strength resulting in a operational vacancy of 27,763 against operational strength of 1, 10,000. Out of these 27, 763 vacancy, about 87.5% are technical in nature.

(b) and (c) Occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous and on-going process. Vacancies are filled up from time to time on need basis as per the required procedure/rules. The OFB has recently concluded the recruitment of 2668 Industrial Employees, 188 Group-B officers and 12 Group-A officers. Further, the OFB has sanctioned the recruitment of 378 Non-Industrial employees and 692 Group-B officers.

Cases of AN-32 crash

1599. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that IAF has recently lost its fifth Russian origin AN-32 military transport Aircraft launched in 1984 after taking off for Jorhat in Assam, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that these aircrafts have been involved in more than fifteen incidents since 1986, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action to replace those aircrafts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One AN-32 transport aircraft of Indian Air Force crashed on 03.06.2019 near Mechuka in Arunachal Pradesh after take-off from Jorhat in Assam. There have been 15 AN-32 aircraft accidents (16 aircraft lost) since inception.

(c) AN-32 aircraft is the workhorse of the Indian Air Force transport fleet. A majority part of the AN-32 fleet has been upgraded with better avionics and airframe reinforcement. The remaining aircraft are planned to be upgraded in a phased manner. There is no plan to phase out AN-32 aircraft presently as they have useful residual life and are fully airworthy.

Soldiers sacrificed on Indo-Pak border and Kashmir

†1600. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the repeated terrorist attacks on India-Pakistan border and Kashmir during the past three years; and
- (b) the action taken by Government in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of Army fatal casualties during counter terrorist operations in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, are as under:

Year	No. of soldiers who sacrificed their lives
2016	49
2017	31
2018	29

- (b) All the forward posts are adequately strengthened to withstand terrorist attacks. Continuous improvements, including the usage of modern technology, in the defences are made to make them more robust and resilient. The Army also carries out in depth analysis of the terrorist incidents and security breaches that are identified with various incidents.

Green Climate Fund

1601. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of India's contribution/participation in the UNFCCC's (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Green Climate Fund, introduced to tackle climate change;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to introduce a Climate Change Fund within India as well for implementing climate strategies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†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) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the Nationally Designated Authority for Green Climate Fund. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement mandate developed countries to provide financial support to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation.

(b) and (c) India's action on climate change is guided by the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which is operationalized through eight missions each having its own budget and action plan. Hence, a separate fund for climate action has not been found to be necessary.

Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index

1602. DR. BANDAPRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has revamped the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria;
- (b) if so, number of States which have been categorized as critically polluted;
- (c) details of steps taken by Ministry for these States; and
- (d) details of action plan formulated by Ministry for States depending on the new criteria they fall in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), during 2009-10, formulated the criteria for Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). Subsequently, CPCB has revised CEPI concept in concurrence with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in 2016, which is formulated by eliminating the subjective factors but retaining the monitorable factors, in order to ensure greater transparency and objectivity in evaluating the environmental quality scenario in the industrial clusters.

(b) to (d) CPCB has carried out a study in around 100 Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs) in various States/UTs for evaluation of CEPI scores as per the revised concept-2016 during 2018. Thereafter, based on the additional information provided by the concerned SPCBs, the CEPI scores for the respective PIAs has been evaluated.

CPCB has prepared a protocol for implementation of action plan by the concerned States/UTs in their respective Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs)/Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs) as per revised CEPI concept to improve the environmental quality within the norms. Protocol requires implementation of action plan in time bound manner, review of progress of implementation of action plan by CPCB and MoEF&CC, extra precaution during consideration of projects in such areas, environmental quality monitoring in all the CPAs, installation of continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations, installation of continuous water quality monitoring stations, application of revised CEPI version and action plan and monitoring.

Pending infrastructure projects in tribal areas

1603. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of development/infrastructure projects, which were taken up in areas where tribal rights are involved, are stalled now due to pending clearances as the developers are not caring for tribal rights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any measures to streamline the rules/regulations/guidelines so that the tribals are not affected and also the development/infrastructure projects are not stalled; 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) No Sir, no such report has been received. As per the norms provided in Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006), for approval of diversion of any forest land for non-forestry purpose including development/infrastructure projects, compliance under FRA, 2006 is ensured following due procedure, to safeguard existing rights of the Tribals and Other Forest Dwellers in the concerned forest land.

(c) and (d) Government of India from time to time has promulgated rules under concerned Acts to rationalize the legal provisions and has also issued guidelines and clarifications to safeguard the rights of the Tribals. A summary of such measures is given in the Statement.

Statement***Measures taken to safeguard the rights of tribals***

- A. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been the most marginalized, isolated and deprived population. To protect and safeguarding the land rights of STs and to address the issue of Land Acquisition and displacement of tribals, following Constitutional and legal provisions have been put in place:
- i. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in short), in section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
 - ii. Section 3 (2) of FRA states that Notwithstanding anything contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government shall provide for diversion of forest land upto one hectare for the thirteen facilities managed by the Government which involve felling of trees not exceeding, seventy-five trees per hectare. The clearance of such developmental projects shall be subject to the condition that the same is recommended by the Gram Sabha. This provision ensure development of basic facilities for the forest dwellers.
 - iii. Under Section 5 of FRA, Gram Sabha is, *inter alia*, empowered to ensure that the decisions taken in Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.
 - iv. Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short). The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-Government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired.

- (v) Under Section 48 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a National Level Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted in the DoLR vide DoLRÊs Order No. 26011/04/2007-LRD dated 2nd March, 2015 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- (vi) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. As per Section 41 (1), As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. As per Section 41 (2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort. As per Section 41 (3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained., in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (vii) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.
- (viii) Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Land being a State subject, various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments.

- ix. „The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989% has been introduced to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for the trial of such offences and for the relief of rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Wrongfully dispossessing members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes from their land or premises or interfering with the enjoyment of their rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroying the crops or taking away the produce therefrom amount to offence of atrocities and are subject to punishment under the said Act.
- B. Apart from the above, a 3 judges bench of Supreme Court in *Odisha Mining Corporation Vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest & Ors.* vide W.P.(C) 180 of 2011, held that forest approval cannot be granted for a developmental project without the informed consent of the Gram Sabhas, given after proper consideration in a duly convened Gram Sabha and passed by resolution. The Court stated that the Gram Sabha is also free to consider all the community, individual as well as cultural and religious claim.
- C. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has also issued guidelines under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in which it has laid down necessary conditions for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose in respect of compliance of Forest rights Act, 2006.

Sewage treatment plants

†1604. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sewage from over 550 cities is being drained into the rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) details of the sewage treatment plants constructed, so far, in order to prevent the flow of sewage into rivers, place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Pollution load in rivers has been increasing over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Rivers in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Non-point sources of pollution like agricultural runoff, open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites, etc. also contribute to pollution of rivers. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution.

As per another report published by CPCB in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 million litres per day (mld), against which the available sewage treatment capacity is only 23,277 mld (37% of the sewage generation). The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding sewage treatment capacity available are given in the Statement.

The Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments for taking up various pollution abatement works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front/bathing ghat development, etc. Implementation of NRCP works has led to reduction in pollution load draining into rivers as well as improving the environmental and sanitation conditions in the towns in which the programme have been implemented.

NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has covered polluted stretches of 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5870.54 crore. A total sewage treatment capacity of 2522.03 mld (million litres per day) has been created under the NRCP. Out of this, a sewage treatment capacity of 360 mld has been created during last 5 years (*i.e.* 2014 to 2019). Prior to this a treatment capacity of 1235 mld was created during the period from 2009-2014 when the pollution abatement works for Ganga and its tributaries was covered under NRCP with MoEF&CC.

Apart from creation of sewage treatment capacities, Ministry has also provided facilities for use of treated sewage for industrial and agriculture purposes under NRCP wherever

feasible e.g. utilization of 135 mld treated sewage from Chennai city to Industrial complex. Recently Ministry under NRCP has sanctioned a project for abatement of pollution of river Tapi in Surat district wherein 275 mld of treated sewage has been targeted for use of agriculture and industrial purposes. In addition similar best practices and models has been adopted by States like Nagpur in Maharashtra and Bhilwada in Rajasthan.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

Statement

State-wise details of sewage generation in urban areas and treatment capacity available

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas	Installed Treatment Capacity (mld)	Number of STPs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21	1
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55	6
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58	7
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92	51
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7	41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72	66

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74	19
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24	15
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16	57
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97	10
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23	17
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36	76
21.	Manipur	132	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10	1
24.	Nagaland	92	-	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7	35
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54	13
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5	6
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45	86
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92	63
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72	73
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8	18
33.	Tripura	154	0.05	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84	73
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9	24
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9	28
TOTAL		61948	23277	816

Discovery of new plant and animal species

1605. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 596 new plant and animal species were discovered in India last year;

(b) if so, the details of the newly identified plant and animal species with their region of discoveries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to infuse funds to Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir. 224 plants and 372 animal species have been discovered as new to science from various regions of our country.

(b) The number of newly identified plant and animal species with their region of discoveries is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The names of these newly discovered plant and animal species are available online on the website of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India and also in publications titled Plant Discoveries 2018 and Animal Discoveries 2018 released on World Environment Day 2019.

(c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change allocates budget to Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) every year as per requirements. The budgetary allocation for BSI has increased from ₹ 81.60 crores in 2018-19 to ₹ 86.00 crores in 2019-20. Similarly the budgetary allocation for ZSI has increased from ₹ 72.50 crores in 2018-19 to ₹ 82.00 crores in 2019-20.

Apart from this, BSI and ZSI are receiving funds from Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) etc. through projects.

Statement-I

Details of newly identified plant species with their region of discoveries

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Number of new species discovered
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
8.	Indian Ocean	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
10.	Jharkhand	3
11.	Karnataka	7
12.	Kerala	43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5
14.	Maharashtra	10
15.	Manipur	3
16.	Meghalaya	6
17.	Mizoram	11
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	1
20.	Punjab	1
21.	Rajasthan	5
22.	Sikkim	15
23.	Tamil Nadu	15
24.	Telangana	6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7
26.	Uttarakhand	13
27.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		224

Statement-II

Details of newly identified animal species with their region of discoveries

Sl. No.	State	Number of new species discovered
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	11
5.	Bihar	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	7
7.	Goa	9
8.	Gujarat	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	39
13.	Kerala	60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3
15.	Maharashtra	26
16.	Manipur	5
17.	Meghalaya	19
18.	Mizoram	7
19.	Nagaland	3
20.	Odisha	5
21.	Puducherry	1
22.	Punjab	10
23.	Rajasthan	4
24.	Sikkim	9
25.	Tamil Nadu	26
26.	Telangana	3
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	12
29.	Uttarakhand	18
30.	West Bengal	38
TOTAL		372

Effect of air pollution on children

1606. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that air pollution is killing a significant percentage of children before they are turning five year of age in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to curtail the air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Various Organizations/ Institutes, from time to time, have been publishing estimates of mortality/ morbidity attributable to environmental pollution based on models, simulations and extrapolations. Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases; however, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socioeconomic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

- (c) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country, like:

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four Air Quality Index (AQI) categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality of Other Cities:

- (i) 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 targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM_{10} and PM_{25} concentrations by 2024. This is keeping 2017 as the base year for the

comparison of concentration. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.

- (ii) 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 -2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality. Central Presently, ambient air quality is being monitored at 779 locations covering 339 cities in 29 states and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Further, real time monitoring is taking place at 170 locations in 102 cities in 18 States/UTs.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

Transport

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG, etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

Industry

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
- All brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
- Ban on pet coke and furnace oil - monitoring of use of pet coke in Lime Kilns/ Cement Kilns and Calcium Carbide Industry in Delhi and NCR States.

Biomass and Solid Waste

- 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 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD).
- 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.

Dust

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Number of mechanized road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

Public Outreach

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi Governments launched Clean Air for Delhi Campaign from 10th - 23rd Feb 2018 and to check air polluting activities pre and post Diwali, a special campaign called „Clean Air Campaign“ during November 01, 2018 to November 10, 2018.

- Ministry is promoting peoples participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Goods Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through 'Sameer App', 'Emails' (aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and 'Social Media Networks' (Facebook and Twitter), etc.

Technology deficiency in SMEs

1607. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that SMEs are lacking in the latest technologies to generate efficient and high quality production and compete in the global market; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Lack of access to latest technologies affects SME capability to compete in the global market. In order to support SMEs in accessing latest technologies, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements a scheme named Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Up-gradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS). One of the components under the schemes is Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) under which capital subsidy up to ₹ 15 Lac is provided to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for accessing modern technology. Other measures aimed at enhancing competitiveness are as follows :

- Building awareness of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- Undertaking digital empowerment initiatives.
- Supporting entrepreneurial and managerial development through Incubators.
- Providing design expertise to manufacturing enterprises.
- Adopting lean manufacturing practices.
- Enabling ZED Certification.

Conservation of Asiatic Lions

1608. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by the Forest Department for conservation of Asiatic Lions;
- (b) budget allocated and released by Government for conservation of the Asiatic Lions vis-a-vis Tigers and Elephants in the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government mulls opening up the modern and world class diagnostic facilities for the Lions and Elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The steps being taken by the Forest Department, Government of Gujarat for conservation of Asiatic Lions are as follows:

- i. The State Government of Gujarat has taken legal, administrative and financial provisions for protection of Asiatic Lion in Gir, Gujarat. The legal provision includes declaring additional lion habitat area as Sanctuary/ National Park. The financial provisions are for strengthening, protection and surveillance, infrastructure, transport/ communication, health infrastructure, and man animal conflict reduction measures.
- ii. The State Forest Department has also declared Pania, Mitiyala and Girnar sanctuary, bringing additional area of 236.73 km of Lion habitat, under Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972.
- iii. The Government of Gujarat has allocated ₹ 231.00 crore over a period of 5 years for long term Lion conservation, with main focus on reducing Man-Animal conflict. It comprises of new rescue centre, rescue teams, Rapid response team, strengthening of existing protection and surveillance infrastructure, transport/ communication infrastructures etc.
- iv. State Forest Department has introduced 3 years package of wildlife health care and veterinary support team, including manpower and equipment.
- v. Veterinary hospitals are equipped with fully Automatic Biochemistry Analyzer, Himatology Analyzer, Sonography machines, Digital X-ray machines, Leminar Airflow Machine, Bacteriological Incubator, Oxymeter, Autoclave, Stereo Microscope and Compound Microscope etc.

- vi. Awareness programmes conducted for active co-operation of local people and appointment of Vanya Prani Mitra (Wildlife Friend) in villages around Gir area.
- vii. Monthly Monitoring Committee has been constituted which is headed by Inspector General of Police, Junagarh Range, having officers of Police and Forest Department as members to keep vigil on suspicious movements, exchange of information and monitoring of Wildlife offences in the area.
- viii. Wireless Network in and around Gir area for fast communication.
- ix. Checking Nakas on entry points for keeping track of movements of vehicles and people.

The Government of India provides funds to the States/ UTs Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (CSS-IDWH) for conservation of species and their habitats including Asiatic Lion, Tigers, Elephants etc.

The details of funds released from the CSS-DWH for the conservation of Asiatic Lions during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated (amount in ₹ Lakh)	Funds released (amount in ₹ Lakh)
1.	2016-17	100.09	100.09
2.	2017-18	233.69	233.69
3.	2018-19	1983.40	1983.40

The details of funds allocated and released from CSS- Project Elephant for the conservation of Elephants during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated (amount in ₹ Lakh)	Funds released (amount in ₹ Lakh)
1.	2016-17	2000.00	2120.29
2.	2017-18	2750.00	2490.15
3.	2018-19	3000.00	2976.44

The details of funds allocated and released from CSS- Project Tiger for the conservation of Tigers during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated (amount in ₹ Lakh)	Funds released (amount in ₹ Lakh)
1.	2016-17	36500.00	34224.76
2.	2017-18	34500.00	34500.00
3.	2018-19	35000.00	32344.29

(c) The Government of India along with Government of Gujarat has launched a project titled „Asiatic Lion Conservation Project” with a total budget of ₹ 97.85 crores and being implemented by Gujarat Forest Department. Scientific management, specially focusing on Veterinary care is a part of the project and would be done with involvement of multi-sectoral agencies. Salient features of these are broadly as follows:

- i. Veterinary care: Developing a Rescue centre, Tranquilizer gun, Ambulances, Veterinary care facilities and Medicines, Disease profiling, Vaccination of livestock along with control of domestic dogs and cats.
- ii. Conduction of regular scientific research to assess the prevalence of important pathogens/diseases (Rabies, Canine-distemper virus, Canine parvovirus, Feline immunodeficiency virus, Feline leukemia virus and Protozoan diseases like Trypanosomosis, Babesiosis), if any, among free-ranging lions, co-predators and associated domestic dogs and cats at Greater Gir Region.

There are no plans for opening up modern diagnostic facilities for Elephants.

Deaths of fishes in rivers

1609. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pollution control boards across the country enquired about the dead fishes in rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the cause of deaths of fishes was the release of untreated sewage which resulted in the depletion of oxygen levels in the river; 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) Central Pollution Control

Board(CPCB) has informed that some complaints referring to killing of fishes come to the notice of CPCB for which specific investigations were conducted by its team of experts. During its investigation it was found that the death of fishes occurred due to reduced Dissolved Oxygen, discharge of molasses and low amount of pesticide used by miscreants for fish catching.

It is the responsibility of State Governments/concerned local bodies to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated so that the untreated sewage is not discharged in rivers and other water bodies, thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along river Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective SPCBs/PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued by CPCB to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent monitoring systems. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste concept in grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

Statistical data of forestry sector

1610. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether statistical data relating to forestry sector is not available;
- (b) if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to create a database to have an updated knowledge of forestry wealth;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is shortage of timber products, medicinal plants, paper, gum, rubber, raw material and fruits due to shrinking forests in the country;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (g) the steps taken to overcome this problem; and
- (h) the details of revenue earned from forests during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry has been carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially since 1987 and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). In addition, Forest Survey of India conducts inventory of forests within and outside forests using data from 17000 sample plots spread over the entire country to generate State and national level estimates of growing stock, forest carbon and bamboo. These statistics are published in ISFR. As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8,02,088 square kilometers (forest cover 7,08,273 square kilometer, tree cover 93815 square kilometer) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8,021 square kilometer (forest cover 6,778 square kilometer, tree cover 1,243 square kilometer) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. There is no proposal to create another database on forestry wealth of the country.

(e) As per Asia Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study-II conducted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, there was a shortage of 59 million cubic meter of wood in 2015 which is predicted to further increase to 61.3 million cubic meter in 2020. No study has been conducted by this Ministry to assess shortage of medicinal plants, paper, gum, rubber, raw material and fruits from forests.

(f) and (g) Various schemes are being implemented by Central and State Governments to increase the supply of timber, medicinal plants, paper, gum, rubber, raw material and fruits from forests. These include Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. GIM is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. GIM activities were started in the Financial Year 2015-16. NAP is for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation.

Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund.

(h) The details of revenue earned by State Forest Department from forest for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of revenue earned by State/UT Forest Department
from 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)			
State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	437.00	473.65	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Assam	42.86	56.93	140.06
Bihar	NA	NA	NA
Chhattisgarh	399.00	410.23	2.31 (upto Oct 2016)
Goa	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	46.70	130.36	153.08
Haryana	39.11	52.29	56.27
Himachal Pradesh	11.57	34.47	18.50
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	174.11	170.00	265.00
Kerala	300.40	290.21	NA
Madhya Pradesh	1073.94	699.85	NA
Maharashtra	211.99	227.20	175.19
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	68.55	72.08	79.30

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	5.20	3.10	2.82
Nagaland	8.91	5.74	8.31
Punjab	19.44	NA	NA
Rajasthan	51.28	131.81	111.00
Sikkim	9.34	12.47	NA
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	82.08	108.21	NA
Tripura	9.83	11.86	11.01
Uttar Pradesh	412.92	629.40	NA
Uttarakhand	349.06	358.50	322.21
West Bengal	135.69	86.74	126.22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.80	25.20	26.12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	NA	NA	NA

Eco-sensitive areas in Western Ghats

1611. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is finding it difficult to bring on board various States for earmarking Eco-Sensitive Areas (ESA) in Western Ghats;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any fresh attempt to bring consensus among various States to declare certain areas as Eco-Sensitive Areas (ESA) in Western Ghats;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The draft Notification to declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) of the Western Ghats has been republished thrice. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) had issued first draft

Notification on 10.02.2014 *vide* S.O. 733 (E). Thereafter, the draft Notification has been re-published on 04.09.2015 *vide* S.O. 2435 (E); on 27.02.2017 *vide* S.O. 667 (E) and on 03.10.2018 *vide* S.O. 5135 (E)

(c) to (e) The Government has been consistently making all efforts to bring the six States, namely Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu on board. In order to follow a coherent and consistent approach in Notifying the ESA of Western Ghats, this Ministry has interacted with all the States of the Western Ghats region at various levels on 15th January 2016; 9th to 11th February 2016; 11th August, 2016 and 11th April 2018. After publishing the latest draft Notification on 03.10.2018, fresh meeting has been held on 15th February, 2019.

Critically endangered species

1612. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, Government has identified critically endangered species for taking up focused programme of conservation and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) have conducted any survey/census to find out the number of important species of flora and fauna in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Presently the Ministry has identified 21 critically endangered species for the focused conservation programme under the component of „Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats” in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of „Development of Wildlife Habitats”. The list of 21 critically endangered species is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per information received, the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has conducted the following projects to find out the population status of Orchids of India since 2013 in the Eastern Himalayan and Western Ghats of the country.

- (i) An assessment of Orchid diversity of Central Western Ghats: Goa
- (ii) Red listing of orchids of Arunachal Pradesh as per IUCN criteria
- (iii) Red listing of orchids of eastern Himalayas as per IUCN criteria.

Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has conducted status survey of endangered species. The findings of the survey have been published by ZSI. This is available in digital form at <faunaofindia.nic.in>

Statement

List of 21 critically endangered species covered under 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats'

1. Snow Leopard and the high-altitude Himalayas
2. Bustard (including Floricans) and Grasslands
3. Dolphin and River Systems
4. Hangul and alpine grasslands
5. Nilgiri Tahr, ridge forests and shola-grassland ecosystems in the Western Ghats
6. Marine turtles
7. Dugongs and coral reefs & mangroves
8. Edible-nest Swiftlet and forests of the Andaman archipelago
9. Asian Wild Buffalo and grasslands and riverine forests of central and north India
10. Nicobar megapode and the littoral forests of the Nicobar Islands
11. Manipur Brow-antlered deer and floating water bodies and grasslands
12. Vultures
13. Malabar civet and low elevation moist forests in the west coast of peninsular India
14. The great one-horned or Indian rhinoceros and terai grasslands
15. Asiatic Lion
16. Swamp deer
17. Jerdon's Courser
18. Red Panda
19. Northern River Terrapin
20. Clouded Leopard

21. Arabian Sea Humpback Whale.

Ozone pollution

1613. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ozone pollution has increased in Delhi-NCR this summer compared to last year;
- (b) if so, whether any survey/study or analysis have been made in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regards keeping in view the seriousness of this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The monitoring data of ozone in Delhi-NCR is regularly displayed on Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) website on real time basis. The analysis of AQI reveals that during last three years (2016-2018), ozone was reported as prominent pollutant for 95 days in Delhi and 11, 48, 8 and 49 days in Faridabad, Gurugram, Ghaziabad and Noida respectively. Data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ozone is a secondary pollutant which is formed through atmospheric reactions and responsible factors are high temperature and emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Major sources for NO_x include vehicles, power plants and burning of fuel/waste. VOCs are emitted from vehicles, petrol pumps, use of solvents and burning of waste. The Government has taken several measures to control NO_x and VOCs emissions which include the following:

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country which will reduce NO_x emissions of heavy duty diesel vehicles by 88.5% in comparison to BS-IV vehicles.
- Installation of vapour recovery systems in petrol pumps.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.

- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi which results in smooth traffic flow and reduces emissions.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Banning of burning of biomass and garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day(TPD).
- 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.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
- Closure of Badarpur thermal power plant in Delhi.

Statement

Ambient Air Quality Data

Air Quality Index Status of Ozone in Delhi-NCR

Year-wise		Total number of days with ozone reported as prominent pollutant			
City	Prominent Parameter	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Till 31st May)
Delhi	Ozone	36	14	45	23
Faridabad	Ozone	3	0	8	55
Gurugram	Ozone	43	0	5	6
Ghaziabad	Ozone	,	0	8	3
Noida	Ozone	,	33	16	0

Plantation of trees

1614. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a resolve on World Environment Day to plant a large number of trees in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the scheme formulated in this regard by Government;
- (c) the total number of trees proposed to be planted in the years 2019 and 2020;
- (d) whether Government proposes to plant medicinal and fruit bearing trees at various locations in the country; and
- (e) whether suitable sites for tree plantation have been identified and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The World Environment Day(WED) was celebrated this year with the theme of „Air Pollution%, to promote clean air. On this WED 2019 seedlings were planted and an advertisement was also released encouraging all to plant a tree. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has decided to make plantation a people’s movement through various programmes which will promote school nursery, urban forestry, planting trees on vacant lands, bunds on farm land etc. Tree Plantation/Afforestation activities are also taken up cross-sectorally by various Departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporate bodies etc. under various Central and State Plan/Non Plan Schemes.State/Union Territory Governments also take up tree plantation activities on special occasions and celebrations including World Environment Day, Van Mahotsav etc. involving local people and various agencies.

(c) Afforestation/Tree plantation targets in the country in respect of Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands and number of Seedlings Planted under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) is fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) annually for States/UTs. The target of plantation for the year 2019-20 is 1.87 million ha. and the details of State/UT wise targets are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry has issued guidelines for including bamboo and medicinal plants in afforestation activities on degraded forest land and contiguous areas. Advisories have also been issued to State /UT Governments to plant local and indigenous species during plantations. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of MoEF&CC has the provision for inclusion of medicinal plants under various plantation models. Apart from NAP the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) of MoEF&CC also permits plantation of mixed indigenous species by the implementing states.

Besides, as per the information received from National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, NMPB presently, is implementing a „Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants% through-

out the country under which support is provided for *in-situ* *lex-situ* conservation and resource augmentation of various species of medicinal plants. In addition, NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) under which there is a component on „Medicinal Plants% which primarily aims at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on farmer's land.

(e) Tree Plantation/Afforestation activities being a multi-departmental effort involving various agencies and local people, are done in the sites identified by the implementing agency/ people involved and/or as per scheme specific norms.

Statement

*State/UT wise targets of afforestation fixed under Twenty
Point Programme for the year 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target- 2019-20	
		Area of Plantation (Ha.)	Number of Seedlings (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233800	1519.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	0.23
3.	Assam	50	0.33
4.	Bihar	23600	153.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	94700	615.55
6.	Goa	30	0.20
7.	Gujarat	182100	1183.65
8.	Haryana	26800	174.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11250	73.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10830	70.40
11.	Jharkhand	24050	156.33
12.	Karnataka	70720	459.68
13.	Kerala	18240	118.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59000	383.50

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	49600	322.40
16.	Manipur	7900	51.35
17.	Meghalaya	3260	21.19
18.	Mizoram	4440	28.86
19.	Nagaland	1270	8.26
20.	Odisha	350000	2275.00
21.	Punjab	5590	36.34
22.	Rajasthan	66580	432.77
23.	Sikkim	1860	12.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	43290	281.39
25.	Telangana	426900	2774.85
26.	Tripura	4130	26.85
27.	Uttarakhand	21080	137.02
28.	Uttar Pradesh	113490	737.69
29.	West Bengal	9370	60.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1150	7.48
31.	Chandigarh	190	1.24
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	240	1.56
33.	Daman Diu	10	0.07
34.	Delhi	1540	10.01
35.	Lakshadweep	10	0.07
36.	Puducherry	140	0.91
TOTAL		1867245	12137.09

National Regulator for environment

†1615. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government proposes to appoint a National Regulator and open its offices across the country for assessment of projects, implementation of environment standards for approval and to impose a penalty on polluters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Government has opined that the existing system of appraising projects for environmental clearance may be continued. Alongside, several measures to improve transparency, efficiency and enhance ease of doing business are also being taken.

**Rehabilitation of families displaced due to
Kharak dam project**

1616. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 300 families in Madhya Pradesh displaced due to Kharak dam project are still awaiting rehabilitation since 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in rehabilitation; and

(c) the details of rehabilitation given to tribals under the Forest Rights Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No Sir, no family has been displaced in the minor irrigation dam project constructed in the Khargone District of Madhya Pradesh. However, in the submergence area of this project only private, encroached revenue and forest land have been occupied by leaseholder and under the Private Land Acquisition Act, a total of ₹663.68 lakhs has been provided to 123 leaseholders during 2012 to 2016.

Restoration of degraded land

1617. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 2016 report by the Indian Space Research Organization has found that about 29 per cent of India's land is degraded;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India had committed to restore 13 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by the year 2020;and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the text of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), „land degradation‰ means reduction or loss, in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rainfed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including processes arising-from human activities and habitation patterns, such as soil erosion caused by wind and/or water; deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soil; and long-term loss of natural vegetation.

Yes, it is a fact that a 2016 report by the Indian Space Research Organisation found that about 29 per cent of India's land was degraded. A project entitled, „Desertification status Mapping‰, under the National Natural Resources Management System(NNRMS) Scheme, funded by Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has been completed by Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation(ISRO). The important outcome of the project was the „Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India‰. The Atlas was prepared at 1:500,000 scale for 2011-13 and 2003-05 time frame and presents Desertification/ Land Degradation Status maps depicting land use, process of degradation and severity level along with area statistics consolidated for entire country. The analysis revealed that 96.4 million hectares of the country is undergoing process of land degradation *i.e.*, 29.23 per cent of the total geographical area of the country during 2011-13.

(c) and (d) Bonn Challenge is a global goal to bring into restoration 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands by 2020 and additional 200 million hectares by 2030. India also joined the voluntary Bonn Challenge pledge, to bring into restoration 13 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by the year 2020, and additional 8 million hectares by 2030. India's pledge is the largest from Asia.

This Ministry implements National Afforestation Programme(NAP) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests in the country through people's participation involving Joint Forest Management Committees(JFMCs) at village level. An amount of ₹ 572,68 crores has been released to the all states during last five years(2014-15 to 2018-19) to carry out afforestation and ancillary activities under the scheme.

Besides, MoEF&CC fixes afforestation targets under 20 point Programme annually to each State/UTs. Tree Plantation/Afforestation activities, being the multi departmental effort, are taken up cross-sectorally by various Departments, NGOs, Civil Societies, Corporate bodies etc. under various Central and State Plan/Non Plan Schemes.

**Radiation from cellphone towers harming birds,
insects and plants**

1618. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that European Union (EU) funded review body EKLIPSE has concluded that radiation from cellphone towers, phone masts, WiFi and broadcast transmitters is a potential risk to insect and bird orientation and plant health;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken cognisance of the fact that the report found that the magnetic orientation of birds mammals and invertebrates such as insects and spiders could be disrupted by Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR); 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) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not received report from EU funded review body EKLIPSE regarding radiation from cellphone towers, phone masts, WiFi and broadcast transmitters being potential risk to insect and bird orientation and plant health.

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

Curbing pollution in Delhi

1619. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has become the most polluted city in the world;

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

(c) steps taken by Government in curbing the pollution in Delhi;

(d) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of NCT Delhi with regard to curbing air pollution;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry thereto; and

(f) details of funds spent on the projects of Delhi Government which are aimed to curb pollution in Delhi, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The average annual concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Delhi are above the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Several measures have been taken by the Government to check/control air pollution in Delhi. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data indicated general improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2018. The number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days has increased to 159 in 2018, as compared to 152 in 2017 and 106 in 2016, and the number of 'Poor', 'Very Poor' and 'Severe' days has reduced to 206, compared to 213 in 2017 and 246 in 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM₂₅ levels in 2018 is 7.3% over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM₁₀ levels in 2018 is 8.6% over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

(c) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality. Presently, ambient air quality is being monitored at 779 locations covering 339 cities in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Further, real time monitoring is taking place at 170 locations in 102 cities in 18 States/UTs.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.

- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

Transport

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

Industry

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
- All brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
- Ban on pet coke and furnace oil - monitoring of use of pet coke in Lime Kilns/ Cement Kilns and Calcium Carbide Industry in Delhi and NCR States.

Biomass and Solid Waste

- 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 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass/garbage.

- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD).
- 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.

Dust

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Number of mechanised road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

Public Outreach

- Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi Governments launched Clean Air for Delhi Campaign from 10th - 23rd Feb 2018 and to check air polluting activities pre and post Diwali, a special campaign called „Clean Air Campaign“ during November 01, 2018 to November 10, 2018.
- Ministry is promoting people's participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Goods Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through eSameer App, eMails (aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and eSocial Media Networks (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

(d), (e) and (f) For prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR, meetings have been held under the Chairmanship of Minister, Environment, Forest and Climate Change attended by Environment Ministers of Delhi and NCR States. Also, High Level Task Force (HLTF) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister for management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. HLTF reviews the steps taken by Delhi Government under different verticals like the road and soil dust, vehicular emissions, industrial emissions, construction and demolition activities, garbage burning etc. It has supported and facilitated Delhi Government with respect to many aspects and activities that help in curbing air pollution in Delhi. These include:

- Procurement of Mechanical Road Sweeping (MRS) Machines and water sprinklers.
- Massive greening/paving program by all the agencies, vertical greening of pillars and flyovers.
- Dust mitigation in all the major construction sites. Inspection and fining of violators who have not taken control measures.
- Establishment of solid waste processing plants by helping in getting the necessary clearances.
- Facilitating in settling the high cost of power generated by old solid waste processing plants.
- Operationalisation of Western and Eastern Peripheral Expressway to divert non destined traffic from Delhi.
- Providing last mile connectivity by DMRC by dove-tailing metro stations through mini buses and e-rickshaws.

Funds have been released from Urban Development Fund (UDF) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to the municipal corporations of Delhi for taking up of procurement and other activities that help in abatement of air pollution. Waiver in the contribution (20%) was also given to East Delhi Municipal Corporation to get UDF for taking up activities that include those that help in abatement of air pollution.

Studies on afforestation

1620. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any field survey to determine the total land available in the country for afforestation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government plans to undertake such a study in the future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Biennial edition of India State of Forest Report (ISFR) by Forest Survey of India (FSI) of the ministry,comprehensiver,brings out the district-wise and state-wise details forest and tree cover along with type of forest etc. This repository of data *inter alia* serves as the source to target the potential area for afforestation under various schemes.

Further, to achieve the 33% of geographical area under forest and tree cover as envisaged in the National forest Policy-1988, the State/UT Governments have been sensitized time to time to make an inventory of the available potential land along roads, railway lines, rivers, streams and canals, and on other unutilized lands under State/corporate, institutional or private ownership which could be utilized for taking up afforestation through participation of multiple stakeholder and multi agencies.

Health problems due to deteriorating air quality

1621. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Air Quality (AQ) of the major cities including metropolitan cities has reached the most dangerous level thereby causing severe health problem to all its residents;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn any comprehensive plan/contingent plan to tackle the issue of deteriorating air quality due to which children and aged persons are severely affected;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Air pollution has emerged as a serious environmental concern in the country. The ambient air quality data for metropolitan cities / million plus urban agglomerations during 2016- 2018 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Analysis of data revealed that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 50 cities during 2016-18. With respect to NO₂, 17 cities showed an increasing trend, 16 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 16 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM₁₀, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 14 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 22 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM_{2.5}, trends are available for 17 cities and out of 17 cities, 08 cities showed an increasing trend, 04 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 05 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

Though air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country. These include-

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality of Other Cities:

- (i) 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 targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024. This is keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.
- (ii) 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 -2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country. These include-

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality. Central Presently, ambient air quality is being monitored at 779 locations covering 339 cities in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Further, real time monitoring is taking place at 170 locations in 102 cities in 18 States/UTs.
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Dust

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Public Outreach

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- Ministry is promoting people's participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Goods Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through „Sameer App“, „Emails“ (aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and „Social Media Networks“ (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

Statement-I

*Air quality status of million plus/ urban agglomerations cities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 under NAMP (Manual)
(Annual average in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	City	2016				2017				2018			
				SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Vijaywada	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-	5	21	77	29
		2.	Vishakhapatnam	8	18	77		9	17	73		10	20	77	49
2.	Bihar	3.	Patna	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-	5	51	207	-
3.	Chandigarh	4.	Chandigarh	2	21	105	123	2	16	109	64	2	17	102	50
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.	Durg-Bhillainagar	9	23	108	-	8	21	97	-	8	19	84	-
		6.	Raipur	12	31	148		10	27	103		14	20	65	
5.	Delhi	7.	Delhi	7	66	278	118	7	68	241	106	6	73	223	121
6.	Gujarat	8.	Ahmedabad	14	27	108	34	14	29	120	38	16	29	236	73
		9.	Rajkot	13	21	92	32	16	22	106	37	19	23	203	64
		10.	Surat	13	22	92	31	16	26	106	36	22	29	176	57
		11.	Vadodara	14	23	92	30	16	23	108	36	20	25	188	60
7.	Haryana	12.	Faridabad												
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.	Srinagar											153	-
9.	Jharkhand	14.	Dhanbad	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-	14	37	264	-

		15.	Jamshedpur	36	45	136		36	45	131		37	46	128	-	Written Answers to [8 July, 2019]
		16.	Ranchi	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	-	18	36	122	-	
10.	Karnataka	17.	Bangalore	3	31	103	51	2	31	92	46	2	30	90	47	
11.	Kerala	18.	Kochi	2	20	48	-	2	19	51	-	3	16	57	-	
		19.	Kollam	4	8	46	-	3	6	43	-	3	5	47	-	
		20.	Kozhikode	2	18	51		2	18	47		2	10	54	6	
		21.	Malapuram	2	17	37		2	21	32		2	26	31		
		22.	Thiruvananthapuram	10	25	53		10	26	49		9	24	49		
		23.	Thissur	2	5	54	-	2	5	56	-	3	9	41	-	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.	Bhopal	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41	7	14	135	59	
		25.	Gwalior	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47	13	21	134	62	Unstarred Questions
		26.	Indore	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43	10	19	88	41	
		27.	Jabalpur	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23	7	17	119	43	
13.	Maharashtra	28.	Aurangabad	14	39	92	10	33	83	-	13	35	70	-		
		29.	Mumbai	6	30	119	-	3	18	151	40	2	21	166	46	
		30.	Nagpur	16	26	118	-	9	27	102	-	10	28	103	44	
		31.	Nashik	13	27	85	-	12	22	81	-	12	21	85	-	
		32.	Pune	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-	37	75	106	-	
		33.	Thane	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-	17	44	108	-	
		34.	Vasai-virar	N A	N A	NA	NA	NA	N A	NA	NA	N A	N A	NA	NA	
14.	Punjab	35.	Amritsar	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-	13	34	177	-	145
		36.	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-	10	28	162	-	9	32	162	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Rajasthan	37.	Jaipur	8	33	199	-	8	30	177	-	8	32	165	-
		38.	Jodhpur	6	23	168	-	6	21	180	-	7	24	223	-
		39.	Kota	7	30	109	-	8	28	130	-	7	28	152	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	40.	Chennai	10	18	65	25	9	17	62	32	9	16	78	34
		41.	Coimbatore	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	34	6	23	54	32
		42.	Madurai	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	30	12	20	84	34
		43.	Trichy	12	20	95	27	12	20	86	17	23	110	53	
17.	Telangana	44.	Hyderabad	5	27	101	49	6	28	108	54	5	30	105	55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	45.	Agra	5	22	198	-	4	19	185	124	4	22	209	106
		46.	Allahabad	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	-	4	45	231	-
		47.	Ghaziabad	15	28	235	-	22	34	280	-	21	43	245	103
		48.	Kanpur	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-	7	47	218	-
		49.	Lucknow	8	27	214	-	8	26	246	102	7	30	217	108
		50.	Meerut	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	-	7	58	177	-
		51.	Varanasi	11	32	256	-	10	38	244	-	9	34	189	-
19.	West Bengal	52.	Asansol	13	42	211	88	12	37	163	67	13	35	146	58
		53.	Kolkata	4	49	113	70	6	41	120	71	6	44	148	86

NB. NA- no monitoring station in the city, ÅÊ data not available, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 øg/m3, NO₂ = 40 øg/m3, PM₁₀ = 60 øg/m3 & PM_{2.5} = 40 øg/m3 and SO₂ = 20 øg/m3, NO₂ = 30 øg/m3, PM₁₀ = 60 øg/m3 and PM_{2.5} = 40 øg/m for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2018 is asavailable on date.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Production forests

1622. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether conversion to 'Production Forests' from forest land affects the number of claims recognized under Forest Rights Act, 2006;
- (b) if so, its impact on the claim recognition; and
- (c) if not, measures Government will undertake to ensure fair and swift claim recognition process of forest dwellers and tribals under Forest Rights Act, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The existing India Forest Act, 1927 does not define the term „Production Forest%. Therefore the issue of conversion of forest land into „Production Forest% and its impact on the recognition of claims under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 do not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and issues guidelines from time to time for ensuring effective implementation of the Act and recognition of the claims under the Act. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change also facilitates the proper implementation of the Act.

Action against factories and mills for polluting environment

†1623. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of factories and mills against which action was taken for making noise, air and water pollution in National Capital Region and Rajasthan during last three years and the details of such action; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), since 2016-17, has been inspecting 17 categories of highly polluting industries based on alerts generated from Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS). According to the information provided by CPCB, a total of 99 industries in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

four States/ UT of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (including in the area of National Capital Region) have been inspected till 14.06.2019 and 49 directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the non-complying industries in these States/ UT. State/UT-wise details is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of industries inspected since 2016-17 till 14.06.2019	Directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
1.	Delhi	1	0
2.	Haryana	26	12
3.	Rajasthan	33	10
4.	Uttar Pradesh	39	27
	TOTAL	99	49

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

Cutting of trees in Hamirpur, H.P.

†1624. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of trees are being cut in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh and Government has given clearance to cut the trees in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the action being taken by Government against the people responsible for cutting the trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) In the Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh, felling of trees has been undertaken from private land as per approved Ten Year Felling Programme under Land Preservation Act, 1978, under Salvage Marking and as per clearances granted by this Ministry. There is provision for more tree plantation and growing for each tree felled, which is monitored. The details of trees felled during the year 2018-19 is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of trees felled
1.	Felling under Land Preservation Act, 1978	18594
2.	Felling under Salvage Marking	9768
3.	Felling undertaken as per clearances granted by this Ministry under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980	66
	TOTAL	28428

Besides above, 10 cases of illicit felling involving 37 trees were also noticed during 2018-19, out of which five cases of petty nature involving 8 trees have been disposed of after realizing the compensation. In remaining five cases involving 29 trees, FIRs have been lodged with the concerned Police Authorities.

Under the Land preservation Act, 1978, there is a provision to plant three trees per tree felled. However, only dead, dying and diseased trees are felled under Salvage Marking and as per the approved Working Plans. These Working Plans also ensure taking up new plantations in the forests.

For felling undertaken as per clearances granted under Forest (Conservation), 1980, plantations are carried out over an equivalent area of non-forest land or over degraded forest twice in extent of the area being diverted, if non-forest land is not available.

Protection and management of forests and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of State /Union Territory Governments. There are strong legal frameworks for protection and management of forest resources of the country which include the National Forest Policy, 1988, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and State Forest Acts, Tree Preservation Acts and Rules, etc. The State /UT Government take appropriate actions to protect forests and regulate felling of trees in accordance with the provisions made under these Acts/ Rules.

Report of National Centre for Climate Restoration, Australia

1625. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a report of National Centre for Climate Restoration, Australia on present civilization and existential threat;
- (b) whether it is a fact that as per said report human civilization may end by 2050; and

(c) details of proposal by Government to tackle the threat and immediate road map to save the climate and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Government is aware about the report of National Centre for Climate Restoration, Australia. The Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has published many reports on various aspects of climate change viz Assessment Report 5 (AR 5), Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, etc. The reports of IPCC are based on numerous studies and are more representative of current scientific knowledge on the subject. The same have been taken into account while finalizing the Paris Agreement and adopting its goals. It is a fact that current Nationally Determined Contributions at the aggregate level as conveyed by the Parties to the agreement may result in a global warming in the range of 2.7 to 3.7 by 2100. However, the Global Stocktake (GST) mechanism under Paris Agreement is meant to take stock of all actions to combat climate change and accordingly signal corrective steps to achieve the goals of Paris Agreement. Therefore, Global efforts do not support the implication of report of National Centre for Climate Restoration, Australia.

(c) Climate Change is a global challenge and India is constructively participating in the global efforts to combat climate change. Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. Thirty-three (33) States/Union Territories have prepared their Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC taking into account State's specific issues relating to climate change. Government is also implementing the scheme, „National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change“ to support adaptation measures of States/Union Territories. Government of India has also embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency, and urban development.

Action taken to combat the pollution

1626. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 out of 12 most polluted cities on a World Health Organization list published in 2018 were in India, with Delhi featuring at number 6 and being the most polluted Capital city in the world;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any decision to combat air pollution in Delhi; and

(c) if, so the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The average annual concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Delhi are above the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to check/control air pollution in Delhi. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data indicated general improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2018. The number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days has increased to 159 in 2018, as compared to 152 in 2017 and 106 in 2016, and the number of 'Poor', 'Very Poor' and 'Severe' days has reduced to 206, compared to 213 in 2017 and 246 in 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM_{2.5} levels in 2018 is 7.3% over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM₁₀ levels in 2018 is 8.6% over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution Delhi and NCR.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Further, the Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi. These include-

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

Transport

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

Industry

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- All brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
- Ban on pet coke and furnace oil - monitoring of use of pet coke in Lime Kilns/ Cement Kilns and Calcium Carbide Industry in Delhi and NCR States.

Biomass and Solid Waste

- 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 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD).
- 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.

Dust

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Number of mechanised road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

Public Outreach

- Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Delhi Government launched Clean Air for Delhi Campaign from 10th - 23rd Feb. 2018 and to check air polluting activities pre and post Diwali, a special campaign called „Clean Air Campaign“ during November 01, 2018 to November 10, 2018.
- Ministry is promoting peoples participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Goods Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through „Sameer App“, „Emails“ (aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and „Social Media Networks“ (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

Afforestation in lieu of diverted forest land

1627. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over 20,000 hectares of forest land was diverted during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-2018;
- (b) whether Government has invested the money collected *in lieu* of such diversion as per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for equivalent afforestation; and
- (c) if so, the details of such diversion and afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Sir, the Government of India has diverted a total of 47469.49 hectares of forest land and a total of 62769.58 hectares area has been stipulated for compensatory afforestation (CA) *in lieu* of the said diversion, during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-2018. As per the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the

Government of India accords prior approval for diversion of forest land, for which compensatory afforestation (CA) is an essential condition. The funds for compensatory afforestation (CA), as per norms, are levied from the User Agency in respect of the forest land proposed for diversion. The funds so collected are utilised for compensatory afforestation (CA) only by the concerned State Government/UTs Administration.

Ban on traditional animal sports

1628. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of traditional animal sports banned in the country in recent years;
- (b) whether Government will take steps to exempt traditional animal sports like bull taming, bullock cart race from the ban;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As informed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the Central Government has issued Performing Animal Rule 2001, wherein the „performing animals“ means an animal which is used at or for the purpose of any entertainment including a film or an equine event to which the public are admitted and *vide* GSR 528 (E) dated 11th July, 2011, bulls were banned as performing animals. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP (C) No. 11686 of 2007, *AWBI Vs A. Nagaraja & Ors.* has banned the conduct of Jallikattu and other such events in the country *vide* order dated 07.05.2014.

However, the Government of Tamil Nadu has passed an ordinance as Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 dated 23rd January, 2017 thereby paving way for conduct of Bull-taming event of Jallikattu and related events in Tamil Nadu. However, the Bullock cart race namely Rekla race was not mentioned in the said ordinance.

The Government of Karnataka has also passed an ordinance on the lines of the Government of Tamil Nadu namely the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 2017.

The matter is *subjudice*.

Green cover in the country

1629. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of area in India that have adequate green cover of trees and forest;
- (b) names of the States that have highest green cover and also those having lowest green cover; and
- (c) whether people are comparatively more healthy in the more green coverage States than the States having less green coverage area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from National Forest Inventory.

As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8, 02, 088 square kilometer (forest cover 708273 square kilometer, tree cover 93815 square kilometer) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometer (forest cover 6778 square kilometer, tree cover 1243 square kilometer) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. The State/UTs wise detail of forest cover along with percentage as per ISFR-2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per ISFR-2017, area-wise Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover (77,414 square kilometer) in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh (66,964 square kilometer, Chhattisgarh (55,547 square kilometer), Odisha (51,345 square kilometer) and Maharashtra (50,682 square kilometer). The Union Territory of Daman and Diu have lowest green cover (20.49 square kilometer) in the country followed by Union Territory of Chandigarh (21.56 square kilometer). Lakshadweep (27.10 square kilometer), Puducherry (53.67 square kilometer) and Delhi (192.41 square kilometer). In the State, Haryana has lowest green cover (1588 square kilometer) in the country followed by Punjab (1837 square kilometer).

- (c) The Ministry has not conducted any study in this regard. However, it is a fact that forests are essential to human being as they provide clean air and water and other essential ecosystem services such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products, shelter and soil and water conservation. Forests also serve as sites of aesthetic, recreational and spiritual value in many cultural and societal contexts. Hence, forests contribute significantly to a healthy environment and thereby help in maintaining good health of people.

