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No. 18



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday

15 July, 2019

24 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 15th July, 2019/24 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

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

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of BECIL, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND
THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH
JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 Company.
- (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. 240/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Mines.

II National Mineral Policy (2019) and MoU between Govt. of India and MECL.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL;
AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 1220 (E), dated the 19th December, 2018, notifying certain areas in the State of Rajasthan, as specified in the Table therein as reserve

area for undertaking prospecting or mining operations for Minerals-Rock Phosphate and Dolomite through the M/s. FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), for a period of ten years as per conditions specified therein.

- (2) G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 19th February, 2019, publishing the Atomic Minerals Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 134 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, publishing the Atomic Minerals Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, notifying certain areas in the State of Karnataka, as specified in the Table therein as reserve area for undertaking prospecting or mining operations for mineral iron-ore through M/s. Steel Authority of India Limited/Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, for a period of ten years as per conditions specified therein. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 172/17/19]

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

- (i) The National Mineral Policy, for the year 2019.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 352/17/19]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2019-20.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 353/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of SAI, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 208/17/19]

MoU between GoI (M/o Shipping) and Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 394/17/19]

I Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Karnataka and related papers.**II MoU between GoI and various PSU, 2019-20**

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

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

(a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), Karnataka, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(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. 309/17/19]

II. 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 Bridge and Roof Co. (I) Ltd., for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 305/17/19]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and

Public Enterprises) and the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 308/17/19]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 304/17/19]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 303/17/19]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 306/17/19]

Notification of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K.SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(1) S.O. 39 (E), dated the 18th January, 2019, publishing the National Highways (manner of depositing the amount by the Central Government; making requisite funds available to the competent authority for acquisition of land) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 111/17/19]

(2) S.O. 510 (E), dated the 30th January, 2019, appointing Sh. Surendra Singh Rawat, Retd. Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand to be additional Arbitrator of the Revenue District of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar, Uttarakhand, for the purpose of sub-section (6) & (7) of Section 3G of the Act. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 111/17/19]

(3) S.O. 862 (E), dated the 14th February, 2019, publishing the Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 510, dated the 29th January, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 111/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 374 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2019, appointing the Executive Engineers (National Highway) of the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Government of State of Andhra Pradesh to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on it under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 as specified in the Table given therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 112/17/19]

Notifications of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Notification No. G.S.R. 178 (E), dated the 5th March, 2019, publishing the Hazardous and Other Wastes , (management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment, Rules, 2019, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 250/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Notification No. G.S.R. 419(E), dated the 13th June, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 606 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 251/17/19]

Report (2017-18) of Polavaram Project Authority, Hyderabad, A.P. and related papers

जलशक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रतन लाल कटारिया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report of the Polavaram Project Authority, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 225/17/19]

**Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances,
promises and undertakings given during the session**

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 lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of
the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various
assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXV One Hundred Ninety Eighth Session, 2003 L.T. 690/17/19
2. Statement No. XXIX Two Hundred Ninth Session, 2006 L.T. 691/17/19
3. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008 L.T. 692/17/19
4. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009 L.T. 693/17/19
5. Statement No. XXVII Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011 L.T. 694/17/19
6. Statement No. XXVI Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011 L.T. 695/17/19
7. Statement No. XXVI Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012 L.T. 696/17/19
8. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012 L.T. 697/17/19
9. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012 L.T. 698/17/19
10. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013 L.T. 699/17/19
11. Statement No. XVIII Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013 L.T. 700/17/19

12. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14 L.T. 701/17/19
13. Statement No. XVIII Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014 L.T. 702/17/19
14. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014 L.T. 703/17/19
15. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015 L.T. 704/17/19
16. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session, 2015 L.T. 705/17/19
17. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Session, 2015 L.T. 706/17/19
18. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session, 2015 L.T. 707/17/19
19. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Session, 2016 L.T. 708/17/19
20. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session, 2016 L.T. 709/17/19
21. Statement No. X Two Hundred and Fortieth Session, 2016 L.T. 710/17/19
22. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Forty-first Session, 2016 L.T. 711/17/19
23. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Forty-second Session, 2017 L.T. 712/17/19
24. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Forty-third Session, 2017 L.T. 713/17/19
25. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Session, 2017-18 L.T. 714/17/19
26. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Session, 2018 L.T. 715/17/19
27. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Session, 2018 L.T. 716/17/19

28. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Forty-seventh Session, 2018-19 L.T. 717/17/19

29. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Session, 2019. L.T. 718/17/19

MoU between GOI and National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