Statement*States/UTs-wise details of Forest and Tree Cover as per ISFR 2017*

(Area in square kilometer)

State	Geographical Area	Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Total Forest and Tree Cover	Percentage of geographical area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	3753	31900	19.57
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	807	67771	80.93
Assam	78438	28,105	1496	29601	37.74
Bihar	94163	7,299	2263	9562	10.15
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	3833	59380	43.92
Delhi	1483	192.41	113	305.41	20.59
Goa	3702	2229	323	2552	68.94
Gujarat	196244	14,757	8024	22781	11.61
Haryana	44212	1588	1415	3003	6.79
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	822	15922	28.60
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	23,241	7815	31056	13.97
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	2922	26475	33.21
Karnataka	191791	37,550	5713	43263	22.56
Kerala	38852	20,321	2959	23280	59.92
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	8073	85487	27.73
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	9831	60513	19.67
Manipur	22327	17,346	220	17566	78.68
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	657	17803	79.37
Mizoram	21081	18,186	467	18653	88.48
Nagaland	16579	12,489	379	12868	77.62
Odisha	155707	51,345	3993	55338	35.54
Punjab	50362	1837	1622	3459	6.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	8266	24838	7.26
Sikkim	7096	3344	35	3379	47.62
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	4671	30952	23.80
Telangana	112077	20,419	2669	23088	20.60
Tripura	10486	7726	215	7941	75.73
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	7442	22121	9.18
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	767	25062	46.86
West Bengal	88752	16,847	2136	18983	21.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6742	35	6777	82.16
Chandigarh	114	21.56	10	31.56	27.68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	30	237	48.27
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	10	30.49	27.47
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	2	29.1	97.00
Puducherry	490	53.67	27	80.67	16.46
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,469	7,08,273	93815	802088	24.39

* Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

Loss due to climate change

†1630. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the entire world, especially India, is suffering a huge loss every year due to climate change;
- (b) whether about 4000 deaths take place every year due to severe problems like climate change, in the country;
- (c) the concrete steps being taken by Government to resolve this issue; 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) and (b) Global warming may lead to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

increase in frequency/intensity of weather events. As per the information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, 2405 lives have been reported to be lost during the FY 2018-19 in the country due to cyclonic storm/flash flood/landslides/cloudburst, etc. India experienced 431 major natural disasters during the period 1980-2010, resulting in loss of human lives, property and resources. However, any direct attribution to climate change has not been indicated.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. The NAPCC provides the overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty three States /Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in lines with NAPCC taking into account State's specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs *inter-alia* outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority actions including adaptation. The Government is also implementing the scheme, „National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change% to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate Change.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued several disaster specific guidelines for managing extreme weather-related disasters such as cyclones, floods and heat wave. National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has been formulated to assist all stakeholders including State Governments in disaster risk management of various hazards including hazards related to climate change.

The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NRCMP) is under implementation in eight coastal states to mitigate the sufferings of the coastal community. Cyclone shelters and early warning system created under this project proved to be of great help during cyclones 'Phailin' in 2013, 'Hud-Hud' in 2014, 'Titli' in 2018 and recent cyclone 'Fani'.

Measures to control air pollution

†1631. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating taking measures to prevent deteriorating condition of air pollution so that it could be controlled immediately and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to bring a legislation containing the provision of stringent punishment against the people causing air pollution, if so by when and if, not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory and other measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality of Other Cities:

- (i) 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 targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024 with 2017 as the base year. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.
- (ii) 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality. Presently, ambient air quality is being monitored at 779 locations covering 339 cities in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Further, real time

monitoring is taking place at 170 locations in 102 cities in 18 States/UTs.

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

Transport

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

Industry

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
- All brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
- Ban on pet coke and furnace oil - monitoring of use of pet coke in Lime Kilns/Cement Kilns and Calcium Carbide Industry in Delhi and NCR States.

Biomass and Solid Waste

- 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 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD).
- 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.

Dust

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Number of mechanised road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

Public Outreach

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi Governments launched Clean Air for Delhi Campaign from 10th - 23rd Feb 2018 and to check air polluting activities pre and post Diwali, a special campaign called „Clean Air Campaign“ during November 01, 2018 to November 10, 2018.
- Ministry is promoting people's participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Goods Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through "Sameer App", "Email" (aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and "Social Media Networks" (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

(b) The Central Government has taken several measures for taking effective and stringent actions against people and agencies causing air pollution. These include-

- Directions have been given to initiate criminal prosecution against agencies not taking measures to curb air pollution.
- Power to file complaints to initiate criminal proceedings has been delegated to all scientists of the level $\hat{A}\hat{D}\hat{E}$ and above of Central Pollution Control Board.
- Notification regarding mandatory implementation of dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities has been issued in January 2018.
- Regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies have been directed to ensure strict compliance of dust mitigation measures related to the construction activities, etc. They are empowered to issue show cause, levy fines and even direct stopping of work in case of violations.
- Under Graded Response Action Plan, the Task Force constituted for implementation of various graded measures may decide to ban activities that may aggravate air pollution when Air Quality Index reaches in severe+ category.

Action plan to control toxic air

1632. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that toxic air is fast increasing in India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that toxic air contributes in a big way to cancer disease in India; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof with an action plan to control this abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The ambient air quality data for metropolitan cities / million plus urban agglomerations during 2016-2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Analysis of data revealed that SO_2 levels were within / the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 50 cities during 2016-18. With respect to NO_2 , 17 cities showed an increasing trend, 16 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 16 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM_{10} , 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 14 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 22 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to $PM_{2.5}$, trends are available for 17 cities out of

which 08 cities showed an increasing trend, 04 cities showed a decreasing concentration and 05 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

(b) Though air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution.

(c) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country. These include-

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality of Other Cities:

- (i) 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 targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024 with 2017 as the base year. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.
- (ii) 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country. These include-

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality. Presently, ambient air quality is being monitored at 779 locations covering 339 cities in 29

States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Further, real time monitoring is taking place at 170 locations in 102 cities in 18 States/UTs.

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

Transport

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

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- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
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Statement

*Air quality status of million plus/ urban agglomerations cities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 under NAMP
(Manual)(Annual average in µg/m³)*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	City	2016				2017				2018			
				SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Vijaywada	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-	5	21	77	29
		2.	Vishakhapatnam	8	18	77		9	17	73		10	20	77	49
2.	Bihar	3.	Patna	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-	5	51	207	-
3.	Chandigarh	4.	Chandigarh	2	21	105	123	2	16	109	64	2	17	102	50
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.	Durg-Bhillainagar	9	23	108	-	8	21	97	-	8	19	84	-
		6.	Raipur	12	31	148		10	27	103		14	20	65	
5.	Delhi	7.	Delhi	7	66	278	118	7	68	241	106	6	73	223	121
6.	Gujarat	8.	Ahmedabad	14	27	108	34	14	29	120	38	16	29	236	73
		9.	Rajkot	13	21	92	32	16	22	106	37	19	23	203	64
		10.	Surat	13	22	92	31	16	26	106	36	22	29	176	57
		11.	Vadodara	14	23	92	30	16	23	108	36	20	25	188	60
7.	Haryana	12.	Faridabad												
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.	Srinagar											153	-
9.	Jharkhand	14.	Dhanbad	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-	14	37	264	-

														Written Answers to [8 July, 2019]	Unstarred Questions	167
10.	Karnataka	15.	Jamshedpur	36	45	136		36	45	131		37	46	128	-	
		16.	Ranchi	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	-	18	36	122	-	
		17.	Bangalore	3	31	103	51	2	31	92	46	2	30	90	47	
11.	Kerala	18.	Kochi	2	20	48	-	2	19	51	-	3	16	57	-	
		19.	Kollam	4	8	46	-	3	6	43	-	3	5	47	-	
		20.	Kozhikode	2	18	51		2	18	47		2	10	54	6	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.	Malapuram	2	17	37		2	21	32		2	26	31		
		22.	Thiruvananthapuram	10	25	53		10	26	49		9	24	49		
		23.	Thissur	2	5	54	-	2	5	56	-	3	9	41	-	
		24.	Bhopal	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41	7	14	135	59	
		25.	Gwalior	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47	13	21	134	62	
		26.	Indore	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43	10	19	88	41	
13.	Maharashtra	27.	Jabalpur	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23	7	17	119	43	
		28.	Aurangabad	14	39	92	-	10	33	83	-	13	35	70	-	
		29.	Mumbai	6	30	119	-	3	18	151	40	2	21	166	46	
		30.	Nagpur	16	26	118	-	9	27	102	-	10	28	103	44	
		31.	Nashik	13	27	85	-	12	22	81	-	12	21	85	-	
		32.	Pune	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-	37	75	106	-	
14.	Punjab	33.	Thane	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-	17	44	108	-	
		34.	Vasai-virar	N A	N A	NA	NA	NA	N A	NA	NA	N A	N A	NA	NA	
		35.	Amritsar	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-	13	34	177	-	
		36.	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-	10	28	162	-	9	32	162	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Rajasthan	37.	Jaipur	8	33	199	-	8	30	177	-	8	32	165	-
		38.	Jodhpur	6	23	168	-	6	21	180	-	7	24	223	-
		39.	Kota	7	30	109	-	8	28	130	-	7	28	152	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	40.	Chennai	10	18	65	25	9	17	62	32	9	16	78	34
		41.	Coimbatore	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	34	6	23	54	32
		42.	Madurai	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	30	12	20	84	34
		43.	Trichy	12	20	95	27	12	20	86	-	17	23	110	53
17.	Telangana	44.	Hyderabad	5	27	101	49	6	28	108	54	5	30	105	55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	45.	Agra	5	22	198	-	4	19	185	124	4	22	209	106
		46.	Allahabad	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	-	4	45	231	-
		47.	Ghaziabad	15	28	235	-	22	34	280	-	21	43	245	103
		48.	Kanpur	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-	7	47	218	-
		49.	Lucknow	8	27	214	-	8	26	246	102	7	30	217	108
		50.	Meerut	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	-	7	58	177	-
		51.	Varanasi	11	32	256	-	10	38	244	-	9	34	189	-
19.	West Bengal	52.	Asansol	13	42	211	88	12	37	163	67	13	35	146	58
		53.	Kolkata	4	49	113	70	6	41	120	71	6	44	148	86

NB. NA- no monitoring station in the city, Å data not available, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 øg/m³, NO₂ = 40 øg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 øg/m³ & PM_{2.5} = 40 øg/m³ and SO₂ = 20 øg/m³, NO₂ = 30 øg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 øg/m³ and PM_{2.5} = 40 øg/m for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2018 is as available on date.

Plantation of trees along railway lines/NHs

†1633. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that due to terrible heat waves this summer, a large number of people died in different States of North India;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that due to indiscriminate cutting of forests, this situation is increasingly becoming frightening, year after year; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to implement a comprehensive scheme to plant trees along the railway lines and on both sides of National Highways and whether Government would spend the required amount for this purpose from Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The data on deaths due to heatwaves is not being maintained by this Ministry.

(b) Tree cutting is allowed only under exceptional circumstances invariably with the condition of planting and growing more trees which is monitored. Further, tree cutting along with other anthropogenic activities, like burning of fossil fuels, transport emissions etc. contribute significantly in increasing earth's average temperature.

(c) Plantation on vacant lands along railway lines and on both sides of National Highways is mainly carried out by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) respectively. As informed by NHAI, MoRTH, road-side and avenue plantation is done as per the codal provisions of Indian Roads Congress (IRC: SP: 21-2009) and Green Highways Policy, 2015 on available Right of Way (ROW). Further, with a view to promote tree plantation on unused Railway land along the Railway tracks and along the National Highways, Model Agreements were issued by the Ministry to all States/UTs for entering into the agreements with concerned Railway Zones in States and NHAI respectively for greening of such unused Government lands. Some of the State Forest Departments in States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, etc. have initiated plantation activity on railway land.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Receding Himalayan Glaciers

1634. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a research paper has recently revealed that Himalayan glaciers are receding at a considerable rate and may vanish in the future;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has examined the issue to find out the factual position;
- (c) whether it would have an impact on climate change and water flow in Ganga and other rivers would be reduced; 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) Recent mass balance studies for some Himalayan glaciers conducted by Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG) under Department of Science and Technology (DST) and a study published in Science Advances have revealed that majority of Himalayan glaciers are melting or retreating at varying rates. The rate of recession has seen an upward trend in the second half of the last century though no abnormal trend of melting has been documented. The studies have also shown that large glaciers with an area more than 10 km² are unlikely to get affected appreciably in the coming years. However, small glaciers of area 1-2 km² or less than 1 km² may show rapid changes. Research projects have been funded in different parts of the Indian Himalayan Region to generate strategic knowledge about the status and impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan glaciers.

(c) and (d) The glacier melt for water supply varies among different river basins depending upon the glacier regime. Estimates by WIHG suggest that the contribution of snow to the runoff of the major rivers is about 10% in the eastern Himalaya and about 60% in the western Himalaya. Though water from snow and glacier melt sustains stream flow in the rivers during the dry season as well, the depletion of snow cover and continuous melting of glaciers directly affects the recharge process of the rivers. The results from a study on glacier retreat in Indian Himalayan Region that estimated changes in glacier extent for selected glaciers in 17 sub-basins of Himalayan region during 2000-2011 time frame

show that the number and rate of glacier retreat has come down in the last decade compared to period prior to 2001. Most of the glaciers show no change during the last decade.

Environmental education and awareness

1635. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes and the steps taken by Government for environmental education, awareness and training during the last two years;
- (b) whether World Bank's assistance has been taken to promote environment management capacity building project in various States of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) This Ministry has an ongoing Environment Education, Awareness and Training scheme with the objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. Notable initiatives under the scheme include:

- (i) A network of about one lakh 'Ecoclubs' have been established in schools and colleges across the country under the National Green Corps programme.
 - (ii) The Green Good Deeds (GGDs) - A social movement to bring about mass environment awareness in the society at all levels.
 - (iii) Under the National Nature Camping Programme, nature camps are organized for school students in protected areas (Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, etc.).
 - (iv) Trainings are provided to teachers and students on various environmental issues, viz. biodiversity conservation, pollution, waste management, etc. through capacity building programmes.
- (b) No. Sir.
 - (c) Does not arise.

Air pollution in Delhi

1636. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is one of the most polluted city of the world;
- (b) if so, details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to control pollution level in Delhi;
- (c) details of the sources responsible for air pollution in Delhi;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to promote the use of eco-friendly transport including bicycle for common man to check pollution in the city and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the precautionary steps and action taken to tackle severe air pollution in Delhi NCR during upcoming winter season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The average annual concentrations of PM₁₀ and pm_{2.5} in Delhi are above the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Several measures have been taken by the Government to check/control air pollution in Delhi. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data indicated general improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2018. The number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days has increased to 159 in 2018, as compared to 152 in 2017 and 106 in 2016, and the number of 'Poor', 'Very Poor' and 'Severe' days has reduced to 206, compared to 213 in 2017 and 246 in 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM_{2.5} levels in 2018 is 7.3% over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM₁₀ levels in 2018 is 8.6% over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

(c) The recent study conducted by TERI and ARAL, as given in Statement (*See below*), for Delhi-NCR indicates the relative contribution of sources as Transport (17-28%), Industries (22-30%), Agriculture Burning (4-7%), Residential (8-10), Dust [Soil, Road and Construction] (17-38%) and other sources (8-11%) to PM_{2.5} concentrations in summer and winter seasons in Delhi-NCR.

(d) The Central Government has approved the proposal for implementation of scheme titled 'Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India Phase II (FAME India Phase II)' for promotion of Electric Mobility in the country. The total outlay for this Scheme is ₹10,000 crore over the period of three years with effect from 1st April, 2019.

(b) and (e) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:

- (i) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
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Public Outreach

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- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through ÂSameer AppÊ, ÂEmailsÊ(aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and ÂSocial Media NetworksÊ (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

Statement

Sectoral contributions in $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} concentrations in Delhi estimated using dispersion modeling during winters and summers, TERI ARAI, 2018

$PM_{2.5}$

Sectors	Winters	Summers
1	2	3
Residential	10%	8%

1	2	3
Agri. Burning	4%	7%
Industry	30%	22%
Dust (soil, road, and const.)	17%	38%
Transport	28%	17%
Others	11%	8%
<hr/>		
PM ₁₀		
Sectors	Winters	Summers
Residential	9%	8%
Agri. Burning	4%	7%
Industry	27%	22%
Dust (soil, road, const.)	25%	42%
Transport	24%	15%
Others	10%	7%

Pollution due to polythene

†1637. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to put a check on the use of polythene in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the plan of Government to control the pollution caused by the use of polythene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Government has notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, which, *inter alia*, regulate manufacture, sale, distribution and use of plastic carry bags including carry bags of compostable plastic and plastic sheets for packaging or wrapping. The rules prohibit the use of carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic less than fifty microns in thickness.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to the local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The Rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers etc. to manage such waste. The Rules *inter-alia* mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.

**Implementation of National Electric
Mobility Mission Plan**

1638. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of implementation of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020;
- (b) whether Government is lagging behind in terms of achieving the target of 6 to 7 million sales of such hybrid vehicles by 2020 under the FAME Scheme, if so, the reasons therefor, along with the details of target achieved so far; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the implementation of FAME Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) to (c) 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. The 1st Phase of FAME India Scheme was implemented through four focus areas namely (i) Demand Creation, (ii) Technology Platform, (iii) Pilot Project and (iv) Charging Infrastructure. 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 vehicle (xEV) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. Also, grants were sanctioned for specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure components under the scheme. In the 1st phase of scheme, about 2.78 lakh xEVs were supported with a total demand incentives of ₹ 343 crore [Approx]. In addition, 465 buses were sanctioned to various cities/states under this scheme.

Under the NEMMP 2020, there is an ambitious target to achieve 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles by the year 2020. Based on the experience gained in the Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme, it has been observed that sufficient number of charging infrastructure is required to achieve expected outcome of the plan, which is being addressed presently in Phase-II of FAME Scheme.

Department of Heavy Industry notified Phase-II of the Scheme, *vide* S.O. 1300(E) dated 8th March 2019, with the approval of Cabinet with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore for a period of 3 years commencing from 1st April 2019. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage faster adoption of electric and hybrid vehicle by way of offering upfront incentive on purchase of electric vehicles and also by establishing the necessary charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. Details of the scheme is available in Department's website (www.dhi.nic.in).

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote electric mobility in the country. Some of them are summarized hereunder -

- (i) Under new GST regime, the rates of GST on Electric Vehicles has been kept in the lower bracket of 12% (with no Cess) as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22% for conventional vehicles.
- (ii) Ministry of Power has allowed sale of electricity as 'service' for charging of electric vehicles. This would provide a huge incentive to attract investments into charging infrastructure.
- (iii) Ministry of Road Transport Highways issued notification regarding exemption of permit in case of battery operated vehicles.
- (iv) Issue of Expression of Interest (EoI) for deployment of 5000 electric buses by State Transport Departments/Undertakings etc.

Revival of loss making PSUs

1639. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) closed and/or are in the process of closure;
- (b) whether any valuation of the land and other property/equipment of these PSUs have been made by Government for being sold off;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the efforts made by Government for the revival of these loss-making PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) As per information available with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 19 sick/ loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/units of CPSEs have been approved for closure by the Government.

(b) to (d) DPE, being the nodal Department for all CPSEs, has issued guidelines on 14.6.2018 to all the administrative Ministries/ Departments of CPSEs on time bound closure of sick/loss making CPSEs and disposal of their movable and immovable assets. The administrative Ministries/ Departments of CPSEs implement these guidelines. As per the guidelines issued by DPE on 14.6.2018, the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department/ CPSE undertakes the valuation and sale/ disposal of assets of CPSE under closure. The data on the valuation of assets including land for sale of the CPSEs under closure is available with concerned CPSEs/ Ministries/ Departments.

(e) The administrative Ministries/Departments take measures for revival/ restructuring in respect of CPSEs under their administrative control on case to case basis. In this regard, DPE has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 on revival / restructuring of CPSEs. These guidelines are implemented by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of CPSEs.

Digital Radio Broadcasting

1640. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to migrate to Digital Radio Broadcasting from existing type of broadcasting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also planning to phase out Short Wave (SW) transmitters in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has taken several steps towards migration to Digital Radio Broadcasting including :

- i. Digitalization of 35 Medium Wave transmitters, 3 Short Wave transmitters, 127 AIR (All India Radio) Studios, 128 Studio Transmitter Links (STL) and 37 Captive Earth Stations (CES) and
- ii. Making Available 42 channels of AIR on Internet Platform and 37 AIR channels on DTH Platform (DD Free Dish).

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati Board has decided to close down in a phased manner, those SW transmitters which have outlived their useful life.

Effect of reality shows on children

1641. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the opinion that no programme should be carried on TV which denigrates children and programmes meant for children should not contain any bad language or explicit scenes of violence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that channels have been advised to exercise maximum restraint, sensitivity and caution while showing such reality shows and programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 inter alia provides that no programmes should be carried on Television which denigrates children, and further care should be taken to ensure that programmes meant for children do not contain any bad language or explicit scenes of violence and that programmes unsuitable for children must not be carried in the cable service at times when the largest numbers of children are viewing.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has issued an Advisory on 18th June, 2019 to all private satellite TV channels to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 relating to programmes of children and to desist from showing children in vulgar, indecent, suggestive and inappropriate manner in dance reality shows or other such programmes and exercise maximum restraint, sensitivity and caution while showing such programmes.

Inappropriate manner on dance reality shows

1642. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all private satellite TV channels to avoid showing children in an indecent, suggestive and inappropriate manner on dance reality shows or other such programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many dance based reality TV shows portray young children performing dance moves originally done by adult in movies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) It had been brought to the notice of the Government that certain dance reality shows on TV show children performing acts which are indecent and age inappropriate.

The Central Government has issued an Advisory on 18th June, 2019 to all private satellite TV channels to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 relating to programmes of children ensuring that they do not denigrate children and programmes do not contain any bad language or explicit scenes of violence.

The private satellite channels have also been advised to desist from showing children in vulgar, indecent, suggestive and inappropriate manner in dance reality shows or other such programmes and exercise maximum restraint, sensitivity and caution while showing such programmes.

Achievement under SBM

1643. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that targets of most of the States under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has been achieved during the last three years;

(b) the targets for SBM and their percentage achieved during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the estimated targets for various States under SBM for next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve 100% open-defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence no fixed State/UT-wise and year-wise targets are set under the programme. So far, 30 States/UTs, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand have been declared ODF. The remaining States are on track to become ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Survey on scarcity of water

1644. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge scarcity of water in various parts of the country;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to measure the total demand and the existing supply of water in big cities of the countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to restore ground water level and ensure adequate supply of drinkable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which

may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters, 1367 cubic meters, 1282 cubic meters and 1228 cubic meters in the years 2021, 2031, 2041 and 2051 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many regions of the country is much below the national average and may result in water stress/scarce conditions.

(b) and (c) The average annual water resources potential in the country has been assessed as 1999.20 BCM. In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1,137 BCM. Total water requirement of the country for different uses for High Demand scenario for the years 2025 and 2050 has been assessed as 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. The report titled „Composite Water Management Index%, published by NITI Aayog in June 2018, mentions about the critical conditions of the ground water in 21 cities.

(d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to improve the water availability in the country.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created by the Government of India, integrating the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, with an aim to integrate water resources management under one umbrella so that the issues relating to water are dealt with in a holistic manner.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) - a campaign for water conservation and water security. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India will work together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a centrally sponsored scheme, technical and financial assistance are provided to States for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. The NRDWP has been restructured to make it more competitive, result oriented and outcome based to reduce the slippages and inefficiencies in the rural drinking water supply.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities with Mission components such as water supply, storm water drainage, etc. The water supply component includes augmentation of existing water supply system and water treatment plants; rehabilitation of old water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water etc.

In order to sustain the drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater and rain water harvesting are being implemented under various Schemes of Government of India i.e. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control ground water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Piped drinking water supply to all rural households

1645. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide piped drinking water supply to all rural households in the country over the next three years in a sustainable manner;

(b) whether Government also proposes to focus on water conservation, source sustainability, shortage and reuse wherever possible by involving the village communities; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and time-frame for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

(b) and (c) The details of steps taken on water conservation, source sustainability, shortage and reuse wherever possible by involving the village communities; are:

- In order to sustain the drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater and rain water harvesting are being implemented under various Schemes of Government of India *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme etc.
- The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created in Government of India, with an aim of integrated water resources management under one umbrella so that the issues relating to water are dealt with in a holistic manner.
- An advisory has been issued by this Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 20th May 2019 to States on water conservation and to meet the drinking water requirements of rural areas on priority, during scarcity.
- A meeting of the State Ministers of Water Resources and Water Supply was held on 11th June 2019 chaired by the Minister of Jal Shakti in which comprehensive review of the activities taken up by the States for addressing the concerns arising out of the current situation were reviewed.
- The Hon'ble PM has written letters to all sarpanches in the country motivating them to take up water conservation activities like de-silting and cleaning of water bodies, rain water harvesting etc with people participation.

Per capita availability of water

1646. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the national average of per capita availability of water;
- (b) the per capita availability of water, State-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to improve water availability in waterdeficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The national average of per capita water availability is reducing due to increase in population. The national average of per capita annual water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters, 1367 cubic meters, 1282

cubic meters and 1228 cubic meters in the years 2021, 2031, 2041 and 2051 respectively. The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed river basin-wise and is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to improve the water availability in the country.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created by the Government of India, integrating the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, with an aim to integrate water resources management under one umbrella so that the issues relating to water are dealt with in a holistic manner. Recently, the Hon'ble PM has personally addressed letters to all Sarpanches in the country motivating them to take up water conservation activities.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) - a campaign for water conservation and water security. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India will work together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for completion of 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares.

Central Government has formulated National Water Policy (NWP), 2012 which inter-alia recommends conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The NWP, 2012 has been sent to all States/ Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries for appropriate action.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Statement*Basin-wise details of average annual water Availability in India*

Sl. No.	River Basin	Catchment area (sq.km)	Average Water Resources Potential (BCM)
1	2	3	4
1.	Indus	317708	45.53
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna		
	(a) Ganga	838803	509.52
	(b) Brahmaputra	193252	527.28
	(c) Barak & others	86,335	86.67
3.	Godavari	312150	117.74
4.	Krishna	259439	89.04
5.	Cauvery	85167	27.67
6.	Subarnarekha	26804	15.05
7.	Brahmani-Baitarani	53902	35.65
8.	Mahanadi	144905	73.00
9.	Pennar	54905	11.02
10.	Mahi	39566	14.96
11.	Sabarmati	31901	12.96
12.	Narmada	96659.79	58.21
13.	Tapi	65805.80	26.24
14.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	58360	118.35
15.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	54231	119.06
16.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	82073	26.41
17.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar & Kanyakumari	101657	26.74
18.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	192112	26.93

1	2	3	4
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	144835.90	Negl.
20.	Minor Rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	31382	31.17
	TOTAL	3271953	1999.20

Source: Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs, June 2019

Irrigation projects under PMKSY

1647. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects functioning under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in the country, Statewise, at present;

(b) the area covered under irrigation under the each project; and

(c) the details of measures undertaken by Government to promote extension activities related to farm water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) comprises of various components *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) including Command Area Development (CAD), Surface-Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and PMKSY - Watershed Development (WD). The details of projects taken up State wise and area covered/potential created under different components of PMKSY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as ATMA Scheme is under implementation since 2005. Presently, Scheme is being implemented in 684 districts of 29 States and 3 UTs of the country. The Scheme promotes decentralized farmer-friendly system in the country. Under the scheme, Grants-in-Aid is released to the State Governments with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers. The extension activities undertaken under ATMA scheme include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, KisanMela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organization of Farm Schools etc. These extension activities *inter-alia* include training on farm water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries.

Statement

Details of projects taken up State-wise and area covered/potential created under different components of PMKSY

Sl. No.	State	Projects in numbers, Area in Th. Ha										
		AIBP		CAD		SMI		RRR		WDC (DoLR)		PDMC (MoAg)
		No. of projects taken up	IPC - Created 2015-19*	No. of projects taken up	CCA Cov- ered 2015-19*	No. of projects taken up	IPC Created 2015-19*	No. of projects taken up	IPR 2015-19*	No. of projects sanc- tioned (2009-10 to 2014-15)	Addl area brought under irrigation 2015-19*	Area brought under Micro Irriga- tion@ 2015-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	53.44	7	0.00		0.00 *	100	0.00	432	245.127	621.912
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				0.00	919	5.31		0.00	156	2.676	0.000
3.	Assam	3	29.45	3	14.25	1010	108.94		0.00	372	97.765	2.382
4.	Bihar	2	10.91	1	11.74	176	37.00	27	0.00	123	17.497	13.450
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	17.73	3	2.88	147	41.00		0.00	263	13.975	59.299
6.	Goa	1	0.23	1	0.77		0.00		0.00	0	0.000	0.451
7.	Gujarat	1	713.22	1	1194.44		0.00	61	0.00	610	17.638	592.541
8.	Himachal Pradesh				0.00	154	3.60		0.00	163	5.155	5.862
9.	Haryana				58.75		0.00		0.00	88	38.889	30.038
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1.00	3	6.32	419	14.50		0.00	159	13.653	0.000

Written Answers to

[8 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Jharkhand	1	79.19	1	0.00	82	1.08		0.00	171	2.621	15.860
12.	Karnataka	5	198.00	5	30.93	465	11.90		0.00	571	60.174	674.585
13.	Kerala	2	1.58	1	0.00		0.00		0.00	83	22.587	2.194
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	198.01	14	225.85	276	37.60	125	14.00	517	87.859	204.503
15.	Maharashtra	26	196.46	22	58.64		1.90		0.00	1186	61.539	434.202
16.	Manipur	2	10.47	2	5.03	102	7.80	4	0.00	102	1.774	0.070
17.	Meghalaya				0.00	260	6.08	9	0.90	96	3.132	0.000
18.	Mizoram				0.00	36	0.00		0.00	89	49.324	0.398
19.	Nagaland				0.00	704	4.92		0.00	111	2.347	0.000
20.	Sikkim				0.00	381	3.85		0.00	15	0.033	0.773
21.	Tripura				0.00	21	0.00		0.00	65	3.084	0.000
22.	Uttarakhand				0.00	651	14.52	5	0.00	65	1.752	10.358
23.	West Bengal				0.00		0.00		0.00	163	11.174	15.507
24.	Odisha	8	43.39	8	127.83		0.00	863	43.00	310	39.590	20.635
25.	Punjab	2	2.89		82.05		0.00		0.00	67	6.568	4.856
26.	Rajasthan	2	13.45	2	67.38		0.00	68	10.16	1025	52.728	206.183
27.	Telangana	11	183.18	11	0.00		0.00	575	8.23	330	96.013	231.699
28.	Tamil Nadu				5.14		0.00	153	0.00	270	37.425	355.206
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4	559.51	2	23.41		0.00	74	0.00	612	105.915	117.430
30.	UTs				0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.000	0.00
TOTAL		99 (and 7	2312.10	87	1915.41	5803**	300.00	2064***	76.29	8214*	1098.013	3620.39

* Figures considered for the year 208-19 are Provisional, ** 2642 no of schemes completed, *** 1009 no of water bodies restored. +1832 transferred back to states, @ Funding is given based upon proposals received from time to time.

Allocation of Swachh Bharat Fund towards IEC activities

1648. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that for the financial year 2017-18, only ₹ 200.70 crore out of a total of ₹ 10,678.49 crore was spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to induce a behavioural change in the sanitation habits of the public;
- (b) if so, the reasons for spending only 1.87 per cent of Swachh Bharat Fund on sensitizing the public towards proper sanitation;
- (c) due to such a meagre allocation, whether Government feels that IEC activities are not required for Swachh Bharat Mission to be a success; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) On Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), during the year 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 320.16 crores was spent by the Central Government and ₹ 432.59 crores was spent by the State Government out of both, Central share as well as State share. The allotment of budget for IEC activities and its expenditure by the Central Government as well as State Governments, are as per the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines. Besides, several IEC related activities for behavior change were also undertaken by other Central Government, Ministries, Development Partners, Members of the Civil Societies, Media and Entertainment Sector.

CAG report on NRDWP targets

1649. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India tabled in Parliament, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), has failed to achieve its targets of supplying safe drinking water to all rural habitations by 2017; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government plans to take to set new targets and ensure the new targets are met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As Per the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) report 15 of 2018 „Performance Audit of National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP)%, the NRDWP could not achieve the 12th plan aim of providing safe drinking water to all rural households. The reasons are partly attributable to deficiencies in implementation by various States non-functional sustainability structures and gaps in contract management. It is the State Government that set the targets under the programme as per their annual action plans.

Major lift irrigation project

1650. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Jawahar Nettampadu Lift Major Irrigation Project which benefits Mahaboob Nagar district in Telangana commenced in 2005, but has not yet been completed;
- (b) whether the gestation period has been overrun long time back;
- (c) if so, the details and reasons for cost and time overrun;
- (d) whether the likely date of completion was 2012; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for not completing within the time-frame and by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. As intimated by State Government of Telangana, Jawahar Nettampadu Lift Major Irrigation Scheme was taken up for execution in 2005. Likely year of completion was 2012. However, it is now scheduled to be completed during 2020. The project was originally sanctioned for an amount of ₹ 1428.00 crore. The cost of the project was subsequently revised twice to ₹1862.73 crore (as on May, 2014) and ₹2331.47 crore (as on November, 2016).

The State has reported that major bottleneck leading to cost and time overrun is delay inland acquisition.

Drought conditions in the country

1651. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the storage in the country's reservoirs is just over normal, compared to the levels for this time of the year and those in western and southern regions are way behind those levels;

(b) whether according to the data monitored by the Central Water Commission, Maharashtra, Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu are facing drought conditions and acute water shortage; and

(c) whether the residents of Chennai have been facing an unprecedented shortage of drinking water with only fortnightly tanker supplies of potable water arranged by the city's Water Supply Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors the live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. As per reservoir storage bulletin dated 27.06.2019, live storage available in these reservoirs is 26.272 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) which is 86% of average live storage for last ten years of these reservoirs.

Out of 91 reservoirs monitored by CWC, reservoirs in Southern and Western regions are 31 and 27 respectively which includes reservoirs of Maharashtra (17 numbers), Karnataka (14 numbers) and Tamil Nadu (6 numbers). As per reservoir storage bulletin issued on 27.06.2019, live storage available in these reservoirs of Southern and Western Regions was 5.18 BCM and 2.88 BCM respectively. The present live storage available in reservoirs of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is lesser by 77%, 36% and 47% respectively, as compared to the average live storage of last ten years. As per Manual for Drought Management 2016 published by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, water storage available in reservoirs of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu can be categorised as extreme deficit, moderate deficit and severe deficit respectively.

(c) Major drinking water supply tanks for Chennai city are Poondi, Cholavaram, Red hills and Chembarambakkam. As on 27.06.2019 the storage available in these tanks was 0.16% of total water storage capacity which was 20.55% during the same period last year. Alternate arrangements are made by Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board to cater to the water needs of Chennai City.

Piped water for rural households

1652. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 80 per cent rural households are yet to get piped water supply in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto to improve the situation; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for providing adequate water supply to every rural areas through piped water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 18.33% rural household are getting drinking water from household tap connection. Drinking water supply is a state subject. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to States to improve the coverage of drinking water in rural areas. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), focus of the Ministry is to provide piped water supply to all rural household. Providing household connection is purely voluntary action on chargeable basis and State Governments are empowered to provide household connections using funds provided under 14th Finance Commission as well as from funds provided directly to rural local bodies.

Issues of water crisis in the country

1653. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has called a meeting of Water Resources Ministers of State Governments recently to discuss the issue of water crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting and the issues discussed and decisions taken;

(c) whether the issues of water conservation, providing drinking water and sanitation have been addressed to, with a time-bound programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) A meeting of the State Ministers in-charge of Water Resources, Water Supply and Sanitation was held on 11th June 2019 at New Delhi. The meeting was held to review the steps taken by various States on water conservation and the implementation of action plans to deal with the water supply situation, plan for water harvesting and conservation in convergence with other programmes. The need to integrate various water conservation efforts like point recharge, de-silting of minor irrigation tanks, use of grey water for agriculture and ensuring sustainability of the sources was discussed. State Governments were requested to complete water conservation measures so that large-scale rain water harvesting could be possible in the upcoming monsoon season.

Exploitation of groundwater

1654. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exploitation of groundwater and its overuse has led to very visible and consistent water crisis and if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (b) whether Surveys by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Indian and US space agencies, viz. ISRO and NASA respectively paint a frightening picture and if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) features of Atal Bhujal Yojana for sustainable management of groundwater with community participation; and
- (d) whether geographical priority areas have been identified under the Yojana and if so, the details of the identified overexploited and water stressed areas for implementation of the Yojana, State-wise, including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization etc.

The Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource of the country is being estimated jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments at periodical intervals. As per the 2017 assessment, out of the total 6881 assessment units (Block/Taluks/Mandals/watersheds/Firkas) in the Country, 1186 units in 17 States/UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where ground water extraction is more than net ground water availability and there is significant long-term decline in water levels.

In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-2017) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 52% of the wells and rise in 48% wells being monitored.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all sarpanchs on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.

Government of India has launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan which is a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. The 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](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps%20to%20control%20water%20depletion%20Jun2019.pdf)

(c) and (d) The World Bank has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), a ₹6000 Crore 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 identified over-exploited (OE) and water stressed areas for the implementation of the scheme fall in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

ABHY envisages active participation of the communities 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. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Atal Bhujal Yojana

Sl. No.	State	Districts	Blocks	GPs	Area (in Sq. kms)
1.	Haryana	13	36	1,895	12,650
2.	Gujarat	6	24	1,816	18,122
3.	Karnataka	14	41	1,199	39,703
4.	Maharashtra	13	35	1,339	13,209
5.	Rajasthan	17	22	876	53,386
6.	Uttar Pradesh	10	26	550	13,134
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	9	678	8,319
TOTAL		78	193	8,353	158,523

Scarcity of potable water

1655. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of scarcity of potable water in most of the villages in the country covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government proposes to review the NRDWP as to their outcome in terms of physical and financial targets during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) According to the NITI Aayog's „Strategy for New India @75%, the per-capita water availability in the country has decreased from 1816 cubic metre in 2001 to 1544 cubic metre in 2011.

In rural areas, under centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural habitations. As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, out of total 17,25,808 rural habitations, 13,98,306 rural habitations (81.02%) are fully covered (i.e. having an infrastructure of getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water). Further, out of total rural population of 9182.58 lakhs, 7001.50 lakhs rural population (76.25%) have the infrastructure of getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water

To tackle the shortages of drinking water the following measures were taken/are being undertaken:

- In order to sustain the drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater and rain water harvesting are being implemented under various schemes of Government of India i.e. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme etc.
- The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created in Government of India, integrating the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources River Development and Ganga

Rejuvenation and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation with an aim of integrated water resources management under one umbrella so that the issues relating to water are dealt with in a holistic manner.

- A meeting of the State Ministers of Water Resources and Water Supply was held on 11th June 2019 chaired by the Minister of Jal Shakti in which comprehensive review of the activities taken up by the States for addressing the concerns arising out of the current situation were reviewed.
- The Hon'ble PM has personally addressed letters to all sarpanches in the country motivating them to take up water conservation activities like de-silting and cleaning water bodies, rain water harvesting etc with people participation.

(c) and (d) Every year, this Ministry undertakes third party functionality/sustainability survey to ascertain functionality and sustainability of completed piped water supply schemes. Also, there is periodic review of the progress made through Video Conferences, Review Meetings and National Level Workshops etc. to take the stock of financial and physical progress of the schemes being implemented under NRDWP.

State-wise details of target and achievement during last three years are given in the Statement-I and details of fund released and expenditure incurred is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of coverage of habitations (in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	7	0	8	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1005	1373	1124	1071	2522	3166
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	188	126	248	114	1162	165
4.	Assam	1752	382	1945	245	6160	1267
5.	Bihar	7777	1289	9263	266	5466	1082
6.	Chhattisgarh	4169	997	4908	971	1357	878

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Goa		2	0	3	0	2	0
8. Gujarat		32	1605	27	1781	0	145
9. Haryana		263	290	348	278	186	405
10. Himachal Pradesh		1300	938	1765	873	1227	651
11. Jammu and Kashmir		380	260	513	322	3631	338
12. Jharkhand		1430	3074	1286	4007	540	1071
13. Karnataka		12000	17434	15048	12448	4054	19429
14. Kerala		463	291	563	192	1188	203
15. Madhya Pradesh		338	7420	280	9849	75	8209
16. Maharashtra		1955	1270	2557	638	5602	635
17. Manipur		50	103	68	77	542	82
18. Meghalaya		110	82	143	71	620	216
19. Mizoram		35	35	48	20	245	43
20. Nagaland		54	167	63	106	410	54
21. Odisha		9300	8196	12101	4007	557	11923
22. Puducherry		5	0	7	0	17	0
23. Punjab		779	647	776	1046	1528	366
24. Rajasthan		2039	2908	1982	3922	8875	5199
25. Sikkim		40	14	54	31	156	199
26. Tamil Nadu		3269	2910	4209	2291	2198	1580
27. Telangana		915	1121	1124	1475	1717	1272
28. Tripura		565	571	424	142	743	191
29. Uttar Pradesh		1354	1838	1642	403	2489	2085
30. Uttarakhand		495	484	668	565	1175	936
31. West Bengal		4766	5217	5576	6200	6821	6014
TOTAL		56835	61042	68770	53411	61273	67804

Source: IMS

Statement-II*State-wise Release and Expenditure under NRDWP*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.22	0	0	0	0.31	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	204	157.38	233.09	267.03	185.85	186.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.84	95.71	63.08	62.93	90.89	97.21
4.	Assam	348.06	203.09	474.8	387.2	300.76	311.22
5.	Bihar	373.81	470.96	355.6	216.1	234.84	148.48
6.	Chhattisgarh	84.28	65.66	49.84	49.89	48.19	43.41
7.	Goa	1.19	3.35	0	1.83	1.67	3.07
8.	Gujarat	278.5	265.16	290.86	315.14	222.27	223.42
9.	Haryana	111.53	114.2	88.82	87.34	76.76	94.48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83.31	64.73	101.85	129.42	85.43	85.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.14	219.94	325.33	344.86	249.34	251.88
12.	Jharkhand	131.74	157.89	209.09	171.47	85.12	136.73
13.	Karnataka	343.72	339.83	365.81	272.77	276.06	433.95
14.	Kerala	75.22	74.21	95.16	95.53	84.86	84.62
15.	Madhya Pradesh	232.26	212.48	135.51	163.35	243.62	250.43
16.	Maharashtra	404.45	412.32	282.47	187.84	239.06	258.4
17.	Manipur	39.38	18.87	66.25	68.3	37.73	65.11
18.	Meghalaya	40.42	50	85.91	87.43	49.15	48.71
19.	Mizoram	24.49	24.82	46.1	25.93	26.25	46.46
20.	Nagaland	36.84	36.2	17.88	18.77	17.36	17.36
21.	Odisha	134.96	100.14	83.59	93.48	128.82	172.45
22.	Puducherry	0.29	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Punjab	51.89	53.56	173.29	103.64	119.41	112.78
24.	Rajasthan	1072.92	681.21	714.24	728.81	655.41	878.48
25.	Sikkim	19.42	15.21	17.51	11.6	10.89	21.06
26.	Tamil Nadu	174.68	175.08	185.1	191.4	167.31	168.92
27.	Telangana	133.09	111.89	843.56	592.47	123.18	420.9
28.	Tripura	43.73	38.73	83.93	42.77	51.73	53.88
29.	Uttar Pradesh	621.95	639.54	472.52	616.77	670.72	755.08
30.	Uttarakhand	71.86	99.69	110.28	138.2	92.97	91.85
31.	West Bengal	418.97	423.68	996.68	599.45	890.28	547.47
TOTAL		5875.16	5325.53	6968.15	6071.72	5,466.24	6,009.52

(source: IMIS)

Task force on interlinking of rivers

1656. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2003, Government had set up a high-powered task force on interlinking of rivers and the Committee had submitted its report to Government in the same year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's stand on the proposal for interlinking the rivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) A Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha was constituted in December, 2002. The Task force held 12 meetings and submitted its report in the form of Action Plans I and II in April, 2003 and April, 2004 respectively. Thereafter, it was wound up by Ministry of Water Resources with effect from 31.12.2004.

The Action Plan-I gave outlines of time schedule for completion of Feasibility Reports (FRs), Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Estimated Cost, Implementation Schedule, concrete benefits and Advantages of the project. The Action Plan-II gave alternative options for funding and execution of the projects and suggestions on methods for cost recovery etc.

The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of FRs.

Under the NPP, four priority links have also been identified for preparation of DPRs under the Peninsular Rivers Component viz; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP), Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery link project.

Various statutory clearances except Stage-II forest clearance and clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of Hon'ble Supreme Court have been accorded for components under KBLP Phase-I. The clearances for the projects proposed under KBLP Phase-II are in advanced stages. The comprehensive DPR of the KBLP has been completed and circulated to Governments of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP). Draft Memorandum of Agreement for implementation of KBLP has been sent to Governments of MP and UP for concurrence. The project is envisaged to benefit the drought prone areas of Bundelkhand region and adjoining areas in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States.

The techno-economic clearance to the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada is in advanced stage of appraisal by Central Water Commission. Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects has also been sent to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for concurrence.

The Draft DPR of Godavari-Cauvery link project consisting of three projects viz; Godavari (Inchampalli/Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila), Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects has been completed and circulated to party States.

The ILR programme has been taken up on priority. The Government is pursuing the inter-linking of rivers (ILR) program in a consultative manner.

**Impact on health of teenage girls
due to open defecation**

1657. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a survey report titled Teenage Girls (TAG) Report, 2018 claiming that around 40 per cent of teenage girls in the country still have to practice open defecation;

(b) whether the survey also found that 46 per cent of teenage girls use unhygienic materials during menstruation and that one out of every second girl was anaemic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) A private charitable trust has claimed to have done this study but the findings are not corroborated with the Government data. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has made noticeable progress in the year 2018 and 2019 to date and the sanitation coverage in rural areas has increased to 99%. Independent verification of sanitation coverage and usage under National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey Round 2 conducted in rural areas during 2018-19 has confirmed a coverage of over 93% and usage of above 95% amongst those having access to a toilet. As of now, 5,68,260 villages, 2,50,652 Gram Panchayats, 6,211 Blocks, 622 Districts, and 30 States/UTs have been declared ODF.

Piped water for rural households

†1658. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any comprehensive plan to provide piped water to every household in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work on the plan to provide piped water to every household is in full swing in the rural areas of the country and is scheduled to be completed within stipulated time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission. This Programme, under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, will focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rain-water harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse in agriculture.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sanitation facility in rural areas

1659. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rural areas of the country covered with total sanitation facility so far;
- (b) whether huge part of amount that was allocated under total sanitation facility schemes is lying unspent in some States;
- (c) if so, the status of expenditure in this regard, State-wise;
- (d) whether any social audit has been done by Government to look at the performance of the schemes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Government had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2nd October 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Since the launch of the SBM(G) on 2nd October 2014, 9.63 crore individual household toilets have been built under the programme. As a result, the national rural sanitation coverage has increased from 38.7% on 2.10.2014 to more than 99% and 5,68,260 villages, 2,50,652 Gram Panchayats, 6,211 Blocks, 622 Districts, and 30 States/UTs namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Sanitation is a State subject. Government of India provides technical and financial support to supplement their efforts and issues broad guidelines to the States/UTs for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. SBM(G) guidelines provides for conducting Social Audit. As per the guidelines, the Gram Panchayat (GP) is to organise Social Audits of the programme. Social audit meeting is to be held in each GP once

in six months. The responsibility of social audit of the programme is to be given to any specific village level body/committee/SHG etc. which shall be carried out in coordination with the GP.

AIBP proposals from HP Government

1660. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals received from Himachal Pradesh Government under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) are pending with Government for approval;

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

(c) whether Government has received any requests for relaxation in the parameters for hill States as they cannot be equated with other States where cost of execution of projects is comparatively less; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) During 2016-17, ninety nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated balance cost of ₹77595 crore, have been identified in consultation with States, for completion in phases by December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. There was no ongoing project of Himachal Pradesh under PMKSY-AIBP at that time and therefore no project of Himachal Pradesh figures in the list of prioritised projects.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested for inclusion of four medium irrigation projects for funding under PMKSY-AIBP from 01-01-2020 onwards. The inclusion of these projects for funding is dependent upon various requisite clearances, fulfilment of criteria/guidelines of the scheme, scope of the approved scheme at that time, availability of funds etc.

(c) and (d) Some of the States such as Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh have suggested to increase cost norms for Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes. However, there is no scope for increase of cost norms as per present guidelines for funding of SMI schemes.

Action plan for pollution free rivers

1661. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, day by day, the rivers of the country including Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaggar and others are stinking like a sewer drain due to pollution;
- (b) if so, the detailed report thereof;
- (c) whether Government is serious to take effective and time bound action plan to make pollution free rivers; and
- (d) if so, the details of proposal and technical reports thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents cause pollution in the rivers of the country and deterioration in the quality of water. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme has published a report in September, 2018 identifying polluted river stretches in country.

The polluted river stretches are categorised in five priority classes based on Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) concentration

- i) priority 1: exceeding to BOD levels >30 mg/l,
- ii) priority 2: BOD between 20 & 30 mg/l,
- iii) priority 3: BOD between 10 & 20 mg/l,
- iv) priority 4: BOD between 6-10 mg/l and
- v) priority 5: BOD between 3 & 6 mg/l.

The 351 river stretches on 323 rivers are prioritised based on BOD values in five classes. Polluted River Stretches of Priority 1 and 2 are located in 20 States and Union Territories, whereas polluted stretches of Priority 3, 4 and 5 are located in 28 States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial and technical assistance. Under Namami Gange Programme which is an integrated umbrella programme to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries by adopting a river

basin approach for comprehensive planning and management, a diverse set of interventions for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up which have had positive effect on the Ganga rejuvenation. These include pollution abatement activities including sewage, industrial effluent, solid waste etc., river front management, aviral dhara, rural sanitation, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, public participation etc.

So far, a total of 298 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 28,451.22 crore, out of which 98 projects have been completed and made operational; rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation.

Towards cleaning of river Ganga, 150 Sewerage infrastructure projects (111 on Ganga main stem and 39 on tributaries) have been taken up with a sanctioned cost of ₹23,130.95 crore for creation of new sewage treatment capacity 3729.92 Million Litres per Day (MLD), rehabilitation of 1114.39 MLD capacity and laying of around 4972.35 KM sewerage network.

Regarding other rivers, the Government has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) Schemes on a cost sharing basis.

Government's efforts in cleaning river Ganga

†1662. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that every efforts of Government to clean the river Ganga have not got desired results;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the time period required by Government to clean the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Cleaning of river is a continuous process and the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial and technical assistance. Under Namami Gange Programme which is an integrated umbrella programme to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management, a diverse set of interventions for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have had positive effect on the Ganga rejuvenation. These include pollution abatement activities including sewage, industrial effluent, solid waste etc., river front management, aviral dhara, rural sanitation, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, public participation etc.

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So far as Ganga main stem towns are concerned, against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 MLD from the 97 towns along main stem of river Ganga, the current sewage treatment capacity in the towns along river Ganga has increased to 1954 MLD. Projects for further addition of 1354 mld treatment capacity have also been taken up and are at various stages of implementation.

The pace of these projects have gathered momentum and all efforts are being made to complete these projects well within the respective timelines.

Irrigation projects in Maharashtra

1663. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several irrigation projects in Maharashtra which could solve the irrigation as well as drinking water problem remain incomplete and many of them are running at a snail's pace due to non-release of funds by Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, projectwise and since when they are under implementation; and

(c) details of effective action Government proposes to take to complete these irrigation projects in the State within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed

and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, 26 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects of Maharashtra under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate potential of 8.50 lakh hectare and estimated balance cost of ₹ 21788 crore [Central Assistance (CA) component ₹3058 crore] as on 1.4.2016 have been prioritized for completion in phases by December, 2019. Funding mechanism through NABARD has also been approved by the Government for both Central and State Share.

During 2016-19, total CA of ₹ 1270.42 crore and State Share of ₹6976.72 crore has been released to the Government of Maharashtra for these projects through NABARD. Additional potential of 98.61 Th.Ha. has been created through these projects during 2016-18. Further, the State has reported provisional figure of additional potential created during 2018-19 as 73.59 Th.Ha. AIBP works of 9 prioritized projects of Maharashtra have been reported to be completed/almost completed. Project wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

Further, a special package for completion of 8 MMI and 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra having estimated balance cost of ₹ 13651.61 crore as on 01.04.2018 has been approved during 2018-19. CA component amounts to ₹3831.41 crore. The targeted additional potential through these projects is 3.77 LHa. These projects are planned to be completed in phases by 2022-23. CA of ₹500 crore and ₹100 crore has been released to the Government of Maharashtra under this package during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (so far) respectively.

Statement

Project-wise details of Central assistance and State share released to Govt. of Maharashtra and irrigation potential created

₹ in crores; Potential in Th. Ha.

PMKSY-AIBP Projects (Maharashtra)			2016-2019				Irrigation Potential			
Sl. No.	Project Name	Year of inclusion under AIBP	Balance as on 1.4.2016	Balance CA admissible as on 1.4.2016	Total CA Released	Total State Share released through NABARD	Total Expenditure Incurred	Ultimate Irrigation Potential Created During up to 31.03.2016	Potential Created During 2016-2019*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bawanthadi (IS)	2004-05	89.26	27.23	26.832	62.030	117.262	27.71	18.17	9.54
2.	Lower Panzara	2009-10	83.05	18.77	18.618	64.280	136.292	6.79	3.57	3.22
3.	Dongargaon	2005-06	17.32	5.89	5.882	0.000	14.790	2.77	1.98	0.79
4.	Warna	2005-06	831.33	118.22	0.000	0.000	60.000	54.75	5.88	10.01
5.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	2009-10	400.47	17.24	17.237	341.250	473.075	20.50	3.98	16.52
6.	Upper Kundalika	2008-09	97.06	15.09	9.613	62.370	95.720	2.80	0.10	2.60
7.	Lower Dudhna	2005-06	624.61	56.26	49.369	541.770	602.760	44.48	29.76	13.19
8.	Tillari	2005-06	299.55	17.91	11.940	161.650	152.586	6.57	5.01	0.30

9. Waghur	1996-97	511.67	224.79	195.024	203.560	449.030	38.57	15.99	9.92
10. Khadakpurna	2006-07	173.02	40.17	40.158	111.070	181.600	23.86	15.29	5.38
11. Lower Wardha	2006-07	1596.11	230.20	141.410	752.840	982.690	63.33	18.76	18.68
12. Dhom Balaakwadi	2007-08	465.50	57.66	27.177	246.740	305.680	18.10	9.55	5.66
13. Bembla	2007-08	1561.73	330.26	121.563	510.720	574.963	52.54	39.30	3.19
14. Tarali	2007-08	496.34	80.54	30.810	68.080	202.790	14.28	6.90	0.00
15. Arjuna	2007-08	246.16	20.66	9.100	140.750	114.190	5.70	0.53	0.00
16. Aruna	2009-10	1093.98	0.00	0.000	132.790	626.222	9.03	0.00	1.25
17. Krishna Koyana Lift	2009-10	2091.04	337.78	74.820	507.740	542.230	104.17	40.54	22.35
18. Gadnadi	2009-10	154.12	4.14	1.540	52.820	45.189	3.47	0.54	0.07
19. Sangola Branch Canal	2007-08	487.68	33.72	8.862	129.690	134.450	11.29	5.82	2.33
20. Morna (Gureghar)	2007-08	148.12	8.23	0.320	60.710	23.551	3.08	0.82	0.95
21. Lower Pedhi	2008-09	915.00	38.02	10.487	409.400	377.725	17.02	0.00	0.00
22. Wang project	2008-09	23.06	5.58	0.320	56.710	133.534	7.07	1.12	4.63
23. Nardave (Mahamadwadi)	2009-10	601.18	25.78	12.070	47.320	79.743	12.28	0.93	0.04
24. Kudali	2009-10	309.82	10.43	1.129	49.060	78.509	5.33	0.00	0.20
25. Upper Pen Ganga	2004-05	722.93	241.97	93.742	181.980	261.509	44.47	30.94	1.50
26. Gosikhurd (NP)	2008-09	7748.01	1091.75	362.403	2081.390	2180.740	250.80	39.48	39.90
TOTAL		21788.12	3058.28	1270.42	6976.72	8946.83	850.75	294.94	172.20

*Figures considered for the year 2018-19 are provisional.

Written Answers to

[8 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Rainwater harvesting in public buildings

1664. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to make rainwater harvesting system mandatory in all Government structures and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has created any regulations in this regard to implement the same for all new constructions and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to encourage rainwater storage facilities in its public buildings and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is considering to make rainwater harvesting mandatory for building over 100 sq. metres and above; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per information forwarded by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, has been issued for guidance of the States/UTs which has a chapter on "Rainwater Harvesting". The provisions of this chapter are applicable to all the buildings. The implementation of the rainwater harvesting policy comes within the purview of the State Government/Urban Local Body / Urban Development Authority.

(c) to (e) As per Model Building Bye Laws- 2016, provision of rainwater harvesting is applicable to all residential plots above 100 sq.m. 32 States / UTs have adopted the rainwater harvesting provisions. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, Water being a State subject, initiatives on water harvesting/conservation is primarily States' responsibility. However, other steps taken by the Central Government to control ground water depletion are at the following URL:

http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Statement

*Status of Incorporation of RWH provisions in State Building
Bye Laws as on June, 2019*

S. No.	State Government	Action Taken
1	2	3
1	Kerala	The State Government has amended

1	2	3
		the Kerala Municipality Building Rules, 1999 vide G.O. NO. 188/99 dated 1st October, 1999 and have incorporated the provision of rainwater harvesting by including a separate chapter (Chapter XVI-A). The rainwater harvesting in terms of residential building is for 100 sqmt of floor area or more and plot area of 200 sqmt or more.
2	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984 under Rule 78 (4) provides for mandatory implementation of Rain / Roof Water Harvesting measures for all types of buildings having plot size more than 500 sq. mt. The towns for which the planning areas have been notified under the provisions of Chhattisgarh T&CP Act, 1973 are required to follow the Chhattisgarh Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984. Nagar Palika Nigam, Raipur has made it mandatory to adopt the rooftop rainwater harvesting for buildings having roof top area more than 500 sq ft.
3	West Bengal	The State Govt has incorporated the provisions for rainwater harvesting in the West Bengal Municipal Rules, 2007 in Rule No. 168 (13) Part XII has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all buildings.
4	Tripura	In the Tripura Building Rules, 2004 vide Section 110, the provision for Rain Water Harvesting and Waste Water treatment has been made. Water harvesting through storing of rain water runoff is mandatory in all new

1	2	3
		buildings having plinth area more than 300 sq. mt. for all types of uses and in group housing of any size.
5	Haryana	The Haryana Building Code 2016 stipulates arrangement of rainwater harvesting within the plot that shall have to be made by the plot owner where the area of the rooftop is more than 100 sqmt. Recharging of groundwater shall be mandatory for all types of buildings having a plot area of more than 500 sqmts.
6.	Karnataka	The amended BWSSB Rules has provided for rainwater harvesting structures by every owner with an area of more than 2400sqft or every owner who proposes to construct a new building with plot area more than 1200 sqft.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The Urban Development Department <i>vide</i> its letter no UD-H(C)-(10)-Engg Cell 3/99 dated 28.4.05 has issued necessary directions to all the Urban Local Bodies of the state for making compulsory provision of Rain Water Harvesting in their Building Bye Laws.
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Government of Arunachal Pradesh has notified the Building Bye-laws, 2009 which include provision for rain water harvesting.
9.	Maharashtra	a) All the layout open spaces/amenity spaces of housing societies and new construction/reconstruction/addition on the plots having area not less than 1000 sq.mt. in non gaathan areas of

1	2	3
		Municipal Corpn. of Gr. Mumbai shall have one or more Rain Water Harvesting structures having a minimum total capacity as detailed in Schedule.
10	Gujarat	The State Government have issued necessary instruction to make provision of rainwater harvesting and circulated to all Urban Local Bodies under Section 122 of Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976.
11	Meghalaya	The State Government has made mandatory the provision of rainwater harvesting for building with more than 100 sqmt area in the Meghalaya Building Bye-laws, 2001.
12.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	Development Regulations in Draft Master Plan(2026) has incorporated Rain Water Harvesting. It is mandatory for all the existing and new buildings to provide rainwater harvesting facilities under Municipal Laws. It has also been made mandatory to include rooftop rainwater harvesting structure in the building plans.
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Tree Act, 2002' stipulates mandatory provision to construct rainwater harvesting structures at new and existing constructions for all residential, commercial and other premises and open space having area of not less than 200 sq.mt. in the stipulated period, failing which the authority may get

1	2	3
		such Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) structures constructed and recover the cost incurred along with the penalty as may be prescribed. Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department <i>vide</i> G.O. No. 185 dated May 5, 2001 have been assigned responsibilities and made special efforts to conserve rain water through rain water harvesting structures in urban areas.
14.	Delhi	Water Harvesting through storing of water runoff including rain water in all new buildings on plots of size more than 105sqmt will be mandatory.
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Provision of Rainwater Harvesting has been incorporated in the Building Bye-laws, 1999.
16.	Rajasthan	State government has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all public buildings and establishments and all properties in plots covering more than 300 sqmt in urban areas.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	In 1998, State Government has directed all the Development Authorities of the State to take steps for rainwater harvesting at Master Plan/Zonal Plan and Layout level and provision has to be made in all plots with minimum size of 1000 sqmt and Group Housing Plots. For housing schemes of 20 acres and above, it is mandatory to develop ponds/ water bodies in 5% of the total proposed area.

1	2	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Incorporated mandatory provision for rain water harvesting in the M.P. Bhumi Vikas Niyam (1984), Rule 78(4) makes it mandatory to provide for rain water harvesting in all houses of more than 140 sq.mt.
19.	Bihar	Enacted „The Bihar Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2006. Chapter-III (Clause 18) of the Act stipulates provision of roof top rain water harvesting structures in the building plan in an area of 1000 sq.mt or more while according approval for construction by the Municipal Corporation/other local bodies.
20	Uttarakhand	(Awasevam Shahari Vikas) has made rules for compulsory installation of RWH system and directed to adopt rules in building Bye-laws <i>vide</i> order dated 15.11.2003. Accordingly, all the Development Authorities had made partial amendments in the prevalent House Building and Development Bye-laws/Regulations.
21	Chandigarh	UT Administration has made installation of rain water harvesting system mandatory for all buildings (existing and new) located on plot of 1 kanal and above to recharge ground water.
22	Daman and Diu	Incorporated in D&D Building Bye Laws.
23	Puducherry	Made provision of rainwater harvesting mandatory in residential, offices, public

1	2	3
		buildings, commercial buildings, educational and health institutes and industrial buildings vide Govt. Order Dated 19.3.2010.
24	Manipur	NA
25	Nagaland	The State Government has already made provision for roof top rainwater compulsory for all buildings with more than 100 sqmt of plot area.
26	Sikkim	NA
27	Assam	Incorporated in Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation (Act,2010) for all buildings with more than 100 sqmt of plot area.
28	Jammu and Kashmir	Incorporated in Jammu Municipal Corporation Building Bye Laws, 2011.
29	Goa	Government of Goa has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for residential complexes including apartments on plot areas of 2000 sq.m & above and for industrial units on plot areas of 10,000 sq.m & above. PWD, Goa has been asked to take up rain water harvesting structure for Government buildings.
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting made mandatory as per Development and Control Rules (Amendments Rules, 2009) in all types of buildings, which are constructed in an area of 1000 sq.mt and above.
31	Jharkhand	State Government has initiated action for construction of RTRWH structures in Government/Public buildings in a phased manner. A promotional scheme

1	2	3
		has also been started for awareness of protection of ground water and artificial recharge by grant of ₹ 25000/- for construction of artificial recharge structures. Ranchi Regional Development Authority (Jharkhand) has made Building Bye-laws for RWH.
32	Mizoram	NA
33	Odisha	Incorporated in the Bhubaneswar Development Authority(Planning and Building) Regulations, 2008.
34	Lakshadweep	NA
35	Punjab	Punjab Building Bye-laws amended to make RWH System mandatory in all buildings of above 200 sq. yds. The Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) is in the process of amending the PUDA (Building) Rules 1996 for making this system mandatory. Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana and Jalandhar have framed Bye-laws to make RWH mandatory in new buildings.
36	Telangana	Same as Andhra Pradesh.

Water survey in Bihar

†1665. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey, so far, of small rivers and other water bodies which are in abundance in the mountainous areas of Kaimur, Nevada, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Gaya and Bhagalpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of rivers and other water bodies surveyed by Government for storing water through watershed for irrigation and details of those being surveyed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the details of the future action plan of Government in this direction and by when the target has been fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. As such, surveys in this regard are also carried out by the concerned States as per their requirements.

However, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation collects information on number of minor irrigation structures including surface water schemes in reservoirs, tanks/ponds and other storages by conducting Census of Minor Irrigation Structures in villages all over the country including Bihar. As per 5th Minor Irrigation Census, with reference year 2013-14, there were 2557 water bodies in the rural areas of Bihar intended for minor irrigation.

Apart from above, studies in respect of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) have also been taken up by this Ministry. Under IWRM, the studies for Brahmani and Baitarni river basins have been carried out to assess water availability, gaps between water demand and availability during different times, water availability and projected demands, water balance on average water availability etc. Further, IWRM study in respect of Tapi Basin has been taken up and that for Mahi, Subernarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna river basins are planned.

Depletion in groundwater level

†1666. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has district-wise information of groundwater level in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the policy of Government in place on water harvesting, in view of depleting water level; and

(c) whether Government is considering to impose a new tax on water supplied to the commercial establishments like big five star hotels/companies/gymnasiums etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The detailed district-wise information of groundwater level in the country is available at the following URL: <http://cgwb.gov.in/GW-data-access.html>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per information received from Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, has been issued for guidance of the States/UTs which has a chapter on 'Rainwater Harvesting'. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to all the buildings. 32 States/UTs have adopted the rainwater harvesting provisions. The implementation of the rainwater harvesting policy comes within the purview of the State Government/Urban Local Body/Urban Development Authority.

Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, other steps taken by the Central Government to control ground water depletion are at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

(c) Tax rates on supply of goods are prescribed on the recommendation of the GST Council. Water supplied in sealed containers already attracts GST. Supply of water packed in 20 litres bottle attracts 12% GST while supply of water in sealed containers in less than 20 litres attracts 18% GST. Further, there is no proposal to impose a new tax on such water.

Quantity of water released to Pakistan

†1667. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD :

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more water is being released to Pakistan from Harika Pattan Barrage situated in Tarantaran district than before;

(b) whether more water is being released to Pakistan from Ravi river also than before; and

(c) to what extent the storage capacity has been increased during the last three years to stop the hilly water from flowing into Pakistan, year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Every effort is made to avoid flow of water downstream of international border by controlling the releases from the Bhakra, Pong and Ranjit Sagar (Thein) dams located on Sutlej, Beas and Ravi rivers respectively. However, the water level in a dam is regulated to moderate probable flow and ensure safety of the dam.

Due to high rainfall during September, 2018, frequent rainfall during January and February, 2019 and the historically high snow accumulation in the catchments, the water

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in Bhakra, Pong and Ranjit Sagar (Thein) dams reached higher levels this year in comparison to average years.

Accordingly, to safeguard the dam structures and to protect downstream area from flood during the impending monsoon, a consensus decision was taken by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and the partner States namely Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana to utilize maximum possible water in their canal system before the monsoon and release only the excess water into Pakistan so as to make room for fresh inflows into dam reservoirs during the monsoon. As a result, an average of 7700 cusec of water below Ferozepur barrage, downstream of Harike barrage and 2300 cusec of water below Madhopur barrage on Ravi had to be released between 21st May to 20th June, 2019.

(c) The storage capacity of reservoirs is regulated by the dam height and cannot be increased. Hence, no storage capacity of these dams has been increased in the last three years.

Skill development under PMEGP

1668. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to augment skill development under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the initiatives taken by Government to strengthen the PMEGP and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the target of employment set by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the progress for the same?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is being given to the PMEGP beneficiaries through Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETI)/(RSETIs) and KVIC, KVIB Training Centers as well as other national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs).

The objective of EDP is to provide orientation and awareness pertaining to various managerial and operational functions like Finance, production, marketing, enterprise management, banking formalities, book-keeping etc. it also includes interaction with successful rural entrepreneur, banks as well as orientation through field visits. 10 days EDP training is mandatory for all type of projects.

(c) The following steps are taken by the Government to strengthen the PMEGP in all over the country.

- I. To bring in transparency and expedite disbursement of Margin Money under PMEGP scheme, Ministry of MSME has introduced online Margin Money disbursement directly to financing bank branches.
- II. 2nd dose of financial assistance has been allowed for expansion/upgrading the existing PMEGP/MUDRA units (for manufacturing units upto 1.00 Cr and for service unit upto ₹25.00 Lakhs with subsidy of 15% for non NER and 20% for NER and hilly state).
- III. Association of NSIC, MSME-DIs and Toll Rooms for providing necessary handholding and monitoring support to beneficiaries. TV.
- VI. To boost the marketing of KVI product, 10% of financial allocations for trading activities *i.e.* business/trading activities in the form of sales outlets will be permitted in NER, LWE - affected districts and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- V. Retail outlets/business - selling Khadi products, Village Industry products procured from Khadi and Village Industry Institutions certified by KVIC and products manufactured by PMEGP/SFURTI units only permitted under PMEGP across the country upto 10% of the total financial allocation.
- VI. Awareness camps, workshops, Bankers Meetings and exhibitions at all levels are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.
- VII. Coir activities are included under the scheme and Coir Board has been made as an implementing agency.
- VIII. Process of Geo-tagging of all the units is initiated.

The target set and achievement under PMEGP for the last three years are given below:

Year	Target			Achievement		
	No. of projects	Margin Money (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Empl- oyment (Nos.)	No. of projects	Margin Money (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Empl- oyment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016-17	54345	1082.90	434760	52912	1280.94	407840
2017-18	58750	1170.00	470000	48398	1312.40	387184
2018-19*	72381	2068.80	579048	73427	2070.00	587416

*Including 2nd Loan for upgradation of existing PMEGP/MUDRA units

(d) The target of employment set by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the year 2019-20 and the progress is given below:

Year	Employment target	Employment Generated (As on 26.06.2019)
2019-20	585930	36904

Establishment of SSIs

1669. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Small Scale Industries (SSIs) to encourage Khadi in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such industries established during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) For establishment of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) to encourage Khadi in the country, Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), has developed an online application system 'Khadi Institutions Registration and Certification Seva' (KIRCS) for encouraging more number of Khadi Institutions so that entrepreneurs and NGOs interested in production and sales activities of Khadi can obtain 'Khadi Certificate' and 'Khadi Mark' from KVIC and start their Khadi activities. The institutions registered and having 'Khadi Mark' Certificate can get assistance under the following schemes:

- (i) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) - A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component for Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/ Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & Village Industries products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (20%), Selling Institutions (10%), Artisans (40%). The remaining amount is to be given to best performing Khadi Institutions selected through a transparent scorecard.
- (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by

banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.

- (iii) Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure: This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions for elevation from „D% to „C% category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi Institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of khadi sales outlets.
- (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans provides financial assistance to khadi artisans belonging to BPL Category for construction of worksheds. The objective of the scheme is to provide better workplace for spinners and weavers, providing more working space and storage for housing splicers, raw materials, implements, etc. and improving efficiency and productivity of the spinners through electricity connections for lighting.

Assistance for construction of worksheds is provided through the Khadi Institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated and the quantum of assistance is as under:-

Component	Area per unit	Amount of Assistance
Construction of individual workshed	20 sq. mts. (approximately)	₹60,000/- or 75% of the actual cost of the workshed, whichever is less. For North Eastern Region (NER) ₹60,000/- or 90% of the actual cost of workshed, whichever is less.
Construction of group workshed (min. 5 artisans and max. 15 artisans)	10 sq. mts. per artisan	₹40,000/- or 75% of the actual cost of the workshed per artisan, whichever is less. For NER ₹40,000/- or 90% of the actual cost of workshed per artisan, whichever is less.

- Cost of land will not be the part of the project cost
- Financial assistance will be for the purpose of construction only
- Remaining 25% is to be borne by beneficiary and for group by institution.

The above schemes will continue to support new Khadi Institutions in future.

The total number of Khadi Institutions (KIs) as on 31.3.2019 is 2632. Number of new KIs registered with KVIC for undertaking Khadi activities during the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of KIs registered
2016-17	62
2017-18	143
2018-19	114

Sale of Khadi products

1670. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- whether the sales of Khadi products has increased during the past few years;
 - if so, the details thereof;
 - details on the sales of Khadi products during the past three years, year-wise;
- and
- the steps taken by Government during the said period to promote Khadi?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The sale of Khadi products has increased during last three years. Year-wise sales of Khadi products is as under:

Year	Khadi Sales (₹ in crore)
2016-17	2146.60#
2017-18	2510.21*
2018-19 (Provisional)	3215.13*

including Polyvastra

* including Polyvastra and Solarvastra.

(d) Details of the steps taken by Government during the said period to promote Khadi is given in the Statement.

Statement

Following are the steps/initiatives taken to promote Khadi:

1. To ensure genuineness of Khadi „Khadi Mark% has been notified by Government of India.
2. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions.
3. Tie up arrangements for bringing out innovative export quality product designs with NIFT, etc.
4. KVIC participated/Exhibited/Promoted Khadi products on the occasion of 72nd Independence Day celebrations on 15th August 2018 in 10 Indian Consulates abroad.
5. Exhibited/Promoted Khadi products under an activity of „Global Khadi% on the celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 57 Indian Embassies/ Missions abroad.
6. To unique identity of „Khadi%, a separate HS code for 22 items of Khadi product is also requested from the Ministry of Commerce for recognizing the potential of export of KVI products.
7. Participated in International Exhibition in St. Petersburg (Russia) organized by ITPO from 12-14 March, 2019 with ten KVI Institutions/ Units from Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala. The Exhibition provided an opportunity and strong platform to showcase quality of KVI products.
8. KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment by introducing attractive T-shirts, Khadi jeans, jackets, kurtis, etc. as well as launching a range of casual wear called *Avicharvastra*.

9. KVIC has entered into an agreement with M/s. GLOBUS, a retail clothing stores chain for setting up of 'Khadi Korner', a shop in shop concept, initially in Globus Showroom at Noida, followed by Globus showrooms in Chennai and Ahmedabad.
10. Setting up of modern 'Khadi Lounge' with exquisite Khadi designer garments.
11. Launching of 'franchise scheme' to expand the sales distribution network.
12. Tie up with e-Commerce platform for on-line marketing through e-Commerce companies like Paytm.
13. Opening of sales outlets at domestic as well as international airports like Visakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Varanasi.
14. Opening Khadi Outlets in Post Offices.
15. Launched 'store app' through mobile application to facilitate the customers to locate Khadi India sales outlet at various geographical locations to increase foot falls at various stores under Khadi sector.
16. Introduction of pre-paid Gift Voucher Scheme for corporate gifting including PSU and Government Departments.

Census on unorganised sector units

1671. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any census on the unorganised sector units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) A sample survey on unincorporated non-agriculture enterprises (excluding construction) has been conducted during July, 2015 to June, 2016 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per this sample survey, the estimated number of unincorporated non- agriculture enterprises in the country were 6.34 crore and 11.13 crore workers are engaged in these enterprises during July, 2015 to June, 2016.

Status of PMEGP

1672. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people that have received employment through Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the last three years in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, State/UT-wise;

(b) if Government has been able to reach the targets set under the PMEGP during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reactions of Government thereto;

(d) the steps that have been taken under the PMEGP to help women get employment opportunities and the number of women who have benefited from the scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether Government has any plans to expand the scheme in the future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) a major credit-linked subsidy programme is aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-agriculture sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Target set for creation of employment opportunities and estimated employment generated through setting up of new micro-enterprises in the non-agriculture sector under PMEGP during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The target set for Margin Money Subsidy disbursement has been achieved during the last three years and achievement is more than 100% against the set target under PMEGP. The average project cost has been increased over the years making the units sustainable. This has also resulted in assistance to lesser number of units. However, with the substantial increase in budgetary allocation during 2018-19, the employment targets have also been achieved.

The target set and achievement made under PMEGP for the last three years are given below:

Year	Target			Achievement		
	No. of projects	Margin Money (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Empl- oyment (Nos.)	No. of projects	Margin Money (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Empl- oyment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016-17	54345	1082.90	434760	52912	1280.94	407840
2017-18	58750	1170.00	470000	48398	1312.40	387184
2018-19*	72381	2068.80	579048	73427	2070.00	587416

* Including 2nd Loan for upgradation of existing PMEGP/MUDRA units.

(d) Women are treated as special category and are entitled to a higher rate of subsidy under PMEGP scheme. General category beneficiaries can avail margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas, whereas beneficiaries belonging to women can avail the margin money subsidy of 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The number of women who have benefitted from the scheme during three years, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the continuation of the on-going PMEGP Scheme beyond XIIth Plan for three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹5500.00 Crore with some modifications, which includes:

- (i) Second loan of upto ₹ 1.00 crore to existing and better performing PMEGP/MUDRA units for upgrading with subsidy of 15%(20% for hill areas and NER);
- (ii) Merger of Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) in PMEGP;
- (iii) Introduction of concurrent monitoring and evaluation;
- (iv) Mandatory Aadhaar/ Pan card;
- (v) Geo-tagging of units;
- (vi) Negative list under PMEGP amended allowing off Farm/Farm Linked activities and serving/selling non-vegetarian food at Hotels/Dhabas.
- (vii) Dispensing the ratio of 30:30:40 for KVIC/KVIB/DIC.
- (viii) Cap the working capital component for manufacturing units to 40% of the project cost and for service/trading sector to 60% of the project cost.

Statement-I*Employment - Target set and Achievement under PMEGP
during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Provisional)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	800	376	800	360	768	224
2.	Delhi	1200	952	800	920	936	1056
3.	Haryana	13488	11016	15088	13744	15392	17320
4.	Himachal Pradesh	7880	6916	7144	7088	8832	11192
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6168	11691	19088	30024	21128	60232
6.	Punjab	8016	9858	15088	12160	15240	14408
7.	Rajasthan	14000	13408	19640	12616	25536	18872
8.	Chhattisgarh	17976	12856	11264	11704	20920	24752
9.	Madhya Pradesh	34112	15520	30352	14432	39448	20208
10.	Uttarakhand	4560	9890	8536	12904	9560	17448
11.	Uttar Pradesh	51928	36315	52632	43456	61040	41944
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	1984	2000	1672	2344	2240
13.	Assam	20016	31498	21408	18256	34752	29896
14.	Manipur	7288	8419	5736	4800	8576	10328
15.	Meghalaya	1144	2632	5680	600	8880	3120
16.	Mizoram	2592	3400	3784	1992	7208	8984
17.	Nagaland	8336	7783	10912	7440	9344	9664
18.	Sikkim	344	201	800	296	656	440
19.	Tripura	9072	17961	9136	8928	8584	9432
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	800	1398	2000	1744	928	1832

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Bihar		27640	25872	22616	18456	35864	26424
22. Jharkhand		8664	10400	8280	8888	20432	14376
23. Odisha		28808	20392	19848	19192	25472	24560
24. West Bengal		22720	26604	13904	10928	20440	19304
25. Goa		1488	660	792	400	1992	624.00
26. Gujarat *		29592	11629	39640	15008	39216	28000.00
27. Maharashtra **		8448	17799	27424	26632	30000	45136
28. Andhra Pradesh		17344	14148	15736	12216	17032	17760
29. Karnataka		31768	30286	21848	16920	23192	29256
30. Kerala		15784	13068	9336	10776	11480	19888
31. Lakshadweep		400	0	400	0	160	0.00
32. Puducherry		1200	699	800	352	536	608
33. Tamil Nadu		21168	25764	29040	32760	29240	41480
34. Telangana		8016.00	6445	18448	9520	23920	16408
GRAND TOTAL		434760	407840	470000	387184	579048	587416

* Including Daman and Diu,

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II*Number of women benefited under PMEGP for last 3 years*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	14	18	13
2.	Delhi	40	43	54
3.	Haryana	283	422	547
4.	Himachal Pradesh	198	303	528
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	476	1188	2449
6.	Punjab	454	580	703

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Rajasthan	314	337	524
8.	Chhattisgarh	319	327	726
9.	Madhya Pradesh	512	518	738
10.	Uttarakhand	296	327	499
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1387	1492	1433
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	86	99
13.	Assam	1484	581	999
14.	Manipur	223	237	533
15.	Meghalaya	142	31	126
16.	Mizoram	128	134	542
17.	Nagaland	334	427	535
18.	Sikkim	11	15	27
19.	Tripura	452	261	248
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	22	38	51
21.	Bihar	915	647	861
22.	Jharkhand	292	215	428
23.	Odisha	942	777	1185
24.	West Bengal	802	406	810
25.	Goa	37	19	30
26.	Gujarat	567	1017	2382
27.	Maharashtra **	783	1079	1965
28.	Andhra Pradesh	294	719	1101
29.	Karnataka	816	580	1086
30.	Kerala	635	525	1052
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	26	21	29
33.	Tamil Nadu	1248	1929	2463
34.	Telangana	218	370	668
GRAND TOTAL		14768	15669	25434

* Including Daman and Diu

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Criteria for reserved items for SSI

†1673. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria to bring a product under the category of reserved items for Small Scale Industry (SSI);
- (b) whether Government has made any changes in these criteria to benefit multinational as well as big companies;
- (c) if so, the details of the changes made; and
- (d) response of Government on the justification of these changes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) All the items reserved earlier for exclusive manufacturing in the SSI sector under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have de-reserved.

Schemes for development of MSMEs

1674. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on providing special schemes, incentives and concessions to MSMEs sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the relaxations being offered to facilitate the MSMEs that are facing financial and infrastructural crunch in the country; and
- (d) whether any funds have already been released so far, if so, the details thereof, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country. These include the schemes/programmes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Garan-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

tee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), etc.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to promote access to finance. These include:-

- (i) Launch of 59 minute loan portal to enable easy and prompt access to credit for MSMEs.
- (ii) 2% interest subvention for GST registered MSMEs.
- (iii) Increase in interest rebate from 3% to 5% for exporters who receive loans in the pre-shipment and post-shipment period.
- (iv) Companies with turnover of more than ₹500 crore to be compulsorily brought on the Trade Receivables e-Discounting System (TReDS) to enable entrepreneurs to access credit based on receivables.
- (v) The Corpus of Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme has been enhanced from ₹2500 crore to ₹7500 crore. The eligible loan limit under the CGTMSE has also been enhanced from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore.
- (vi) A provision of second loan of upto ₹ 1 crore has been introduced under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for well performing units.

Ministry of MSME implements Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) for creation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities in the new/ existing industrial areas/clusters of MSEs.

(d) The schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes. Therefore, funds are not allocated State-wise. The budget allocation (Budget Estimate) of the Ministry of MSME during the financial year 2019-20 for implementing all the schemes throughout the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh is ₹ 7011.29 crore.

Development of MSMEs in Maharashtra

1675. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided adequate financial support and facilities to the Maharashtra Government for the development of MSME sector in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) effective measures Government has taken to impart requisite training and support to the entrepreneurs in MSME sector of the State and in particular to the women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of MSME implements various Central Sector Schemes wherein financial support and facilities are provided to MSMEs all over India including Maharashtra. The Ministry has provided credit guarantees, margin money subsidy and credit linked capital subsidy to Micro and Small enterprises of Maharashtra under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) respectively as per the table furnished below:

(₹ in crore)			
Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
CGS	2691	2260	2943
PMEGP	21.11	68.56	108.34
CLCSS	42.72	36.20	135.83

(c) The Ministry of MSME imparts training and support to the MSME entrepreneurs including women of all States including Maharashtra through its ESDP (Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme) and through various courses offered by the tool rooms/technology centres.

Reservation of iron ore mines in favour of IDCOL

1676. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Odisha Government for reservation of Thakurani Block A Iron Ore Mines in favour of the Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IDCOL) has been pending with the Ministry since last year;

(b) whether the Ministry will consider to accord necessary approval for reservation of the Thakurani Block A Iron Ore Mines in favour of IDCOL under Section 17(2) of the MMDR (Amendment) Act, 2015 and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Ministry has received a proposal from Odisha Government for reservation of Thakurani Block A Iron Ore

Mines in favour of the Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IDCOL) for reservation of area under Section 17A (2) of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the same is under consideration in the Ministry. The proposal will be processed in accordance with the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Rat hole mining

†1677. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Rat Hole Mining has been banned in Meghalaya and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that Rat Hole Mining still continues in many parts of the State due to which the water of Kopili river has become acidic; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to curb the same and the details including achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Green Tribunal (NGT) has banned rat hole coal mining in the State of Meghalaya. As per the information made available by Ministry of Coal (MoC), no approval for rat hole mining has been granted by the Ministry of Coal in the State of Meghalaya. Further, no coal block/coal mine has been allocated by the Ministry of Coal in the State of Meghalaya under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 or the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

Further, State Governments are empowered, under Section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957 to make rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals; and, therefore, matters relating to illegal mining come under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

Since rat hole mining is banned in the State of Meghalaya and prevention of illegal rat hole mining comes under the purview of the State Government, It is for the State Government of Meghalaya to enforce this ban.

National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.

1678. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has established the National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd. (NAWADCO) for developing Waqf properties in the country and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether NAWADCO has not developed a single property so far and the targets set in this regard are not being achieved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the properties of Waqf Board are encroached and illegally occupied and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total revenue of Waqf Board in the country and the details of different schemes being run with these funds; and

(f) steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has incorporated National Waqf Development Corporation Limited (NAWADCO) under Companies Act, 1956 on 31st Dec, 2013 with the objective of developing the waqf properties for enhancing their income, which can be utilized for socio-economic development of the community.

(b) and (c) The Waqf properties are not owned by the Central or State Government or any individual. In many cases, there is a custodian/ Mutawalli/Waqf Institution who manages the property and the entire Waqf affairs are governed by the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended in 2013 with Rules made therein. NAWADCO has identified properties across India which could be considered for development of these properties. Based on preparedness of the state agencies/waqf institutions, feasibility study/evaluation of 10 properties in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan has been done through an expert in Real Estate (the technical and financial). After evaluation of properties found feasible for development the matter is sent to State Government for permission and then these are taken up for development by way of engaging suitable Developer/ Concessionaire.

(d) As per provisions of Section 32 of the Waqf Act 1995 as amended, general superintendence of all auqaf in a State is vested with the State Waqf Board (SWB) and the Waqf Board is empowered to manage the waqf property and take legal action against unauthorized occupation and encroachment of such properties. Further, as per Section 54 and 55 of the Waqf Act, SWB may take action for the removal of encroachment from the

encroacher. As per the available information with Central Waqf Council (CWC) received from various State Waqf Boards, State wise position of number of Waqf Properties facing encroachment is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) As per information received from Central Waqf Council, the annual income from statutory contribution collected by SWBs under section 72 of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended for the Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are ₹3,063.91 lakh and ₹3,622.72 lakh respectively. Further, Ministry does not maintain the information of the Schemes being run by the State/UT Waqf Boards in the country.

(f) Major provisions added in the amended Waqf Act 1995 giving more power to State/UT Waqf Boards to deal with encroachment on waqf properties *inter alia* include stringent definition of „encroacher“; mandate to State Governments to appoint Survey Commissioners and complete the survey of waqf properties in a time bound manner; rigorous imprisonment for alienation of waqf properties without prior approval of the State/UT Waqf Boards; alienation of waqf property to be cognizable and non-bailable offence; three member Tribunals with extended jurisdiction to deal with disputes concerning eviction of a tenant. Central Government monitors compliance of various provisions of Waqf Act by State Governments/ State Waqf Boards from time to time.

Under Qaumi Waqf Board Taraqqiati Scheme (QWBTS), various new provisions have been added where financial assistance is provided to SWBs for GIS Mapping of Waqf Properties, setting up of Video Conferencing Facility, maintenance of Centralized Computing Facility (CCF) and ERP Solution for better administration of SWBs.

The Central Waqf Council under the Ministry has taken the initiative of Geo-tagging of Waqf Properties and the progress in this regard is as under:

Sl. No.	Institute engaged for GIS/GPS Mapping of Waqf properties	State Waqf Boards (SWBs) covered so far
1.	NT- Roorkee	Three
2.	AMU, Aligarh	Six

Under National WAMSI Project (Waqf Management System of India), an online system of registration, as on date, 5,81,799 immovable Waqf properties have been registered online and 2,81,967 records of Waqf Properties have been digitized.

Statement*Details of State-wise position of encroached Waqf Properties*

Sl. No.	Name of Waqf Board	Number of Waqf Properties encroached by Private org./individuals
1.	Assam Board of Waqfs	191
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Waqf Board	01
3.	Bihar State Sunni Waqf Board	180
4.	Bihar State Shia Waqf Board	58
5.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	200
6.	Chandigarh Waqf Board	06
7.	Delhi Waqf Board	373
8.	Haryana Waqf Board	754
9.	Himachal Pradesh Waqf Board	503
10.	Jharkhand Waqf Board	02
11.	Karnataka State Waqf Board	862
12.	Kerala State Waqf Board	29
13.	Madhya Pradesh Waqf Board	3,240
14.	Manipur Waqf Board	76
15.	Maharashtra State Waqf Board	81
16.	Odisha Board of Waqf	07
17.	Punjab Waqf Board	5,610
18.	Puducherry Waqf Board	05
19.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqf	164
20.	Tamil Nadu State Waqf Board	1,335
21.	Tripura Board of Waqf	41
22.	Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board	12
23.	Uttarakhand Waqf Board	119
24.	Board of Waqfs, West Bengal	3,082

Report by National Commission for minorities

1679. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Minorities has prepared a report providing a comprehensive definition of minority and decided on the criteria for determining minority status of a community;
- (b) whether Government has received the report and examined it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) No, Sir. National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has not prepared any such report. However, as per Section 2(c) of NCM Act 1992 'minority' means a community notified as such by the Central Government, for the purpose of the Act.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Reduction in scholarships to minorities

1680. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to reduce the grant/scholarship to the meritorious students belonging to minority communities for pursuing higher education;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to discontinue the fellowship from this academic year itself; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

Geo-tagging and regulation of Waqf properties

1681. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to geo-tag Waqf properties and if so, the details thereof;

(b) details of the role of Muslim organisations in this process;

(c) whether Government is planning to make changes to the Waqf properties (Lease Rules), 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) This Ministry implements Qaumi Waqf Board Taraqqiati Scheme (QWBTS). Under said scheme, financial assistance @ ₹550/- per waqf property is provided to State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs) for GIS Mapping of waqf properties which would help in identification and removal of encroachment. The Central Waqf Council which is implementing Agency of the schemes has taken the initiative of Geo-tagging of Waqf Properties and the progress in this regard is as under:-

Sl. No.	Institute engaged for GIS/GPS Mapping of Waqf properties	State Waqf Boards (SWBs) covered so far
1	IIT- Roorkee	Three
2	AMU, Aligarh	Six

Besides that SWB of Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh are doing GIS Mapping of Waqf properties at their own.

(b) As the scheme is implemented through SWBs and the work of GIS Mapping of Waqf properties is carried out with association of concerned SWBs, no role of Muslim organisations is involved in the process.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Waqf properties Lease Rules, 2014 were notified on 05.06.2014 and further modified on 26.08.2015. In order to assess its impact on the ground and examine the challenges faced in its implementation, a Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) Zakiullah Khan, Allahabad High Court was constituted by this Ministry on 07.03.2018 with the following terms of reference:

(i) Review implementation of Waqf Properties Lease Rules (WPLRs), 2014 in various States and analyze the outcomes *vis a vis* objectives of the WPLRs specially in terms of enhancement of income of State Waqf Boards(SWBs), greater realization of rental income from Waqf properties and the like;

- (ii) Critically examine the need for modifications if any, in the WPLRs, in the light of requests received from various SWBs and other stakeholders;
- (iii) Critically examine whether State specific dispensation can be given to SWBs directly managing Waqf properties in a legally sustainable way;
- (iv) Recommend specific changes that may be required in the existing WPLRs;
- (v) Examine any other issues relevant to the subject; and
- (vi) Examine the need and recommend the amendments in the Waqf Act 1995 in light of request from various stakeholders.

The Committee has submitted its Report. However, no decision has been taken so far on the recommendations made by the Committee.

BPL among minorities

1682. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to carry out a survey to identify the minorities including Muslims living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in each State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the schemes formulated for improving the economic condition of the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal to carry out any survey for identifying the minorities including Muslims living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in each State.

(c) With the view to ensure educational and social upliftment of six centrally notified minorities namely, Jain, Buddhist, Sikh, Parsi, Muslim and Christian, the Government has undertaken various schemes / initiatives. These schemes / initiatives are implemented by the Ministries / Departments of the Central Government including Ministry of Minority Affairs, throughout the country, either exclusively or wherever possible, by earmarking of 15% of overall physical / financial target (under the scheme) for the welfare of minorities.

Details of the schemes implemented for the socio-economic and educational empowerment of six centrally notified minorities by Ministry of Minority Affairs are as under:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme - For Class I to X.

- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme - For Class XI to Ph.D.
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme - For Professional and Technical Courses.
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship - For M.Phil. and Ph.D.
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (Naya Savera) - For Competitive Examination of Professional Courses and Government Jobs.
- (vi) „Padho Pardesh%- Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
- (vii) Nai Udaan - Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, State Public Service Commission, etc.
- (viii) Hamari Dharohar - A scheme to preserve rich heritage of Indian minority communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
- (ix) Jiyo Parsi - Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community.
- (x) Nai Roshni-Leadership Development of Minority Women and to instil confidence.
- (xi) Employment-oriented Skill Development Initiatives - Seekho Aur Kamao
- (xii) Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
- (xiii) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) and organizing of Hunar Haats for market and opportunity.
- (xiv) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):- It is area development scheme. The Ministry has identified 1300 backward Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) for the implementation of this scheme. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for creating socio-economic infrastructure as well as basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of minorities in the MCAs. The thrust of the Scheme is to allocate at least 80% of the resources for education, health and skill development, out of which 33-40% are to be specifically allocated for women centric projects.
- (xv) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) implements educational and employment related schemes:-
 - Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to six centrally notified Minorities.

- Gharib Nawaz Employment Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities.
- Bridge Course for madarsa students and school dropouts by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi under Nai Manzil scheme.
- Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative.

(xvi) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

Further, under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities which is an overarching programme, covering various schemes/initiatives of the participating Ministries/Departments and is implemented throughout the country. All the schemes/initiatives included in the programme are implemented by the participating Ministries /Departments, either exclusively for or by earmarking of overall physical /financial targets for minorities. The programme aims to promote education as well as social welfare of minorities by ensuring equitable share in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.

The details of the ongoing schemes/programmes are also available on the website of this Ministry www.minorityaffairs.gov.in; www.maef.nic.in and www.nmdfc.org.

Fatal road accidents on the National Highways

1683. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in fatal road accidents on the National Highways, if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government proposes to install CCTV cameras to monitor rash driving and to regulate speed, install Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) system on National Highways, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per data/information from the Police Department of all State/UTs, the total number of fatal road accidents on all type of roads including National Highways in the country during the calendar year 2016 and 2017 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of fatal road accidents
1.	2016	136071
2.	2017	134796

(b) NHAI is implementing ATMS (Advance Traffic Management System) on EPE (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) with installation of CCTV cameras and control systems to monitor speed violations, lane discipline etc.

Educational qualification for driving licence

1684. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is likely to waive off mandatory educational qualification for truckers and bus drivers for seeking a driving licence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would amend this rule and issue a draft notification shortly for comments from stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed to waive off mandatory educational qualification required for obtaining a driving licence for truckers and bus drivers. The Ministry has notified a draft notification *vide* GSR 431 (E) dated 18.06.2019 for omission of Rule 8 (*i.e.* Minimum Educational Qualification for driving transport vehicles) in the Central Motor Vehicles Rule, 1989.

Shortage of truck drivers

1685. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of 22 lakh drivers in the transport and logistics sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to provide any relaxation to the drivers of medium and heavy transport vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Shortage of truck drivers is an issue which has been highlighted by various transporters. Ministry has not carried any study to assess the exact figures of shortage of drivers.

(c) and (d) Ministry has proposed to waive off mandatory educational qualification for truckers and bus drivers for seeking a driving licence. A draft notification *vide* GSR 431(E) has been issued on 18-06-2019 regarding omission of rule 8 (minimum educational qualification) in the Central Motor Vehicles Rule, 1989.

Land acquisition for highway projects

1686. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently 23 national highway projects are facing delay in completion because of land acquisition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on an average, NHAI acquires around 10,000 hectares of land a year and disburses ₹10,000 crore as compensation; and

(d) the target fixed by the NHAI for land acquisition in the current fiscal?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Sir, there are some national highway projects which are facing delay in completion due to land acquisition. The details of such national highway projects is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of land acquired and expenditure made by NHAI during last 5 years are as under:-

Achievements	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Possession (Ha.)	6733	9285	7491	9494	13982
Expenditure (Cr.)	9,097	21,933	17,823	29,200	34,527

(d) NHAI has fixed a target of 10000 Ha for the Current Fiscal Year (CFY) 2019-20.

Statement

*Details of the national highway projects delayed
due to land acquisition*

Sl. No.	State/Agency	Number of Projects stalled
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	10
5.	Bihar	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	0
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Goa	5
9.	Gujarat	0
10.	Haryana	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
13.	Jharkhand	3
14.	Karnataka	5
15.	Kerala	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1
17.	Maharashtra	8
18.	Manipur	0
19.	Meghalaya	0
20.	Mizoram	4
21.	Nagaland	0
22.	Odisha	2
23.	Puducherry	1

1	2	3
24.	Punjab	5
25.	Rajasthan	2
26.	Sikkim	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	0
28.	Telangana	1
29.	Tripura	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0
31.	Uttarakhand	0
32.	West Bengal	6
33.	NHAI	48
	TOTAL	109

**Petrol pumps to be setup on NHAI
along the expressway**

1687. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to setup petrol pumps on NHAI along the Expressway;
- (b) whether these petrol pumps will be wholly Government owned or the mechanism under which it will be given to private players;
- (c) whether Government will make provisions for newcomers and first timers to enter in the bid to setup petrol pumps; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Government intends to develop following types of Wayside Amenities Projects to include Retail Outlets (Petrol Pumps), Toilets, Food Courts, Parking etc. on National Highways for road users:-

- (i) Highway Village: To be developed on NHAI land and to be given to developer on qualified highest quoted bid.