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 PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), for the year 2019-20.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2017-18) on 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Demand No. 21)' pertaining to the Ministry of Defence.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Zero Hour submissions. First, Dr. Santanu Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपने नोटिस दिया, तो उसके लिए permission भी मिलनी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: *

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want the House to run, then I leave it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, whatever is admitted should be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: *

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask the Chairman in the House like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to give any explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want the House to run, please sit down. Or, if you do not want to run the House, then, I leave it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Santanu Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: राम गोपाल जी, मैंने कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके बाद मैं मौका दूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जरूर। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इसके बाद मौका दूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**Need to formulate Health Regulatory Commission to control
overbilling by corporate hospitals**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, as you know, the assault on doctors and hooliganism in different parts of the country has always become a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: So what? ...*(Interruptions)*... All notices are important. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot raise it in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you are a very senior parliamentarian. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were in the Government and also in the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. You cannot simply rise up in the House and say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is not important? Everything is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Husain Dalwaiji, this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, over-billing and extortion by corporate hospitals and also pocket expenditure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, especially, it is being noticed that in many corporate hospitals, even after death of patients, dead bodies are being detained until remaining part of the Bill is paid which is leading to agitation and hooliganism in several corporate hospitals. Sir, my suggestion to this House is this. In our State of West Bengal, Madam Mamata Banerjee, being the Chief Minister and the Health Minister, started the West Bengal Health Regulatory Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it that you wanted to suggest?

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, we have the West Bengal Regulatory Commission which looks into all these types of things. The patients who are deprived by corporate hospitals get a forum to lodge their complaints regarding over-billing, out-of-the-pocket expenditure...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you don't want to make any suggestion or demand.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, my suggestions is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell the House what you want to suggest or bring to the notice of the Government.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I want that this type of Health Regulatory Commission, which exists in the State of West Bengal, should be made in each and every State to regulate the corporate hospitals and control the over-billing practice, out-of-pocket expenditures, and extortion by the corporate hospitals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion. You should simply make your point by citing that this has been done here and it should be followed by other States too. Now, Shri Amar Patnaik.

Revision of coal royalty for Odisha

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India fixes the rate of royalty on coal and other major minerals for the States. What we have found is that the Government of India last revised the royalty on coal in April, 2012. Normally,

they have to revise these rates every three years, in which case, it should have been revised in April, 2015. As you know, Sir, in the State of Odisha, like in many other States, there is environmental degradation on account of extraction of coal. Our hon. Chief Minister had made a request to revise the rate of coal royalty from existing 12 per cent to 20 per cent. However, this has not yet been done, despite the fact that this was placed before the Central GST Council. It says that Clean Energy Cess has been imposed. But, as you know, the 'cess' goes to the indivisible pool. So, the State Governments do not get anything from it. So, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Union Minister that the royalty on coal needs to be expedited and needs to be done at the earliest, so that the State Governments, particularly a State like Odisha that depends on very limited resources as far as revenue is concerned, are benefited through this system.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

Problems due to drinking of saline water in the country

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, पिछले दिनों सदन में जल-संकट और उसके प्रबंधन को लेकर काफी गहन चर्चा हुई थी। देश में अनेक हिस्से ऐसे हैं, जहां जल तो है परन्तु प्रदूषित है, जो एक प्रकार से जहर के समान है। यूनिसेफ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश भर के 719 जनपदों में से 336 जनपद ऐसे हैं, जिनका पानी पीने के लायक नहीं है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 49 जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनका पानी एक प्रकार से जहर के समान है, विशेष तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, मैनपुरी, फिरोजाबाद, मथुरा, हाथरस और आगरा जनपदों के हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनका पानी या तो खारा है अथवा उसमें fluoride, iron और nitrate की मात्रा मानक से बहुत ज्यादा है। वहां के लोग प्रदूषित होने के कारण खारा पानी पी नहीं सकते, स्नान नहीं कर सकते, वस्त्र नहीं धो सकते, जानवर पानी पीते नहीं और जानवरों में अनेक प्रकार के रोग उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। पशु-पक्षी या तो मर गए हैं अथवा वहां से पलायन कर गए हैं। खेती की उर्वरा शक्ति बहुत क्षीण हो गई है। वहां के हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनका पर्यावरण पूरी तरह से विषाक्त हो गया है। जिन गांवों का पानी खारा है अथवा जहां पानी में fluoride, iron और nitrate की अधिकता है, बाहर के लोग उन गांवों में अपनी लड़कियों की शादी करने से कतराते हैं। हजारों गांवों की लाखों महिलाएं ऐसी हैं जो 2-2 और 3-3 किलोमीटर दूर से जल लाती