- (ii) Highway Nest: To be developed on Private Land by private land owners/entrepreneurs and to be awarded on fulfillment of minimum land requirement and financial parameters.

Anyone, a newcomer or first timer may also apply for the above mentioned Wayside Amenities.

Accidents on highways

1688. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents on highways over the last three years, State-wise; and
- (b) steps taken by Government to reduce the number of accidents on highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per information received from police department of the State Governments, the total number of road accidents on National Highways and State Highways during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015 to 2017 is given below.

Year	Total number of road accidents on NHs	Total number of road accidents on SHs
2015	1,42,268	1,20,518
2016	1,42,359	1,21,655
2017	1,41,466	1,16,158

State-wise and year-wise break up of the same is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) With regard to the steps taken by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to reduce the road accidents, details are as follows:

- (i) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic media and print media to create awareness.
- (ii) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans,
- (iii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iv) Sanction of 22 Inspection and Certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system
- (v) Launch of mobile app for highway users *i.e.* „SukhadYatra 1033% which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.

- (vi) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (vii) The National Road Safety Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws. The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 ÂEEs viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of HonÊble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.
- (viii) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (ix) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (x) Safety standards for automobiles have been improved.
- (xi) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (xii) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MoRTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (xiii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- (xiv) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (xv) Free Eye Check-up Camp and distribution of eye glasses is conducted for truck/ bus drivers operating on NH.
- (xvi) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of HonÊble Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

Statement

State-wise details of road accidents on national highways and state highways during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	State/UT-wise total number of road accidents on NHs and SHs					
		2015		2016		2017	
		on NHs	on SHs	on NHs	on SHs	on NHs	on SHs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8477	5351	8171	5639	8544	5657
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	113	0	95	75	88	70
3.	Assam	3353	1898	3478	1999	3274	1619
4.	Bihar	3227	3255	3138	2434	3883	2258
5.	Chhattisgarh	4058	3898	4042	3164	3701	3379
6.	Goa	1784	451	1438	356	1470	527
7.	Gujarat	4897	6739	4617	6309	4333	5424
8.	Haryana	3509	3389	3818	2887	3785	2898
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1211	634	1475	820	1460	777
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1953	837	2122	537	2139	702
11.	Jharkhand	2007	1480	1935	1704	1828	1678
12.	Karnataka	12705	10254	14933	11462	14217	11193
13.	Kerala	9442	6888	9209	7135	8993	7044
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11988	13166	10709	14456	11150	14351
15.	Maharashtra	10839	11184	10364	9052	9237	8508
16.	Manipur	404	136	325	117	372	144
17.	Meghalaya	322	117	338	102	338	201
18.	Mizoram	29	34	46	27	38	14
19.	Nagaland	34	11	57	0	341	119
20.	Odisha	4480	4074	4214	3328	4487	3445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab		2092	1965	2114	2101	2533	1601
22. Rajasthan		6821	3638	6567	3695	6851	3368
23. Sikkim		117	85	90	70	83	50
24. Tamil Nadu		21902	23165	22573	23405	20696	22527
25. Telangana		5649	3783	6166	4090	6211	3895
26. Tripura		230	268	203	217	221	183
27. Uttarakhand		728	408	842	568	908	332
28. Uttar Pradesh		13802	9320	13078	11715	14333	11529
29. West Bengal		4288	3802	4468	3793	4158	2458
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		96	32	90	19	60	50
31. Chandigarh		45	0	47	0	33	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	6	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		6	0	0	0	9	0
34. Delhi		897	0	723	0	755	0
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		763	256	874	373	937	157
TOTAL		142268	120518	142359	121655	141466	116158

NHs in Gujarat

†1689. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the districts which would be connected to National Highways (NHs) in the State of Gujarat, under Bharatmala Project;

(b) the details of the works executed, in this regard, so far and the districts which have been connected to Bharatmala Project, in the State of Gujarat; and

(c) the funds released under this project to the State of Gujarat and the amount utilised for the same, so far?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Under Bharatmala Pariyojana Programme, it has been envisaged to provide connectivity to 550 districts in the country which include various districts in the State of Gujarat also. The Government of India has approved Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana with financial outlay of ₹ 5,35,000 crores to develop 24,800 km. Highways (*i.e.* economic corridors, inter corridors, feeder routes, border roads etc.) along with 10,000 km. residual NHDP stretches over a period of 5 years. In the State of Gujarat, road projects with an aggregate length of about 386.96kms and cost of ₹ 16,107 crore under Bharatmala Pariyojana have been awarded.

**Approval for construction of NHs in Telangana
and Andhra Pradesh**

1690. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has given acceptance for construction of National Highways in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the National Highways considered for construction; and
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and released so far for their early construction?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same is undertaken based on the preparedness in terms of pre-construction activities, inter se priority, traffic requirement and availability of resources.

- (c) Funds released during last five years for development of National Highways entrusted with the respective State PWDs and this Ministry's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is ₹ 8,728 crore for the State of Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 2,919 crore for the State of Telangana.

EIA for Chennai-Salem Highway

1691. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was not obtained before acquiring land for the proposed Chennai-Salem Highway which will cut its way through a slew of agricultural land due to which the people are protesting; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The process of acquisition of land was initiated under section 3(A) of the National Highways Act, 1956. As per extant Rules, environment clearance is not a pre-requisite for initiating process for land acquisition. Further, the process of obtaining clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has also been initiated and Terms of Reference (ToR) for getting environment clearance was approved by MoEF on 08.06.2018 and 24.08.2018 and based on approved ToR, the studies have been initiated.

Construction work under DBFOT scheme in M.P.

†1692. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the block related construction work under Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) scheme in Madhya Pradesh was supposed to be completed within 36 months;

(b) if so, the details of the work completed so far and the reasons behind non-completion of the work within the deadline and whether any concrete action has been taken against the Company so far to which the work order was issued; and

- (c) if not, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The stretch from Rewa to Sidhi from km 2.8 to km 33.2 and km 55.4 to km 83.4 has already been developed as two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode and under operation w.e.f. 30.12.2016. The construction work for 4 laning of the stretch from Km 33.2 to km 55.4 of Rewa Sidhi section of NH-39 (Old NH-75 Extn.) on Green Field Alignment having length of 15.35 km along with twin Tunnels having length of 2.28 km, is under construction on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM). The appointed date of the project was declared as 14.12.2018 with construction period of 48 months. The construction work for 4 laning of the stretch from Sidhi to Singrauli section from km 83.4 to km 195.8 of NH-75 Extn. in a length of 102.6 km is being carried out on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis with start date of 19.09.2013 and scheduled completion date of 18.09.2015. The work on Sidhi- Singrauli section was delayed due to delay in pre construction activities and financial crisis of the concessionaire. As per the substitution Agreement, lenders have started the process of substitution of concessionaire.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accidents on NHs in Rajasthan

1693. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of accidents occurred, persons killed and injured on National Highways in Rajasthan during the last three years due to damaged highways and traffic congestion;
- (b) whether it is a fact that majority of these accidents were caused by heavy vehicles, mainly trucks and buses, which passes through the main city;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the remedial measures taken by Government to prevent accidents on National Highways in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Road Accidents are multi-causal and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition. As per data/information from the Police Department of all State/UTs, the total number of road accidents occurred, persons killed and injured on National Highways in Rajasthan due to various causes during the last three years are as under:-

Years	Total Number of accidents, persons killed and injured on NHs in RJ		
	Road accidents	Persons injured	Persons killed
2015	6821	7526	1538
2016	6567	7023	1495
2017	6851	7085	1891

(b) and (c) As per data/information from the Police Department of all State/UTs, the total no. of road accidents in Rajasthan on all types of roads including National Highways in 2017 are 22112. Analysis of these total road accidents on the basis of type of impacting vehicles reveals that out of 22112 road accidents, 5142 road accidents accounted for Bus and Truck/lorry (around 23%).

(d) This Ministry has taken various measures for reduction in road accidents in the country including Rajasthan. The major initiatives are as under:-

- (i) Government has launched a mobile app for highway users *i.e.* „Sukhad Yatra 1033% which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.

- (ii) Rectification of identified Black spots.
- (iii) Road Safety Week is observed every calendar year for spreading awareness about safer behavior of road users on National Highways.
- (iv) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) The threshold for four laning of National Highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (vii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States.
- (viii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (ix) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (x) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (xi) As a measure of supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for minimizing the accident potential at the identified locations / stretches through engineering improvement on state roads, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had taken a decision to sanction road safety works on state roads with an earmarked allocation of 10% of funds allocated to the state roads under Central Road Fund.
- (xii) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (xiii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- (xiv) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.

- (xv) Free Eye Check-up Camp and distribution of eye glasses is conducted for truck/bus drivers operating on NH.
- (xvi) Capacity building through training of NHAI field staff/Concessionaires/ Contractors/ Consultants engaged in NHAI project works throughout India.
- (xvii) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon^{ble} Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

Major hindrances in ensuring road safety

1694. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether faulty road design and complex coordination mechanism of Government agencies are the major hindrances in ensuring road safety; and
- (b) whether Government is taking any initiative to strengthen the provisions relating to motor vehicles and make road contractors and consultants accountable for faulty road design and construction?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) National Highways are being designed, constructed and maintained as per Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes/guidelines and Ministry's specifications. Various safety measures are made as an integral part of the highway development projects depending upon the site requirement and availability of lands. The work of development and maintenance of National Highways are carried out by executing agencies *viz* NHAI/ NHIDCL/State PWDs. In the EPC document there is a provision that the contractor shall at all-time maintain the project highways in accordance with the provision of contract agreement in time bound manner. In Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects the Concessionaire are liable to maintain the roads (NHs) for the concession period/ which may vary from 15-30 years in general. However, in EPC mode, the contract is liable to maintain/ repair the defect for 5-10 years (depending upon type of pavement) as per Ministry's guidelines.

Efforts to construct quality roads

1695. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the roads under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are in bad condition leading to fatal accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ being taken by Government to construct quality roads in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The roads under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are constructed and maintained as per the prescribed standards of Indian Road Congress (IRC) and the Ministry. The quality provisions are ensured by the Authority/ Independent Engineer as per MoRT&H specifications for Road and Bridge work, IRC/BIS guidelines and NHAI Quality Assurance Manual.

**Development and maintenance of NHs in
Telangana and A.P.**

1696. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that National Highways in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are in dilapidated condition which needs to be maintained properly for smooth running of vehicles, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified the number of National Highway roads which are in bad condition and need early redevelopment, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has earmarked funds for this purpose, if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to redevelop and maintain the National Highways in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) National Highways in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(c) and (d) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same is undertaken based on the preparedness in terms of pre-construction activities, *inter se* priority, traffic requirement and availability of resources.

Bharatmala projects along Indo-Nepal border areas

†1697. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the work of road construction is being done by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the strategically important Indo-Nepal border area under the Bharatmala project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work of construction of road in strategically important Indo-Nepal border area, under Bharatmala project, is in progress as per the target and is slated to be completed within the definite time period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Government of India has approved Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana with financial outlay of ₹ 5,35,000 crores to develop 24,800 km Highways along with 10,000 km residual NHDP stretches over a period of 5 years. In Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I, development of Border and International Connectivity roads for a length of 2000 km has also been envisaged with outlay of ₹ 25,000 crores. Along Indo-Nepal Border, the project *i.e.* balance work of Piprakothi-Motihari-Raxaul on NH-28A of about 69 km length and civil cost of approximately ₹ 334 crore has been awarded in December, 2018 and commenced in February, 2019 with scheduled completion period of 12 months.

National Register on Transport

1698. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current status of National Register on Transport Portal;

(b) the revenue collected by Government by providing access to Vahan and Sarathi database;

(c) the details of the number of Government and private entities with access to the Vahan and Sarathi database;

(d) whether Government has intended to sell Vahan and Sarathi database in bulk, if so, the estimated revenue for such a sale; and

(e) whether Government linked Vahan and Sarathi with stolen vehicles data from National Crime Record Bureau?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Sir, the Centralized National Registry for transport, maintained by this

Ministry through National Informatics Centre (NIC) comprises approximately 25 crore vehicle registration records and approximately 15 crore driving licence records.

(b) The revenue collected by the Government by providing access to VAHAN and SARATHI database is rupees 65 crores till date.

(c) The Government has provided access to 32 Government entities and 87 private entities.

(d) The Ministry has provided for „Bulk Data Sharing Policy and Procedure% for sharing certain fields in bulk data of vehicle registration. The organization seeking bulk data can obtain the data with an amount of ₹ 3.00 Crore for the F.Y. 2019-20. Educational institutions can obtain the data only for research purposes and for internal use only and are provided the bulk data one time on payment of an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh only for the F.Y. 2019-20.

(e) Yes Sir, the Government has linked VAHAN and SARATHI with stolen vehicles data from National Crime Record Bureau.

Recently approved highway projects

1699. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved highway projects worth rupees seven lakh crores;

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

(c) the extent to which job opportunities will increase following implementation of the highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Total 34800 kms of NH length including 10,000 kms of residual NHDP stretches has been approved for development under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I at an estimated cost of ₹ 5,35,000 cr. So far, total 225 nos. of projects having an aggregate length of about 9613 kms have been appraised and approved under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I.

(c) It is expected to generate about 14.2 crores man-days of employment during the implementation of Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I

Proposal for NHs in Telangana

1700. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Telangana has proposed to convert Hyderabad-Bijapur road, Moinabad-Chevalla-Manneguda-Kodangal to Karnataka border to be taken up as a National Highway;
- (b) if so, since when such request has been made to Ministry; and
- (c) the details of action taken on the above stretch?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The stretch „Hyderabad - Moinabad - Chevalla - Manneguda-Kodangal - Karnataka border up to Junction of NH-150 near Yadgir% has been notified as National Highway - 163(NH-163) *vide* Gazette of India S.O. No. 3590(E), dated 30-11-2016.

National highways in M.P.

†1701. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the proposal sent by the Public Works Department of Madhya Pradesh Government under National Highways sector for approval; and
- (b) the details of the expected action to be taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) 33 proposals amounting to ₹70.93 crore have been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under One Time Improvement (OTI) policy of the Ministry. Out of them 2 works amounting to ₹27.03 crore have been approved. In addition 2 works namely Simariya Tekary to Haripura Tiraha road and Rayroo- Nayagoan amounting to ₹ 135.83 crore have also been approved. Further estimates amounting to ₹ 16.61 crore are under consideration in the Ministry. Other proposed works pertain to projects completed before 2015 and therefore do not qualify for OTI scheme.

Conversion of State Highways to NHs in M.P.

†1702. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of such State Highways in Madhya Pradesh which are proposed to be converted to National Highways along with the details of approval as well as targets set for route-wise construction of such highways and the steps taken in this regard; and

(b) the status of proposal pending for approval with regard to acquisition of land for construction of NH-75E from Sidhi- Singrauli and NH-12A from Bareilly to Mandala and Bhopal-Indore Expressway?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals for declaration of various State Roads/Highways as new National Highways (NHs) from various States/Union Territories (UTs) including the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry considers declaration of some State Roads/Highways as new NHs from time to time keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. 2014-15 onwards, 3,493 km. of State Roads/Highways have been declared as new NHs in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The proposal for acquisition of 2.96 Ha. Land in Chitrangi and 5.05 Ha. in Devsar Tehsil under mutual consent have been sent to Competent Authorities for land acquisition for construction of NH-75 Extn. from Sidhi to Singrauli. No land acquisition proposal is pending for 2 laning with paved shoulders of Bareilly to Mandala section of NH-12A. Out of 142.6 km. length of Bhopal-Indore Expressway Green Field alignment and Bhopal bypass section, 3(a) notification for land acquisition in 112.57 km. length has been notified.

**Completion of the pending infrastructural projects
undertaken by IL&FS**

1703. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any considerations regarding the resolution and completion of the pending infrastructural projects undertaken by crisis-hit Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL & FS);

(b) if so, the measures considered to ensure the completion of the pending projects;

(c) if so, by which year the pending projects are expected to be completed; and

(d) if so, the details of the pending projects undertaken by IL&FS, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India constituted a High Powered Committee to

evolve a framework of guidelines for resolution of stuck projects. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (M/o RT&H) issued guiding principles for resolution of stuck National Highway projects vide Office Memorandum dated 09.03.2019. M/o RT&H and its implementing agencies have initiated action to take up measures for resolution of stuck projects within the framework of these guiding principles.

(c) and (d) The measures for resolution of 17 nos. stuck projects in various States (*i.e.* 04 nos. -Maharashtra, 02 nos.- Bihar, 01 no.- Himachal Pradesh, 01 no. -Meghalaya, 01 no.- West Bengal, 01 no.-Karnataka, 02 nos.-Rajasthan, 02 nos.-Jammu & Kashmir, 01 no.-Odisha, 01 no.-Assam, 01 no.-Uttar Pradesh) which were undertaken by M/s IL &FS; has been initiated and are in different stages of resolution.

Highways in Punjab

1704. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) number of National and State Highways in Punjab;
- (b) number of State roads that have been declared as new National Highways in State of Punjab during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Ministry has provided funds for development of above new National Highways; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) There are 30 National Highways and 18 State Highways in the State of Punjab.

(b) The number of State roads declared as New National Highways during the period are as below:

Year	No. of State Roads declared as New National Highways in State of Punjab
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	7
2018-19	1
2019-20	Nil

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Total five works over a length of 340 km. amounting to ₹ 1426.49 cr. has been sanctioned on the New National Highways.

Data regarding national highways construction

1705. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constructed a record number of Highways since 2014;
- (b) data of road constructed prior to 2014; and
- (c) whether all the National Highways constructed prior to 2014 and afterwards have the same quality and passengers facilities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry has constructed National Highways of 39,386 km. during 2014 to 2019 and 24,589 km. have been constructed during 2009 to 2014.

(c) National Highways are constructed and maintained as per the prescribed specifications and standards of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Indian Road Congress (IRC). 24x7 dedicated helpline no 1033 and mobile application „SUKHAD YATRA% facilities have been provided to assist road users in case of emergency and non-emergency. FASTag, toilet and dustbins, etc. facilities have been provided at various toll plazas on National Highways. Further Highway Nest (Minis) are also provided to facilitate passengers.

Construction of new NHs in Rajasthan

†1706. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given approval to the new projects for the construction of new National Highways in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the proposed projects to be started in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Total 19 projects costing ₹ 14,411 crore have been approved for construction of new National Highways in the State of Rajasthan. Out of these, 12

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projects costing ₹ 8,885 crore are in construction stage and remaining 7 projects amounting to ₹ 5,526 crore are ready for commencement.

Implementation of TOT model

1707. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to offer smaller bundles of road projects under the Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) model as a part of its asset monetisation plan in a bid to attract smaller investors as well as to generate more self-employment avenues in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will commence?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Sir, funds generated from asset monetization are utilized for development/ construction of highways in the Country which result into employment generation. NHAI has invited first Bundle of TOT with a length of 680 km and received bids on 22.02.2018 with quoted bid concession fee of ₹ 9681.5 crore. Bid for TOT Bundle-3 has been invited on 13.06.2019 with due date of 11.09.2019 and Initial Estimated Concession Value (IECV) of ₹ 4995.48 crore.

Traffic jams on toll plazas

†1708. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of long traffic jams on toll plazas situated on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made by Government to get rid of these traffic jams on toll plazas; and

(c) whether Government is considering to free private cars from toll tax, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate smooth movement of traffic and reduce congestion on fee plazas, the Government has rolled out a cashless payment mechanism *i.e.* FASTag by implementation of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) based Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) system on National Highways.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. User fee is collected on National Highways in accordance with the National Highways Fee Rules of 1997 and National Highways Fee Rules of 2008 and the subsequent amendments and the respective Concession Agreement. The budgetary allocation made by the Government is not sufficient to meet the funds requirement for constructing and subsequently maintaining the all weather good quality navigable roads. The user fee being collected is also utilized for construction and maintenance of National Highways.

**Construction of road from Dausa to
Kothun in Rajasthan**

†1709. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a demand regarding execution of additional work in the village Nangal Rajawatan on the under construction road from Dausa to Kothun *via* Lalsot in the district Dausa of Rajasthan being constructed by NHAI, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) reasons for not agreeing to the said demand, which is in public interest so far, with reference to the letter No. 2249 dated 17.08.2018 and letter No. 3866 dated 12.12.2018 of General Manger, Directorate of Projects, NHAI (G-5 and 6 sector 10) Dwarka and the details of the letter therein?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) An estimate amounting to approximately ₹ 5.22 crores has been received for improvement of existing highway passing through Nangal Rajawatan. Such works on existing/left out stretches are taken up as One Time Improvement works executed after completion of bypasses, new alignment etc. subject to availability of funds.

Illegal encroachment along national highways

1710. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large scale illegal encroachments along the National Highways;

(b) whether Government has any plan to evolve an effective mechanism to do immediate monitoring of encroachments along the National Highways and take immediate steps for their removal; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Sir, removal of encroachment is a continuous process. Removal of encroachment is done with the help of District Administration as per the provisions of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 as and when required.

Complaints of irregularities in NHAI

1711. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of complaints received regarding irregularities/ corruption by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) officers, State-wise during 2018 and 2019, so far;

(b) the details of action taken against the officers of NHAI on verified complaints, State-wise;

(c) the details of the officers of NHAI in eastern Uttar Pradesh against whom complaints have been received for irregularities and massive corruption in 2019 along with action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of action Government would take to stop corruption and connivance of officials of NHAI and contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Total six complaints have been received against the officers of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the year 2018 and 2019. The details are as below:-

State	Year	Details of complaint
1	2	3
Rajasthan	2018	A complaint was received alleging officials of PIU Bikaner that they have hidden the facts to acquire land for construction of vehicular underpass which points towards corruption and negligence of officials.
Rajasthan	2018	A complaint was received alleging PD PIU Jaipur of various irregularities and negligence on Jaipur-Gurgaon 6 lane project, causing many accidents daily and inconvenience to the commuters.

1	2	3
Rajasthan	2018	A complaint was received alleging NHAI officials of irregularities in payment of compensation for land and structure to the land owner.
Telangana	2018	Complaint regarding unauthorized opening on Hyderabad-Vijayawada section of NH-65 near Suryapet in Telangana State. Allegation regarding connivance of Regional officer and Project Director, NHAI has been made.
Telangana	2019	Complaint against delaying all the road Repairs and Reconstruction in NH-163 at 22.90 kms. at Ghatkesar (Opp:Vandhan Restaurant) and Smoke from Bitumen (Dambar) Plant on NH-163 at Ghatkesar Road which is causing lot of pollution and inconvenience to residents and road movers. Allegation has been made against NHAI officers for not checking the roads.
Uttar Pradesh	2019	Complaint regarding corruption and irregularities in awarding of works in Eastern Uttar Pradesh Segion. Allegation regarding connivance of Regional Officer in illegible awarding of works with the help of Project Directors.

(c) and (d) Total one complaint, against the officers namely Shri Rajeev Agrawal, Shri S.B.Singh, Shri P.K. Shrivastava, Shri RS.Yadav and Shri Abdul Basit, was received from Eastern Uttar Pradesh during the year 2019. All the complaint cases are disposed as per the existing rules and guidelines.

Monitoring of Toll Tax

1712. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a Committee for proper monitoring of Toll Tax being collected at National Highways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to mobilise funds by giving National Highways projects to the private companies; and

(c) if so, the State-wise and project-wise details thereof along with the norms fixed for selection of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) authorized National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to monetize public funded completed National Highway (NH) projects which are operational and are collecting user fee for at least 2 years through the Toll Operate Transfer (TOT) model subject to, approval of the Competent Authority in Ministry/NHAI on case to case basis.

(c) Under TOT Model, bundling of project stretches may be undertaken and norms for selection of bundling of project stretches as approved by CCEA are as under:

- (i) Geographical proximity of the NH stretches.
- (ii) Ensuring minimum investment size of ₹ 650-975 crores.
- (iii) Adequate toll revenue potential for the bundle as a whole.

First Bundle of TOT has already started w.e.f. 29.08.2018. Concessionaire has deposited ₹ 9681.50 Crore to NHAI on 28.08.2018. The Bidding process for second bundle of TOT was annulled as the quote of preferred bidder was 14% below the authority estimated Initial Estimated Concession Value (IECV). The bid for Third Bundle of TOT has been invited by NHAI on 13.06.2019 with bid due date of 11.09.2019. The details of stretches of the TOT projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Stretches	Length (km.)	State
1	2	3	4
TOT Bundle - 1			
1.	Siddhantham to Gundugolanu section of NH5	71.95	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Diwancheruvu to Siddhantham section of NH5	49.04	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Annaram to Diwancheruvu section of NH5	70.98	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Ankapalli to Annaram (Tuni) section of NH5	88.53	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Ichchapuram to Narasannapeta section of NH5	96.70	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Puntola to Ichchapuram section of NH5	64.40	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Bamanbore to Garamore section of NH8A	71.94	Gujarat
8.	Garamore to Samakhiyali section of NH8A	51.46	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
9.	Porbandar - Jetpur section of NH8B	115.64	Gujarat
	TOTAL	680.64	

TOT Bundle - 2

1.	Chittorgarh - Kota and Chittorgarh Bypass stretch Section of NH-27	160.50	Rajasthan
2.	Swaroopganj - Pindwara and Pindwara, Udaipur stretch Section of NH-27	120.02	Rajasthan
3.	Palanpur/Kheemana-Aburoad stretch Section of NH-27	45.00	Rajasthan/ Gujarat
4.	Jetpur-Somnath stretch Section of NH-151	102.262	Gujarat
5.	Purnea to Dalkhola stretch Section of NH-31	36.3	Bihar
6.	Dalkhola to Islarnpur stretch Section of NH-31	51.97	West Bengal
7.	Islampur - Sonapur- Ghoshpukur stretch Section of NH-31	44.00	West Bengal
8.	Salsalabari to West Bengal Assam border stretch Section of NH-31C	26.50	West Bengal
	TOTAL	586.552	

TOT Bundle - 3

1.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Package-1) Section of NH-25 and 26	49.70	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Package-2) Section of NH-26	49.31	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Lucknow-Raebareli Section of NH-24B	70.00	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Kotwa-Muzaffarpur Section of NH-28	80.00	Bihar
5.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi including Ramgarh bypass Section of NH-33	73.79	Jharkhand
6.	Madurai to Kanyakumari Section of NH-7 - Package-1	52.30	Tamil Nadu
7.	Madurai to Kanyakumari Section of NH-7 - Package-2	64.20	Tamil Nadu
8.	Madurai to Kanyakumari Section of NH-7 - Package-3	63.50	Tamil Nadu
9.	Madurai to Kanyakumari Section of NH-7 - Package-4	63.47	Tamil Nadu
	TOTAL	566.27	

TOT Bundle - 4

1.	Chennai-Nashri stretch Section of NH-1A (44 new)	10.850	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Jammu Bypass-Udhampur stretch Section of NH-1A (44 new)	58.514	Jammu and Kashnir
3.	Hissar-Dabwali stretch Section of NH-10 (New 9)	57.000	Haryana

1	2	3	4
4.	Sangrur Bypass - Tapa including Sangrur and Dhanaula Bypass stretch Section of NH-64 (new 7)	58.677	Punjab
5.	Patiala Bypass-Sangrur Bypass stretch section of NH-54 (new 7)	60.720	Punjab
6.	Reengus - Sikar stretch section of NH-11	43.887	Rajasthan
7.	Lakhnadon-Mahgaon stretch Section of NH-7	56.930	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Pimplegaon Nashik-Gonde(Km. 380.000 - Km. 440.000) of NH-3	57.237	Maharashtra
TOTAL		403.815	
TOT Bundle -5			
1.	Hazipur-Muzaffarpur Section of NH-77	38.77	Bihar
2.	Chas-Ramgarh Section of NH-23	76.852	Jharkhand
3.	Saoner-Chindwara Section of NH-547	75.46	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Borkhedi-Wadner-Deodhari-Kelapur-Maharashtra/Telangana Border Section of NH-7	139.04	Maharashtra
5.	Suratgarh- Sriganganagar Section of NH-15	77.50	Rajasthan
6.	Agra Bypass section of NH-3	32.80	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Purnea to Dalkhola Section of 31	36.30	Bihar
8.	Dalkhola to Islampur Section of NH-31	51.97	West Bengal
9.	Islampur - Sonapur- Ghoshpukur Section of NH-31	44.00	West Bengal
10.	Salsalabari to West Bengal Assam border Section of NH-31C	26.50	West Bengal
TOTAL		599.192	
TOT Bundle -6			
1.	Palanpur-Radhanpur-Samkhiyali Section of NH-14 and 15	261	Gujarat
2.	Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-151	103.69	Gujarat
3.	Palanpur/Kheemana-Aburoad Section of NH-27	45.00	Gujarat
4.	Abu Road- Swaroopganj Section of NH-27	31.00	Rajasthan
5.	Swaroopganj - Pindwara and Pindwara - Udaipur Section of NH-27	120.02	Rajasthan
6.	Chittorgarh - Kota and Chittorgarh Bypass Section of NH-27	160.50	Rajasthan
7.	Kota-Baran Section of NH-27	104.05	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
8.	Baran-Shivpuri Section of NH-27	120.76	Rajasthan/ Madhya Pradesh
9.	Shivpuri- Jhansi Section of NH-27	75.30	Uttar Pradesh
TOTAL		1021.32	

ISI mark helmets for two wheelers

1713. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has issued orders that only ISI mark helmets should be used for two wheelers;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Ministry that majority of two wheeler riders use only non-ISI mark helmets in the country which is one of the causes of death;

(c) the action Ministry has taken/going to take on manufacturers who are manufacturing non-ISI helmets;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with helmet manufacturers' association in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per Section 129 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, every person driving or riding (otherwise than in a side car, on a motor vehicle of any class or description) shall, while in a public place, wear protective headgear conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) The Ministry has no data regarding number of two wheeler riders who use non-ISI mark helmets and number of death of two wheeler riders due to use of non-ISI helmets. However, as per information provided by Police Department of all States and UTs, total number of persons killed due to non-wearing of helmet were 10135 in 2016 and 35975 in 2017.

(c) to (e) The ministry has issued draft Helmets (Quality Control) order, 2018 for inclusion of protective Helmets for Motorcycle riders as per IS 4151 under the mandatory BIS certification.

**Proposals for construction of
roads/highways in Punjab**

1714. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned any projects for construction of roads/highways in Punjab particularly in Amritsar since May, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) details of the proposed schemes to be introduced in Punjab, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry, since May, 2014 has sanctioned 132 number of National Highway works costing ₹ 20144.20 Crore in Punjab which includes 9 number of National Highway works costing ₹ 1399.56 Crore in Amritsar district.

(c) The sanction of National Highway projects depend upon the traffic volume, availability of right of way (RoW), *inter-se* priority, availability of funds etc.

Scarcity of funds for road projects

1715. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several road projects throughout the country hit a road block due to scarcity of funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and details of pending projects, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has any specific plan to complete these road projects in a fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are, accordingly, taken up depending upon *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

No NH projects are stuck up due to scarcity of resources/fund available with the Government.

Amritsar-Delhi Expressway

1716. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any progress on Amritsar-Delhi-Katra Expressway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the current status of the project; and
- (d) by when the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)/ Feasibility Study in respect of Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway has been appointed and the DPR work along with consultations with State Government to finalize the alignment has been initiated. The project features such as construction cost, length, completion period etc. are finalized based on the outcome of DPR and the civil work on project stretch is started after appraisal/approval by the Competent Authority as per extant delegation of powers.

Proposal to extend National Waterway-3

1717. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to extend the National Waterway-3 (NW-3) from Kollam to Kovalam and Kozhikode to Bekal in Kerala, is under consideration;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, whether any specific steps has been taken to allocate funds for the proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Presently, no proposal to extend the National Waterway-3 (NW-3) from Kollam to Kovalam and Kozhikode to Bekal in Kerala is under consideration of the Government. It has been decided to first undertake the development in the existing stretch of NW-3 and not to extend it further.

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

Indian shipping industries

1718. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had permitted foreign ships to carry cargo, which was being carried only by Indian ships earlier;
- (b) loss of tax revenue to Government and loss of income for Indian companies and citizens;

(c) whether decision was taken ignoring Rule 4 of Government (Transaction of Business) Rules;

(d) whether the transfer of cargo from Government ports such as Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to private port viz. Mudra has accelerated;

(e) loss of revenue to JNPT; and

(f) whether similar relaxation was given for cargo movement of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and fertilizers and if so, how this has benefited Indian farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) In order to promote coastal shipping, the Ministry of Shipping, in exercise of power vested in the Central Government vide Section 407(3) of the Merchant Shipping Act, had relaxed cabotage and allowed foreign flag ships to engage in the coastal trade of India without obtaining licence from Directorate General of Shipping for coastal movement of the following :

- For specialized vessels such as RO-RO, RO-PAX, Hybrid Ro-Ro, Pure car carriers, pure car and truck carriers, LNG vessels and over-dimensional cargo or project cargo vide order dated 2nd September, 2015;
- EXIM/EMPTY containers vide order dated 21st May, 2018;
- Agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry commodities vide order dated 22nd May, 2018; and
- Fertilizers vide order dated 22nd June, 2018.

In addition, the Ministry of Shipping in exercise of power vested vide Section 406 (1) of the said Act, had allowed foreign flag ships chartered by a citizen of India or a company or a cooperative society to engage in coastal trade of India for movement of above mentioned cargoes without obtaining a licence from Directorate General of Shipping.

(b) The licensing condition has been relaxed for certain type of specialized foreign ships due to non-availability of adequate number of such Indian flagged vessels. Similar relaxation for specific cargoes/commodities has been made to make available additional vessels for carriage of cargoes on the coast at competitive freight rates. This would encourage modal shift from road and rail transport to coastal shipping and eventually benefit the end-users. Both, the coastal trade and the transshipment of containers from Indian Ports, have shown an increase subsequent to the relaxation of licensing conditions for plying of foreign ships for specified types of cargoes.

(c) No, Sir. The orders and notifications relaxing the cabotage were issued by the Ministry of Shipping by the virtue of the statutory powers vested under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(d) As per the statistics available with Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) there is continual improvement in handling at JNPT and it has not lost any business to other Non-Major Ports or Private ports.

(e) JNPT has not reported loss of revenue during FY 2018-19.

(f) The Government has relaxed Cabotage under section 406 & 407 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, for coastal movement of Agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry commodities. The said relaxation has given wider geographical spread for distribution of fertilizers for the benefit of farming community.

Development of National Waterway No. 64

1719. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to initiate development/procurement activities for Mahanadi-Luna river National Waterway No. 64 in Odisha during financial year 2018-19;

(b) the projected expenditure for the development of Mahanadi-Luna river National Waterway for the next three years;

(c) whether Government has made any budgetary provision or planned to arrange funds from extra budgetary resources during the financial year 2018-19;

(d) whether Government has any plan to arrange funds from Central Road and Infrastructure fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has taken up the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of river Mahanadi-Luna (NW-64) for a stretch of 98 kms in Odisha. Findings/ outcome of the DPR decides the contours of development of a National Waterway and expenditure to be incurred thereon.

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

Inter-connectivity of all ports

1720. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to augment the inter-connectivity of all ports located in the State of Tamil Nadu for the swift movement of goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The operational Cargo handling Major and Non-Major ports in the State of Tamil Nadu are at Kattupalli, Ennore, Chennai, Thirukkadaiyur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin. Major Ports at Ennore, Chennai and Tuticorin and Non-Major Ports at Kattupalli have inter connectivity with each other for movements of goods.

Other Non-Major ports at Thirukkadaiyur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam are captive in nature and the cargo imported / exported is consumed / produced by the captive industry. Hence the question of movement of cargo / inter connectivity does not arise.

Deep sea port in Bay of Bengal

1721. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a deep sea port in the Bay of Bengal;
- (b) if so, whether Government has made any agreement with Bangladesh Government to set up the port in joint venture;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, proposal of Government, if any, thereto; and
- (d) proposal of Government to connect Chittagong Port with Kolkata and/or Haldia and/or revival of Tajpur project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for an India-Bangladesh Joint Venture to set up a deep sea port in Bay of Bengal.

(d) Chittagong Port is already connected to Kolkata and Haldia Ports through waterways and coastal shipping agreement between India and Bangladesh. Currently, there are 5 container feeder vessels regularly plying between Kolkata/Haldia and Chittagong Ports. There is no proposal for revival of Tajpur Project.

Development of inland waterways in Andhra Pradesh

1722. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the matter of development of Inland Waterways in the State of Andhra Pradesh, for which a hydrographic survey has been completed to develop waterways corridor from Kakinada to Madras;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of project;
- (c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the project;
- (d) whether any funds have been released so far, if so, the details thereof;

- (e) the details of the progress of the work; and
- (f) details of steps being taken by Government for early completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The stretch of Kakinada to Ennore forms part of National Waterway-4 (NW-4). Presently, development for shipping and navigation has been taken up in Vijayawada · Muktyala stretch of river Krishna (NW-4) in Andhra Pradesh at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 96 crore of which an expenditure of ₹ 37 crore has been incurred so far.

No decision has been taken or any funds allocated for the development of remaining portion of NW-4 including Kakinada to Ennore.

Funds released under various schemes

1723. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and released under various schemes, State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the details of funds spent/unspent, State-wise during the last three years;
- (c) whether the funds released are sufficient for completion of various projects under the scheme; and
- (d) if not, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are being implemented for encouragement and development of youth and sports in the country as a whole. Hence, the funds are allocated scheme-wise. The details of the funds allocated and utilized for implementation of various schemes. under the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports during the said period are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). However, the funds are further sub-allocated to the States under National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) schemes. The State-wise details of funds allocated/released under NYKS and NSS schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated and utilized for implementation of scheme under the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports

Department of Youth Affairs

Plan		₹ in crore								
Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
A.	Secretariat Social Service Expenditure				28.00	27.03	25.23	30.00	30.00	27.83
	Total · A				28.00	27.03	25.23	30.00	30.00	27.83
B.	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK- An Umbrella Scheme)									
1.	Nehru Yuva kendra Sangathan	165.00	170.00	170.00	215.00	225.54	215.00	255.00	287.40	287.40
2.	National Youth Corps	35.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	47.60	35.37
3.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	35.00	18.00	15.44	18.00	24.00	17.44	25.00	25.00	21.90
4.	International Co-operation	12.00	14.40	11.76	16.00	18.00	15.51	20.00	20.00	15.15
5.	Youth Hostel	1.50	1.30	1.22	1.50	1.62	1.33	1.70	1.70	1.57
6.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	1.50
7.	Young Leaders Programme	100.00	34.00	21.71	25.00	14.14	10.52	20.00	20.00	9.88
8.	National Discipline Scheme				5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.88
	Total · B	350.00	279.20	261.63	342.00	349.80	325.55	408.20	408.20	376.65
C.	National Service Scheme	120.00	120.00	115.80	144.00	146.12	125.74	160.00	160.00	126.19
D.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	30.00	28.80	24.78	36.00	22.00	16.87	23.00	23.00	19.84
	GRAND TOTAL · PLAN	500.00	428.00	402.21	550.00	544.95	493.39	621.20	621.20	550.51

Non-Plan

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17 (₹ in crore)		
		BE	RE	Actual
A.	Secretariat Social Service Expenditure	26.00	26.00	25.97
	Total · A	26.00	26.00	25.97
B.	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK An Umbrella Scheme)			
1	Nehru Yuva kendra Sangathan	40.10	44.85	44.85
2	International Co-operation	1.30	1.30	1.17
3	Contribution to UNV Programme	0.10	0.10	0.10
4	National Discipline Scheme	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Total-B	46.50	51.25	51.12
C.	National Service Scheme	17.50	17.50	14.81
D.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	6.00	7.00	7.00
	GRAND TOTAL · NON-PLAN	96.00	101.75	98.90

Department of Sports

(in crore)

Sl. No.	Plan Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Development in Sports Institutions (An Umbrell Scheme)									
1.	Sports Authority of India	345.30	367.20	367.20	481.00	495.73	495.73	429.56	395.00	395.00
2.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	45.00	32.40	32.40	45.02	45.02	44.27	45.00	45.00	45.00
3.	National Dope Testing Laboratory	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.00	10.00	9.90	4.00	7.50	7.50
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	2.50	2.80	2.80	4.00	4.15	4.15	10.00	10.00	10.00
5.	World Anti-Doping Agency	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	India Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine	0.50	0.50	0.00	20.00	20.00	12.97	40.00	28.00	20.33
7.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.50	0.50	0.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	30.00	2.00	0.00
8.	Sports University in North East	50.00	15.00	15.00	50.00	30.00	10.75	65.00	25.00	5.00
	Total · A	453.30	427.90	426.90	616.02	615.90	580.76	624.56	513.50	483.83
B.	Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson (An Umbrella Scheme)									
1.	Special Cash Awards	30.00	22.00	21.75	10.00	14.13	10.34	11.00	31.00	30.94
2.	Awards (Arjuna, Dhayanchand, Dronacharya)				2.00	2.00	1.61	2.00	2.00	1.83
3.	Pension to Meritorious Sports Person	2.00	1.70	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.96	10.00	30.00	29.77

282 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

4.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	185.00	359.93	358.97	302.18	302.18	277.68	342.00	245.13	243.63
5.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00	5.00	4.70	10.00	10.00	5.38	5.00	5.00	3.15
6.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.	National Sports Welfare Fund				2.00	2.00	0.30	2.00	1.80	1.00
8.	Promotion of Sports among Disabled	4.00	4.00	3.68	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total · B	231.00	397.63	395.60	330.19	334.31	299.28	374.00	316.93	312.32
C.	Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports (An Umbrella Scheme)									
1.	Khelo India	140.00	118.10	118.09	350.00	350.00	346.99	520.09	500.09	342.24
2.	SAI Stadia Renevotion	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	125.00
3.	National Physical Fitness Programme									
	Resource Centre of LNUPE , Gwalior	0.10	0.01	0.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing									
	of Sports Talent	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Enhancement of Sports Facility in Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	40.00	40.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	33.57
6.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival				15.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	0.10	0.00
7.	Seminar, Committee etc.				1.00	0.50	0.29	1.00	0.40	0.43
	Total · C	215.70	158.62	158.59	447.00	443.00	349.28	576.59	551.09	501.24
	GRAND TOTAL · PLAN	900.00	984.15	981.09	1393.21	1393.21	122932	1575.15	1381.52	1297.38

Written Answers to

[8 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17 (₹ in crore)							
		BE	RE	Actual					
A.	Development in Sports Institutions (An Umbrell Scheme)								
1.	Sports Authority of India	71.00	71.00	71.00					
2.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	21.60	20.20	20.20					
B.	Encouragement and Awards to Sports Persons (An Umbrella Scheme)								
1.	National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	LOO	1.00	LOO					
2.	Arjuna Awards	1.20	1.20	0.89					
3.	Dronacharya Awards	0.35	0.35	0.33					
4.	Dhyanchand Awards	0.25	0.25	0.15					
5.	Other Programme	0.60	0.20	0.00					
	Grand Total - Non-Plan	96.00	94.20	93.57					
	GRAND TOTAL (Plan + Non-Plan)	996.00	1078.35	1074.66	1393.21	1393.21	1229.32	1575.15	1381.52 1297.38
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19	
Department of Sports		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE Actual
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10
Revenue		946.90	1064.25	1060.66	1339.36	1359.36	1217.57	1518.01	1360.52 1297.32
Capital		49.10	14.10	14.00	53.85	33.85	11.75	57.14	21.00 0.00
TOTAL		996.00	1078.35	1074.66	1393.21	1393.21	1229.32	1575.15	1381.52 1297.32

Statement-II*Grant released to the States/UTs under National Service Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released 2016-17	Amount released 2017-18	Amount released 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	570000	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72044846	71489105	77389084
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4916250	0	4769325
4.	Assam	16708125	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	4987500	5379195	4943434
7.	Chhattisgarh	25961417	34025511	33903841
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	682250	570000
9.	Daman and Diu	577188	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	21517501
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	66939375	65054783	66713600
13.	Haryana	26386250	9516379	93167371
14.	Himachal Pradesh	26896375	35801225	34141624
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	20199188	19771875	0
17.	Karnataka	96873254	132145000	76980476
18.	Kerala	70685987	64775022	88901328
19.	Lakshadweep	373038	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52765249	0	54755625
21.	Maharashtra	115481673	134638685	150910098
22.	Manipur	0	8934750	3475575
23.	Meghalaya	13323750	0	0
24.	Mizoram	14297500	12867750	12867750
25.	Nagaland	3313125	0	3975750
26.	Odisha	13026626	0	0
27.	Puducherry	5640372	0	7800261

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	44153202	69570048	69449500
30.	Sikkim	5842500	6302875	324900
31.	Tamil Nadu	134394880	139161752	128549778
32.	Telangana**	48705477	40504635	66097357
33.	Tripura	11613750	0	13936500
34.	Uttar Pradesh	109582500	111856344	651956
35.	Uttarakhand	14753426	8249847	29561575
36.	West Bengal	38938125	38938125	0
TOTAL		1,05,99,50,948	1,00,96,65,156	1,04,53,54,209

Nehru Yuva Kenrda Sangathan

Statement of funds allocated and expenditure

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Allocation (2016-17)				Expenditure (2016-17)			
		NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD (NYF)	National Young Leader Programme	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD (NIC 2015-16)	National Young Leader Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	448	102	0	35	415	96	11	28
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	483	110	0	38	446	104	0	31
3.	Assam	931	212	0	72	861	200	11	59
4.	Bihar	1,310	299	0	102	1,212	281	0	83
5.	Chattisgarh	552	126	0	43	510	118	0	35
6.	Goa	69	16	0	5	64	15	11	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Gujrat		862	196	0	67	797	185	9	55
8. Haryana		655	149	130	51	606	141	71	42
9. Himachal Pradesh		414	94	0	32	383	89	11	26
10. Jammu and Kashmir		483	110	0	38	446	104	9	31
11. Jharkhand		759	173	0	59	702	163	0	48
12. Karnataka		931	212	0	72	861	200	11	59
13. Kerala		483	110	0	38	446	104	0	31
14. Madhya Pradesh		1,655	377	0	129	1,531	355	7	105
15. Maharashtra		1,173	267	0	91	1,084	252	11	74
16. Manipur		345	79	0	27	319	74	11	22
17. Meghalaya		241	55	0	19	223	52	0	15
18. Mizoram		276	63	0	21	255	59	0	18
19. Nagaland		379	86	0	30	351	81	0	24
20. Odisha		1,035	236	0	80	957	222	20	66
21. Punjab		690	157	0	54	638	148	10	44
22. Rajasthan		1,104	251	0	86	1,020	237	8	70
23. Sikkim		138	31	0	11	128	30	0	9
24. Tamilnadu		1,069	244	0	83	988	229	0	68
25. Telangana		345	79	0	27	319	74	0	22
26. Tripura		138	31	0	11	128	30	0	9
27. Uttar Pradesh		2,449	558	0	190	2,264	526	39	156
28. Uttarakhand		448	102	0	35	415	96	10	28
29. West Bengal		793	181	0	62	733	170	0	50
Union Territories									
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island		207	47	0	16	191	44	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31. Chandigarh		34	8	0	3	32	7	0	2
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		34	8	0	3	32	7	0	2
33. Daman and Diu		69	16	0	5	64	15	0	4
34. Delhi		310	71	0	24	287	67	8	20
35. Lakshadweep		34	8	0	3	32	7	0	2
36. Pondicheri		138	31	0	11	128	30	0	9

Nehru Yuva Kenrda Sangathan*Statement of funds allocated and expenditure*

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Allocation (2017-18)				Expenditure 2017-18			
		NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Young Leader Programme	National Young Leader Programme	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Young Leader Programme	National Young Leader Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	465	220	13	22	455	218	9	29
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	500	114	3	24	490	113	7	31
3.	Assam	965	305	15	46	945	304	14	61
4.	Bihar	1,358	420	9	64	1,330	419	8	85
5.	Chhattisgarh	572	146	14	27	560	146	9	36
6.	Goa	71	9	9	3	70	9	7	4
7.	Gujrat	893	264	16	42	875	262	15	56
8.	Haryana	679	201	15	32	665	199	11	43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	429	126	13	20	420	126	9	27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	500	228	15	24	490	238	9	31
11.	Jharkhand	786	236	15	37	770	235	11	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Karnataka		965	175	18	46	945	173	14	61
13. Kerala		500	148	14	24	490	147	8	31
14. Madhya Pradesh		1,715	430	22	81	1,679	426	12	108
15. Maharashtra		1,215	410	20	57	1,190	408	17	76
16. Manipur		357	77	11	17	350	77	5	22
17. Meghalaya		250	52	12	12	245	54	4	16
18. Mizoram		286	45	2	14	280	45	4	18
19. Nagaland		393	94	3	19	385	94	3	25
20. Odisha		1,072	315	16	51	1,050	314	15	67
21. Punjab		715	211	13	34	700	210	10	45
22. Rajasthan		1,144	337	18	54	1,120	335	16	72
23. Sikkim		143	42	22	7	140	42	2	9
24. Tamil Nadu		1,108	326	17	52	1,085	325	16	70
25. Telangana		357	63	12	17	350	63	9	22
26. Tripura		143	51	12	7	140	51	2	9
27. Uttar Pradesh		2,537	810	690	120	2,484	825	636	159
28. Uttarakhand		465	98	12	22	455	97	10	29
29. West Bengal		822	421	17	39	805	431	15	52
Union Territories									
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island		214	32	5	10	210	34	3	13
31. Chandigarh		36	2	0	2	35	2	1	2
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		36	2	3	2	35	2	1	2
33. Daman and Diu		71	3	5	3	70	3	1	4
34. Delhi		322	65	14	15	315	67	13	20
35. Lakshdweep		36	7	1	2	35	7	1	2
36. Puducherry		143	21	1	7	140	21	1	9

Nehru Yuva Kenrda Sangathan*Statement of funds allocated and expenditure*

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Allocation (2018-19)				Expenditure (2018-19) (provisional)			
		NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	National Young Leader Prog-ramme	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	National Young Leader Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	150	18	14	545	153	12	14
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	646	62	10	16	586	65	2	15
3.	Assam	1,246	202	46	30	1,131	206	42	29
4.	Bihar	1,753	375	46	42	1,592	376	41	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	738	77	28	18	670	79	22	17
6.	Goa	92	3	1	2	84	3	10	2
7.	Gujrat	1,153	110	44	28	1,047	114	41	26
8.	Haryana	877	65	60	21	796	67	51	20
9	Himachal Pradesh	554	40	23	13	503	40	14	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	646	152	121	16	586	152	114	15
11.	Jharkhand	1,015	155	12	25	922	160	12	23
12.	Karnataka	1,246	75	15	30	1,131	77	15	29
13.	Kerala	646	50	15	16	586	52	15	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,214	220	25	53	2,011	223	25	51
15.	Maharashtra	1,568	185	25	38	1,424	187	25	36
16.	Manipur	461	30	12	11	419	35	12	11
17.	Meghalaya	323	45	12	8	293	47	12	7
18.	Mizoram	369	25	7	9	335	27	7	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Nagaland		507	70	2	12	461	73	2	12
20. Odisha		1,384	225	22	33	1,257	229	13	32
21. Punjab		923	105	18	22	838	109	18	21
22. Rajasthan		1,476	93	32	36	1,340	95	21	34
23. Sikkim		185	20	11	4	168	22	11	4
24. Tamil Nadu		1,430	130	33	35	1,299	135	32	33
25. Telangana		461	45	12	11	419	50	12	11
26. Tripura		185	23	38	4	168	28	12	4
27. Uttar Pradesh		3,275	407	33	79	2,974	411	22	75
28. Uttarakhand		600	40	18	14	545	45	18	14
29. West Bengal		1,061	320	7	26	963	329	7	24
Union Territories									
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island		277	8	4	7	251	10	1	6
31. Chandigarh		46	2	9	1	42	2	9	1
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		46	2	1	1	42	2	1	1
33. Daman and Diu		92	2	9	2	84	2	9	2
34. Delhi		415	15	11	10	377	16	10	10
35. Lakshadweep		46	6	1	1	42	6	0	1
36. Puducherry		185	4	15	4	168	4	15	4

PYKKA scheme

1724. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schemes including the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) are under implementation, to encourage rural youths to take up indoor/outdoor games and to encourage participation in National/International events and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of rural youths who have been trained in Hockey, Football and Badminton during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

- (c) the details of achievement reported under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sir, Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme implemented by this Ministry was discontinued since 2014-15. Sports being a State subject, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) under its various schemes such as Khelo India, Assistance to National Sports Federations and by providing training facilities in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres.

(b) This Ministry does not maintain data about rural youth trained State-wise and sports discipline-wise. However, the number of sportspersons trained in SAI centres during 2018-19 was 202 players in Badminton, 1339 players in Football and 1550 players in Hockey. These include sportspersons from rural areas.

(c) Major achievements of Khelo India Scheme, SAI Schemes and Assistance to NSFs are given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Major Achievements of Khelo India Scheme

- 133 new sports infrastructure projects approved in 27 States/Union Territories at a total sanctioned cost of ₹826 crore.
- The 1st Khelo India School Games (KISG) 2018 were conducted from 31st January to 8th February 2018 in New Delhi with participation of 3507 athletes.
- The 2nd edition of Games, *i.e.* Khelo India Youth Games, 2019 were conducted in Pune from 9th January to 20th January, 2019 with participation of 5925 athletes.
- 2437 sporting talents across 20 sports disciplines have been selected under Talent Search & Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme.
- A total of 99 Academies (SAI, State Government/Central Government and Private) have been accredited for training of athletes identified under the Khelo India.
- Khelo India Mobile Application was launched to enable the general public to get information and ease of access to the various aspects of the game (HOW TO PLAY), available playfields across India (WHERE TO PLAY) or

mapping the fitness parameters of the young school going population of the country.

- First National level Training of Trainer Programme (TOTs) for Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Teachers was held and 198 Physical Education Teachers trained are Certified as Master Trainers. Total 30 Regional/ State Level TOTs have been conducted where a total number of 1547 Certified Regional Trainers were trained.
- Under Physical Fitness of School Going Children component, 1168 Schools and 23,947 assessors are Registered. For physical fitness assessment, 2,70,821 student profiles have been created in the Khelo India Mobile App, and out of this 92,583 number of assessments have been made.
- A support of ₹ 3 crore had been given to Boxing Federation of India to conduct The International Boxing Association (AIBA) World Women Boxing Championship 2018 held at New Delhi from 15th to 24th November, 2018.
- 2,124 trainees are covered under 18 State Level Khelo India Centres of Sports Authority of India.
- ₹23.05 crore was sanctioned for conducting sporting activities in 13 States during 2018-19 under the Khelo India vertical 'Sports for Peace and Development'.

(B) Major achievement of Sports Authority of India (SAI) schemes

- (i) Trainees/sportspersons benefited from training in the facilities of Sports Authority of India participate in State, National and International events depending on their performance levels. The number of medals won by SAI trainees is as below:

- (ii) Medals won in national level sports events:

Year	Number of medals won		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze
2015-16	448	313	334
2016-17	442	345	364
2017-18	471	357	345

(iii) Medals won in international level sports events:

Year	Number of medals won		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze
2015-16	73	70	66
2016-17	93	62	65
2017-18	113	65	103

(C) Major achievements of scheme of assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)

India's overall performance in international sports in recent times has been improving. Achievements of Indian sportspersons/teams in major international events in recent years are furnished below:-

2018 - Commonwealth Games - 66 medals

(26 Gold+20 Silver+ 20 Bronze)

[Best performance of India in Commonwealth Games on foreign soil]

2018- Asian Games - 69 medals

(15 Gold+24 Silver+ 30 Bronze)

[Best performance of India in the history of Asian Games]

2018 - Asian Para Games- 72 medals

(15 Gold+24 Silver+ 33 Bronze)

[Best performance of India in the history of Para Asian Games]

2018 - Youth Olympic Games-13 medals

(03 Gold + 09 Silver + 01 Bronze)

[Best performance of India in the history of the Youth Olympic Games]

Financial assistance to attract young talent in sports

1725. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to initiate sports culture and open sports academics for the youth and if so, details of the disciplines identified by Government to compete with other nations; and

(b) whether Government plans to give financial assistance to attract young talent in the sports, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sports being a State subject, the responsibility of promotion of sports culture and opening sports academics rests with State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) under its various schemes such as Khelo India, Assistance to National Sports Federations and by providing training facilities in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres. Under Khelo India scheme, Academies are accredited for training of young talents selected for Long Term Athlete Development Programme (LTAD) under the Talent search and Development vertical of the Scheme. At present, 20 sports disciplines are covered under this vertical namely; Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Table-Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting and Wrestling.

(b) The selected trainees are provided support in the form of expert coaches, sports equipments, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/ insurance and stipend as per norms. Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme provides for financial assistance of ₹ 5 lakh per annum to a young athlete identified for LTAD. 2437 sporting talents across 20 sports disciplines have been selected under Talent Search & Development.

National Youth Corps

1726. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Ministry for selection of National Youth Corps (NYV) during the last three years;

(b) the number of applicants selected for NYV during the last three years; and

(c) the number of selected candidates during the last three years who hail from SC/ST and other backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) National Youth Corps (NYC) is a scheme of the Department of Youth Affairs implemented through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). National Youth Volunteers (NYVs) are engaged under the scheme National Youth Corps (NYC)

initially for a period of 01 year extendable upto 02 years on an honorarium of ₹5,000/- per month. Total number of applications received, NYVs selected and those hailing from SC, ST & Other Backward classes during the last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of applicants	Total NYVs selected	NYVs from different categories		
			SC	ST	OBC
2016-17	63916	10081	1509	986	2832
2017-18	67695	11191	1932	1381	3871
2018-19	71696	8294*	1682	1207	3605

* 1st year volunteers continued in the 2nd year

Setting up of Sports University and Centre of Sports Sciences

1727. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Sports University and Centre of Sports sciences in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof. State/UT-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) This Ministry has established only one National Sports University (NSU) at Imphal, Manipur. At present there is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to set up any other Sports University. This Ministry is assisting the following six institutions for starting Post Graduate programmes in Sports Sciences:

- (1) Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (Punjab)
- (2) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
- (3) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad (Telangana)
- (4) Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar (Tamil Nadu)
- (5) Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
- (6) University of Calcutta, Kolkata (West Bengal)

Promotion of youth and sports

1728. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any new initiative for promotion of youth and sports in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether State Governments have also responded to the endeavour of the Central Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For Promotion of Youth related activities in different parts of the country, Department of Youth Affairs has taken following new initiatives:

1. Swachh Bharat Summer Internship Programme with the support of Ministry of Jal Shakthi.
2. Celebration of International Day of Yoga on 21st June at National, State, District, Block and Village Level.
3. Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi with the support of Ministry of Culture.
4. Observance of Poshan Maah in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
5. Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme, Tribal Youth Exchange Programme and North East Youth Exchange Programme with the financial support of Ministry of Home Affairs.
6. Narmmi Gange with the help of Ministry of Jal Shakthi.
7. Neighbourhood Youth Parliaments for youth development and motivation for participation in nation building process.
8. Nationwide Declamation Contest on Patriotism and Nation Building at Block, District, State and National Level.
9. National Youth Parliament Festival 2019.
10. Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme on Sankalp Se Siddhi, Positive India to New Progressive India with Nishkaam Karma and on contemporary issues have been introduced.

11. For promotion of sports in different parts of the country, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has been undertaking following programmes:

- Providing Sports material to Youth Clubs to encourage and promotes sports culture and spirit of sportsmanship among youth.
- Block and District Level Sports Tournaments.

The existing National Service Scheme (NSS) is providing a platform for development of the youth in the fields of social harmony, literacy, gender justice, life-skill education, disaster management, health, public sanitation, personal hygiene, environmental conservation of natural resources, preservation of cultural and historical heritage, etc.

Following schemes are being implemented by the Department of Sports for promotion of excellence in sports and broad-basing of sports:

1. Khelo India Scheme.
2. Scheme of assistance to National Sports Federations.
3. Support to Institutions *viz.* Sports Authority of India (SAI), Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), National Dope Test Laboratory (NDTL) and National Sports University (NSU).
4. Scheme of special awards to medal winners in International Sports Events
5. Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons.
6. Pandit Deendayal National Sports Welfare Fund.
7. Sports Awards *viz.* Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Arjuna Award, Dhyanchand Award, Dronacharya Award, Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy.
8. Human Resource Development in Sports.
9. National Centre of Sports Sciences and Research.
10. National Centre for Sports Coaching.

Besides, for identifying talented youth and to nurture them, Sports Authority of India is presently implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes:

- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)

- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centres of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)
- SAI National Sports Academies (NSA)

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have also responded to endeavour of the Central Government.

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS): District Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) form District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP) which is comprised of both official and non-official members. The Committee is headed by District Collector/District Magistrate of respective districts.

The objective of the Committee is to review the progress of ongoing programmes and activities of NYKS and suggest constructive interventions.

Similarly, State Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (SACYP) is also constituted which is headed by Hon'ble Minister for Youth Affairs & Sports of respective States.

Thus, District Administration / State Governments provide support for implementation of programmes and activities for development and empowerment of youth.

2. National Service Scheme is being implemented with the support of State/UT Governments. The programme officer of NSS in various States coordinate the implementation of the plan activities in the Universities and Colleges in the respective States.
3. Promotion of sports is the responsibility of States/ UT Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State/ UT Governments by providing assistance through Khelo India Scheme, National Sports Federations and training in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres.

Development of sports infrastructure on PPP based model

1729. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to implement Public Private Partnership (PPP) model to develop upgraded sports infrastructure in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the PPP model to maximise the utilization of sports facilities during non-occupancy period and increase the revenue generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sports being a State subject responsibility for development of sports infrastructure, including in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities, rest with State/UT Governments. No proposal for Public Private Partnership (PPP) to develop/upgrade sports infrastructure in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities is under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Sports being a welfare activity, revenue generation from sports infrastructure is not enough to make PPP venture viable. Sports infrastructure in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centres has been created to provide high quality infrastructure and training facilities for talented players. With a view to maximize utilization of sports facilities critical gaps in infrastructure are being bridged. 14 hostels with approximate capacity of 4200 persons have been sanctioned.

Restriction to host international sports events in India

1730. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Executive Board (EB) had imposed restriction to host international sports events in India in the past and also recently;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under such circumstances, Indian Olympic Association (IOA) miserably failed to argue its case against present restriction; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sir, International Olympic Committee has lifted the restrictions imposed by it to host international sports events in India on 20.06.2019.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

National Sports Universities

†1731. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of National Sports Universities that are currently functioning in the country;
- (b) the amount spent on those Universities during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the trainees are not getting required facilities in these Universities due to which talented trainees are not achieving their targets; and
- (d) the number of trainees who have passed out from these Universities and those who participated in National and International sports events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present there is only one National Sports University (NSU) in the country which is being set up in Manipur. A sum of ₹ 50.00 crore has been sanctioned for pre investment activities for this University, out of which ₹31.10 crore has been released so far.

(c) and (d) NSU is in a nascent stage of development and therefore, the stage of training talented players has not come yet. Students have been enrolled in NSU in Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports (BPES), B.Sc. (Sports Coaching) from academic session 2017-18 and M.A. (Sports Psychology) programme from academic session 2018-19.

Infrastructure facilities and training of sportspersons

1732. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of quantum of funds allocated and spent by Government during the last two years and current financial year for the development of sports infrastructure facilities and training of sportspersons, especially in rural areas of Karnataka, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that there are no infrastructural sports facilities for rural youth;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to encourage sports and development and upgradation of facilities to provide training to sportspersons, State-wise?

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 for providing sports infrastructure and training rests with the State/Union Territory

Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State/UT Governments by providing assistance through National Sports Federations, training in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres and support under Khelo India Scheme for bridging gaps in sports infrastructure. Funds are not allocated State-wise under these schemes. Information relating to funds released under the Khelo India Scheme for development of Sports infrastructure for the projects sanctioned, including in Karnataka, during the last 2 years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, SAI regional centre in Bengaluru and training centres at Bengaluru, Medikeri and Dharwad are catering to the needs of Karnataka.

Statement

Information relating to funds released under the Khelo India Scheme for development of sports infrastructure for the projects sanctioned in States/Union Territories in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.25	39.50	-
3.	Assam	15.20	6.32	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.50	-	-
5.	Gujarat	5.50	3.00	-
6.	Haryana	12.50	6.95	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2.50	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	1.07	-	-
10.	Karnataka	12.50	9.50	-
11.	Kerala	3.00	4.00	4.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.50	4.14	-
13.	Maharashtra	7.00	19.87	-

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Manipur	5.29	9.00	-
15.	Mizoram	4.30	-	-
16.	Nagaland	2.00	5.00	-
17.	Odisha	11.56	0.69	3.31
18.	Punjab	6.00	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	36.12	11.36	3.00
20.	Sikkim	-	3.00	-
21.	Telangana	6.50	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	7.00	4.00	-
23.	Tripura	2.50	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	9.30	1.00	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	43.43	-
26.	West Bengal	6.50	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	3.00	-
28.	Delhi	16.08	40.60	-
TOTAL		218.17	176.26	10.31

Assistance for development of sports infrastructure

1733. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance being provided to States by Central Government and Sports Authority of India for construction of sports infrastructure, has been stopped, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government provides funds to State Governments for setting up and running sports academies for different games;

(c) whether several States, particularly Jharkhand and Gujarat, have prepared proposal regarding sports infrastructure and setting up of sports academies and have sent it for approval to Central Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Central Government for approval of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Sports being a State subject the responsibility for providing sports infrastructure rests with the concerned State/UT Governments. Central Government provides support for bridging gaps in sports infrastructure under Khelo India Scheme. This Ministry has sanctioned ₹95.19 crores, ₹ 382.71 crores and ₹ 348.71 crores during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively under Khelo India Scheme to the State/ Union Territory Governments for bridging gaps in sports infrastructure.

(b) No Sir, funds are not provided to State Governments for setting up and running sports academies. This Ministry provides quality training to sports persons in Regional Centres and Training Centres established by Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(c) and (d) No proposal for assistance to State Government for setting up of sports academies has been sanctioned or under consideration. No project proposal for bridging gaps in sports infrastructure has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand. The status of the proposals received from the State Government of Gujarat under Khelo India Scheme for bridging gaps in sports infrastructure is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of proposals for sports infrastructure received from the State of Gujarat under Khelo India scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Grant Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Date of Sanction
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of synthetic athletic track at Naroda, District Ahmadabad.	7.00	20.03.2017
2.	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Devgadhbariya, District Dahod	4.67	28.07.2017
3.	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Swarnim Gujarat Sports University premises at Valavav, District Vadodara.	8.00	08.12.2017
4.	Construction of swimming pool at	5.00	18.12.2018

1	2	3	4
	Swarnim Gujarat Sports University premises at Valavav, District Vadodara,		
5.	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Kanpur, Vyara, District Vapi, Gujarat.	Not sanctioned	-

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i) Prescribing 200 per cent Customs

Duty on all goods originating in or exported from Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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 move the following Resolution:

„In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of notification No.5/2019-Customs, dated 16.02.2019 [G.S.R. 124(E) dated 16th February, 2019] which seeks to amend the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act so as to insert new tariff item 9806 00 00 under Chapter 98 of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 to prescribe 200% customs duty on all goods originating in or exported from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.%

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(ii) Increasing basic customs duty on certain goods

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 move the following Resolution:

„In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of notification No.16/2019-Customs dated 15.06.2019 [G.S.R. 425(E) dated 15th June, 2019] which seeks to increase

basic customs duty on the following goods:-

- (a) Lentils (Mosur) (0713 40 00) from 40% to 50%;
- (b) Boric acid (2810 00 20) from 17.5% to 27.5%; and
- (c) Other diagnostic and laboratory reagents (3822 00 90) from 20% to 30%.%

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Harsh Vardhan to move the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we had, in the morning, in the BAC, raised the issue that the House should first take up the Aadhaar Bill, there are issues in that and, after that, we will move over to the Dentists (Amendment) Bill. In the morning, we had said it, and we had requested the Government to be flexible.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): This is what you had said, but what was agreed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आपने सही कहा। यह सुबह डिस्कस हुआ था। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा कि सरकार और आप बात कर लें। उसके बाद जो बिजनेस लिस्टेड है वहां, वह यही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are requesting the Government, through you, and we are requesting the Leader of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसलिए, मैं इस बिल को मूव कर रहा हूँ। आप इसको आगे चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस बिल पर एक घंटे का समय तय हो चुका है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह एक घंटे में हो जायेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इस बिल पर जो एक घंटे का सुझाव आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सब का सुझाव आया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक घंटे में इसको मूव करके हम नेक्स्ट पर चलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके अनुसार हम लोग इसको करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, we are ready to pass the Dentists (Amendment) Bill without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether this will take one hour or two hours, we have no objection in passing this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready to pass it without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, एक घंटे में यह बिल पास हो जाएगा और बाद में आधार बिल पर पूरी चर्चा होगी। पहले यह डेंटिस्ट बिल और फिर आधार बिल दोनों को आज हम पास करें। अगर हमें थोड़ा ज्यादा समय भी बैठना पड़े, तो हम बैठेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, briefly, let me apprise the hon. Members about this Bill. Sir, this Bill is a small amendment in the Dentists Act of 1948, and this Act had provided for the constitution of a Dental Council of India to regulate the profession of dentistry. The Dental Council of India, in fact, regulates the standards of dental education, the standards of the dental profession and the dental ethics. It also creates curricula for training of dentists, dental hygienists and dental mechanics. The Dental Council of India also makes recommendations for opening of new colleges, starting of new or higher courses of studies, like MDS and PG Diploma. It also gives permission for increasing the admission capacity and recognition of degrees, including the foreign degrees. Sir, this is broadly the function of Dental Council of India. There is a provision for maintaining a register in this Bill, *i.e.*, the Indian Dentists Register. In fact, this is a list of all the dental practitioners in the country, and it has entries in the State register of Dentists. Sir, this Bill was framed in the year 1948, and now, we are going in for a small amendment in this. Sir, the register had two parts; Part A and Part B. There were only three dental colleges in the country at that time, and there were very few qualified practitioners of dental surgery. Sir, also, there were a lot of people who practised dentistry for many years, but they were not qualified or studied in proper professional institutions. They had practised dentistry just as a means of their livelihood. So, Sir, Part A of the register consisted of qualified dental surgeons, and Part B consisted of practitioners who practised dentistry without any formal degree. There were those who had practiced for more than five years before the specified date on which this Act came into force, which was March, 1948. There were three provisions in the Bill itself, whereby the Government of India had to nominate people in the Dental Council of India, apart from many other nominations which

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

come from various universities and institutions in the country. It was mentioned in one of the provisions whereby six persons had to be nominated, four had to be from the Part A and two had to be from the Part B. That was a mandatory provision. Similarly, in the State Dental Council also, there was a provision of four people from qualified practitioner's list and four from the other list. Similarly, in the Joint State Dental Council also, there was a provision for having two members. Sir, as regards, persons in this Part B list, either they came to India during the time of partition or they were the people who were repatriated from Burma and ceylon. Sir, after the year 1972, there has been no formal addition to the list of Part B. As I said, Part A consists of qualified dental practitioners. There is a list of about 2,70,000 dental practitioners who have a formal degree in dental surgery. The number of practitioners in Part B is only about 979, and there has been no addition after the year 1972. Sir, the fact is that Part B, which is only about 0.4 per cent of the total number of practitioners, there is a representation of almost about 33 per cent in the nomination part. Sir, basically this amendment is to rationalize this legislation, and to eliminate the redundancy aspect. This has been the policy of the Government. I remember that in the first few Cabinet meetings, hon. Prime Minister told Cabinet Ministers that we should visit each and every law that is there in the country, and the laws which have become less relevant or irrelevant or which are not people-friendly or have not been able to live up to the time must ultimately be got rid of. That is how, more than 1500 laws in the country have been shown the way to the dustbin and more than 100 new laws have been framed in the country. Sir, this is a very simple legislation. It will certainly give better proportion to the qualified dental surgeons in the Dental Council of India and they will be able to exercise their duties in a far better manner and it will be reflected in better quality of dental education in the country through the control of Dental Council of India.

So, I would request the House to take up this Bill. This Bill does not have anything controversial or anything like that, but, if hon. Members want, they can have discussion and we can talk about so many things relating to dentistry and other things.

In the Lok Sabha, when this Bill was taken up, hon. Members talked about oral dental health, oral carcinoma and the policies of the Government. So, if there is a discussion, we can talk about all those things but I would request that this Bill should definitely be taken up by the House. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, two Bills are listed in the List of Business for today. As the Members are desirous of speaking in detail on the second Bill, that is, the Aadhaar Bill, I would suggest the timing of this Dentists Amendment Bill can be reduced to the minimum. If any Member wants. ...*(Interruptions)*... then, we can take up the next Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I agree with the suggestion given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Accordingly, we withdraw our speakers.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We also withdraw our speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav; not present. Next speaker is Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I do not want to take much time except requesting the Government to bring another legislation giving exemption to dentistry from NEET examination. This is my only humble submission. Thank you.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the chance to speak on this Bill. Sir, I will take only a few minutes to highlight certain important points.

Sir, as you know, in our country, dental education was started in the year 1920 when the first full-fledged autonomous dental medical college was established in our city of Calcutta by late Padmabhushan Dr. R. Ahmed but since then it has remained as a much neglected sector of health education. Job opportunities are very less for the dentists. Earlier, there was hardly any scope for post-graduation for the dental surgeons. Many colleges were shut down earlier; faculty members were very less in many medical colleges. Research facilities were also very less in many medical colleges.

Sir, we must appreciate that presently 75 per cent of adult Indians, who are above 45 years, have dental problems. So, my humble suggestion to the hon. Minister is that each and every primary health centre of our country should be manned by, at least, one dentist. It will indirectly increase the job opportunities for the dental surgeons as well.

Sir, it must be a part of the primary preventive care as now-a-days, dental problems are associated with many non-communicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension as well. There should be continued dental education like continued medical education in case of MBBS Doctors. Sir, the following figures reflect the grave situation of our country in this

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

field, less than two per cent dentists are there for 72 per cent rural Indians, 95 per cent Indians have gum problems, only 50 per cent of Indians use toothbrush, and, only two per cent go for dental check up.

It needs vigorous awareness, for which we need to increase the budgetary allocation. I am very sorry to mention that in this Budget speech, we heard that even in the mental health section, the budgetary allocation has been reduced when the Indians are suffering from mental problems very much now-a-days.

Last but not the least, there is a tendency, there is an intention of the present Government of bringing in a bridge course by the process of which they are trying to allow dental surgeons to use modern medicines. My suggestion will be that instead of bringing in the bridge course, we should try to bring up and develop this age-old dentistry medicine as a whole. Thank you very much.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दन्त चिकित्सक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह संशोधन विधेयक तीन दन्त परिषदों में संशोधनों को प्रस्तावित करता है, जो इस प्रकार हैं - 1. दन्त परिषद्, 2. राज्य दन्त परिषद् तथा 3. संयुक्त दन्त परिषद्। इस संशोधन के द्वारा भाग A के अधीन ऐसे दन्त चिकित्सकों के पंजीकरण का प्रावधान है, जो या तो देश में विभाजन के दौरान विस्थापित हुए थे अथवा 14 अप्रैल, 1957 तथा 25 मार्च, 1971 से पहले बंगलादेश से विस्थापित हुए थे अथवा बर्मा या सिलोन से प्रत्यावर्तित हुए थे। इस संशोधन के द्वारा उक्त प्रावधान का विलोप किया गया है, क्योंकि अब वर्तमान परिवेश में इसकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है। सम्प्रति इस संशोधन से किसी प्रकार का विशेष परिवर्तन होने या तदनुसार प्रभाव पड़ने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I have nothing much to say on this Bill. This is a very welcome step taken by the hon. Minister. My suggestion would be that there are so many laws in the country which have become obsolete of late. Wherever necessary, amendments should be made, or, if not necessary, those should be done away with.

I have only one or two suggestions. Whenever there was any dental problem in my childhood, I remember a number of Chinese dentists were working there. None of them was a trained dentist. They did not have any degree with them. But they used to treat the patients well and many people in the rural areas used to approach those Chinese doctors. I hail from a small town. I remember there were two or three Chinese doctors during those days who used to treat the patients well. But they did not have any certificate or degree with them. It is not that those who don't have a proper degree are not good dentists. But, Sir, science has developed and technology has changed. In the dental stream also, there

have been many changes. My suggestion is this. These few doctors, who are in the *ABE* category in the register and do not have the recognised degree, may be given a short-term training so that they can update themselves with the modern science and technology. As Santanu *ji* very rightly suggested, this disease is rampant because of food habit, particularly in the urban areas. The younger generation is very much inclined towards fast food which creates dental diseases. We need more doctors now. Even in the rural areas, the food habit is gradually changing. Earlier, and even today, people in the rural areas don't go for Colgate or toothbrush and all that. वे नीम का दातुन लेकर आपने दाँत साफ करते थे। That used to help them very much in preventing the diseases. That habit also is gradually dying. In Odisha, what we have done is that in almost all the Community Health Centres, we have posted dental surgeons. My suggestion would be that more and more dentists should come out. But one problem is that a large number of private colleges are coming up and they charge high rate of fee for admission from students. The Government should take care of that. I support this Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support this Bill because it is to delete the provision for nomination of dentists registered in Part B to Dental Council. The dental health sector is rapidly advancing, especially of modern medicine system, across the world. This is due to the improved understanding of the role of oral and dental health as essential for general health. Dental diseases are regarded as a major public health problem by the WHO. It is now widely accepted that poor dental or oral health can contribute to serious health issues, including heart attack, stroke, low-birth-weight babies, etc. But the dental profession in our country is in a dilapidated condition. The first dental college in the country was established long ago, almost 25 years before the independence. Now there are more than 320 colleges in India producing about 30,000 dentists every year. Lack of job opportunities is the most crucial challenge in this field. I am not going to make a complete speech. I will be making only a few points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please conclude it.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Yes, I am concluding. There should not be more new dental colleges without prior field study because the new colleges are without any infrastructural facilities and all that. Urgent measures should be taken to ensure quality of dental education including closure of those institutions which do not have minimum required facilities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is already over. Now, I will go to the next speaker. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of my Party, the YSR Congress Party, we support the Bill. Section 3 of the Dentists Act provides for nomination of dentists registered under Part-B of a State Register in Central and State Councils. The only suggestion which I would like to make to the hon. Health Minister is this. You can give representation in the Central Dental Council to all the 29 States in the country because every State has got a different problem. It is a professional body. Therefore, all the States should be represented in the Dental Council. Of course, removal of two nominations from Part-B is definitely appreciable and we support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am sorry. It looks that you don't have time at all. If there is no time, I will not speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is no time but since you have sent your name, I have called you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a very simple Bill. It does not require much of a discussion. It is only changing Part-A and Part-B. Part-B people were unqualified, the quacks as such. In the olden days, at every footpath, we used to have these people with a cutting tool and they used to remove the tooth, as he has just now said. And we also have a doctor who goes into problems. I would only like to mention the problems which dentists are facing. Firstly, because these quacks are practising, everybody is known as dentist. As a matter of fact, they are dental surgeons. They undergo the same amount of period in study which an MBBS does. Even the postgraduation is same as that of an MD. Today, they think that they are better than the mere dentist sitting at the platforms. Secondly, the quacks are still practising under the boards of regular qualified doctors. They share whatever money which comes. I don't know much about it. Today when you are doing a right thing by taking it from Part-B to Part-A, what you must do is that not only the quacks should be removed but this kind of practice must also be curbed. Doctors who are lending their name to these quacks must be penalized. Only the Dental Council can do that. I agree with Shri Vijayasai Reddy. You have only six persons. We must give more representation to States instead of only six. There are 29 States today. Thirdly, there is mushrooming of the dental colleges. There are no teachers at all. We know that the qualified MBBS are very few. You have that list with you. Nonetheless, you are giving permission for new colleges to come up. That itself shows that there is nobody to teach

there except the same quack who is sitting on the footpath. So, let us be very clear and be very strict as far as these unqualified teachers are concerned so that the quality of dentists is improved. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब amendment किया ही जा रहा है, तो मेरा मानना है कि इस पर विस्तार से पूरा comprehensive Bill आता। जैसे पूरे देश में जो dental medical colleges हैं, उनमें regional imbalance बहुत ज्यादा है। आबादी के हिसाब से उत्तर प्रदेश भारत का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, जहां की आबादी 21 करोड़ है, लेकिन यहां पर मात्र 22 private dental medical colleges हैं और आजादी के 72 वर्षों के बाद भी, केवल 3 Government medical dental colleges हैं। यहां से जो डॉक्टर्स निकलते हैं, उनकी संख्या मात्र 300 है। Dental Council of India के हिसाब से, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक BDS के कुल रजिस्टर्ड डॉक्टर्स केवल 2,503 हैं और MDS के रजिस्टर्ड डॉक्टर्स मात्र 702 हैं। मेरा suggestion यह है कि चाहे Government medical colleges में एडमिशन की बात हो या private medical colleges में एडमिशन की बात हो, अगर हमें अपने गांवों में oral health को सुधारना है, तो हमें चीजों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। एक तो जो डॉक्टर बन कर आये, उनको कम से कम 5 साल की Rural Health Services की compulsory जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा पहला सजेरेशन है। दूसरा यह है कि जब पूरे देश में हमारे पास 1.5 लाख की आबादी पर मात्र एक डेंटल सर्जन है और अरबन में 10,000 की आबादी पर एक है, तो उस परिस्थिति में जो Dental Hygienists हैं, उनको कम से कम प्रत्येक PHC पर पोस्ट कर दें, ताकि वे स्कूल-स्कूल जाकर दांतों में होने वाली बीमारियों के सम्बन्ध में जागरूकता फैला सकें। मैं आदरणीय मंत्रीजी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हर PHC पर, हर CHC पर Dental Hygienist की posting compulsory होनी चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, इस बिल को सपोर्ट करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जो दन्त चिकित्सक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 लेकर आये हैं, उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि भाग A मान्यताप्राप्त दन्त चिकित्सक.... और भाग B जोड़ने की बात कही है कि अनुभव के आधार पर उनको पंजीकृत किया जाये। मान्यवर, उसमें मुझे यह कहना है कि पूरे देश में दन्त चिकित्सकों की कमी है। छोटे-छोटे झोला छाप डॉक्टर भी तमाम लोगों की बीमारी का इलाज करते हैं, ठीक करते हैं। उसी तरह से जगह-जगह दन्त चिकित्सक भी हैं, जो कि बत्तीसी बनाने का काम करते हैं, इलाज करने का काम करते हैं, जिससे तमाम गरीब लोग जुड़े हुए हैं, तो मेरा मानना यह है कि उनको पंजीकृत किया जाये। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि दांत की बीमारी से हर व्यक्ति पीड़ित है और देश में डॉक्टरों की कमी है, तो इसके लिए सीटें और बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए तथा और मेडिकल कॉलेजें होने चाहिए जो डेंटल मेडिकल कॉलेजें हैं, वहाँ सीटें कम हैं, तो वहाँ पर सीटें बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए तथा वहाँ और व्यवस्थाएँ की जानी चाहिए। साथ ही, जो प्राइवेट डेंटल कॉलेजें हैं, उनकी अर्हताएं जो पूरी नहीं हैं, पूरे डॉक्टर्स नहीं होते हैं, अन्य लोग पढ़ाते हैं, तो उनकी अर्हताएं पूरी की जानी चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, one may feel that it is a very simple Bill. It is simple because only one page and a few lines are there and the Government feels that on

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such Bills, there is no need for discussion. I would request you earnestly, Sir, to not allow the Government to come to the Parliament in such an unserious manner. Bills are Bills and the Parliament has a right to discuss them. We request you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, a man of knowledge, to ensure that the House has the right to discuss all the Bills properly. This is my first point.

My second point is this. Sir, there are 2,78,000 registered dentists in the country today. They are produced in a factory called dental colleges. Their number today comes up to 332. From these 332 factories, which one may call dental colleges, they are coming out. Many of us talked about quacks. What is the guarantee that these people, who come out from these factories, are well-equipped, well-efficient, well-educated and well-qualified? Many of them are equal to be called as quacks because many of these colleges are in a very shabby condition. There is no proper faculty and no proper equipment. Nothing is there but only money. In the name of capitation fee, these managements collect money to the tune of even crores. Unqualified children of rich people enter there and come out as doctors and we call them qualified. Most of them are not qualified. I would request the Government to make sure that the dental colleges in the country are run in a proper way, in a scientific manner which would keep up the ethics of dentistry. The Minister talked about ethics of dentistry. It is true, Sir. It is the most important factor - the ethics. In many of these colleges, basic ethics are forgotten. Sir, there are two more points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: In each PHC in the country, as many have told here, ensure that there is, at least, one dental surgeon who is qualified and not a quack. The second point is, in the Dental Council, all States should be represented. In that representation, make sure that the women, the transgenders, the SC/ST, the OBC, all of them are properly represented. That is my request, Sir, and I conclude.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और एक-दो सुझावों के साथ अपनी बात यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि हमारे यहां लगभग 2,70,000 dentists हैं और हर साल लगभग 15,000 से 20,000 dentists produce होते हैं। पूरे देश में MDS की बहुत आवश्यकता है, जबकि इनका production बहुत ही कम है। जैसा यहां अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि गांवों में जन-साधारण के दांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए dentists की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। इसलिए Block level पर या social centres में एक dentist की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि गांव के लोग easily वहां जाकर अपने दांतों की रक्षा कर सकें, जो अभी available नहीं है।

इसके अलावा, देश में dentists की employment में कोई security नहीं है। अभी यहां State level पर उनके registration की बात आई। इस विषय पर पूरे सदन के समर्थन की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि सभी Councils के लिए डॉक्टरों का registration स्टेट में होता है, लेकिन सिर्फ एक ही Dental Council of India है, जिसके लिए डॉक्टरों का registration स्टेट लेवल पर नहीं होता। इसके चलते वहां के लोग ऐसे ही घूमते हैं। उनकी कोई लिस्ट नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे आप अविलम्ब लागू करें।

इसके साथ-साथ, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि हर प्रखंड में सरकार की तरफ से एक Dentist appoint करने की व्यवस्था की जाए, क्योंकि जिला लेवल पर सभी लोग नहीं आते हैं। यदि आप वहां जाकर देखें, तो लोकल लोग easily available रहते हैं जबकि बड़े बच्चे जो dentist course पास करते हैं, वे ज्यादातर शहरों में जाकर अपनी practice करना शुरू करते हैं। सरकारी अस्पतालों में उनकी नियुक्ति बहुत कम है - एक-एक या दो-दो लोगों की बहाली होती है। जिले के सदर अस्पताल में एक-दो dentist होते हैं जबकि प्रखंड लेवल पर कोई dentist नहीं मिलता। इसके चलते उनकी easy availability नहीं है। इस पर सरकार ध्यान दे। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I wish to thank all the hon. Members because everybody has supported the Bill, and this is just for the purpose of replying to some of the issues that have been raised here; one is about the membership of the Dental Council of India. This Bill is about only the nominations that are done by the Central Government. But, everybody should know that the actual composition of Dental Council of India has got representation from all the States and representation from all the Universities. It is just for the sake of information, the Dental Council of India has one registered dentist in Part A of the register from each State, which is an elected one; one member elected from MCI; maximum four members elected from Dental Colleges in the States; one member from each university in the State which grants recognised dental qualification, which is also elected; and one member nominated by each State Government, dentist or a medical doctor, and then, six members who are nominated by the Central Government from which we are removing the mandatory provision of having minimum two from the Part B and also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. Mr. Viswam, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. First, let him reply. Then you put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I have only one question. From the States where there is nomination by the Government, why is it either from the medical profession or from the

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dental profession? Please make sure that they should only be from the dental profession.

श्री उपसभापति: इस तरह के जितने सवाल हों, माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक साथ लास्ट में उनका जवाब दें, that will be better. ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: All these provisions have been made in the Act of 1948 and I was just trying to address that there is representation from all the States. There is representation from all the universities. It is not only about these six members who are nominated. Here too, we are saying that we are removing only that mandatory provision of having, at least, minimum two from this. Since a lot of people have raised their concerns about the facilities at the primary health centres, I would like to inform the hon. Members that in the year 2014 itself, we had launched the National Health Programme when our Government came to power for the first time. This was to strengthen the public health facilities of the country for an accessible, affordable and quality oral healthcare delivery with the broad objectives of improvement in the determinants of oral health; for example, healthy diet, oral hygiene improvement, etc., and to reduce disparity in the oral health accessibility in the rural and urban population. Also to reduce morbidity from oral diseases by strengthening oral health services at sub districts/district hospitals to start with, and also to integrate oral health promotion and preventive services with general healthcare system and other sectors that influence oral health, namely, various national health programmes. Right now, you must be aware that in the Ayushman Bharat, one component of Ayushman Bharat is to provide the financial support and care at the 16,000 hospitals to over ten crore families. But, the other component is development of the health and wellness centres at 1.5 lakh places, where we are converting those healthcare delivery systems in the country at the rural level into health and wellness clinics, where a lot of emphasis is on promotive and preventive aspects, and also for early diagnosis by screening of the non-communicable diseases, like diabetes, etc.etc. But, of course, it includes component of oral health as a very strong component, and about this particular activity, we have already created some 18,000 to 19,000 health and wellness clinics in the country. The target is to create 1.5 lakhs by 2022 when we want to deliver a 'New India', the dream of our Prime Minister. So, this activity has already started there.

Then, this has a National Health Mission Component and the following support is provided to the States, provided in the programme implementation, they, in fact, request for that. It is provided to States to set up dental care units at district hospitals or below, and it

includes manpower, which includes dentists, dental hygienists, dental assistants, equipments, including dental chair, consumables for dental procedures. And under this National Health Mission, already 1,759 dental care units have been supported by the National Oral Health Programme till date across thirty-five States and UTs. It is just for your information. Then, there is a tertiary component to it. For the Central level, there are activities, just as designing IFCs material like posters, TV, radio spots training modules, organising national, regional nodal officers training to enhance the programme management skills, review the status of the programme. Then, also we have a provision and which is being done, is preparing a State and district level trainers by conducting national and regional workshops to train the paramedical health functionaries associated with the healthcare delivery.

Then, the Centre for Dental Education and Research at AIIMS has been identified as the National Centre of Excellence and it provides technical inputs and advisories to the Ministry of Health, and also on behalf of NOHPCDER AIIMS, New Delhi, we develop oral health training manuals and IFCs material, we conduct oral health trainings and inform.

Then, there are current initiatives which are in advance stages. They are already in the process of drafting a separate national oral health policy. We released the National Health Policy, but, there is a process which is already in the advance stage of drafting a National Oral Health Policy exclusively dedicated to oral health, and of course, which includes dentistry. It also has initiatives for oral health trainings and also generating oral health awareness. Then, there is another important thing that we have actually because we know that dentistry and all is related to oral cancers, related to the habits like tobacco-chewing etc,etc. So, in 143 dental colleges, out of 313 dental colleges, so far, we have, in fact, developed and also created these tobacco cessation centres where these operational guidelines have been developed. They were released on the 'World No Tobacco Day' and this process is, in fact, to ensure that apart from providing the facilities for dental care, we also have facilities where good quality education related to dental health, and, of course, oral health, and more particularly, for ensuring that people are advised and motivated to quit either smoking or tobacco- chewing etc,etc., so that prevalence of oral cancer in the country can be reduced.

Then, there is also a provision for establishment of a National Referral and Research Institute for Higher Dental Studies at AIIMS, New Delhi, to support and facilitate research in the field of oral health. It has already been initiated. Then, there is also initial planning process which has started for conducting a national level oral and dental disease burden survey. The planning for the same has been initiated. Two year pilot interventional project

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on oral health of pregnant woman at VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital and resource centres for national oral health policy are in the process of a programme; a process to establish resource centres in the field of oral potentially malignant disorders has been created at LHMC. Tobacco secession and oral health at AIIMS, New Delhi; oral health of children and elderly at PGI, Chandigarh; phasing down of mercury containing dental amalgam under the Minamata Convention are also underway. You know that it is a requirement of the Environment Ministry also.

I thought that I must brief the Members that the national oral health programme, national oral health care, is very much a part of our policy. Already in 2012, the Indian public health standards had prescribed oral health care services in various public health facilities across the country. They have laid down norms as to what is going to be at the sub-centre, what is going to be at the primary health centre, what is going to be at the community health centre, what is going to be at the sub-district hospital and also at the district hospital. I can read all these details if you wish.

Similarly, under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, free screening and treatment of 31 selected diseases is done. Out of 31, two are related to oral health care for all the Anganwadis, Government and Government-aided school children up to the age of 18 years. The main objective of child health screening and early intervention is to screen children from 0-18 for four Ds, defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays including disabilities. Children diagnosed with illness will receive treatment including surgeries at the Tehsil-level, free of cost. In fact, these comprise the oral health, related to good standards of dentist. Sir, this is the Bill about those mandatory provisions. But, I strongly feel that to improve dental oral health care in the country, all of us can also be active partners in imparting good quality advice to the people at large. At least quitting of these habits relating to smoking, tobacco, pan masala, etc., will certainly lead to good quality oral health. Sir, somebody also mentioned about brushing. I think, if everybody can have a brush, at least we can teach the people that every time they take food, they should just go and rinse their mouth properly, use their fingers over the gums and teeth. That itself will help in strengthening the oral health.

Sir, I know I am running out of time as everybody wants the other Bill to be discussed. Once again, I thank everybody for the support that you have provided to the Bill and for raising other issues. I am really happy that the hon. Members are so concerned about the dental health and the quality of dental education in the country. We will certainly look at the other aspects. This is a very small Amendment. In totality, we are looking at the overall

scenario of the dental education in the country. In future times, we will come back to you with good suggestions.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: सर, गवर्नमेंट डेंटल कॉलेज बढ़ाने के बारे में नहीं बताया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें बढ़ाया जाएगा या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सीटों को बढ़ाने के लिए आग्रह किया था। वे उसका जवाब चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as far as the Government is concerned, our intention always is to strengthen the quality. The other day I told you about the MBBS seats and all. As far as we are concerned, this is something which falls under the domain of the Dental Council of India. We are advising them to take care of all these issues which have not been addressed properly in the last many years. We will see that they are addressed thoroughly, properly and meticulously. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

„That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, 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 4 were added to the Bill.

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

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I Statutory Resolution disapproving The Aadhar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019

II The Aadhar and Other Laws (Amdnement) Bill, 2019

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the next Agenda item. The Statutory Resolution and the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 will be discussed together. Shri Elamaram Kareem to move the statutory Resolution.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

„That this House disapproves the Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 9 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019.%

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak?

SHIR ELAMARAM KAREEM: Yes, Sir. Hon. Deputy Chairman, I once again stand to oppose the Ordinance as well as the Bill because it basically violates the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country. Sir, regarding the Ordinance, I need to reiterate that there was no compelling circumstances prevailing in the country when the Ordinance was promulgated. This was done on 2nd March, 2019 on the verge of General Elections. Such an important law-making process should have been undertaken after a detailed debate in this House. Now, what happens is, Ordinance after Ordinance is issued, and Bills are brought to make it a law and it is not going for parliamentary scrutiny. Why is there the Standing Committee, Sir? It is this attitude of the Government which I am opposing.

Regarding the Ordinance and the Bill, it is very important because it relates to the rights of the people of this country. You may be well aware about Article 21 of our Constitution. Our hon. Minister, a renowned lawyer may know very well about our duty to safeguard the life and livelihood of the people of this country. The opposition to Aadhaar mostly centres on the issue of surveillance and privacy while there are very important issues. The lofty platform on which Aadhaar stands is supported on the myth that biometric based identity is infallible, robust and safe. None of this is true, which therefore, brings to question the very utility of Aadhaar as also unforeseen complications it may cause. I am not elaborating. Sir, such an important issue is a national issue as it is a concern of the whole nation and once the hon. Supreme Court intervened and made some important comments, it should be debated in this House and it should go to the scrutiny of the Parliamentary Committee. Without that, bringing an Ordinance was not correct and it is not in the spirit of parliamentary democracy. It is under-mining the propriety of the parliamentary democracy. So, I oppose the Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Resolution is moved. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to move a motion for consideration of Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS;
AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I move:

„That the Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act,

1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, very briefly, I would indicate why we have come before the House. The main Bill of Aadhaar had been passed. It was also debated in the hon. Supreme Court. It was argued and disputed. The Supreme Court gave a judgment and what the Supreme Court judgment said, I will briefly say and what we have done in compliance thereafter, I will say. The Supreme Court said that if a child becomes an adult, he must have the right to withdraw, because his consent was given by his parents. This we have taken care of. In the Indian Telegraph Act, by issuing a circular, we made a provision for linking of Aadhaar for getting a SIM Card. The Supreme Court said, "Don't do it through a circular; come with law". Similarly, in the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, under rules, we permitted linking of Aadhaar for opening a bank account. The Supreme Court said, "Don't do it under rules, come with law".

Sir, you may recall that the Government has set up Justice Srikrishna Committee to go into the entire gamut of this. The Committee had recommended that functioning of Aadhaar must be strengthened, authority must be given more powers and there must be more punitive provisions so that there is no deviation. Now, I will explain what we have done, point-wise. Then, I will wait for the debate and after the debate I will give an elaborate reply. The first one is the right to withdraw or give fresh consent. The second one is very important. We have made an amendment to the Telegraph Act and permitted it, but with a caveat. We said that "it shall not be mandatory; it is voluntary", namely the customer can come with Aadhaar or any other document like Passport or other recommended document under regulations. In case of bank also, we have said that it shall not be mandatory, but voluntary and Aadhaar shall be one of the means of identity, apart from Passport, etc., under regulations. We have explained the meaning of "voluntary". The meaning of "voluntary" is one which is acquired with the consent of customer. Therefore, the element of consent has been put as a pre-condition for voluntary identification. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have also made another elaborate provision, namely, Aadhaar can be used if there is a State objective or Parliament has passed law backing such objective or authority permits the entity that your initiative is covered by proper privacy and security concerns. Sir, only in those scenarios, this can be allowed. But, it shall be voluntary. And, the recurring theme is that under no circumstances the services shall be denied to any beneficiary who approaches them. Sir, this is the entire ecosystem.

Sir, one thing more to safeguard the interest of customer *vis-a-vis* Aadhaar law is this.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

The present law also makes a provision very clearly and categorically that no company , banking or telecom , shall keep the data or Aadhaar number or biometric, apart from the elementary identity credentials, required for opening a bank account or to get a SIM. And, Sir, if they do, there is a penalty of ₹ 1 crore fine and there is also per day fine of ₹ 10 lakh, apart from punitive provisions that are existing. Therefore, no telecom company or banking company can at all keep the data of Aadhaar and also identification certification in terms of authentication.

Sir, we have also done one more thing. What is that? It is offline verification. It was again on the basis of recommendation of Srikrishna Committee. What is offline verification? Offline verification clearly says that I need not disclose my Aadhaar Card. There shall be, on the website, upon my request, offline verification. If any one wants to use my services, they can also connect with it and the system will respond. Sir, this particular offline verification belongs to me. Therefore, my Aadhaar Card will not be exposed at all.

Sir, these are the basic nuances of the proposed Amendment. I would also like to clarify that the Supreme Court has clearly stated that Aadhaar sub-serves the legitimate aim. The Aadhaar does not violate the principles of privacy. Aadhaar is also, clearly, needed for disbursal of subsidy and saving the entire misuse of those provisions. Many of the State Governments also used to complain, therefore, what we have done is, under clause 7, we are giving the benefit to schemes that are paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. But if we, in the States also, give many subsidies, kindly also bring the Consolidated Fund of State. So, that amendment also has been approved by the Lok Sabha.

Before I conclude, Sir, with great respect, I would like to share before the hon. House certain data. India has a population of roughly 130 crore, out of which 123.81 crore Indians are having Aadhaar. Therefore, such a massive majority of Indians is having Aadhaar. There are 69.38 crore mobile numbers that are linked with Aadhaar; 65.91 crore bank accounts are linked with Aadhaar. This House must have heard about Âdirect benefit transferÊ We have sent direct benefit transfer of ₹ 7.48 lakh crore, in more than 240 schemes, to the people around the country. And, we have saved ₹ 1.41 lakh crore.

सर, आधार ने बहुत अल्पकाल में अपनी उपयोगिता, अपनी प्रामाणिकता, अपनी ईमानदारी और गरीब लोगों के लिए सशक्तिकरण को स्थापित किया है। अंत में, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि देश तो आधार के साथ चल पड़ा है। इस यात्रा को और मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। पिछले पांच वर्षों से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे आई.टी. मंत्री बनाया हुआ है, तो मैं ही आधार को देखता हूँ। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना

चाहूंगा कि इन पांच वर्षों में एक भी गरीब ने मुझसे शिकायत नहीं की। जब मैंने पूछा भी कि क्या आधार के कारण उनका जीवन कठिन हुआ है? मैं उत्तर में बताऊंगा कि उनका जीवन सरल हुआ है। आज उनके बैंक में पैसा जा रहा है, उनकी Identity से उनको पैसा मिल रहा है। यह बदलाव हुआ है। मैं अपेक्षा करूंगा कि इस पूरे संशोधन को हाउस पास करेगा।

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution and the Motion for consideration of the Bill are now open for discussion. माननीय आनन्द जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): I have just one point. Before this Amendment was brought, and after that, there has been one development. In the Budget, which was presented on Friday, Aadhaar has been made interchangeable with the PAN Card, for income tax purposes. Have you factored in that development? And, how does that impact? Though we have a very distinguished speaker who is going to open the discussion, yet you can clarify that when you reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, उस वक्त आप ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी की चिंता का निराकरण कर देता हूँ। आपको मालूम होगा कि जब हमने टेलीग्राफ एक्ट और मनी लॉडरिंग रूल्स में अमेंडमेंट किया था, तो इनकम टैक्स में भी अमेंडमेंट किया था, जिसके मुताबिक आधार को बैंक अकाउंट से लिंक करना आवश्यक था। उसको भी चैलेंज किया गया था। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि *because that has been certified by a proper law, that is okay*. So, your concern already stands addressed by the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. And, I am very thankful for the privilege for addressing this august House. मैं अपनी बात छः-सात बिंदुओं में रखना चाहता हूँ और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह आधार के पूरे अस्तित्व और कॉन्सेप्ट को विकृत करता है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आधार के पूरे कॉन्सेप्ट को दो उच्चतम न्यायालय के नौ जजेज़ और पांच जजेज़ की खण्डपीठों के बाद भी सरकार समझ नहीं पाई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, पहले यह जानना आवश्यक है कि इसका सही रूप, स्वरूप और अस्तित्व क्या है और उसके लिए यह भी जानना आवश्यक है कि यह क्या नहीं है? पहले आधार क्या नहीं है, फिर आधार क्या होना चाहिए? मैं अपनी बात उससे शुरू करूंगा कि सात बिंदु हैं कि आधार क्या नहीं होना चाहिए। आधार नहीं है - *एक देश, एक पहचान*। It is not *one country, one identity*। आधार नहीं है- हर काम, अर्जी, हर एप्लीकेशन के लिए प्रमाणित करने का एक तौर-तरीका।

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

3.00 P.M.

It is not an exclusive card. आधार नहीं है, प्रमाण पत्र सच्चाई का - जिसके पास आधार है, वह सच्चा है और जिसके पास आधार नहीं है, वह झूठा है। It is not a certificate of truth. यह तो निश्चित बात है, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार ने किया है - आधार यंत्र-तंत्र नहीं है, बाहर रखने का। It is not a tool of exclusion. आधार नहीं है - यह जानना बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है - सामग्री इकट्ठा करने का, तथ्यों को इकट्ठा करने का यंत्र-तंत्र। It is not a data collection tool. आधार नहीं है, किसी कारण से निगरानी का यंत्र - एक नियंत्रण का यंत्र-तंत्र। It is not a tool of control, surveillance or snooping. और अंतिम बात है कि यह गैर-सरकारी एजेंसीज़, यानी सरकार को छोड़कर किसी भी प्राइवेट एजेंसी के लिए किसी रूप से नहीं बनाया गया है -परोक्ष रूप से या सीधे रूप से। अब अगर आप इन सात बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखें कि आधार का स्वरूप क्या नहीं है तो निश्चित है कि आधार का स्वरूप क्या है - तो वह सिर्फ एक है और उच्चतम न्यायालय ने पचास जगह यह कहा है। तो मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि कैसे माननीय मंत्री महोदय और उनकी सरकार इस बात को भूल गए। इसका केवल एक उद्देश्य है और वह है, *service, benefit और subsidy* - तीन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, यानी सेवाओं के लिए - जनकल्याण योजनाओं के लिए, सहायता राशि के लिए - सब्सिडीज़ के लिए और जिसको आप DBT कहते हैं, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ का हस्तांतरण करने के लिए। इसके अलावा आधार किसी के लिए नहीं है। यह मोबाइल के लिए नहीं है, bank account के लिए नहीं है। आपने जरूर कहा है कि मैंने mandatory से optional कर दिया है, तो मैं अभी आपको उसके बारे में बताऊंगा, जो तौर-तरीके आपने अपनाए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि ये सेवाएं, यह सहायता राशि और यह प्रत्यक्ष लाभ - जो DBT मिलता है, वह अधिकतर BPL को मिलता है या उस प्रकार के वर्गों को या उन क्षेत्रों को मिलता है - हमें और आपको नहीं मिलता है। अगर वे भी चाहें तो उच्चतम न्यायालय के अनुसार उनके लिए भी आधार अनिवार्य नहीं हो सकता। इसका मतलब है कि देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति अगर चाहे कि मैं आधार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करूँ तो उसको अनिवार्य नहीं किया जा सकता। Let me turn, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, to the first point. These seven points itemise the heart and core of our danger and fear. Our apprehension is what? It is data collection, data transfer and data misuse, which in turn leads to snooping and surveillance. This is my second point. We all know that we get calls on telephone everyday. Somebody is calling you for telemarketing, somebody is asking you certain information, etc. They have all got it from banks. They have got it from mobile companies. These telemarketing things give you all headaches. So, what is vital to protect data? Remember that Aadhaar collects, perhaps, the most sensitive data, which is your personal data, biometric or physical. There is no more sensitive data than a person's own data. Well, I find it amazing, Sir. I will give you the timeline; I will give you Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad's own statements; and I will also show how, with the deepest respect to my valued colleague in the Bar, his Government has breached promises. It is astonishing how this

Government has not even attempted to place in this House a data protection act to deal with data collection, data transfer, data misuse, snooping, surveillance and putting the cart completely before the horse. In fact, this is not just the cart before the horse. The cart is finishing the race at the finishing line and the horse is still bolted inside. What can be the reason for not enacting a data protection legislation first? I have no problem with Aadhaar; I have no problem with the amendment. Why did they not bring a DP Act first? Let me tell you why? There are two methods. Sir, first, what is a Data Protection Act? It is very important to understand, which is what this Government is avoiding. That is the sinister purpose. As regards the data protection act, Sir, the latest version is the 2018 version in the European Union. It is called the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union, which came into effect on 25th of May, 2018. Now, the Srikrishna Committee which we appointed, precisely on 31.7.17 gave its report about an year ago. Very fast and a very creditable way, that Committee reported. But, for one year, this Government, the last one and this one, has not brought out the Srikrishna Committee Reports is an Act. Now, incidentally, the Srikrishna Report matches the European Union about 70-80 per cent; let us say, 75 per cent. What is that matching? What is that content which is not found in original Aadhaar? It is not found in Amendment Aadhaar today; it is not found in the Data Protection Act which is non-existent. There are six rights which a Data Protection Act gives. First is the 'Right to Confirmation and Access.' The giver of the data has a right to first know the data he is giving, who is using it, how it is being used, for what purpose; and only after this when he gives a confirmation can his data be used. Now, these are all statutory rights given by a Data Protection Act or by the European Union. It is not just a circular or assurance of the Minister. Where is this statutory delineation of the catalogue of these rights to make our country really both have Aadhaar and protect data misuse? The second right is a 'Right to Correction.' Wrong data within a very, very short time must be corrected. Please look at your Srikrishna Report. It deals with this; the European Union also deals with this. Third is the 'Right to Data Portability.' If I give a data to this service provider, Jio, and tomorrow if Airtel asks me for data, I can say, 'I don't want to give you data, please transfer the Jio data subject to my consent', a Right to Data Portability. Fourth is a 'Right to Explanation'; and mind you, these are all statutory rights. These are important rights. They must be in a statute which is why we want the Data Protection Act first. Right to Explanation is, what are the algorithms used in your data, to what extent a third party like a bank or a mobile company can be given, fully regulated by a statute, not by a delegated legislation, not like Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad's present amendment which at eleven places says, 'As the Government may decide by regulation.' मैं आपको कानून का मज़ाक

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

बताता हूँ और इसको सबसे ज्यादा तो प्रसाद साहब समझेंगे। It was to pass an Act, Parliament hereby passes the Act xyz to do as Parliament, by regulation, may decide or as the Executive Government, by regulation, may decide and you pass the whole Act, then what is Parliamentary obligation? You have abdicated completely your legislative role. There are eleven places in this Act where you say so. And the last two are 'Right to Erasure'. 'Right to Erasure' is the kid's point, the children point he made when they become 18 years. But the adults also have a right to erasure. I have a right to erase my data. Now there is again in one of those eleven references is regarding the adults. For the children, he has provided in detail because the Supreme Court has a para. For the adults, he says, it is to be decided as the Government, by regulation, will agree. There is no method as to how an adult will erase his data which would be the seventh right in a Data Protection Act; and the last would be a 'Right to Object'. Incidentally, a 'Right to Object' is accepted in the European Union, not accepted by Srikrishna, but, according to me, is a very valuable right and as and when you, Mr. Minister, bring that Data Protection Act, we will ask for an inclusion of the Right to Object. So, these are seven or eight valuable, statutory, substantive, comprehensive rights missing. Is this not the worst example of 'cart before the horse'? The cart has gone beyond the finishing line, the horse is bolted inside. So, you will bring a Data Protection Act later and again amend Aadhaar! You will bring a Data Protection Act after we have suffered Aadhaar without these seven rights which we have already suffered for three years, from 2016 till now; and last time, a very interesting argument was made on behalf of the Government in the Supreme Court, which you might be aware of, because you are also the Law Minister. It was said that „how can the Aadhaar data be stolen because it is protected by six-feet high walls.“ You also know, I am sure Mr. Minister, the January, 2018 *Tribune* Report where data was purchased for five hundred rupees from a kiosk. Of course, the journalist was then prosecuted. The third facet, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is this, and here I question the motive of the Government. I say it with deep respect, with genuine respect, especially, for my friend here but I question, just note seven dates. This is sinister. These seven dates show that the Government wants to play along with Aadhaar as long as it can avoid the Data Protection Act. Of course, some day they will have to bring it. And these dates are like this. Let me prove it to you; 25.03.16 is the original Aadhaar date, the original Act; 25th March, 2016. On 31st July, 2017, the Government produced the Terms of Reference for the Srikrishna Committee to be constituted. Please note; the seven dates are very important; July, 2017. Note, these seven dates are very important. And, mind you, this was not out of Government benevolence, but because the Supreme Court was just about to end hearing in that mammoth judgement on Right to Privacy, in the Puttaswamy case, with nine Judges.

They were about to end it. So, to placate the Supreme Court, one month before that judgement, the Government, through the Attorney General, told the Court that they are appointing a Srikrishna Committee and this is the notification appointing it, with ten plus one members. That was in July, 2017. On 24th August, 2017, the nine-Judge bench's mammoth judgement in the Puttaswamy case on Right to Privacy came. As you know, that judgement is directly linked to Aadhaar because it was by nine Judges and, clearly and in very great detail, enshrined in full glory the right to privacy. Two judgements, in particular, are worth reading, that of Justice Chandrachud and Justice Dipak Misra. That was on 24th August, 2017. On 4th November, 2017, Justice Srikrishna had, by then, four consultations across the country and published a white paper. And, I must comment my favourite joke, if the august House does not mind, and I mean no disrespect to anyone; it is in a lighter spirit, Committees can be described sometimes, as we all have experienced, like this, 'A Committee can be a group of the unfit appointed by the unwilling to do the unnecessary'. Well, Sir, this particular committee worked with remarkable and exemplary dispatch and gave to Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, on 27th July, 2018, a full report. That was in one year, but more important, so as to save his time, he is a busy Minister with many portfolios, they attached a draft Data Protection Act. When? On 27th July, 2018. And I have with me Mr. Prasad's quote on that day when he received the report. He said, 'We will fast track the Data Protection Act within the term of this Government.' He has now taken oath a second time. He said this when he received the Srikrishna Report, that is, on 27th July, 2018. On 26th September, 2018, that is why I say this is something more than simple inadvertence, the Supreme Court, with the five-Judge Bench, for the second time, decided Aadhaar directly. Now, I would beg your time for two seconds, to read one line each from the two judgements of the nine Judge Bench and the five-Judge Bench. So, we have in effect, if I may say it in a lighter vein, 14 Judges of the Supreme Court. I have repeated this fact, and there may be overlapping Judges. In the first one, with the nine-Judge Bench, they said, 'We have taken note that Justice Srikrishna is being appointed. The terms of reference of the Committee are..... to suggest a draft Data Protection Bill.' I am cutting to the last sentence to save time. 'We expect that the Union Government shall follow up on its decision by taking all necessary and proper steps.' This was said by the nine-Judge Bench on 24.08.2017. The five Judge Bench, on 26.09.2018, said, 'At the same time, data protection and data safety is also to be ensured to avoid even the remotest possibility of data profiling or data leakage', which is the Data Protection Act. Then, Mr. Chairman, Sir, since 2018 September, when the judgement came, why on earth does this Cabinet of the previous Government, now

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

continuing as the new Government, on 28th of February, 2019, pass an Ordinance, which is the present Bill, today's Bill? You have got two judgements, you have got the Srikrishna Committee Report and you have got an assurance by the Minister. Then, why did you need an Aadhaar Ordinance? You should have passed the Data Protection Act immediately. You brought in an Aadhaar Ordinance, which is today's Bill and unnecessarily did nothing on data protection. Nobody got the Data Protection Act here. We would all have loved to participate, speak and pass it or not pass it or amend it. Why not? So, from 2016, till 28th February, 2019, for three years, you got no Data Protection Act. You got an Aadhaar Act Amendment ordinance instead. And, lastly, my 7th date, on 30th May, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad took oath a second time. On the next day, on the 1st, he said, „of my two top priorities, the first is the Data Protection Act.” But he still prosecutes this Bill today first. Today is the day when he should have brought the Data Protection Act. What is the need to fast track this Amendment Bill? I am asking myself these questions and I am asking the House to ask these questions. Why should an Ordinance have been brought instead of the Data Protection Act? Why should nothing have been done from 2016 to 2019? Why should you not do something after two Supreme Court judgements? Are you telling this House that you want to amend the Aadhaar Act further with a new Data Protection Act? Are you saying that you want to misuse data and hence do not have a Data Protection Act in place? महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि इन्होंने वादा किया था, लेकिन जैसा कहा गया है-

आसमें वादे प्यार वफा

सब बातें हैं बातों का क्या है

अगर ज्यादा प्रभावशाली रूप से उर्दू में कहा जाए, तो मैं यह कहूंगा और मैं यह सीधे श्री प्रसाद साहब को कह रहा हूँ-

आदू है या तिलिस्म तुम्हारी जुबां में

तुम झूठ कह रहे थे हमें ऐतबार था है

मित्रों, मैं अब चौथे बिन्दु पर आता हूँ, जो उच्चतम न्यायालय के उल्लंघन से सीधा संबंध रखता है। मैं आपके सामने उच्चतम न्यायालय का एक पैराग्राफ पढ़ूंगा और इनके एक प्रावधान का उल्लंघन दिखाऊंगा। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने पैराग्राफ 318 से पैराग्राफ 322 तक, यानी चार पैराग्राफ्स में इसे बड़े विस्तृत रूप से discuss किया है। अभी मैं अल्पमत वाले जज, चन्द्रचूड़ साहब के जजमेंट की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने तो कहा है कि मनी बिल लाना, fraud on the constitutional power था। उन्होंने तो कहा है कि आधार का पूरा सिस्टम गलत है, इत्यादि-इत्यादि। चूंकि वे अल्पमत में हैं, इसलिए मैं

उनकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं बहुमत वाले जजमेंट की बात कर रहा हूँ। तीन माननीय न्यायाधीशों और एक चौथे जो सहमति करते हैं, उन सहित चार की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने पैराग्राफ 318 से पैराग्राफ 322 में बड़ा स्पष्ट कहा है- (1) इसका उद्देश्य सिर्फ जनकल्याण, सहायता राशि या DBT, यानी तीन कैटेगरीज के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। बाथरूम जाने के लिए, paid toilet use करने के लिए, मोबाइल फोन apply करने के लिए और बैंक अकाउंट खोलने के लिए आधार नहीं बनाया गया था। मैंने इसकी हिस्ट्री देखी, बड़ी रोचक है। वर्ष 1999 के बाद, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का आइडिया था। उस वक्त था - एक देश, एक कानून। उसके बाद, उसके विरुद्ध लिखा गया और उससे वह पूरा का पूरा अस्तित्व ही बदल गया, लेकिन अब उसमें जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह पहला उद्देश्य है।

महोदय, दूसरा उद्देश्य बड़ा रोचक है। अभी मैं आपके सामने 322 पैराग्राफ पढ़ूंगा और यदि उसके बाद आवश्यकता हुई, तो पैराग्राफ 321 और 320 भी पढ़ूंगा। उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश के बाद, इन्होंने यह कैसे किया, इस पर मुझे आश्चर्य है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कहा कि आपने शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है- *Benefits*, यानी पुराने एक्ट में। बहस हुई कि *benefits* में तो सब कुछ आ जाएगा, क्योंकि मोबाइल फोन भी एक प्रकार से बेनिफिट है। प्रॉसीक्यूट करने के लिए जो ईडी भेजते हैं, उसे भी एक प्रकार से बेनिफिट्स मान सकते हैं, *Prevention of Money Laundering Act*. अगर ये किसी चीज के लिए कुछ भी करते हैं, तो वह बेनिफिट है। इसलिए उच्चतम न्यायालय ने बड़ा स्पष्ट कहा है कि „*Benefits cannot be constructed so widely as to mean every activity.*” In fact, the next para is very interesting; it is a technical term which lawyers use, but I will explain to you in a minute. The Court went to the extent of saying, „We will use the word *benefits ejusdem generis*.” ‘*Ejusdem generis*’ is a Latin phrase which means *that it will be restricted to mean*, here *benefit*, subsidies, services or DBT. That is clear and I just read to you para 322 for a moment. After that, how can you have all these options for mobile phone, for PMLA? I am asking you. Kindly see this para. It says, „No doubt, the Government cannot take umbrage under the aforesaid provision to enlarge the scope of subsidies, services and benefits. *Benefits* should be such which are in the nature of welfare schemes for which resources are to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, actions by CBSE, NEET, JEE and UGC requirements for scholarship shall not be covered under Aadhaar.” Further part is more interesting. „At the same time, we hope and trust that the Respondent, which is the Government, shall not unduly expand the scope of subsidies, services and benefits, thereby widening the net of Aadhaar where it is not permitted otherwise.” What they have done actually with a bit of sleight of hand is, they said *What we made mandatory earlier, we are making optional now*. The question arises: Why optional at all? And, I will tell you in a minute *why*. Now, you kindly see, in the light of these two paras: Clause 24 and Clause 25 of the Amendment Bill. Clause 24 is a long one; I will read only one line. It says, „In Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, any person who

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is granted a licence under the first proviso to sub-section (1) for establishing, maintaining and working a telegraph in India, shall identify any person to whom it provides its services by....% That means a telegraph service provider shall identify a person through the following four things. अब ये चार क्या हैं? The first is authentication under the Aadhaar Act. The second is offline verification under the same Act. So, two out of four are Aadhaar. The fourth is: use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government, not notified, not specified in the Statute. So, three out of four are gone. Only the fourth one is provided, which is the Indian passport. Yes, passport they have given. But, the question arises: if the Court said, 'it is for services, subsidies and DBT, since when are we told that ED is performing DBT functions or mobile service providers are giving subsidies? You have changed the very concept. Why at all have an option? Yes, you are saying, 'it is an option'. By the way, the options are four, one is not specified, two are Aadhaar. So, three out of four, I had the privilege, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, to study at Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a phrase in the English language, according to the dictionary, called 'Hobson's choice'. Hobson's choice means no choice. There was actually a human being called Hobson in our college, who had two stiles. The first one the horse he used to keep for hire, the bad horse. So when somebody came and complained, 'you have a bad horse, he said, 'I have got another one there, go to the next one'. The next one he kept a worse horse. So, they said, this is a Hobson's choice. Now, I don't think the Minister intends to give this House less than a Hobson's choice. Three out of four, one is not specified, two are Aadhaar, the only other one is passport. But, it does not answer the question. Why should it be for a mobile service provider and PMLA authority? The PMLA provision, by the way, is the next one, Section 25, 'Every reporting entity shall verify the identity of its clients'. Now, the reporting entity in PMLA is in Section 2(wa) of, of the PMLA Act, which means banks or institutions or financial NBFCs who report somebody for PMLA. They shall use again the same four. Two are Aadhaar, one is not specified, and one is the passport. But, was it intended in paras 322, 321, 320 which I have just read, 'that you could use it for anything else. The Court is saying, 'Do not go beyond subsidies, do not go beyond DBT, do not go beyond services'. So, are you not distorting it? Why? Because you want to use it as a tool of control! It opens so many other doors, especially, when there is no Data Protection Act. Then again, my fifth point, इसलिए, यह जो विकल्प है, यह Hobson's choice है। यह विकल्प नहीं है, and unfortunately, मैं समझता हूँ, इसमें एक भयावह कारण हो सकता है, sinister कारण हो सकता है, जिसकी मैं आशा करता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि वह नहीं है। My fifth point, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, which relates

to this. There is another grand deception. There was the Section 57 in the original Act and the original Section 57 in the original Act was basically a blanket provision which said, "Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the use of Aadhaar for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose whether by the State or anybody, corporate or person, for the time being in force, etc. provided etc..." Now, since it was so blanket, the Court in a very long discussion in the five Judges Aadhaar Majority Judgment, in 12 paragraphs, from para nos. 355 to 367, discussed this fully and said, "This is unconstitutional and we strike down Section 57". And, the reason they said is, "It is blanket. It allows the Government to do anything and everything. It is contrary to proportionality etc. etc." I can place before you. I don't want to read it. It is a very detailed discussion. And they said that by European law, American law, Indian law, whichever way, Section 57 is bad. So, Section 57 is struck down. But the fastest non-karmic reincarnation of Section 57 happens in this Bill. It is reincarnated. Section 57 is a blanket power to use Aadhaar for other means. Now, there are two reincarnations of Section 57 in this Act; that is, 24 and 25, which I have read. 24 allows the same power to mobile company and 25 allows to PMLA. This is a reincarnation in another way, but there is another provision that was struck down which was 57. It is a very quaint coincidence that Mr. Prasad has a new provision, which is also 5(7), not 57, but it is 5(7). This Section 5(7) in this current Bill is another kind of reincarnation of the same thing. This is again a blanket power, again contrary to the intention not to give blanket powers. It says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, mandatory authentication of an Aadhaar number holder for the provision of any service shall take place if such authentication is required by a law made by Parliament." There is no law we know of yet; there is no law along with this which has been brought, but a blanket power, in advance, is reserved. It is an advance reservation of a power, and this is notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions. The foregoing provisions, all six of them, are saying, "voluntary, voluntary, voluntary". Six provisions say, "voluntary", and then the seventh one says that irrespective of that, we can bring an amendment by an Act which need not keep it voluntary. So, this is my fifth point.

Now, I will come to my two last points. My sixth point is that there is, it seems, a patent error also. Somebody has just goofed up or did not see. There is the Section 33 in the original Act. Now, this Section 33 had two parts. The first part was Section 33(1) which said that all these safeguards will not apply if a Court directs disclosure of information. I am not talking about that. Section 33(2) said that we can direct any disclosure on the ground of national security, and 33(2) is again a catch all, on which the Supreme Court opined, and they have repeated the error. Section 33(2) reads like this, "Nothing contained in

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sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) of section 28 and clause (b) of sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 29 shall apply in respect of any disclosure of information, including identity information or authentication records, made in the interest of national security in pursuance of a direction of an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India specially authorised in this behalf by an order of the Central Government.%

Now, this was challenged in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in para 349, said something, which the draftsman of Mr. Prasad's Bill has not read, it seems. The Supreme Court said this in para 349, „Having regard to the aforesaid legal position, disclosure of information in the interest of national security cannot be faulted with. However, we are of the opinion that giving of such important power in the hands of the Joint Secretary may not be appropriate.% It is a blanket power. Further, it says, „There has to be a higher ranking officer along with, preferably, a judicial officer.% I am reading it slowly because somebody has just not looked at it. It says, „There has to be a higher ranking officer along with, preferably, a judicial officer. The provisions contained in Section 33(2) are, therefore, struck down giving leave to the Government to do the needful.% Now, what they have done is, they have made it from Joint Secretary to Secretary. But they have forgotten to read, „There has to be a higher ranking officer along with, preferably, a judicial officer%. The Court envisages a judicial element and possibly, minimum two people. You have only one person. You have only changed from Joint Secretary to Secretary.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सिंघवी जी, आपकी पार्टी से दो वक्ता और हैं तथा केवल 13 मिनट बचे हैं।

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, I will finish it within two minutes, not even three minutes. Sir, may I, in conclusion, say, of course, I am not going to the other points, there is a doctrine which all of us lawyers use, when Parliament abdicates its duty to legislate? The Parliament is made for legislation, but what happens when the Parliament says, it has been said for eleven times here, As the Executive Government, by regulations, may specify? I will give you the example. We pass a two-line Act stating that we hereby pass this Act whereby we empower the Central Government to do by regulations. That is completely excessive delegation. It is unconstitutional; it is illegal because the Parliament has to do it. You can't delegate your legislative functions to a third person. At eleven places in this Bill, or possibly more, the Government has delegated it, stating, As the regulations will provide. रेगुलेशंस बनाएगी - केन्द्र सरकार या कार्यपालिका। Therefore, there is

also a clear vice of excessive delegation. You can tell us that you go and challenge, and the courts will see it. It is our duty as law-makers to warn you in advance, why pass something which is unconstitutional on this count. Sir, I am just concluding in one minute. This is my last point. It is not a co-incidence that this Bill is being taken up almost two or three days immediately after the Budget and the Economic Survey. Sir, that is why, my point about data protection is of supreme importance. If I remember correctly, the Economic Survey and the Budget, for the first time, talks of monetizing data. Sir, data becomes an economic unit for the Economic Survey. Of course, the Economic Survey does not take care to look upon data also as a Human Rights facet; it looks upon data as an economic unit. It would be a sad day for this country, when this country has to earn money by monetizing data. इतने बुरे दिन नहीं आए हैं अभी।

But, the Economic Survey suggests that you can monetize data. If you are thinking of monetizing data, without a Data Protection Act, Sir, it is the most absurd thing. Therefore, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and the Members of the august House, as somebody rightly said; 'data should be of the people, by the people and for the people'. Unfortunately, this Bill, is certainly talks about data of the people, but for the Government and the private entities and by an Act of Parliament. Thank you.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, thank you for letting me speak on the issue of Aadhaar Amendment Bill, in particular and the Narendra Modi Government's record and performance in creating an unprecedented economic micro-architecture that is delivering Government's financial support to crores of Indians around the country and doing so in a corruption-free, leakage-free and efficient manner.

Sir, five years have gone by but it is worth reminding ourselves, just a little bit of flashback on the state of affairs in the year 2014 when the UPA Government was forced to exit office by the people and voters of India.

Sir, let me just lay out what that situation was. It was bleak, a failed and declining economy that was at the precipice; a broken and corroded banking system defined by the NPAs and frauds rather than development lending or corporate credit; a corrupted public policy making system where administration and policies worked for only a few connected people; use of public money and assets in projects that reeked of corruption and lack of transparency; a blind eye to major demographic changes in border areas through rampant illegal immigration; institutional capture by vested interests; overtaxed middle class; and most importantly, Sir, lakhs of crores of subsidies being spent in the name of the poor of which only a fraction was reaching the intended poor but making many many middle men

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rich in the process. Sir, I think, that is more appropriate description of old India-borrowing a phrase used by our respected Leader of Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

Sir, I am not scoring political points. I say this only because amongst the legacies of the UPA that the NDA Government inherited was the Aadhaar project- a project inspired by Atalji's National ID Mission of 2003. But, this fact was never acknowledged by UPA. Under the UPA, thousands of crores of public money was spent on Aadhaar, without any legislation, without any kind of Parliamentary scrutiny or debate. In fact, Sir, the only debate and scrutiny was in the Standing Committee on Finance which raised many issues about Aadhaar, which the then Government failed to respond to. Millions of people were enrolled without verification, and it was used despite knowing that it was sloppy verification as an identity card for elections. It was a leaking database from which data leaks like a sieve. So, when my colleague, Shri Abhishek Manu Singhvi says, 'cart before a horse', I think, the first question is, the cart before a horse was started when, where and by whom? Sir, it started in the year 2010, under the UPA Government, and the horse is being put in front of the cart over the last five years by the Narendra Modi Government.

Sir, our Prime Minister could have dumped this project. Many in his party including myself wanted this project to be dumped but he did not. He chose not to waste public money and the infrastructure created but instead to work on it and improve it substantially and to put it to use, to real use to help the poor.

Sir, Aadhaar, in my opinion, is an excellent example to show the difference between how the Congress or the UPA look at issues and how the NDA Government under Shri Narendra Modi looks at issues. It is like 80,000 feet above the sea-level, conceptual, versus close to the ground, close to the people, razor sharp focus on execution by the Narendra Modi Government. That is the difference, Sir. The name is the same but the Aadhaar of the UPA and the Aadhaar of the NDA-II are very, very different entities, as I shall now explain.

I was listening with some amusement to Mr. Singhvi. In 2010, when Aadhaar was brought by the UPA Government, I was one of those lone voices arguing that the UPA's Aadhaar was weak. I was the only Member of Parliament who approached the Supreme Court on this issue. I argued then that there was no debate, there was no scrutiny, there was no legislation, there was no protection for consumers whose data was sought to be included in this database, and, there was absolutely sloppy enrolment process where people who were illegal immigrants were allowed to get into Aadhaar and use the Aadhaar as gateway to get voter identity and other identities. Apart from the BJP, not one political

party, not one opposition parties raised their voice against this, not even the ones who are today raising questions about Aadhaar said anything then, and, that, Mr. Singhvi, Sir, is a cart before the horse.

The sharp difference in the approach after the NDA came to power is as follows. There were multiple parliamentary debates, there was parliamentary scrutiny and there was even judicial scrutiny. In 2016, Parliament passed the Aadhaar Bill. Aadhaar was moved from being a national identification platform, which the UPA suggested, that was in your draft Bill, to a direct subsidy delivery platform, a narrower and a more relevant scope on a data base that was being made parallelly stronger and more reliable.

Under our Government, the UIDAI tightened the verification and enrolment process. Data protection was tightened. The large numbers of thus far unaccountable enrolment agencies were also made legally accountable. Leakage was plugged, and, most importantly, nobody could mirror data bases; the entities which were questioning and using the data bases authentication. Mirror databases were the cause of the leakages, as you know, Sir, between 2010-16.

Sir, in 2017, the Supreme Court, in a judgement, and, I was the petitioner to that as well, said, privacy is a fundamental right, and, now, Sir, between 2014 and now, because of what the Narendra Modi Government has done, the Aadhaar today is a far, far cry from what we saw under the UPA-II starting from 2010. There is absolutely no ambiguity about that fact.

Sir, former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi famously said that out of every rupee that is sent from the Delhi, only 15 paise reach the beneficiaries. But, Sir, over 70 years since Independence, an estimated 50 to 60 lakh crores of rupees have been spent in the name of the poor, and, please wrap your head around those numbers. No Government has made any real attempt to focus on the issue of leakages and corruption. As public spending on subsidies kept increasing, leakages and corruption also kept increasing; poor remained poor and the middlemen got richer. It was a cozy little parasitic eco-system that thrived for 65 years till Narendra Modi came to Delhi and determined to set right this wrong.

Sir, Aadhaar today has become a symbol of Narendra Modi Government's determination to use technology and tools not as PR showcases but as working tools to deliver development, progress, prosperity to even the last man in our society. Sir, the determination to ensure Government's programmes and subsidies reach the poorest of the poor, farthest of the far is an article of faith of this Government, and, Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme and Jan Dhan Yojana have become the core platforms to do this.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

Sir, in almost every aspect of subsidy delivery and public spending, there have been huge savings. As the hon. Minister himself said in his introductory speech, this platform, over the last five years, has delivered directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries, over 7 lakh crore of public funds and saved 1.4 lakh crore of rupees. By no stretch of imagination, it is a small achievement. It is an achievement for which the Government should be congratulated. Of course, Sir, what remains inexplicable, and in a sense sometimes amusing, is the stand of the Congress Party on stronger and much more effective Aadhaar. I don't envy their situation, Sir. On the one hand, they want to claim ownership of it. This is something they want to do occasionally. On the other hand, they want to pretend to be apostles of the cause of privacy and oppose it. From 2010-14, when Aadhaar was being architected, and they clearly knew what the issues of Aadhaar were, not one of them said a word about privacy and not one of them talked about the weaknesses in Aadhaar. Now, when Aadhaar is evolving as a robust platform, and any platform that we continue to evolve, they bring up these issues. I will explain that in a little detail. As our Prime Minister said in this House itself a few days ago, when everything is looked at from so high in the sky or with tinted political lens, even the best of initiatives will look like conspiracies. And I think my friends from across the aisle have made it their business to create conspiracies whether it is out of EVMs that clean up elections or even Aadhaar. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other friend is saying 'professional pessimists'.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बातें न करें।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, today, I urge the Congress to work with the Government on the development of this powerful micro-architecture of Aadhaar, JDY and DBT that is truly making a difference to crores of Indian lives and do not become panic-monger with fake paranoid stories. I just want to repeat what my colleague from the Congress said. I agree with you that it is not an ID platform. Nobody says that it is an ID platform. It is an authentication database. It is not a certificate of truth. I concur with you that it is not a certificate of truth. It is not a tool of exclusion. It is not a data collection tool. It is not a data surveillance tool. If those are the issues you want clarification on, I am pretty sure the Minister will clarify that the Aadhaar database is not designed to serve any of these purposes. I think to create a false narrative that a database that has been used to deliver subsidies to the poor is something other than that, is doing injustice to the poor who are benefitting from the Aadhaar database.

Sir, again, I am sorry to keep beating upon the Congress. But I think that this is

something they have brought on themselves. The long list of Congress hypocrisy and U-turns are now legion. During the recent elections, this thing became very clear. The Congress which on the one hand was going blue trying to oppose Aadhaar also had its main plank of NYAY which was their so-called flagship programme that depended wholly on the Aadhaar and micro-architecture framework developed by the NDA Government. Even irony is no longer enough to describe its tortuous twists and turns and contradictions that it has to navigate in its political posturing.

Sir, as I said before, under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Aadhaar has evolved and grown. Today, 1.23 billion Indians have enrolled on Aadhaar and it is a much more robust system. This Government is committed to using technology to positively impact the lives of people, especially those who have been left out by the system for seven decades by a corrupt and inefficient system. As the Prime Minister has repeatedly said, his Government stands and lives by its commitment to transform the lives of the poor and will use technology in its basket of solutions to deliver Government aid and support to the last woman and man standing.

Sir, the Narendra Modi Government has recognised that in new areas and new solutions like this, legislation needs to keep evolving and hence these amendments. Aadhaar and the wider JDY architecture together and separately have many more roles that they can play in use of technology to deliver better public services and governance in coming years. I welcome these amendments and the Government's initiative in involving Parliament in the evolution and growth of Aadhaar.

Sir, I will just quickly end by touching on two issues. The amendments, as the Minister himself clarified, go to strengthen the concepts of privacy and consent which were the issues that the Supreme Court had raised when this matter was challenged in the Supreme Court. I am sure the Minister will detail that further in reply to the hon. Members from the other side. But I want to say this. Data protection and privacy have been used by my colleague as an issue. And I have, Sir, as most of you are aware, fought on the need for data protection and citizen privacy, including going to courts on the subject. Sir, it is a legitimate issue. But I think, to link data protection to only Aadhaar is to miss the point either deliberately or accidentally. Data protection is an issue that covers the entire spectrum of consumer-citizen activity online and offline, and is a larger issue which must be debated separately from Aadhaar. So, I believe, on data protection as a law or legislation, a debate must be conducted and not seen only through the narrow prism of Aadhaar. I would

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

request my colleagues from the other side to be part of the process of evolving a data protection legislation and an overall framework as we move into a nation where digital penetration is increasing.

Sir, I will end by saying, for the Narendra Modi Government, serving the poor and doing so in a manner that ensures dignity to them is an article of faith. Aadhaar is an indivisible part of that strategy and that objective. I, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, request the entire House to unanimously support these amendments to the Aadhaar Act in particular and more in general the efforts of the Government to ensure use of Aadhaar in corruption-free delivery of subsidies and benefits to those entitled in particular. Thank you, Sir. *Jai Hind!*

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम सभी बहुत ही गंभीरता के साथ आधार के ऊपर चर्चा सुन रहे थे और बहुत से गंभीर सवाल, जो इस आधार के evolution की प्रक्रिया में पैदा हुए हैं, उन पर हमारे आदरणीय अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी ने प्रकाश डाला और जो कुछ बाकी रह गया था, उस पर राजीव चन्द्रशेखर जी ने प्रकाश डाला।

सर, सच वही है कि आधार की जरूरत, जो डिलीवरी सिस्टम की खामियां हैं, उनको ढकने के लिए पड़ी थी। मुझे कभी-कभी बड़ी हैरत होती है कि हम लोग आर्थिक सुधारों की ओर चले गए, क्योंकि इसकी जरूरत थी, लेकिन उससे पहले प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक सुधारों की तरफ जाना चाहिए था, जिससे कि हमारा जो सिस्टम है as such, वह ज्यादा बढ़िया perform कर सके।

सर, आज आधार हो गया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आम आदमी को काम कराने के लिए एमपी और एमएलए की चिट्ठी की जरूरत पड़ती है। यह भी बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। यह एक चुनौती है कि इतना elaborate delivery system, अधिकारियों पर अधिकारी हैं, कर्मचारियों पर कर्मचारी हैं, उसके बावजूद भी सरकार चोरी बचा नहीं पा रही है और टेक्नोलॉजी ने फिर उसकी मदद की। यह claim वाकई में सरकार के खाते में जा रहा है कि लाख, सवा लाख, डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रूपए की बचत हुई। सर, यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। अगर इसको flare किया जाएगा, तो बहुत सी बातें निकल कर आएंगी। Delivery system जब तक अपनी performance की गारंटी नहीं देता, तब तक आधार भी उसकी पूरी मदद नहीं कर पाएगा, क्योंकि via media निकल आए हैं। आपने सब्सिडी तो बचाई है, लेकिन यह जिनके नाम जा रहा है, जिनको आवास मिल रहा है, जिनको छोटी-छोटी facilities मिल रही हैं, ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको इसके लिए पैसा नहीं देना पड़ता है। जरा इसको पता लगा कर देख लीजिए, इसका vigilance कराइए। आदमी टॉयलेट के लिए 10-12 हजार रूपए दे रहा है और आवास के लिए 50 हजार रूपए दे रहा है। उससे निजात नहीं मिल पाई है। आधार क्या करेगा? आधार का जो purpose था कि हम उस आदमी को identity दें, जिसको मदद चाहिए। हम उसको different-different types की मदद दिला पाए, चाहे उसको राशन मिलना है, चाहे उसको आवास मिलना है, चाहे उसको गवर्नमेंट की दूसरी amenities मिलनी हैं, उसमें आंशिक सफलता मिली है और

यही इसका उद्देश्य भी था। जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता बता रहे थे कि कोर्ट ने भी इस बात को बार-बार अपहोल्ड किया है कि केवल identification of the people, जो लोग गरीब हैं, BPL के नीचे हैं, उनका identification और proper delivery हो जाना, यह संभव हो सके, इसके लिए इसकी विशेष उपयोगिता है, लेकिन यह प्रशासनिक विफलताओं का विकल्प नहीं है। इस पर आपको गौर से देखना पड़ेगा।

सर, मुझे लगता है कि आधार की जितनी तारीफ की जा रही है, उसमें कुछ चीजें सोचने वाली हैं। आधार का जो concept है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि यह बहुत बड़ा है और आज की तारीख में 1.23 billion लोग आधार होल्डर हो गए हैं, लेकिन डर भी पैदा हुआ है। जो आपकी डिलीवरी के पात्र हैं, वहाँ तक लगभग ठीक है, बहुत खराब नहीं है, लेकिन एक डर पैदा हो रहा है। मुझे किसी ने अवगत कराया कि नीति आयोग सीरियसली विचार कर रहा है कि जो राशन कार्ड होल्डर हैं, उनको आधार लिंक कर दिया जाए और उनके खाते में सब्सिडी पहुंचा दी जाए, उन्हें गल्ला न दिया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समाधान समस्या से भी बदतर होगा। क्या सरकार और नीति आयोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी केवल इतनी ही समझते हैं कि इस आधार के माध्यम से जो बीपीएल के लोग हैं, उनके खाते में 300-400 रूपए सब्सिडी का अमाउंट पहुंचा दें और जो उनको food grains के प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, procurement करना है, storage करनी है, costly affair है, उसके बाद disbursement करना है, बहुत costly affair है, उससे उन्हें बचा लिया जाए। क्या आप जानते हैं कि आप क्या सोच रहे हैं? आप हिन्दुस्तान को एक ऐसे मुहाने पर ले जा रहे हैं, जहाँ explode हो जाएगा। अगर यह विचार है, तो इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिएगा। यह गलत है।

सर, जो complications पैदा हुए हैं, उनके विषय में हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता ने भी कहा। The Tribune अखबार में खबर छपी थी कि किसी की भी identity, किसी का भी आधार आप procure कर सकते हैं। इसके ऊपर पार्लियामेंट में सवाल भी हुआ था, बड़ी चर्चाएं भी हुई थीं और गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हिसाब से गारंटी करने का प्रयास किया था कि नहीं, नहीं हम ऐसा कुछ नहीं होने देंगे। हम अथॉरिटी बना रहे हैं, अथॉरिटी को पावर दे रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अथॉरिटी के पास penalize करने की पावर्स कहाँ हैं? यह अभी तक तो नहीं हैं। कोई आदमी जो किसी के अकाउंट को internationally hack कर रहा है, उसको proper way में investigate करके penalize करने का अख्तियार आपने दिया है, आप दीजिए, इस बात से फर्क पड़ेगा।

सर, जो professional hackers हैं, वे भाड़े पर काम करते हैं। यह खबर आई थी कि कुछ लोगों ने America के पूरे electoral system को hack कर लिया था, इस पर बड़ा शोर हुआ। वे बड़े होशियार लोग हैं। पता लगा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की defence की वेबसाइट्स hack हो गई थीं, उन्हें दुरुस्त करने में कई महीने लगे, तो जो हमारा डेटा स्टेट बैंक में या दूसरी कंपनियों में प्लेस्ड है, मोबाइल कंपनियों में प्लेस्ड है, उसे आप कैसे बचा लेंगे? उसके कई misuse हैं, कोई आदमी हमारे अकाउंट को hack करके, उसमें से पैसे निकाल लेता है। ऐसी कहानियां रोज आ रही हैं और कोई इसमें कुछ नहीं कर पा रहा है। बैंक भी ऐसी खबरों को छुपा रहे हैं। कोई आदमी किसी व्यक्ति का मोबाइल hack कर ले, उसकी मूवमेंट ट्रैक करता रहे और फिर कहीं खड्डे में गिराकर मारे, यह इससे

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

बहुत संभव है। यह easily traceable है, तो इसकी बचत करने के लिए आपने इसमें क्या प्रावधान किया है, यह मेहरबानी करके आप हमें जरूर बताएं।

सर, आधार की जरूरत गरीबों को identify करने के लिए थी, लेकिन इसका इस्तेमाल लोगों का economic behaviour track करने के लिए हो रहा है। लोगों को इसकी गंभीर चिंता है। हालांकि, गवर्नमेंट ने अपने लेवल पर कुछ safeguards बनाने के प्रयास किए हैं, लेकिन इस बात का जिक्र एक बार हो रहा था कि अगर कोई आदमी, कोई अथॉरिटी discretion का इस्तेमाल करना चाहे और अपने किसी विरोधी आदमी का आधार shut down कर दे, तब क्या होगा? यह हमारे बैंक से लिंकड है, हमारे मोबाइल से लिंकड है, हमारी हर economic entity से लिंकड है। क्या किसी का विरोध करना इतना भारी पड़ सकता है कि उसको एक तरीके से officially non-existent कर दिया जाए? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा संभव है, ऐसी संभावनाएं लोग बता रहे हैं, तो इन संभावनाओं को चैक करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट आगे कैसे जा रही है? सर, एक चिंता हमारी यह है कि हमने अपना जो डेटा बैंको को दिया हुआ है, उसमें से कुछ बैंक मर्ज हो रहे हैं, कुछ कंपनियां, जिन्होंने डेटा लिया था, वे खत्म हो गई हैं, उन्हें अन्य लोगों ने खरीद लिया है, तो उनके ऊपर क्या लाजमियत आई है कि वे हमारे इस डेटा को preserve करें, destroy करें या उसका कोई misuse न हो? अगर यह डेटा second से third person और third से भी आगे पहुंच सकता है, तो इसमें बहुत खतरे की गुंजाइश है। सर, इस डेटा को कैसे सुरक्षित किया जाएगा? मुझे लगता है कि जो समाधान डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी साहब ने बताया है कि Data Protection Act की जरूरत है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को बहुत गंभीरता के साथ सोचिए। हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से लोग, वे करोड़ों में हैं, जो डीबीटी के पात्र नहीं हैं, उनको भी अगर यह फील हो जाए कि हम कहीं न कहीं असुरक्षित हैं, तो यह सरकार के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, introduced by the hon. Minister of Law and Justice, and Electronics and Information Technology. The Bill amends the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Aadhaar Act provides targeted delivery of subsidies and benefits to individuals residing in India by assigning them Unique Identity Numbers called Aadhaar numbers. With over 122 crore Aadhaar numbers having been generated as claimed by the Union Government, it becomes all the more important to have a regulatory framework due to the widespread use of Aadhaar by citizens of our country. This Bill seeks to provide for twelve-digit Aadhaar number and its alternate numbers generated by the Authority, in such manner, as may be specified by regulations to conceal the actual Aadhaar number of an individual. This is a welcome step as it tries to restore and protect the privacy of the

4.00 P.M.

individual concerned. The Bill also seeks to amend the provisions for giving an option to children who are Aadhaar number holders to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of eighteen years. An individual's identity may be verified by Aadhaar 'authentication'. This authentication involves submitting the Aadhaar number and their biometric and demographic information to the Central Identities Data Repository for verification. The Bill additionally allows 'offline verification' of an individual's identity without authentication through modes specified by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) by regulations. This is a welcome step as it protects the individual from misuse of his Aadhaar credentials by others. During offline verification, the agency must (i) obtain the consent of the individual; (ii) must inform them of alternatives to sharing information, and (iii) not collect, use or store Aadhaar number or biometric information. I hope and strongly believe that checks and balances, which are proposed, will definitely ensure data protection. The Bill amends the Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, to state that telecom companies, banks and financial institutions may verify the identity of their clients by (i) authentication or offline verification of Aadhaar, or (ii) passport, or (iii) any other documents notified by the Central Government. The person has the choice to use either mode to verify his identity and no person shall be denied any service for not having an Aadhaar number. It is clearly evident that the Aadhaar can be voluntary and not a mandatory one. Moreover, an entity may be allowed to perform authentication through Aadhaar only when the UIDAI is satisfied that it is compliant with certain standards of privacy and security permitted by law, and authentication is sought for a purpose specified by the Central Government in the interest of the State. The Bill aims to create the Unique Identification Authority of India Fund, and all fees, grants and charges received by the UIDAI shall be credited to this fund. The Bill defines the Aadhaar ecosystem to include enrolling agencies, requesting agencies, and offline verification-seeking entities. It allows the UIDAI to issue directions to them if necessary for the discharge of its functions under the Act. Moreover, any complaint against an entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem for failure to comply with the Act or the UIDAI's directions may invite penalties up to ₹ 1 crore on such entities, and the Telecom Disputes Settlement And Appellate Tribunal shall be the appellate authority against decisions of such adjudicating officers. My appeal to the hon. Minister is that necessary protection for the data security and privacy of the individual should be ensured. Besides making Aadhaar voluntary and not a mandatory one, all other

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

forms of identities may be either linked with one another, or, shall be allowed to use by the individual on his or her discretion.

Citizens are very much benefitted by using the Aadhaar as an identity. E-filing of income tax returns, opening bank account, getting a passport or pension on time, or, digital certificate for pensioners, or, the LPG subsidy, everything is made hassle-free and smooth by way of submission of Aadhaar card. I am very much hopeful that the concerns regarding privacy and data protection will be adequately addressed by the Government. My Party, AIADMK, fully supports this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. In this Session, six Ordinances have been turned into Bills and passed by this Parliament without the scrutiny of any Standing Committee or Select Committee or Joint Committee. अब तो यह परम्परा बन गई है कि कोई भी बिल लाने से पहले ऑर्डिनेंस ले आओ, Select Committee, Standing Committee और Joint Committee को छोड़ो, इन Committees की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, public scrutiny की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। Different bodies of the public can represent before the Department-related Parliamentary Committees. So, that has been done away with. And in this way, six Ordinances were promulgated, turned into Bills, and passed. This is the seventh one.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

Now, it is a Bill, and it has also not been scrutinised by any of the Joint Committee or Select Committee or Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Parliament. This is the way the Government is treating the Parliament, and the importance of Parliament is being denigrated day by day by the present Government. I am sorry to say this. Sir, this Government is repeatedly denying the people to ventilate their grievances through the Parliamentary Committees. Not only that, this Amendment Bill is circumventing the Supreme Court orders and judgment of September 2018 whereby the apex Court struck down Section 57 of the parent Aadhaar Act, which enabled the corporate body or even an individual to seek authentication through that Unique Identification Number. Now, in this Bill, not only corporate body, any entity, as may be prescribed, and there are 13, 14 places in this Bill, where the Government has prescribed enabling provisions, 'As may be prescribed.' So, in the Act, there is no murmur as to what this Government is going to do in future. But, 13 or 14 enabling provisions have been made so that 'As may be prescribed by the Authority.' Which Authority? UIDAI. And what is the role of UIDAI? We know every-

thing about the UIDAI. But, even the UIDAI has said, it is on record, that they cannot certify or verify or authenticate the database of others. Then, who will certify? That is why the Supreme Court, while passing the judgment in September, 2018 held that there should be an authority, data protection authority, before the Government goes in for amending the parent Act, which the Government has not cared to do. Even for the Supreme Court judgment, this Government has uncanny respect to comply with the directions or observations, as incorporated in the 1,100-page judgment, or maybe longer than that.

Sir, this Bill says that other than the DBT, it could be voluntary option, as the hon. Minister has said. But, India is a country with low digital literacy. How many of us are aware of digital things? Personally speaking, Sir, I don't know. There are millions of people in the country, a majority of our country, who are not aware of legal rights also. They don't know how if their personal information can be used or misused. This is the situation when we are discussing the Bill and we are going to pass it without any scrutiny of the Parliamentary Committee.

Sir, Section 57 has been set aside by the Supreme Court. I am speaking hypothetically that a judgment has been delivered that intercourse is bad. So, in any way, intercourse is bad. Thereafter, the question of intercourse with consent or voluntarily does not arise. We are all adults and we must discuss everything in detail as to how this Bill has come.

Sir, we all know about the data hacking in a country like the U.S. What happened in the U.S.? It is known as Equifax Data Breach of 2017 when the breach resulted in the attackers accessing personal information of 145.5 million people in the U.S. Their data was hacked. In our country also, data of 130 million Aadhaar cards had been leaked in 2017 from the Government websites. This is the alarming situation we are living under. There is no murmur in this Bill, no whisper in this Bill as to how the database of the Aadhaar card holders will be protected and by which authority. Nobody knows.

Sir, it seems to me that it could be the main reason that the private players can have a free for all situation to deal with our Aadhaar database for commercial exploitation. That may be the main reason for introducing the Ordinance as also this Bill.

Sir, after the Supreme Court judgment of 2018, we expected, there was a national expectation kept in the minds of the people, that the Government would come first with a data protection Bill and then subsequently will introduce the other amendments. But, it is a matter of deep regret and concern that without a recourse mechanism in the law, that protects the rights of the citizens of their personal data, this Government has come without any such legislation.

[Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita]

Sir, asked for under the RTI to provide information, no Ministry, no Department of this Government could provide any information about the laws, rules and procedures that create any beneficiary's database. The UIDAI has admitted that it does not certify the biometric or demographic data associated with the Aadhaar card numbers. It seems that there is no view about the number of unique records based on biometric or demographic fields. It does not even know if there was an enrolment operator belonging to a private agency appointed by one of the twenty registrars whose enrolments make up most of the Aadhaar card numbers in the six lakh villages, 5,000 towns and cities or even 707 districts where enrolment allegedly happened. This is the situation. Nobody takes the responsibility. Sir, in a democratic set-up, various authorities have been entrusted with huge powers to exercise for common good. They will have to exercise those powers for common good. They cannot exercise those powers at their whims and fancies, including the Government of authorities. Under the statute, whatever power has been entrusted, that is to be exercised for the common good, but the objective of the Bill as it appears to me is not for common good, but for a section of the people and that is mainly the private operators, the private entities who will be benefited through commercial exploitation of the people's personal data base. For that purpose only, this Bill has been brought forth and that is why the parliamentary standing committees, joint committees, select committees have been avoided and even the amendments that we wanted to move or bring was also not accepted on technical grounds. Had the Government the courage to face the amendments, the Government would have allowed the Members to place their amendments while passing this Bill, but Government does not have that courage. They have the brute majority. They are enjoying the brute majority. So, with that brute majority, they want to do and undo whatever they want. That is the situation, Sir, and again I am telling you, in a democratic set-up, if the Constitutional powers or statutory powers are exercised at the whims and fancies of the authorities, then, there is a danger of rise of authoritarianism and I can see that in the horizon that authoritarianism is rising, this will be negation of our Parliamentary democracy. With my 51 years of experience in politics I warn my friends in the Opposition and the people outside, don't accept this sort of an attitude on the part of the Government that by exercising their majority they will bring any sort of Bill and Parliament will have to bow down before the Government to accept that Bill in any manner howsoever they want. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASHANTANANDA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me say that unfortunately, Aadhaar like GST is really a lesson that has to be obtained in the country in terms

of bipartisanship. Sir, I was listening to many hon. Members from the Opposition and from the Treasury Benches. I heard very valuable discussions. Now, when those, who are in Opposition were in the Treasury Benches, took the credit of initiating Aadhaar and those who are in the Treasury Benches now were opposing at a time. It is peculiar. Sir, with change of power, the version changes which is not a good practice in my opinion. Once you are convinced that it is good, whether you are in power or in the Opposition, you have to stick absolutely to your opinion, belief and faith. If all of us in our heart are convinced that in the interest of the country this has to be supported, we must stick to it in spite of change in power and position.

Sir, our party is ready to suggest constructively, rather than opposing it for the sake of opposition. Therefore, I can loudly say that I rise here to support the Bill. Sir, Aadhaar is a good law. Aadhaar is a good practice. In fact, the Government of Odisha, right after the judgment of the Constitutional Bench, has given effect to it in a large measure. Sir, lakhs and lakhs of people, including farmers, who could not have been benefited from the country's famous KALIA Scheme got benefited. It is absolutely a wonderful scheme for farmers. Many people got benefitted, thanks to Aadhaar.

Some of the leaders have expressed their views that they, in principle, would have supported this Bill if the points and suggestions of Supreme Court relating to data protection would have been brought in the form of Bill along with this.

Sir, I wanted to stress on a few sentences of the Supreme Court judgment. It said and I quote, „We have also impressed upon the respondents as the discussion hereinafter reveal to bring out a robust data protection regime in the form of an enactment.” Therefore, my earnest suggestion would be to bring a robust statutory regime in the near future. It would have been better had it been brought along with this Bill. But, I hope, hon. Minister will think of bringing a Bill on data protection very soon.

I am quite impressed that what we are discussing here and what I heard from the hon. Minister is that around 124 crore people have accepted Aadhaar. What actually happened is this. When 124 crore people believed in Aadhaar, we are thinking it otherwise; it is not good. But, Sir, discussion and debate gives us one thing that they believed the Government, they believed Aadhaar and the Government, in order to respect their belief, should come up with data protection Bill as soon as possible. Thank you.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। यह आधार विधेयक सिर्फ आधार ही नहीं बल्कि यह

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

कहा जाना चाहिए कि यह गरीबों के जीने का आधार है। यह आधार विधेयक भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने का आधार है। यह बिल समाज में अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े हुए व्यक्ति को मजबूत करने का आधार है। यह विधेयक सरकार की नीति और नीयत को दर्शाने का आधार है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। अगर इस बिल का सबसे ज्यादा फायदा किसी के पास पहुंचने वाला है, तो वे गरीब और गरीबी से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। इसका लाभ समाज के शोषित, वंचित, उपेक्षित, किसान और मजदूर लोगों को मिलने वाला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब लोगों के पास अपनी पहचान नहीं थी और जो सरकारी योजनाएं चलती थीं, उनका लाभ गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिलता था, बल्कि उसका लाभ बिचौलिए ले जाते थे। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने भी एक बार कहा था कि अगर एक रुपया केन्द्र से जाता है, तो 85 पैसे बीच में बिचौलिए ले लेते हैं और 15 पैसे का ही लाभ गरीब लोगों को मिल पाता है। इस सरकार की नीयत बिल्कुल साफ है और वह गरीबों को उनका हक दिलाने के लिए, इस बिल को लाई है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने एक वक्तव्य में भी कहा है कि ढाई साल में, उनकी सरकार ने 3.95 करोड़, लगभग 4 करोड़ लोगों के फर्जी राशन कार्डों का पता लगाया है और इससे 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है। इसका मकसद सिर्फ यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार पर लगाम लगाई जाए और सभी योजनाओं का फायदा गरीब-गुरबा लोगों को मिले। विकास के नये आयाम सामने आने से, देश के डिजिटल विकास की रफ्तार बढ़ेगी और भारत की डिजिटल यात्रा में हम सब को और अधिक सुरक्षा मिलेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक बात यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि गांवों में जो गरीब लोग हैं या जो कम पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, वे जब कभी अपना नाम लिखवाने के लिए जाते हैं, तो उनके नाम सही नहीं लिखवाए जाते हैं। अगर उनका नाम मंजूदेवी है या अंजूदेवी है, लेकिन वे इस को न लिखकर रुम्मी देवी, मुन्नी देवी लिखा देते हैं और पति के नाम पर भी तब्दीली हो जाती है, जिसकी वजह से काफी परेशानी होती है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करती हूँ कि ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर या प्रखंड स्तर पर इनके नाम में सुधार करवाया जाए, हालांकि सुधार हो रहा है और लोगों को जानकारी नहीं है, इसलिए काफी सारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार की तरफ से इनकी मदद के लिए एक जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जाए, ताकि वे इससे जुड़ें और सरकार की जो नीति है, वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ، آپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودے۔ مہودے، می اس بل کا سمرتنہ کرنے کے لئے کھڑی ہوئی ہوں۔ یہ آدھار ودھشک صرف آدھار ہی نہی بلکہ یہ کہا جانا چاہئے کہ یہ غریبوں کے جتنے کا آدھار ہے۔ یہ آدھار ودھشک بھرشتاچار کو مٹانے کا آدھار ہے۔ یہ بل سماج می آخری پانچھان پر کھڑے ہوئے آدمی کو مضبوط کرنے کا آدھار ہے۔

یہ ودھشک سرکار کی ریتی اور ریت کو درشانے کا آدھار ہے، اس لئے می اس بل کا سمرتنہ کرتی ہوں۔ اگر اس بل کا سب سے زیادہ فائدہ کسری کے پاس پہنچنے والا ہے، تو وہ غریب اور غریبوں سے جڑے ہوئے لوگ ہی۔ اس کا لابیہ سماج کے شوشٹ، ونچٹ، اپکشت، کسان اور مزدور لوگوں کو ملنے والا ہے۔

اُپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودے، جب لوگوں کے پاس اپنی پہچان نہی تھی اور جو سرکاری عوجناٹ چلتی تھی، ان کا لابیہ لوگوں کو نہی ملتا تھا، بلکہ اس کا لابیہ بچولنے لے جاتے تھے۔ سابق پردھان منتری مرحوم راجی گاندھی جی نے بھی ایک بار کہا تھا کہ اگر ایک روپیہ کنڈر سے جاتا ہے، تو 85 پیسے بچ می بچولنے لے

لئے ہی اور 15 پیسے کا ہی لابیہ غریب لوگوں کو مل پاتا ہے۔ اس سرکار کی ریت بالکل صاف ہے اور یہ غریبوں کو ان کا حق دلانے کے لئے، اس بل کو لائی ہے، اس لئے می اس بل کا سمرتنہ کرتی ہوں۔

اُپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودے، پردھان منتری جی نے اپنے ایک وکٹوے می بھی کہا ہے کہ ڈھائی سال می، ان کی سرکار نے 3.95 کروڑ لگ بھگ 4 کروڑ لوگوں کے فرضی راشن کارڈوں کا پتہ لگایا ہے اور اس سے 14 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی بچت ہوئی ہے۔ اس کا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ بھرشتاچار پر لگام لگائی جائے اور سبھی عوجناؤں کا فائدہ غریبوں کو ملے۔ وکاس کے نئے اطم سامنے آنے سے، دیش کے ڈچٹل وکاس کی رفتار بڑھے گی اور بھارت کی ڈچٹل عاترا می ہم سب کو اور آدھک سرکشا ملے گی۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† آپ سبھا ادھیش مہودے، مے مارٹے منتری جی سے صرف ایک بات یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ گاؤں مے جو غریب لوگ مے کی جو کم پڑھے لکھے لوگ مے، وہ جب کبھی اپنا نام لکھوانے کے لئے جاتے مے، تو ان کے نام صحیح نہ لکھوائے جاتے مے۔ اگر ان کا نام منجہ دیہی ہے کی انجو دیہی ہے، لیکن وہ اس کو نہ لکھکر رو مے دیہی، مرتی دیہی لکھ دیتے مے اور پتی کے نام پر بھی تبدیلی ہو جاتی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے کافی پریشانی ہوتی ہے۔ مے آپ سے انورودھ کرتی ہوں کہ گرام پنچایت سطح پر کی پرکھنڈ سطح پر ان کے نام مے سدھار کروائی جائے، حالانکہ سدھار بوربا ہے اور لوگوں کو جانکاری نہ ہے، اس لئے کافی ساری دقتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ مے اسجھاؤ ہے کہ سرکار کی طرف سے ان کی مدد کے لئے ایک جاگروکتا ابھٹن چلائی جائے، تاکہ وہ اس سے جڑی اور سرکار کی جو رہتی ہے، وہ بالکل واضح ہو جائے۔ بہت بہت دھریاد۔
(ختم شد)

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill. I request the Government to send this Bill to the Standing Committee. As many eminent Members have already explained here, there are many issues involved in this Amendment Bill. Hence, it should be sent to a Standing Committee for a thorough legislative scrutiny. The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, was passed as a Money Bill to bypass the powers of Rajya Sabha. Article 110 of our Constitution clearly defines what a Money Bill is. The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, qualified one of the seven provisions, enshrined under Article 110 of the Constitution. However, that qualified Article 117(2) of the Constitution. It says, I quote, „A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax%. This particular provision may be connected with Aadhar Bill. So, illogically and against the constitutional norms, the principal Bill was brought here as a Money Bill, which was nothing but a fraud on the Constitution of our country. Ultimately, Sir, the Supreme Court had to intervene. The Court struck down certain provisions of the Act. But, again, you are not considering the spirit of the Supreme Court verdict. Without considering that, you are, simply, again, opting for an ordinance route, and without a proper legislative scrutiny, you are, again, bringing these amendments. The Supreme Court had struck down Section 57 of the Act. It had held that Section 57 of the Act is unconstitutional. Sir, the Right to Privacy

is a fundamental right. You want to bypass the Supreme Court verdict; that is why, this amendment is brought here. The private entities are allowed to access data. Companies such as Jio are allowed to access data through these amendments. In fact, the Supreme Court had ruled that private companies must delete all the aadhar data, but, through this amendment, you are trying to bypass the Supreme Court verdict, which is highly objectionable. Again, Sir, there are many privatised, outsourced Government responsibilities which are given to private companies. They have got the access to data. How can we regulate them? Is there any mechanism to regulate the private companies which already have access to data? So, all these are violative of fundamental right to privacy. I am requesting the Government to address this issue also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Ragesh, your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have one more point to make. This Bill is not meant to prevent leakage and identify real beneficiaries. I am sorry to say that but this Bill is meant to eliminate deserving poor and to cut subsidy. I am saying so because your targeted delivery system had already eliminated many poor people who deserved to get benefits. In Kerala, we had a universal Public Distribution System. Through Targeted Public Distribution System, only 47 percentage of the total population has been identified as beneficiaries. Rest of the population has been denied of subsidies and benefits from Government schemes. The Bill is not meant to prevent leakage and identify real beneficiaries but to eliminate deserving poor and to cut subsidy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I, once again, request the Government to send this Bill to a select committee. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, the next speaker is Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I rise to express some serious concerns, on behalf of my party, about this proposed Bill. Some of those are very serious concerns. My senior colleague, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, mentioned several judgements. I will not repeat them. But in view of 26th September, 2018, judgement, I think whatever the hon. Minister said in his initial remarks or whatever we read here, I wish to draw your attention to the quote of Emilia from Othello: "You told a lie, an odious, damned

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

lie; upon my soul, a lie, a wicked lie. It is from Othello, by Emilia in a particular context. Sir, what worries me as a Member of this House is this. Somewhere, I will speak about a couple of general concerns which I wish to express through you to hon. Minister sahib. Are we on a trajectory to develop a web camera State, 24/7, the biggest hallmark of which is surveillance? I think, Sir, this is going to create lots of anomalies. I repeat it that the Supreme Court's observation was exclusively on the issues which had subsidy tenor. What we have done is, we have taken away what we had initially thought of making it.

Sir, I will take a couple of issues, point-by-point. Clause 4 of the Bill, hon. Minister, talks about off-line verification, and then there is enforcement mechanism. There is no clarity as to what is the enforcement mechanism to be developed because as many of my colleagues said, at several points in this proposed Bill, there is, to be decided by the Executive; to be decided later. I don't think that this is a very good legislative practice or this is a very good practice whereby the Parliament is not aware what is going to happen subsequently. So, I believe, that you should provide a list of alternatives to biometric information. Now, when you say, informed consent, we are living through a very difficult time. We have also seen that under the cover of informed consent, we have obtained coercive consent. I see, lots of ideas of coercive consent in this. Sir, before I became a Member of this House or even after, I was receiving a number of calls from a number of companies asking for my Aadhaar details.

Now, I come to clause 33; and I particularly love some of the phrases used by this Government consistently. It says, Aadhaar ecosystem. Now the phrase used, Any entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem is overboard. I believe so. It should be defined; it should be specified and it should be basically applicable to entities, non-legal persons. This is my second point.

And, third, Sir, interestingly, in NRC, in one family, if four members have necessary documents and the fifth one doesn't have, we are excluding them, and through this Bill, we don't wish to exclude anyone, bring everybody, by hook or by crook.

Then, Sir, as an extension of what the kind of prerogative a child gets at the age of attaining 18, within six months after attaining the age of 18, I think, that right should be available to all adults.

Finally, Sir, the very idea of one nation one card kind of thing, sounds good. It sounds wonderful but the fact is, Sir, and I quote, Mahmoud Darwish. This is a poem

called 'Identity Card'; and he says it very loudly, Sir. We might sing it after a few years. 'I am an Arab. My identity card no. is 50,000.' That kind of scenario should not come. These were some of my concerns. And even if you have the legislative majority, I think, I repeat that argument that 'Legislative majority should be in sync with moral majority' Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present. Then, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, - not present. Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से आधार और अन्य विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने संविधान की धारा 19 और 21 के तहत आधार कार्ड की अनिवार्यता पर रोक लगाई थी कि सरकार नया कानून बनाए, जिससे आम आदमी की निजता बनी रहे। यह विधेयक आम आदमी की निजता और गोपनीयता का हनन करता है।

महोदय, अपने देश में डेटा गोपनीयता के लिए जो कानून हैं, जैसे आई.टी. कानून, भारतीय टेलीग्राफ कानून और भारतीय कांटेक्ट कानून आदि, वे पूरी तरह से डेटा सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ये कानून पूर्ण रूप से व्यापक और विस्तृत व्याख्या नहीं करते हैं कि निजी डेटा क्या है और यह क्यों आवश्यक है। महोदय, अभी निजी कंपनियों के पास हमारे तमाम डेटा हैं। चाहे फोन हो, कोई account हो, या दाखिले आदि की बात हो, ये सारी कंपनियां आपसे आधार नं. लेकर आपकी या उपभोक्ता की हिस्ट्री जानने का काम करती हैं। सर, इन एजेंसियों के पास अभी हुई नीट परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण और फेल छात्रों की पूर्ण जानकारी है। वे उनका अच्छे निजी medical college में दाखिले के नाम पर शोषण करती हैं। आज हम छुट्टी पर घूमने जाते हैं, तो Holiday Agencies को उसकी जानकारी कैसे हो जाती है? इसी प्रकार अगर हम Amazon, Flipkart, Medicine Plus आदि sites से कोई खरीदारी करते हैं, तो उन्हें पूरा पता होता है कि हम क्या चीज पसंद करते हैं, कहाँ जाते हैं, क्या खाते हैं, क्या पहनते हैं और वे हमें अपना निशाना बनाना चाहते हैं एवं अपना सामान बेचना शुरू करते हैं। महोदय, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसी जानकारी किसी इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी के पास पहुंचे और वह कम्पनी जानती है कि आपके बच्चे को दमा की बीमारी है, क्योंकि आप हर महीने 4 हजार रुपए की दमा की दवाई खरीदते हैं, जब आप अपने परिवार के साथ साल में दोबार छुट्टी मनाने जाते हैं, तो जब इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियाँ या ट्रैवल एजेंट्स अपनी चीजें बेचने के लिए आपके पास आएँगे, तो उनमें जो premium charge करना होगा, वे उसे बढ़ा कर लाएँगे। माता-पिता होने के नाते आपकी मजबूरी हो जाएगी कि आप उसे भारी premium पर खरीदें। महोदय, इस तरह से data misuse होता है।

महोदय, यह सभी सांसदगण जानते हैं कि तमाम ग्राम सभाओं के ग्राम प्रधानों के पास आज की तारीख में सभी का आधार डेटा और आधार कार्ड्स पड़े हुए हैं। अगर वे इस डेटा को किसी अराजक तत्व के हाथों में दे देते हैं और वह किसी गरीब व्यक्ति, किसान या मजदूर से चंद रुपए के बदले चंद फॉर्मों के ऊपर sign करा लेते हैं, तो उनके नाम पर उनको मोबाइल फोन मिल जाएगा या वे किसी बैंक में एकाउंट खोल लेंगे। इन्हीं गतिविधियों के कारण आज गांवों में बहुत सारे fraud cases सुनने में आते हैं।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर डेटा का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। लोकतंत्र में अधिकारों का हनन बहुत दुखद है। मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि बाबा साहेब के लिखे गए संविधान में आम नागरिकों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, वह पहले उन्हें सुरक्षित करे और जो प्रावधान संविधान के अन्दर है, उसे पूर्णतः लागू करे।

महोदय, देश हित में इस विधेयक में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कहा गया कि इस विधेयक से आधार कार्ड से गरीबों को बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। यहाँ माननीय स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी को quote किया गया कि अगर हम 100 रुपए भेजते हैं, तो जाते-जाते 15 रुपए ही मिल पाते हैं। इसमें आज तक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। जैसे आज मनरेगा योजना है। देश में करोड़ों मजदूरों के खाते खुले हुए हैं और जब मनरेगा के माध्यम से मजदूरी उनके खातों में जाती है, तो गांव का प्रधान या सरपंच सारे एकाउंट्स इकट्ठे कर लेता है, बैंक जाता है और जैसे ही बैंक से पेमेंट होती है, तो वह सीधे आधा खुद ले लेता है, आधा उनको दे देता है। अभी तक यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रुका है। इसलिए इस पर सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए और यह सीधा गरीब को पहुँचना चाहिए। अभी तक यह गरीब को नहीं पहुँच रहा है और करोड़ों लोग आज भी इससे वंचित हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

दूसरा, जहाँ तक finger prints या उम्र की बात है, अगर आज 18-20 साल की उम्र में किसी का आधार कार्ड बना है, तो 60-70 साल में उसका चेहरा भी बदल जाता है और finger prints भी बदल जाते हैं। इसलिए इस में भी सुधार होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि इसमें पूरे सुधार होने चाहिए और तैयारी के साथ आधार कार्ड को लाना चाहिए। जैसे आप बिना तैयारी के GST ले आए, लगभग दो साल हो गए, अभी तक उसमें सुधार नहीं हो रहे हैं और उसमें संशोधन होते चले जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस आधार कार्ड को लाए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है, पर इसको मजबूती के साथ लाएँ और अच्छा कानून बना कर लाएँ, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I am going to make three comments on the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, but before I make these comments, I wish to draw your attention to the Prime Minister's reply to the Motion of Thanks, which he made on the 26th of June in this House.

Sir, after the elections, one would have thought that the Prime Minister would not continue misrepresenting facts and reality. Unfortunately, he continued in that tradition and he said in his reply that the Congress Party went to the Supreme Court to oppose Aadhaar. Sir, I would like to categorically state that my petition in the Supreme Court was not against Aadhaar, but it was against bringing Aadhaar Bill as a Money Bill. So, let us get

facts right. I know that is very difficult for the Ruling Party to stick to facts, but the facts are that the petition that went on behalf of the Congress Party to the Supreme Court related to the bringing of the Aadhaar Bill as a Money Bill on the 16th of March, 2016. Sir, in this context, I want to quote what the dissenting judgement that was given on 26th of September, 2018 by a very distinguished Judge, who is scheduled to become the Chief Justice of India three years from now. Sir, in his almost 500-page judgement, Justice Chandrachud in para 116 has opined, and I quote, „Introducing the Aadhaar Act as a Money Bill has bypassed the constitutional authority of the Rajya Sabha. The passage of the Aadhaar Act, as a Money Bill, is an abuse of the constitutional process. It deprived the Rajya Sabha from altering the provisions of the Bill by carrying out amendments. On the touchstone of provisions of Article 110, the Bill could not have been a Money Bill. „ And he went on to quote Dr. Ambedkar. Sir, para 117 and the language used in para 117 should be a timely reminder to this Government. „The Rajya Sabha has an important role in the making of laws. Superseding the authority of the Rajya Sabha is in conflict with the constitutional scheme and the legitimacy of democratic institutions.%% And then he goes on to use a phrase, which has rarely been used in any judgement, „It constitutes a fraud on the Constitution.%% And, „Passing of a Bill as a Money Bill, when it does not qualify for it, damages the delicate balance of bicameralism which is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.%% Sir, this is a dissenting judgement by a Judge who will soon become the Chief Justice of India. But look at what the majority judgement says. Sir, the majority judgement in para 405 says, and this has escaped the attention and notice of most commentators, „We would also like to observe at this stage that insofar as submission of the respondents about the justiciability of the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is concerned, we are unable to subscribe to such a contention. Judicial review , Sir, please mark these words , would be admissible under certain circumstances having regard to the law laid down by this Court in various judgments which have been cited by the lawyer who appeared for this case.%% Sir, the dissenting Judge says that bringing it as a Money Bill was a fraud on the Constitution. The majority Judgement says that there are circumstances in which the decision of the Speaker can actually be challenged in the Supreme Court. So, I would like to remind the hon. Minister, Sir, that our petition was not on the basic need for Aadhaar or the design of Aadhaar, but simply on the fact that you bypassed the Rajya Sabha, constituted a fraud on the Constitution and brought it as a Money Bill. Sir, on March 16, the Aadhaar Bill was brought as a Money Bill. Now, climate has changed everywhere; climate has changed in the Rajya Sabha also and today, I am sure, the Treasury Benches will have the majority. But on the 16th of March, 2016, I moved five amendments to the Aadhaar Bill and all five amend-

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

ments were passed by a substantial majority, and some of those amendments, Sir, were actually approved; some sections of the Aadhaar Bill which went through my amendments, the majority judgement has struck them down in the Supreme Court. I will highlight it a little later. So, Sir, the fact that it came as a Money Bill remains a permanent blot on the Aadhaar rules. And I wish, at some stage, this had gone through some form of Parliamentary scrutiny. Today also, this Bill has not gone through any Parliamentary scrutiny. I am sure you will get it through. But, at some later stage, I think there is a need to stop making election speeches and looking at the Aadhaar, what it can do, what it cannot do and what it is actually doing on the ground. Sir, my three big points on the Bill. The first big point relates to Clause 5 in the Bill. Sir, what has happened in Clause 5 of the Bill is that the Minister has sought to vest with the Government, greater powers for connecting and for seeking Aadhaar data in excess of the circumspection which the hon. Supreme Court laid down. Sir, let me read out for the Minister. I am sure the Minister has seen the judgment, read the judgment and absorbed the judgment, and I will quote only the majority judgment not the minority judgment, that is the dissenting judgment, and this is paragraph 447, 6(d). The Supreme Court says, „Residents are thus held entitled to obtain Aadhaar number. We may record here that such an enrolment is of a voluntary nature; however, it becomes compulsory for those who seek to receive any subsidy benefit or service under the welfare scheme of the Government expenditure, which is met from the Consolidated Fund of India%. Sir, the hon. Supreme Court is very clear. Aadhaar is voluntary but where subsidy is involved, where benefits are involved, where money from the Consolidated Fund of India is involved, it is mandatory. Sir, what has the Minister done in the Bill? Clause 5 up to Clause 6, beautiful! „Voluntary, voluntary, voluntary, voluntary, voluntary, voluntary; now, nobody has the patience to see ÂsevenÊ. When you look from Clauses 1 to 6, you see that the Minister is in compliance with the hon. Supreme Court judgment. But, when you come to Clause 7. notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions voluntary, voluntary, voluntary, voluntary, voluntary, , mandatory authentication is required. Six Clauses are voluntary and the seventh one is mandatory to override all the six voluntaries. Sir, this is in direct violation of what the Supreme Court has said in para 447, 6(d), which says, Âit is voluntary; otherwise, it is compulsory only for benefits, welfare payments and other fund flow from the Consolidated Fund of IndiaÊ.

So, this is my first point, Sir, that Section 5 violates the majority judgment of the Supreme Court. Sir, there is a principle in law. I am not a lawyer. There are distinguished lawyers here; the hon. Minister is also a distinguished lawyer. But, there is a principle in law

which is principle of colourable legislation that you don't do things indirectly which you cannot do directly. It is a well known principle. However, in Clauses 24 and 25...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जयराम रमेशजी, आपकी पार्टी के पास सिर्फ एक मिनट का ही समय है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उस समय के अंदर आप खत्म करें।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will take five minutes more. Sir, please let me finish. I will finish as soon as I can. I never exceed the time but let me finish. Sir, this is a very important Bill, it has not gone through any scrutiny. So, please allow five minutes more to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We all know, Jairam Rameshji, सारी इम्पोर्टेंट बातें कर रहे हैं, मगर आपकी पार्टी का जो समय है, वही मैं आपको याद दिला रहा हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Clauses 24 and 25 have been introduced by the Minister in a very innovative way to circumvent what the Supreme Court did. The Supreme Court struck down the original Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act. Sir, one of the amendments that I had moved on the 16th of March was an amendment to delete Section 57. That was upheld by the Supreme Court. Now, what has the Minister done? He has done, in an indirect way, what directly the Supreme Court said, 'You can't give it to banks, you can't give it to financial institutions, you cannot give it to telecom service providers. What he has not done directly because the Supreme Court prohibits him from doing it, he has done indirectly.

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, माननीय रमेश जी ...(व्यवधान)... आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please conclude now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please. I will sit down if you want me to.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सबने जो समय तय किया है, मैं उसका अनुपालन कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let him finish. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय तय है, उसके अनुसार चलिए माननीय टी.के. रंगराजन जी, आप इतने वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, समय का पालन सबको करना होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, to prove my point that what the Minister has done indirectly, what the Supreme Court prohibited him from doing directly, I am quoting from para 447(h), and this reads, 'In so far as Section 57, in the present form, is concerned, it is susceptible to misuse, in as much as it can be used for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose.'

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रमेश जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Thank you. ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will sit down. If you don't want me to finish, I will sit down.

श्री उपसभापति: Please conclude. आप सबने जो समय तय किया है, मैं उसका अनुपालन कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The time has been decided by this hon. Chairman. माननीय अश्वनी वैष्णव। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have no objection if you give him two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let him finish within two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... माननीय अहमद पटेल जी, आप सब लोगों ने जो समय तय किया, मैं उसी का अनुपालन कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He has already exceeded the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, what the majority judgment said in so far as striking down Section 57 is concerned, which the hon. Minister is bringing back through Clauses 24 and 25, I quote, „In so far as Section 57, in the present form is concerned, it is susceptible to misuse in as much as (a) it can be used for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose. We read down this provision to mean that such a purpose has to be backed by a law. Further, whenever such a law is made...“

I know the Minister is shaking his head, and that is why I am continuing, „Further, whenever such a law is made, it would be subject to judicial scrutiny, (b) Such purpose is not limited pursuant to any law alone, but can be done pursuant to any contract to this effect as well. This is clearly impermissible as a contractual provision...“ Sir, I can go on and on and quote this judgment. However, the point simply is this: the Supreme Court struck down Section 57 in the original Act. Now, the hon. Minister has circumvented that judgment and introduced Clauses 24 and 25 in order to give favoured treatment to telecom service providers and to certain banks and private financial entities. This is a gross violation of the Supreme Court order.

Finally, Sir, Aadhaar cannot be used as an instrument of exclusion. I think, you agree and we all agree that Aadhaar is meant for identification and to ensure that leakages in the delivery system are eliminated. There is no disagreement on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am concluding, Sir. However, Sir, I wish to point out that recently, there was a study that was done. Now, this is a study not done by any *jholawala*

organization. This is a study not done by some *tukde-tukde* gang organization. This is a study done by the Indian School of Business, and you have got your Chief Economic Advisor...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: And, this study says, „according to a recent study of Indian School of Business, based on an analysis of more than 10 million payments, during 2014 to 2018, 38 per cent of all Aadhaar big system payments of MGNREGA wages in Jharkhand redirected wages to a completely unrelated account. Sir, this can be a bogus study. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of this. There is exclusion taking place. The ABPS is directing payments not to the beneficiary at all, but to somebody else's account, and, I think, this vitiates the entire purpose of Aadhaar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I would like to once again reiterate that our opposition has not been to the basic design of Aadhaar but for the misuse of Aadhaar and its purpose going beyond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ashwini Vaishnaw, you speak, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I rise to support the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill. This is my first speech in this august House. I thank you for this great opportunity and I am very honoured and humbled by this occasion.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not have any political experience. I have come here with an experience of execution. I have served in the Districts of Sundargarh, Balasore and Cuttack, and I worked at the field level. I served the people with great humility. It is that experience of mine that I want to reflect in this presentation that I am making today. Sir, for a very long period, there was a structure in which a Prime Minister had to say that only 15 per cent of the intended subsidies or intended benefits percolate down to the ground level. What did we do about that? We knew that there is a problem, but did we do anything about that? That system was going on for decades. कई दशकों से वह व्यवस्था चली आ रही थी। हमने उस पर क्या किया? क्या हमारे पास कोई सुविधा नहीं थी? क्या हमारे पास कोई टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं थी? हमारे पास सारे साधन थे। हमारे पास काम करने के कई तरीके थे, but we did not have any political will. What was lacking was serious political will to actually help the last man or the last woman at the end of the society.

[Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw]

5.00 P.M.

My very senior colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, in the context of the Medical Council of India Bill, last Thursday, said that 'Nobody has the courage to take on this giant', that is right. Nobody had the courage to take on the giant of corruption which was eating away the funds and the benefits intended for the poor. Who was responsible for it? We all were responsible for it. There was a Government out there; there was an administration out there. The system had gone down to a level where books were written about it. Shri Lal Shukla's *Rag Darbari*, it became a very famous Television show also. This book got Sahitya Akademi Award. What does he write? It is not a व्यंग्य कथा. आग दरबारी एक व्यंग्य कथा नहीं है, बल्कि इसका संबंध एक बड़े नगर से कुछ दूर बसे एक गांव की जिंदगी से है, जो इतने वर्षों की प्रगति और विकास के नारों के बावजूद निहित स्वार्थों और अनेक अवांछनीय तथ्यों के सामने घिसट रही है। यह उसी जिंदगी का दस्तावेज है। उसी दस्तावेज को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने आधार के माध्यम से बदलने की एक इच्छा जाहिर की और उसको implement किया, उसको execute किया। उस व्यवस्था को परिवर्तित करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया।

महोदय, जिसने फील्ड में काम देखा है,.... मैं गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज आधार के बाद, आधार के कारण और आधार के इस correct implementation के कारण बहुत सारी गंदगियाँ साफ हुई हैं। बहुत जगह जहाँ पर beneficiaries का wrongful exclusion होता था या wrongful inclusion होता था, वहाँ पर अगर एक व्यक्ति गलत तरीके से आया, तो उसके कारण एक सही व्यक्ति, जिसको बेनिफिट मिलना चाहिए था, उसे नहीं मिला। आज आधार के कारण हमारे पास एक व्यवस्था है, जिसके कारण हम न केवल wrongful inclusion को रोक सकते हैं, बल्कि wrongful exclusion को भी रोक सकते हैं। इसके माध्यम से कई जेनरेशन तक चली आ रही व्यवस्था को सुधारा गया। मैं ओडिशा से आता हूँ, इस हाउस में ओडिशा को represent कर रहा हूँ, ओडिशा मेरी कर्मभूमि है। उड़िया भाषा बहुत सुंदर भाषा है। कहते हैं कि भगवान जगन्नाथ ने यह भाषा दी थी। बाकी सब जगह हमने अपनी-अपनी भाषा तैयार की, लेकिन उड़िया भाषा भगवान जगन्नाथ ने अपने भक्तों को दी। इस भाषा में हजारों वर्षों का जो गुण समाहित है, जो wisdom है, मैं उस wisdom की एक छोटी-सी, जिसको ओडिया लोग कहते हैं यानी मुहावरा, मैं उसका एक उदाहरण दूंगा। *

मतलब यह है कि खजूर का जो पेड़ है, उसका मैं क्या वर्णन करूँ। जमीन से लेकर ऊपर तक उसके खूब सारे स्केल्स हैं, जो काटते हैं। अगर आप खजूर के पेड़ पर चढ़ने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो आपका हाथ कटेगा, पांव कटेगा, अगर आपने कपड़े नहीं पहने हैं, तो शरीर पर भी कट लगेंगे। महोदय, मैं cut money की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं कट की बात कर रहा हूँ। एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बन

*The Hon'ble Member Spoke in Odia.

गई थी, जिसमें साइंस और आर्ट को मिलाकर किस तरह से गरीबों को दुहा जाए, उनके नाम पर पैसा कैसे कहाँ से कहाँ पहुंचे और कौन उसमें भागीदार बने, इस तरह की व्यवस्था को बदलने का यह एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास है। मैं सभी मित्रों से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसका सपोर्ट करें, यह बिल bi-partisan सपोर्ट मांगता है और इस तरह की व्यवस्थाओं को किस तरह से आगे बढ़ाया जाए, उसमें अपने सुझाव दें।

मान्यवर, मंत्री जी बहुत सारी संख्याएं देंगे, मैं केवल एक संख्या बोलना चाहता हूं -4.23 करोड़ LPG connections. महोदय, यह छोटी संख्या नहीं है। 2.98 करोड़ राशन कार्ड्स, जो करेक्ट हुए, 4.77 लाख NSAP Beneficiaries, यह कोई छोटी संख्या नहीं है। अगर इतना समाधान इतने कम समय में हो पाया है और अगर यह ठीक से चलेगा, तो आप सोचिए कि लोगों तक कितना benefit पहुंचेगा।

महोदय, इस हाउस में मुझसे ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे और बेहतरीन lawyers मौजूद हैं, मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, मैं केवल एक प्वाइंट कहना चाहता हूँ कि आधार ऐक्ट के बारे में जो ट्रिपल टेस्ट सुप्रीम कोर्ट और श्रीकृष्णा कमिटी ने लागू किया, आधार ऐक्ट उसका पूरी तरह से पालन करता है। यह ट्रिपल टेस्ट क्या है? पहला, अगर किसी भी स्कीम पर या किसी भी प्वाइंट पर आधार ऐक्ट लागू होना है, तो उसमें उसकी एक legal backing होनी चाहिए, सेकंड, उसमें एक legitimate State interest होना चाहिए। थर्ड, it should follow the paradigm of proportionality, उसमें proportionality होनी चाहिए। मान्यवर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इन तीनों के तीनों प्वाइंट्स पर इस बिल को, आधार की स्कीम को, आधार के ऐक्ट को सही पाया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सब इसे सपोर्ट करें।

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी ने एक प्वाइंट कहा। उन्होंने हमारे सामने जब data protection right की अवधारणा रखी, तब उन्होंने सब चीजों को राइट के प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू से कहा। इसका एक और टेक्निकल प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू भी हो सकता है। मैं आपके प्वाइंट को नकार नहीं रहा हूँ, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इसका एक टेक्निकल प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू भी हो सकता है। वह यह प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू हो सकता है, जोकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और Srikrishna Committee ने कहा, डेटा सिक्योरिटी के लिए चार limitations बनाए गए। पहला, limitation on collection, दूसरा, limitation on use, तीसरा, limitation on purpose और चौथा, limitation on sharing. मेरे मित्र वर्मा जी ने कहा था कि इसका क्या यूज़ होगा, कोई कहाँ जाता है, इन सबका पता चल जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी को पता नहीं होता है। आधार का data collection is purpose-blind. It is purpose-blind. आधार का authentication केवल एक Yes और No का answer दे रहा है और कुछ नहीं दे रहा है। एक और मित्र ने कहा कि अगर किसी को दमा है, तो यह आधार से पता चल जाएगा। महोदय, इससे कुछ भी पता नहीं चलता है। It is purpose-blind. किस purpose के लिए authentication हो रहा है, इसका कोई भी डेटा कलेक्ट नहीं होता है। एक और बहुत important point, Metadata को डिलीट करने का है। इस तरह की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बहुत अच्छे से समझा है। मैं आईटी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, मुझे डेटा की टेक्नोलॉजी थोड़ी-थोड़ी समझ में आती है। इसको जिस व्यवस्था में आज बनाया गया है, उस व्यवस्था को लेकर हम लोगों के मन में जो इतने संदेह हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है। फिर भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप एक बार फिर सभी का विश्वास बढ़ाएं।

[Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw]

मान्यवर, इस आधार के सिस्टम में 2048-bit का encryption है। 2048-bit की encryption का क्या मीनिंग है? हम आज बहुत सारी बैंकिंग करते हैं, NEFT, RTGS, हम नेट बैंकिंग पर जाते हैं। हम बड़े आराम से, बड़ी तसल्ली से, बड़े confidence के साथ वे सब transactions करते हैं। महोदय, ये सारे transactions 256-bit encryption पर हैं। 256 से 2048, यह difference है। जब इतना बड़ा difference है, जब व्यवस्था में इतना ध्यान रखा गया है कि डेटा का encryption हो, डेटा चोरी न हो पाए, तो हम किस बात का संदेह कर रहे हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के संदेहों को मन में न लाए और जनता को एक बार फिर भ्रमित न करें। यह एक बहुत अच्छा उद्देश्य है, बहुत अच्छा initiative है। इस initiative को सब साथ मिलकर आगे ले जाएँ, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

मैं शेष एक प्वाइंट कहना चाहूँगा। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद पिछले पांच साल में व्यवस्था में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है। महोदय, आप देखिए कि एक सोच, जो पहले से अलग थी, उस सोच का क्या एक construct है। यह एक ऐसा construct है, जिसमें गरीबों के लिए एक safety net बनाया जा रहा है। चाहे आप आयुष्मान भारत स्कीम लीजिए, चाहे आप च्जन-धन योजना लीजिए, चाहे आप अजला योजना लीजिए, ये सारी की सारी स्कीम्स गरीबों के लिए हैं। महोदय, जब मैं कलेक्टर था, तब 70-75 स्कीमें ऐसी होती थीं, जिनका लोगों तक कोई benefit नहीं पहुँचता था। उस समय एक IRDP स्कीम हुआ करती थी। हम लोग हँसते थे कि इतना रुपया डुबोना पड़ेगा। तब केवल नारे दिए जाते थे- गरीबी हटाओ। क्या आज हमारे aspirations वे ही रह गए हैं? क्या हमारे aspirations हमारे बच्चों के aspirations, हमारे साथ काम करने वाले सहकर्मियों के aspirations इतने कम रह गए हैं कि हमें खाना मिल जाए, कहीं पर जाऊँ, किसी की चाकरी करूँ, किसी के पांव दबाऊँ, किसी की चमचागिरी करूँ और मुझे हल्का-फुल्का कुछ मिल जाए? नहीं साहब, अभी वे aspirations नहीं हैं। अटल जी ने सड़कें बनवाईं, लोग कहते हैं कि सड़कों से चलने की बहुत अच्छी सुविधा हुई, लेकिन मैं नहीं कहता कि उनसे केवल चलने की सुविधा हुई। महोदय, चलने की सुविधा तो केवल एक चीज़ थी, लेकिन उससे हमारी generation को यह confidence आया कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़ा काम कर सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि सड़कों का सबसे बड़ा impact वह था, जो confidence हमारी generation में आया। आज इस generation को यह confidence है कि बड़े से बड़ा काम हो, चाहे वह हाई स्पीड रेल हो, चाहे पूरी रेलवे में सुधार करना हो, चाहे हर जगह तक पावर पहुँचानी हो या चाहे हर घर जल पहुँचाना हो, वह confidence आज हमको है। वह confidence इसलिए आया, क्योंकि एक sincere attempt हो रहा है, एक ऐसा framework बनाया जा रहा है, जिसमें गरीबों के लिए एक safety net बन रहा है और उस safety net को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

आज आप जैसा भी पोलिटिकल विश्लेषण करें, मुझे पोलिटिकल विश्लेषण करना नहीं आता। मैंने कई लोगों से पूछा और आप भी जनसाधारण से पूछिए, आप गरीब से गरीब आदमी से पूछिए, वे कहते हैं कि मोदी जी ने जो काम किया, उसका फायदा चाहे हमको मिले न मिले, हमारी अगली कई generations को मिलेगा। आप चाहे किसी से भी पूछिए। मैंने पर्सनली कम से कम 150 लोगों से पूछा

है। लोग कहते हैं कि उसका benefit अगली कई generations तक मिलेगा। वह जो confidence है, उस confidence को हमें स्वीकारना चाहिए, हमें उसे accept करना चाहिए। यह जो paradigm change हो रहा है, इस paradigm change में गरीब को vote-bank नहीं माना जा रहा है। गरीब आज vote-bank नहीं है। हम समाज के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे व्यक्ति तक पहुँचने की तमन्ना रखते हैं, शक्ति रखते हैं, इच्छा-शक्ति रखते हैं। यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की तपस्या है कि हर गरीब की जिन्दगी में qualitative improvement लाया जाए। महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, इस The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और सभी से यह रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वे इसको सपोर्ट करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय सदस्य का सदन में यह पहला भाषण था।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसीलिए हम पीछे से नहीं बोले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वैसे भी न बोलें, तो अच्छा है। बाकी दूसरों को इसी धैर्य और शांति से सुनें। दूसरी सूचना - चूंकि कुछ दलों से नाम आने बाकी हैं, इसलिए अभी नये सदस्यों का सीट आवंटन नहीं हुआ है और जब वे बोल रहे हैं, तो उनका नाम reflect नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन हम टाइम की monitoring कर रहे हैं। श्री अनिल देसाई जी।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise in support of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Aadhaar is a legislation enacted to provide for good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Sir, hon. Supreme Court has also upheld the constitutional validity of the Aadhaar Act with certain restrictions and changes such as obtaining consent of parent or guardian in case of children, providing the option to the children to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of 18 years, and thus providing for informed consent for authentication and limiting the authentication only to the purposes permitted by law. Sir, with over 122 crore Aadhaar numbers having been issued and with widespread use of Aadhaar as a proof of identity for various purposes by the Government of India, State Governments and other entities, it is essential to have a regulatory framework for operation of Aadhaar. The Unique Identification Authority of India created under the Aadhaar Act, therefore, must have powers similar to that of a regulator for taking enforcement actions. The Aadhaar Act, in its present form, does not empower the Authority to take enforcement action against errant entities in the Aadhaar ecosystem. This needs to be addressed with a view to protect privacy and also ensure autonomy of the Authority. Therefore, amendments to this legislation are tabled in the House.

Sir, Aadhaar has proved to be an important and all powerful tool to bring transformation in the governance and empowerment of people and also bring transparency in delivery

[Shri Anil Desai]

system and stoppage of leakages, which has come to the fore by the implementation of Aadhaar. Sir, because of application of Aadhaar, benefits and schemes directly reach the beneficiaries. A lot of examples have been given in the House like DBT, LPG subsidy, scholarships, MNREGA, pension, etc. So, this has been going directly to the people, directly to the beneficiaries and leakages have stopped. Numbers are there showing how ₹7.4 lakh crore have been distributed; and in that, an amount of around ₹1.5 lakh crore is the saving, which would otherwise have gone by way of leakages. It has been stopped in a very effective way by implementation of Aadhaar, which is in front of us.

Sir, there is a significance of Aadhaar. In the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, it is said that now, even with Aadhaar, you can file Income-Tax Return irrespective of availability of PAN card or not. PAN card will be generated automatically after giving Aadhaar. So, it is that important document which has come as a beneficial document to the people of India and it is being used widely.

Sir, the only thing that the hon. Minister should look at is protecting data. Protection of data is the main cause which is worrying the minds of one and all. If data protection is taken care of or if in his speech, the hon. Minister sheds light on it or enlightens the House about the measures that would be taken, I think Aadhaar is a foolproof, the most wanted and the most needed legislation which will really help the economy. I would request the Minister to enlighten the House, in his speech, regarding protection of data, which is worrying everybody. I once again support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I oppose this Bill because this Bill is brought just to supersede the judgment of the Supreme Court. Beyond that, this Bill does not have any other purpose. It is out of anger that this Bill is brought forward. Section 57 was removed but an amendment to the Indian Telegraph Act was introduced. What is the purpose? Why should the Government do that? They want to do it because the Government wants to take supremacy; they don't want to obey the order of the Supreme Court. They want to set aside the order of the Supreme Court. The intention of this Amendment Bill is to just set aside the order of the Supreme Court. Other than that, there is nothing. Nobody is against Aadhaar. We know what Aadhaar is and we all welcome usage of Aadhaar. The only thing which has been discussed in this House is the usage of Aadhaar. Usage of Aadhaar was discussed very well. Every aspect was discussed. But the Government wants to do it in its own way. They want to cut the leg to suit the shoes. That is what they have done. They have amended the Indian Telegraph Act to suit this by

removing Section 57 of the Aadhar Act. Beyond that, this Bill does not serve any purpose, but the Government should see and ensure that the order of the Supreme Court is still supreme and it should be respected. If the Government does things like this just to circumvent the order of the Supreme Court, in the long run, it is very bad. That much I can say. I also recommend that this Bill be sent to a select committee of the Parliament for further discussion and to eliminate any other issues in this. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in September, 2018, the hon. Supreme Court had struck down Section 57, as Rameshji has pointed out, which allowed sharing of *Aadhaar data* with the private entities, saying that it is deemed unconstitutional, so as to prevent the violation of privacy of citizens. Therefore, Sir, the telecom companies or e-commerce companies cannot request companies for authorization using Aadhaar data. This is what the observation of the Supreme Court is. The Supreme Court has also made another observation. I have two questions to be asked of the hon. Law Minister through you, Sir. The Supreme Court has categorically stated that the Data Protection law should be introduced first and passed by the Parliament and thereafter the amendment to the Aadhaar Act. If that is the observation of the Supreme Court, why is the Government not introducing the Data Protection law and the Aadhaar Amendment Act thereafter? This is my first question.

My second question is this. When the Supreme Court has categorically delivered the judgment saying that Section 57 is unconstitutional, this is nothing but circumventing the judgment of hon. Supreme Court. My question to hon. Law Minister is this. Does the Supreme Court judgment allow sharing of Aadhaar information on voluntary basis with a private entity or not? This is my second question. With these observations, of course, there are other points. Sir, when my name was called, I was not present. In fact, Mr. Deputy Chairman has allowed me. I am very happy.

The next point is about the definition of 'requesting entity'. The definition of 'requesting entity', that is, information requesting entity in this Bill has been very wide. Section 2(u) states, it means any agency or person that submits the Aadhaar number, and demographic information or biometric information of an individual for authentication. It, therefore, includes within the meaning of private entities. This person or private entities may use *Aadhaar data* offline verification to establish an identity. Can the Law Minister assure this august House that the data that is being given to the private entities for offline authentication would not be misused? This is my third question.

So, these were all the infirmities in this Bill. However, we support this Bill because of the compulsion. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN? Sir, there are two types of support. One is real support. The other is support under compulsion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: And you always oppose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ... *(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Binoy Viswamji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I oppose the Bill because we do not have any compulsions at all; compulsions are there, not from my friend's Party or any other Parties, but there is a political angle in this Bill and one economic angle also. The political angle is this. The State's surveillance is going to come on everybody in this country. On all Indians living in this great country, State I would have a leverage to have a look into their biometric data. Politically, that is a very sensitive issue. In a democracy, where the rule of law is in prevalence, this cannot be approved.

My second point is this. Economically, this data which you collect would not be safe with you. Hon. Minister, I do respect him, is still saying that a day would come when we will have a Data Protection Act. But when is it? For the last so many years, you are talking about the Data Protection Act. It never comes. By the time you come with that Act, all the data you collected, will reach them. And who are they? Your political cousins, your economic masters, the corporates; they are waiting there and they will get all the details of the data and then you will come with the Data Protection Act, which will be of no use. Sir, would like to remind you of a small issue of a very poor man. His name is Ramchandra Munda, an *adivasi* from Odisha. He died in this country, in this 72nd year of Independence. He died because of starvation. For the last three months, he was refused to give his ration because of Aadhaar. Results are many. Faulty data entry may be a reason. Network coverage is another reason, authentication failures due to change in fingerprints while working with hands-poor men and women work with their hands, fingerprints might have changed, all these can be the reasons. But they are often denied of their rightful ration. Right to Food Campaign, for me, is a reliable agency. They have come with a data that 40 people in this country have died because of these reasons. You talk about the poor and a new theory has now been advanced that data protection and privacy is only the concern of the rich, and, the poor is not concerned about the privacy and data security. Such an argument is there. It is a funny argument. This House should know that the poor are also equally concerned about their data and not only the elites. You are saying that elites are imposing their preferences on the poor. That is your way of interpretation, which is most untrue. In this country, even now, majority are poor and they are concerned very much about their privacy, and privacy is uncompromisable. The Government is seeking a reason

for compromising their data protection and privacy. So, privacy cannot be compromised at all. Sir, I would like to conclude by quoting a portion from a judgement by Justice Chandrachud. He touched upon this issue. He says, „The refrain that the poor need no civil and political rights and are concerned only with economic well-being has been utilised through history to wreak the most egregious violations of human rights.‰ That is exactly what we are doing now. You are violating the human rights. You are talking against the poor and you are doing for the rich, but you pretend that your activities are for the poor. The Minister while presenting the Bill talked three times about DBT *i.e.* Direct Benefit Transfer. It is a very beautiful word. You are transferring benefits, not for the poor, but only for the rich and you hide it in a cunning way. This Bill is your tool to hide your real face, your class interest. You are cheating the poor and you are giving lip service to the poor. That is why, we, the Communists are opposing it. No doubt, we were opposing it from the very beginning. Even during the UPA, we opposed it. During the NDA also, we oppose it. We never changed. A friend of mine from that bench has told, „many of us change.‰ No, there are people who never change, then and now.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने आधार के इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं भारत के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रद्धेय चन्द्रशेखर जी की पुण्य तिथि पर उन्हें अपने श्रद्धा सुमन अर्पित करता हूँ। मान्यवर, आधार को लेकर इस सदन में निजी जानकारी लीक होने की चिंता जतायी गयी, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ अभी माननीय बिनोय विश्वम जी ने ओडिशा की एक घटना का जिक्र किया। हमें यह भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि आज़ादी के 70 साल के बाद झारखंड में 14 साल की संतोषी की मौत इसलिए हो गयी थी कि उसके आधार को राशन के साथ नहीं जोड़ा गया था, उसे राशन के दुकानदार ने राशन देने से मना कर दिया, जिसके कारण झारखंड के सिमडेगा जिले में एक बच्ची की भूख से मौत हो गयी थी। हमें इस सच को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए। अगर निजी जानकारी लीक होने की बात आती है, तो सबसे ज्यादा चर्चित मामला हिंदुस्तान में जो आया, वह था क्रिकेटर महेन्द्र सिंह धोनी का डेटा लीक होने का मामला। यह तो आप भी मानते हैं, मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। महेन्द्र सिंह धोनी का डेटा लीक होने के बाद आपने उस आधार सेंटर को दस साल के लिए ब्लैकलिस्ट किया। यह आपने किया, इसका मतलब यह बात कहीं न कहीं आप खुद स्वीकार करते हैं कि किसी आधार सेंटर से, किसी व्यक्ति की निजी जानकारी, व्यक्तिगत जानकारी, उसका पूरा डेटा लीक किया जा सकता है और इसीलिए आपने उस सेंटर को ब्लैकलिस्ट किया है। इसके साथ-साथ अगर हम लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट की बात करें, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में उन तमाम अनिवार्यताओं को खत्म करने की बात कही गई है। आपने हर चीज में आधार की अनिवार्यता लगा दी। मोबाइल खरीदने पर भी, यह तो पूरा देश जानता है और किसी से छिपा नहीं है, चारों तरफ जिओ-जिओ हो गया। उस जिओ-जिओ के पास कितने करोड़ों आधार के डेटा पहुंच गए, आधार कार्ड पहुंच गए, यह भी सारे लोग जानते हैं। जस्टिस चन्द्रचूड़ जी ने अपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी कि वह यह थी कि सारी

[श्री संजय सिंह]

टेलिकॉम कम्पनियों को जिन्होंने आधार कार्ड का डेटा इकट्ठा किया है, उनको सारे डेटा मिटा देने चाहिए। क्या आज तक सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया है? क्या उन टेलिकॉम कम्पनियों ने मोबाइल बांटने के नाम पर जो आधार कार्ड की जानकारीयां इकट्ठा की थीं और आधार कार्ड अनिवार्य रूप से लिया था, क्या वे डेटा मिटाए गए? इसको कौन सुनिश्चित करेगा और इसको देखने का काम कौन करेगा? इसके साथ-साथ पहले ही 88 करोड़ बैंक के खातों और 70 करोड़ मोबाइल्स को आधार कार्ड से जोड़ा जा चुका है, तो अब क्या बच जाता है? मान्यवर, जब महेन्द्र सिंह धोनी का, इतने महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति का डेटा लीक हो सकता है, तो किसी भी व्यक्ति का जिसका आधार कार्ड अलग-अलग कामों के लिए जमा कराया गया है, उसका पूरा डेटा, उसकी निजी जानकारीयां, उसकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारीयां, बैंक खातों से लेकर सारी डिटेल्स, जब चाहे लीक हो सकती हैं और जब चाहे उसके साथ कुछ भी हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं बाकी मेम्बर्स के साथ अपनी सहमति जताते हुए, जिस बात को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी आपसे कहा था, आप उसे कृपा करके मानिए और डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल लाकर लोगों की निजी जानकारीयां कैसे सुरक्षित रह सकेंगी, इस बात को पहले सुनिश्चित कीजिए, उसके बाद इस बिल की बात कीजिए, तो शायद ज्यादा सही होगा और शायद ज्यादा सार्थक तथा प्रासंगिक कदम होगा, लेकिन आप सिर्फ अपनी चलाना चाहते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं और लोगों की भावनाओं का ध्यान नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। लोगों की जानकारीयां लीक नहीं हो, इसके लिए आप कोई कानून नहीं लाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए कहीं न कहीं आपकी मंशा पर सवाल उठता है। मान्यवर, मैं यही कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। पक्ष और विपक्ष, इन दोनों की तरफ से विषयों को संकलित किया गया और कहा भी गया। यूपीए की तरफ से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कहा है कि हमने उसको रखा है। मुझे लगता है कि शायद उन्होंने जो रखा, उसी का परिणाम है कि अगर अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को उन्होंने याद किया होता... जिन्होंने सबसे पहले आधार को इंट्रोड्यूस किया। आधार को इंट्रोड्यूस करने के बाद, इन लोगों ने अगर उसको कानूनी जामा पहनाया होता, तो शायद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह विषय नहीं गया होता, जिस विषय के एक-एक बिन्दु को डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी ने यहां पर उठाया था, हालांकि इस पर पूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्रीमान् पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा लेख लिखा था और आधार को समर्थन दिया था। उन्होंने यह समर्थन तब दिया था, जब वर्तमान एनडीए के मंत्री आदरणीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने इसको लोक सभा में रख दिया था और यह लोक सभा में पास हुआ था। उन्होंने इस बिल के पक्ष में ही समर्थन दिया था, उन्होंने इसका विरोध नहीं किया था, लेकिन कांग्रेस में तो ऐसा होता है कि जब कोई सही बात कहता है, तो कांग्रेस की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वह तो उनकी निजी बात है। उसी निजी बात के आधार पर वे इसे टुकराते जाते हैं। अगर देखा जाए, तो हम आधार को एक सोच से ले सकते हैं :-

सर्वे भवन्तुः सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत् ।E

यह कब कहा गया? यह तब कहा गया, जब आधार को इस नाते से लिया गया। एक बार आदरणीय राजीव गांधी ने कहा था कि यहां से एक रुपया भेजते हैं, तो 15 पैसे गरीब तक पहुंचते हैं और 85 पैसे बीच में बिचौलिए खा जाते हैं। मैं आगे बढ़ने से पहले यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको यूपीए ने अमलीजामा पहनाया था, लेकिन कानून के तौर पर पूरी तरह से पुष्ट करने का काम इसे एनडीए ने किया है। अब हम यह कह सकते हैं कि चर्चे भवन्तु सुखिनः छ क्यों कहा गया है, क्योंकि प्रस्तुत विधेयक जनहित में, गरीब लोगों की सेवा करने और आधार के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए अधिक मजबूत तंत्र बना। इस संशोधन के बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति पहचान स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से आधार संख्या को प्रमाण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बाध्य नहीं कर सकता है, जब तक कि वह संसद के द्वारा पारित न हो जाए और आज यह पारित हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, अभी संजय सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि आधार के अंतर्गत किसी व्यक्ति की पहचान को जान लिया जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि इसके सत्यापन के लिए आधार संख्या का जो बायोमेट्रिक डेटा है, उसे कहां से कोई लाएगा? जब तक वह बायोमेट्रिक डेटा नहीं आएगा, तब तक उसको किस तरह से, कोई लाकर कह देगा कि नहीं-नहीं, यह गड़बड़ है। समाचार पत्रों में कुछ भी लीक कर दिया जाए, लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में लीक करने की स्थिति तो तब आएगी, जब बायोमेट्रिक डेटा कहीं से आकर खड़ा हो जाएगा, वह तो हो नहीं सकता है। यह विधेयक ऑफ लाइन सत्यता की भी सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

मान्यवर, जहां तक एजेंसी की बात आई है, तो कोई भी एजेंसी न तो आधार का डेटा इकट्ठा करेगी और न ही इस संबंध में सूचना किसी और को देगी, यह माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस विधेयक में पूरी तरह वर्णित किया है। जब आप इस विधेयक को पास कर देंगे, तो यह पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित हो जाएगा, इसीलिए तो यह बिल लाया गया है कि अगर कहीं कोई कमियां रह गई हों, तो निश्चित रूप से उन कमियों को दूर किया जा सके।

अब मैं चर्चे भवन्तु सुखिनः की बात करता हूं। यह विधेयक किसलिए लाया गया है? मैंने राजीव गांधी जी का जो उदाहरण अभी दिया था और अभी माननीय संजय सिंह जी ने भी कहा, यह सच है कि किसी की मृत्यु होती है, किसी 14 साल के बच्चे की मृत्यु होती है, तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह हम लोगों के लिए शर्मनाक स्थिति है, लेकिन इस विषय को राशन कार्ड से जोड़ दिया गया। अभी हाल ही में, हमारा बजट आया है। उस बजट में आधार को प्रावधानिक किया गया है कि इसके आधार पर इनकम टैक्स का रिटर्न भी भरा जा सकेगा। महोदय, हालांकि इसके दूसरे दिन ही, श्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा कि क्या मज़ाक है, आधार को किस तरह से हल्के में लिया जा रहा है और उसे तोड़ा-मरोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि उसमें बहुत साफ शब्दों में कहा गया है कि जिस समय आधार के आधार पर व्यक्ति रिटर्न भरेगा, उसी समय उसे PAN मिल जाएगा, यानी दोनों एक-दूसरे से लिंक हो जाएंगे अर्थात् दोनों एक-दूसरे से लिंक की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि हमने आधार के प्रावधानों को ठीक नहीं किया है।

मान्यवर, कहा गया है कि यह विश्व में कहीं नहीं हुआ है और हिन्दुस्तान में यह पहली बार हुआ है, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1935 में अमेरिका में जब भुखमरी फैली थी और गरीबी बढ़

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

गई थी, उस समय अमेरिका ने भी सामाजिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए और अपनी जनता को गरीबी तथा भुखमरी से उबारने और उसे सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एक कानून बनाया था, यह प्रमाण है। इसी प्रकार का कानून आज हम अपनी जनता को न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए बना रहे हैं। ब्रिटेन में भी सभी महत्वपूर्ण सेवाओं के लिए, राष्ट्रीय बीमा संख्या, NIN का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वहां यह नंबर उन लोगों से मांगा जाता है, जो नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, बैंक खाता खोलना चाहते हैं, टैक्स का भुगतान करना चाहते हैं या बच्चों के लिए सरकार से कोई लाभ प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से विकसित राष्ट्र भी किसी न किसी प्रकार से अपने को सुरक्षित करने हेतु ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं। अब यदि माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार इस प्रकार से काम कर रही है, तो इसमें आपको किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको ध्यान होगा, जब समुद्र मंथन हुआ था, उसमें से विभिन्न प्रकार के रत्न निकले थे और उन्हीं में एक अमूल्य रत्न निकला था। उसके लिए राक्षस और देव, दोनों में संघर्ष हुआ था। मुझे लगता है कि उधर और इधर का संघर्ष उसी प्रकार से हो रहा है, क्योंकि उसके लाभ को आप लेना चाहते हैं और हम भी लेना चाहते हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि इस देश के गरीबों को जोड़ने के लिए, जन-धन खाते से जोड़ने के लिए, पूरी तरह से उन्हें बैंकों से जोड़ने के लिए और उन्हें सुरक्षित करने, संरक्षित करने और उन्हें उनका एक-एक अधिकार देने के लिए आधार को कानूनी रूप दिया जा रहा है।

महोदय, यदि आज आधार योजना का लाभ लोगों को मिल रहा है, तो वह सिर्फ आधार के कारण ही मिल रहा है। हम कह सकते हैं कि लोगों को यदि आज राशन मिल रहा है, तो आधार के नाते मिल रहा है। हम कह सकते हैं कि आनरेगा का यदि लाभ मिल रहा है, तो आधार के नाते मिल रहा है। अभी बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी के नेता आधार के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि आनरेगा को आधार से जोड़ दिया गया है, इसलिए उसके खाते में पैसा जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं जब भी बोलने के लिए खड़ा होता हूं, तो मेरा टाइम शॉर्ट कर दिया जाता है। मैं आदरणीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और यह कहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से समुद्र मंथन के द्वारा जो अमूल्य रत्न निकला, उसी प्रकार इस आधार रूपी अमृत को पूरी तरह से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बांटो, ताकि पूरा जन और धन इससे सम्पन्न हो, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the mover of the Resolution, Shri Elamaram Kareem, hon. Member not present. अब माननीय मंत्री जी, उत्तर देंगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत ही प्रभावी बहस हुई। बहस में भाग लेने वाले सम्मानित सदस्यों की काफी लम्बी सूची है। समय बचाने के लिए मैं उनके नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं दो-तीन बातें आरम्भ में कहना चाहूंगा। पहले वक्ता, हमारे सम्माननीय मित्र, डा. अभिषेक मनु

सिंधवी साहब इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं। वे Trinity College, Cambridge भी घूम आए और वहां से भी मेरे ऊपर ताना कसा गया। मैं तो पटना के हिन्दी मीडियम स्कूल से पढ़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं तो Trinity College, Cambridge की नहीं सोच सकता, लेकिन जमीन पर जरूर रहता हूँ। मैं जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ और हमारे भाजपा के अध्यक्ष जी ने ठीक कहा कि मैं अब जमीन से ही जीत कर भी चला आया हूँ। अभी यह कहा गया, फिर क्रसमे-वादे प्यार वफाई सुनाया गया, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आधार तो आप लाए थे, अच्छा होता, आप उसको याद करते। आपका आधार निराधार था, बिना किसी कानून के था। हमने पहला काम यह किया कि आधार को कानूनी आधार दिया, क्योंकि आप बिना कानून के काम किए चले जा रहे थे। हम तो आपको सम्मान देने वाले थे कि आपने आधार शुरू किया था, लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी कहूंगा कि आपने गलत शुरू किया था। यहाँ बार-बार कहा गया कि आप अपने बहुमत से जबर्दस्ती बिल पास करना चाहते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहूंगा कि देश की जनता ने हमें बहुमत दिया है, हमें उनकी कृपा से बहुमत नहीं मिला है। हम उनकी तरह नहीं हैं, हम चर्चा करते हैं, उनकी बात सुनते हैं और उसका जवाब देते हैं। सर, मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा, यह बात मैंने दूसरे हाउस में भी कही थी, हम संसद में हैं, इसको अदालत न बनाया जाए। देश की जनता ने दोनों सदनों को कानून बनाने का सार्वभौमिक अधिकार दिया है। हम देश की जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह हैं, पर हाँ, न्यायालय का सम्मान है। But, I would like to gently remind the hon. Members of this House of this House that this House and that House have got the power to undo a judgment by removing the basis of the judgment. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप कहाँ कानून में कूद जाते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कहाँ कानून में कूद जाते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप थोड़ा सा शांत रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Therefore, everyone is not following the Supreme Court. I say, as a student of Constitution, as a Member of Parliament and as the Law Minister of India, Parliament has got the right to undo a judgment by removing the basis of the judgment. And, this is the valid exercise of power. ...*(Interruptions)*... हम लोगोंकी इतनी पावर है, फिर भी यह कहा जा रहा है। सर, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पूरा सम्मान किया है और मैं उसको बताऊंगा भी। सर, मैं आरम्भ में एकाध बात कहना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए मैं इसको थोड़ा-सा विस्तार से कहने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। आप हमें यह बताएं कि अगर 7 लाख, 48 हजार की डीबीटी में 1 लाख, 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये बचे हैं, तो क्या यह tax payer का पैसा है या नहीं है? यहाँ माननीय मंत्री, रामविलास पासवान जी बैठे हैं, अगर 2.98 करोड़ के फर्जी राशन कार्ड नज़र में आ गए, तो आप हमें यह बताएं कि यह क्या काम हुआ है? यह सही काम हुआ है या गलत काम हुआ है? क्या देश का पैसा इस तरह से जाना चाहिए? 15 करोड़ beneficiaries में 2.98 करोड़ नाम राशन कार्ड में फर्जी पाए गए थे, 4.23 करोड़ एलपीजी के आंकड़े थे।

सर, बातें उठाई गईं, मुझे मालूम हुआ - झारखंड की कहानी, बाकी वह एक दूसरी कहानी है, उसका केस चल रहा है, जो डुप्लिकेट किया गया था। मैंने निर्देश दिया था कि किसी गरीब का खाना आधार के बिना रोका नहीं जाएगा और इसके लिए बाकायदा सारे Chief Secretaries को सर्कुलर इश्यू किया गया था। सर, मुझे लगता है कि आधार के बारे में बहुत सारे confusions हैं। मैं आपकी आज्ञा लेकर इनके बारे में थोड़ा बताना चाहूंगा। सर, यह मेरा आधार कार्ड है। इसमें क्या है? इसमें मेरी फोटो है। मैं एक मेल यानी पुरुष हूँ, सामने आधार नंबर है, पीछे मेरे पिताजी का नाम और पटना का स्थायी

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

पता है। इसमें क्या नहीं है? इसमें मेरी जाति, मेरा धर्म, मेरी कमाई, मेरी बीमारी और मेरे sexual preferences नहीं हैं, जिनसे हमको profile किया जा सके। लेकिन सिस्टम में क्या है? सिस्टम में हमारी दसों अंगुलियों के निशान और iris, आँखों की पुतली है, जिसको core biometrics कहते हैं। आज हम जो 123 करोड़ हैं, उनमें से सारे हिंदुस्तान के वैज्ञानिकों ने यह बनाया है। हम रोज 2.88 करोड़ authentication करते हैं। यह सेफ एंड साउंड है। नये मेम्बर ने एक बात कही, तो मैं उन्हें बता दूँ कि बैंक के डेटा के लिए 256 बिट इन्क्रिप्शन है, आधार के डेटा के लिए 2,048 बिट इन्क्रिप्शन है। मतलब, यह इतना safe and secure है कि कभी टूटेगा नहीं।

सर, अभी अमेंडमेंट की बात कही जा रही है। हम लोगों ने मूल ऐक्ट में क्या कहा था? मैं सेक्शन 28 पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। सॉरी सर, बस एक मिनट, मैं सेक्शन 28 पढ़ दूँ, ताकि कई confusions दूर हो जाएँ। मैं original Act से पढ़ रहा हूँ। In fact, it is section 29, Sir. यह Original Act का सेक्शन है, जो हम लोगों ने पास किया था। It says, „No core biometric information, collected or created in this Act, shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever%० इसका मतलब कि उँगलियों के निशान और पुतली, ये कभी भी share नहीं किए जाएँगे। इसका कारण क्या है? इंसान अपना नाम बदल सकता है, लेकिन अपनी उँगलियों के निशान और पुतलियाँ नहीं बदल सकता है, इन्हें ऊपर वाला बना कर भेजता है, इसलिए इनको core biometrics कहते हैं,। ये कभी भी share नहीं किए जाएँगे। सिर्फ दो कारणों से ये share किए जाएँगे। अगर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए यह जरूरी हो, तब। पहले यह था कि इसको Joint Secretary देखेंगे, हमने इसको बदला है, अब एक Secretary रैंक का ऑफिसर और Cabinet Secretary की अध्यक्षता में IT Secretary और Law Secretary बैठेंगे और Telecom Secretary उसको confirm करेंगे। तब भी यह लगभग दो महीने चलेगा। दूसरा, अगर एक कोर्ट इसको release करने का ऑर्डर करता है, तब। पहले यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज था, अब हमने कहा है कि हाई कोर्ट जज ऑर्डर करेंगे, तो हम करेंगे। सर, इस तरह से पूरी सुरक्षा रखी गई है।

सर, अब यह कमाल की बात है कि minority judgement के बारे में कहा जाता है। आज मैं इस सदन में बोल रहा हूँ। तो मैं बहुत विनम्रता से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायमूर्तियों का सम्मान है, लेकिन Âconstitutional fraudÊ जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। यह बात मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी से बोल रहा हूँ और संविधान के छात्र के रूप में बोल रहा हूँ। हम उनका सम्मान करते हैं, वे हमारा भी सम्मान करें। वे कानून को तोड़ दें, but I can say that with full sense of responsibility that harsh words, like Âconstitutional fraudÊ, must be avoided even by a lone Judge, who is the dissenting Judge. वे बहुत विद्वान जज हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने एक दूसरे केस में निर्णय किया। एक बार मुझे उनके सामने विज्ञान भवन में Law Day पर टिप्पणी करनी पड़ी। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के संविधान को बनाने वाले यह जानते थे कि बहुमत की सरकार तानाशाह होती है। यह वे कहाँ से ले आए? It is there in the judgement. And I have to say it openly that these kinds of sweeping comments, at best, be avoided.

सर, जजमेंट पढ़ने के पहले, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आधार के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया, यह स्टडी, वह स्टडी। देखिए, बिल गेट्स, आपको माइक्रोसॉफ्ट के बारे में मालूम है, उन्होंने क्या कहा है,

Aadhaar in itself does not pose any privacy issue because it is just a bio-identification scheme. यह बिल गेट्स ने 2018 में कहा। फिर उन्होंने 2016 में क्या कहा, „India has all the pieces in place for a compelling vision for digital financial inclusion. Aadhaar will convert a cumbersome, paper-based account opening process into a thirty-second all-digital system. सर, अब यह देखिए, Carnegie Mellon University का एक लेख है, जिसे विवेक वाधवा ने लिखा है। *“Aadhaar game-changer: America can learn from India’s digital drive”*. सर, यह सबसे important है। As per digital Divident Report of World Bank of 2016, „Once Aadhaar is applied to all social programmes and welfare distribution, it is estimated, it will save 11 billion US dollars per annum. दुनिया आधार की तारीफ कर रही है। सर, देखिए, Thomas Friedman साहब, उनके बारे में आपने पढ़ा होगा, „The world is flat. दुनिया में बहुत नामी हैं। „The Indian Government, through the combination of a trusted unique ID platform, tied cellphones and mobile bank accounts, is creatign a kind of digital railroad enabling the more empowerment of human resources. सर, सत्या नडेला, जो भारत के हैं, बहुत नामी हैं, माइक्रोसाफ्ट के CEO हैं, „Aadhaar has now scaled to over one billion people, rivalling the growth of other platform innovations, such as, Windows, Android of Facebook. सर, जिन लोगों ने डिजिटल क्षेत्र में दुनिया में अपना परचम लहराया है, चाहे वे बिल गेट्स हों, चाहे Thomas Friedman हों, चाहे बाकी हों, वे आधार की तारीफ कर रहे हैं। UN की Digital Development Report कह रही है कि आधार से हर साल 11 बिलियन डॉलर बचेगा, अगर स्कीम लगा दी जाए। जिन्होंने दुनिया में परचम लहराया है, वे स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, तो अब यहाँ उसकी स्वीकारोक्ति होनी चाहिए, यह बात मैं कहूँगा।

सर, अब Money Bill पर minority judgement की बात की गई। Money Bill के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बहुत साफ-साफ कहा है, मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कहा गया है, „Therefore, Section 7 is the core provision of Aadhaar Act and the provision satisfies the conditions of Article 110 of the Constitution. तो majority ने सारा सर, मैं विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। जब हम सदन में बात करते हैं, तो minority judgement एक है, majority judgement दूसरा होता है और देश का कानून majority judgement होता है, सर, यह मुझे इस सदन में बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब सर, दो-तीन सवाल उठाए गए। मैं कभी इसे अस्वीकार नहीं करूँगा, आधार कोई exclusion नहीं है। सदन में मैंने बार-बार एक बात कही है, आज भी कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि अगर आधार नहीं भी है, तब भी किसी गरीब के अनाज का हक कभी नहीं मारा जाएगा। हमने सिर्फ यह कहा है कि वह आधार के लिए एप्लाइ कर दे, लेकिन वैकल्पिक आधार पर उसका भोजन कभी भी रोको नहीं। जबकि अगर पैसा Consolidated Fund से आता है, तो आधार कार्ड mandatory है, फिर भी हम लोगों ने उसके लिए छूट दी है।

सर, फिर कहा गया कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट को undo करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जयराम रमेश जी ने एक बात कही, हम उस कानून को थोड़ा पढ़ देना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, *“Clause 4(7), Notwithstanding... Sir, at times, with my little normal English, I only know that selective reading is not a desirable or a profitable reading. Therefore, let me have a full reading of the*

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full section of clause 7. „Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, mandatory authentication of an Aadhar number holder for the provision of any service shall take place if such authentication is required by a law made by Parliament.%

इस संसद को पूरा अधिकार है और अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में रहकर कानून बनाने का यह अधिकार देती है, तो उसमें किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है, यह हमें समझ में नहीं आता है।

सर, अब एक बात कही गई है कि आपने टेलिफोन और Money Laundering Act को इसके साथ क्यों जोड़ दिया? सर, समय की कमी के कारण मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट को नहीं पढ़ूंगा, लेकिन मेरे पास वे सारी जजमेंट्स उपलब्ध हैं। मैं इसमें खाली दो-तीन लाइनें पढ़ लेना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Privacy Act के बारे में क्या कहा। सर, आपको मालूम है कि Puttaswamy judgment आया था। कोर्ट ने कहा कि nine judge benches में जाएगा, पहले privacy का फैसला होगा। उसके बाद इसकी वैधता का फैसला पांच जज करेंगे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसमें क्या कहा? सर, मैं इसकी सिर्फ पांच लाइनें पढ़ रहा हूं, मुझे पढ़ने दिया जाए। इसकी चर्चा हमारे नए सदस्य और हमारे कर्नाटक के मित्र, श्री राजीव चन्द्रशेखर जी ने की, जो बहुत बढ़िया बोले।

„An invasion of life or personal liberty must meet the three-fold requirement of (i) legality, which postulates the existence of law; (ii) need, defined in terms of a legitimate state aim; and (iii) proportionality... The legitimate aims of the state would include for instance protecting national security, preventing and investigating crime, encouraging innovation and the spread of knowledge, and preventing the dissipation of social welfare benefits.%

सर, मैं आपसे एक सवाल पूछता हूं। कहा गया कि SIM Card के लिए आधार कभी mandatory नहीं होना चाहिए हमारे मित्र, Minister of Environment, माननीय प्रकाश जी कहां बैठे हुए हैं? देश में हमेशा इसकी चर्चा होती है कि आप authentication के लिए कितने कागज़ लेकर जाएंगे? यह फार्म, वह फार्म, इसलिए अगर सरकार यह व्यू लेती है कि हम norm, आधार को ही बनाएंगे, ताकि environmental concern के लिए कागज़ की बचत हो, अगर लोग चाहते हैं कि हम इतने कागज़ लेकर नहीं जाएंगे, मेरे लिए आधार पोर्ट ओके है और अगर जनता चाहती है कि हम अपना SIM Card आधार से यूज़ करेंगे, तो उसमें सदन को क्या परेशानी है?

सर, अब बैंकिंग की बात आती है। मैंने अभी 68 करोड़, 69 करोड़ का नम्बर बताया। अगर 69 करोड़ लोग चाहते हैं कि इस देश में Money Laundering Act को रोकना है, तो। I have no problem in getting my bank account linked with Aadhaar. इसलिए अगर लोगों को इससे समस्या नहीं है, तो यहां बैठे हुए लोगों को क्या समस्या है? अब सर, कहा गया, Sukhendu babu is my good friend. He is a very knowledgeable person in the field of law and Constitution. उन्होंने कहा कि How long will it take the people to become literate?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: I mentioned about digital literacy.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, yes, digital literacy. Sir, we have a special programme for digital literacy for six crore Indians. About 2.5 crore people have already been made digitally literate. But for the kind information of Sukhendu *babu*, remember, one profile of India, Population 130 crore; Aadhaar, 123 crore; mobiles for 121 crore, and 66.70 crore smart phones. Sir, there are Common Service Centres. सर, आपको पता है कि Common Service Centres की संख्या 80 हजार थी, जिसे मैं 3.5 लाख पर ले गया हूँ। 2.5 लाख सेंटर ग्राम पंचायतों में हैं, जहां 12 लाख बच्चे-बच्चियां काम करते हैं। जब मैं प्रवास में जाता हूँ, तो देखता हूँ कि वे पेंशन दे रहे हैं, पासपोर्ट बनाते हैं, digital services देते हैं, land records देते हैं, railway tickets बनाते हैं। किसी ने कहा, भैया हमें smart phone चाहिए और वे पढ़े-लिखे सिर्फ तीसरी क्लास तक हैं। Sukhendu *babu*, let us acknowledge the great power of ordinary Indians, to understand technology, adopt technology and to start using technology. And, Sir, what I must say for my leader, the Prime Minister of India, because he started using technology in early 90s, the digital diary, etc. He trusted the ordinary Indians with the power of technology to change their life. That is digital India and the people have responded and so many people } 'u have become digitally literate. सर, अब हम देश के लोगों की ताकत को ज़रा कमज़ोर करके नहीं आँके।

सर, मैं अब दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमने आधार के माध्यम से बैंक को नहीं जोड़ा है। यह इस हाउस को बताना जरूरी है। हमने टेलीग्राफ एक्ट में बदलाव किया है और हमने Prevention of Money Laundering Act में बदलाव किया है। We are not touching the architecture of Aadhaar. We are only changing the concerned law because the Supreme Court said, 'Since you have brought SIM card provision by a Rule and that too mandatory, you must come with a law and proportionate law.' The same they said about Money Laundering because in 139AA, in case of Income Tax, PAN Card they upheld because it was by a law.

सर, मैं आपसे एक सवाल पूछता हूँ। आप भी जानते हैं, आपका व्यापक अनुभव है कि इस देश में लोग एक्सिडेंट करते हैं, बिहार और यूपी में ड्राइवर मध्य प्रदेश चला जाता है और वह अपना नाम बदल कर मोटर व्हीकल लाइसेंस ले लेता है। अब यह बताएँ कि अगर कल यह सदन विचार करता है कि नहीं, हम मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट में प्रावधान करेंगे कि अब मोटर व्हीकल लाइसेंस के लिए आधार कार्ड का लिंकेज होना जरूरी है, क्योंकि तुम नाम बदल सकते हो, लेकिन अपनी उँगलियों के निशान नहीं बदल सकते हो। A perfect legitimate aim conferred by the Supreme Court, they will have a problem there. Therefore, what they are not able to understand that word is 'Aadhaar law'. No problem. No exclusion. Other is using Aadhaar platform for other services by a legitimate parliamentary law. That is the distinction I am trying to make. Therefore, to say like this will not be a fair part.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

अब सर, कई बातें उठायी गयी हैं कि हम लोग तानाशाही कर रहे हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि शायद अब तो चुनाव खत्म हो गया है। चुनाव में तो यह चर्चा बहुत चली। Mr. Viswam, I hope your Party campaigned a lot against us. Isn't it? „Mr. Modi is a fascist; Mr. Modi is a dictatorial, and BJP, and what not. Now the people have rejected that, including them. I think, at least, we need to respect the mandate of the people of India that a poor family-born, Narendra Modi, has metamorphosed the country's poor for development. Let us acknowledge that. Let us not use this platform of Aadhaar debate to again revive the unnecessary campaign material which you all have lost very, very badly; and I don't want to make any personal comment. But I was told that CPI has won just one seat. Come on. At one point of time, CPI was a big party. My distinguished President of the Party, now Acting President, Naddaji, was also a part in Patna college; we were activists of the Students' Union and J.P. Movement. CPI was a big party but Marx said, 'the State will wither away'; we never thought that Left political parties will wither away. That is also a fact. Let's ignore that for a moment.

Now, Sir, coming to the other clarifications, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I want to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will wither away. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All right. Agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We will bounce back. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will bounce back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Viswamji, please let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Mr. Rangarajan is a very senior leader. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, when there is a point of order...

6.00 P.M.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am only saying this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, point of order is a right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Anandji, Anandji, just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the other day, ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am referring about the proceeding of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other day, the hon. Chairman who sits in the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*... When the name of the Party was taken, the Ruling Party's name was taken, it was expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, my reply is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the rule should be the same. ...*(Interruptions)*...

It should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already asked him not to take....*(Interruptions)*... Please continue, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my reply is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my request is this. I hope all of them appreciate that fun and pun is a part of parliamentary debate. If they are not able to appreciate the fun and pun. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अब 6 बजकर 1 मिनट हो गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the House is debating a very important legislation. So, I suggest that till the Business is over, the timing of the House be extended.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I now come to the last issue. I don't wish to take more time. A lot of questions were asked about the data protection law.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

...(Interruptions)... I wish to convey to this House that data protection law is a work in progress. Please try to understand why I say this, and I wish to deal with it with some elaboration. We are going to come up with a very comprehensive data protection law. Justice Srikrishna has given a very good report. Before that, he held four stakeholder consultations. Now, I don't wish to go into the dates, but first the Report came and thereafter, the Supreme Court judgement on privacy came. Then, a view was taken that we should have further stakeholder consultations by putting it up on the website. I agreed and said, "let us have an elaborate procedure". Then came November, December, Sir. Now, if at that point of time, I had come up with this part, questions would have been raised as to why, when we have to face the elections, we were coming up with it now. All right, we were sure of winning again and we would have come up with this law once the new Parliament was constituted, but, Sir, here I would like to clarify one thing. This amendment was passed by the Lok Sabha in January. When it came here, it could not be passed. In terms of the constitutional provision, the Bill has to lapse. It has been again passed by the Lok Sabha and now it has come here. This is the clarification I wished to make.

Now, Sir, I must share with this House certain general observations about data. I wish to assure this House that data sovereignty is integral to us. That shall never be compromised as far as India is concerned. The second issue I wish to highlight is this. India is producing some of the biggest data in the world. Speaking for myself, I am very keen that India should become a big centre of data analysis. India must become the centre of data refineries. Therefore, I say that we have to have a proper balance of data availability, data anonymity, data innovation, data utility, data privacy and data security. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I wish to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would give you time.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Supreme Court has said, I have got all the paragraphs of the Supreme Court judgement with me but for want of time I am not reading that, "Aadhaar does not violate privacy". They have said it very clearly; number 2, "Aadhaar subserves a proper, legitimate State's aim; number 3, "There are proper protection security walls available in the Aadhaar ecosystem whereby these can't be invaded". Yes, on 57 they are right; they quashed it; in 33, they made some changes. And what did they say? They said that UIDAI also needs to be reinforced. That is also a recommendation of the Srikrishna Committee. Therefore, with this amendment, we are also giving the power. Sir, I didn't wish to read out that provision, but let me just read out a little because a lot of

questions had been raised about private telecom companies. I would read out just one clause, with great respect to you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am reading Clause 6 of amendment Section 24, „If for identification of a person authentication under clause A of sub-Section (iii), that is, Telegraph Act, Sir, is used, neither his core biometric information nor the Aadhaar number of the person shall be stored. Now, if they store it, they would be fined one crore rupees, and ten lakh rupees daily in the event of non-payment, and seven years of jail.

सर, पहले ही कानून में हमने इतना सख्त प्रावधान रखा हुआ है कि वे सिर्फ लेंगे और वापस कर देंगे - न कोर-बायोमीट्रिक लेंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... न रिकॉर्ड मेन्टेन करेंगे। मान लीजिए कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई, सर, मैं उसे किसी तरह justify नहीं करूंगा। हम पहले ही 6 लाख operators में से 50,000 लोगों के लाइसेंस कैंसिल कर चुके हैं। इतनी सख्ती हम करते हैं। जो धोनी साहब की बात माननीय संजय जी ने कही, उनकी पत्नी ने मुझे tweet किया था। उसका नम्बर मेरे सामने था। वह लड़का बहुत उत्साहित हो गया था, मुझे बताया कि मैं धोनी जी का आधार दिखा रहा हूँ। उसने अपनी फोटो tweet कर दी। मैंने उस पर 10 साल की penalty लगा दी। मैं इतनी सख्ती करता हूँ।

क्यों? क्योंकि आधार देश की एक बहुत ही बड़ी उपलब्धि है। शुरुआत तो उन्होंने की, अब उसका क्रेडिट वे नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, हालांकि उनका आधार निराधार था, तो मैं क्या बताऊँ? लेकिन, सर, हम एक बात जो अंत में कहना चाहते हैं, why we need to have the widest consultation of data protection, और यह बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। The whole world is walking towards India's data protection. सर, जो उन्होंने GDR की बात की, जो यूरोपियन यूनियन का है, उसको लेकर पूरी दुनिया में बहुत मुश्किल है। मैंने स्वयं इसका अनुभव किया है। पिछले वर्ष जब मैं सिलिकन वैली गया था, तब Stanford University में मेरा लेक्चर था, कई प्रोफेसर भी आए थे। They said, „All of us are keenly awaiting India's Data Protection law because India is a democracy; India is a country of inclusion; India is a country of reform and empowerment. Therefore, the Data Protection law which will emerge from India would become a beacon for the whole world. सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आधार की जो अथॉरिटी है, यह भी उसके अंदर protected रहेगी like a fiduciary trust. जो बंधन Data Protection law में बाकी entities पर होगा, वह UIDAI पर भी होगा। यह बात मैं सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ। जल्दी हम लाने वाले हैं, अच्छा लगेगा, आप भी देखेंगे। आप विचार करिए और मैं चाहूंगा कि जब Data Protection law आएगा, तब आप और भी विस्तार से अपनी बात कहिएगा, क्योंकि दोनों में न ही कोई विसंगति है और न ही contradiction है। UIDAI operates in a different field; data protection is a larger net worth whereby we wish to secure the identity, security and the entire strength of India's data as a real platform to be globally followed. So, with these words, सर, मैंने सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे दिया है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस बिल का पूरा सदन पास करे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय मंत्री जी। आनन्द शर्मा जी, क्या आप कोई query करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first clarification pertains to Part IV of your Amendment Bill, Chapter IV, 11A proviso. Your proviso, because in the absence even of a Data Protection law, which the Minister has promised to bring, says, that is under the PMLA, „Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that a reporting entity other than banking company, complies with such standards of privacy and security under the Aadhaar, and it is necessary and expedient to do so, by notification, permit such entity to perform authentication under clause (a).” You are opening the gate wide open. This means through an executive action you can notify any agency and give the data or the authentication powers. Secondly, if I heard it correctly, subject to correction, the hon. Finance Minister in the Budget Speech had talked of the monetisation of India’s data, and, on one hand, you are talking of data protection. The Supreme Court’s judgement is about privacy being recognised as a fundamental right. You have talked of Srikrishna Committee Report and you have accepted it. So, what comes first? Will that national data monetisation happen first or will your Protection Act come first? Please inform the House.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, my very good friend, Shri Anand Sharma, is not only a parliamentarian of great experience but has been Minister of various Departments for many years. I hope he is quite aware that Economic Survey only indicates the roadmap what has happened. Economic Survey analysis things, but the real Government’s priorities, programmes, initiatives are outlined in the Budget Speech. Since you talked about monetisation, you kindly read that Chapter properly, Anandji, there is also a talk of data as a public good; there are also various chapters on the use of data. Therefore, how are you saying that only one aspect should be highlighted and not the other? All should be subject to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I think, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is absolutely right. If today whole Aadhaar is being given as a good platform for filing Income Tax return, which is by way of convenience, there is nothing wrong in it, and even otherwise, it shall be regulated by the finance sector regulator, the RBI and others. Therefore, there is a proper mechanism in place. Sir, the first question I wish to clarify again, if you read Clause 5 (4), „An entity may be allowed to perform authentication, if the Authority is satisfied that the requesting entity is, (a) compliant with such standards of privacy and security as may be specified by regulations; and (b)(i) permitted to offer authentication services under the provisions of any other law made by Parliament; or (ii) seeking authentication for such purpose, as the Central Government in consultation with the Authority, and in the interest of State, may prescribe.”

Therefore, there has to be a law, there must be a satisfaction that it is in compliance with security and privacy norms and most important, State interest, and authorised by the Parliament. So, all the safeguards are there. सर, बार-बार रेगुलेशन की बात हो रही है। यहाँ मुझ

I से कई अधिक विद्वान वकील बैठे हैं। जब भी लॉ बनता है, तो लॉ में हम कोर बातों को रखते हैं, डिटेल्स रखते हैं। अगर अथॉरिटी ने किसी ऐसी entity को परमिट कर दिया, जो गलत है, तो कोर्ट में जाना चाहिए। इसमें यह प्रावधान जरूर होगा, लेकिन इस नॉर्म के आधार पर रेगुलेशन बनेगा। यह मैं हाउस को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका नियम बहुत ही स्पष्ट है। The regulation must not travel beyond the mandate of law and the mandate is Clause 5(4) as outlined. रेगुलेशन हमेशा होता है, मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान लॉ में भी कम से कम पाँच रेगुलेशंस हैं, तो रेगुलेशंस से परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन रेगुलेशन लॉ का अतिक्रमण नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, धन्यवाद। आपने विस्तार से अपना उत्तर दिया।

I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem to vote.
The question is:

„That this House disapproves the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No.9 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019.%

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to vote. The question is:

„That the Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, 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 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5A, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment.

Clause 5A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 12 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 33

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, this Amendment relates to disclosure of information on certain grounds. Earlier it was assigned to the Joint Secretary, now it has been made as Secretary. It should be a judicial officer on the direction of the Court and hence, I move the Amendment.

Sir, I move:

(No.2) That at page 5 lines 31 and 32, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 28 were added to the Bill.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI RAVISHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mention. Shri P.L. Punia, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11:00 hours on Tuesday, the 9th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Tuesday, the 9th July, 2019.*