हैं। इस कारण उनके सिर के बाल पूरी तरह से साफ हो गए हैं। वहां कई जगहों के हालात ऐसे हैं कि 8-8 और 10-10 साल के बच्चों के दांत पीले पड़ जाते हैं, दांत टेढ़े हो जाते हैं, दांतों में सड़न पैदा हो जाती है, 25-30 साल की उम्र तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते उनकी कमर झुक जाती है और शरीर पूरी तरह से निढाल हो जाता है।

श्री सभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपको बोलते हुए समय सीमा का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, this is a very serious problem that exists all over the country. Even in my State the drinking water is high on arsenic and fluoride. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. ...(Interruptions)... The Members who want to associate can send slips, their names will be added.

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Accident in Kolkata Metro

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House that Mr. Sajal Kumar Kanjilal died on Saturday evening because he was trying to board the train and was on the platform outside when his hand got stuck. The door, equipped with sensors, is believed to have malfunctioned. What happened that fateful day was no accident. It was a gross negligence on the part of the Kolkata Metro and a step-motherly attitude of the Railway Ministry. What

happened could have been averted. A life lost in vain! Sir, our hon. Chief Minister has provided all kinds of assistance, including a State Government's job, to the victim's family who lost his life in the avoidable metro mishap.

We all know passenger safety has long been compromised in the Kolkata Metro due to lack of availability of funds. Though the Railway Ministry is well aware that Kolkata Metro is one of the busiest and first Metros in the country, yet no regular maintenance or upgradation in the metro infrastructure is carried out periodically and systematically.

Further more, West Bengal Fire Department in December, 2018 had issued a notice to the Kolkata Metro Authority after safety measures were found to be inadequate which fell on deaf ears.

Sir, I would like to enlighten this august House that when our hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, was the Railway Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't enlighten; throw light on the subject what is that you want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: ... she had created a separate zone for Metro Railways and tried to introduce new coaches and new rakes were brought and regular maintenance was conducted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shantaji, that is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue is, you want to bring something to the notice of Central Government ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो छोड़ दूंगा और आगे बढ़ूंगा।

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, all this good work is now history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then this will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: *

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, time is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप टाइम का सदुपयोग करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Then, what is your suggestion, what is your demand, that should come on the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have

been there in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The moment you come to the subject, it will be on. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the demand that you are making, what is the suggestion? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour, this is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Therefore, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Union Minister that immediate allocation of funds to Kolkata Metro for urgent replacement and upgradation, including introduction of advanced technology coaches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Time was there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time was there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be going on record. If you go out and talk something which is not connected directly, ...*(Interruptions)*... You know that. You know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let her have the advantage of getting back again to what she said about the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Therefore, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Union Minister that immediate allocation of funds to Kolkata Metro for urgent replacement and upgradation, including introduction of advanced technology coaches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anybody who goes beyond the subject, that will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, you have three minutes, utilize that properly. ...*(Interruptions)*... शांता जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाएं, नहीं तो आगे आपको मौका नहीं मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): We give notice. You approve it and we speak on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Notice is general subject. Suppose you start talking about different States. ...*(Interruptions)*... Notice is a general subject which they want to bring to the notice of Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: That much of freedom must come in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Zero Hour is something where we talk anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No. Zero Hour is to bring something urgent, important recent happening to the notice of the Government and ask for action. That is the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rageshji. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can discuss it in the Rules Committees, if at all you want to change the rule. I have no problem ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. Shri Ragesh.

High airfare in Gulf sector during vacations engineered by airline companies

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I am demanding the Central Government to immediately intervene to roll back the steep hike in the airfare in Kerala Gulf sector.

Sir, this is an issue which has been raised time and again. In this august House also, it has been raised by many Members and we are tired of it. The Chief Minister had met the hon. Minister many times and requested for taking steps, and even the hon. Prime Minister, during his Gulf visit, had promised to intervene in that issue but, till today, all the requests, appeals, are falling on deaf ears. I am sorry to say that. And, Sir, unfortunately, the Government is playing...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government has no role in this. You know that it is now privatized.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: No, Sir, the Government has got a say. Unfortunately, the Government is playing a spectator's role. That is the basic reality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not want to focus on the problem of the passengers. Unfortunate!

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: The Government is allowing them to loot the poor migrant workers. Look at the situation; if you reserve a ticket from Calicut to Dubai, you would get a ticket for less than ₹ 6,000, till today. But if you are going to reserve a ticket from Dubai to Calicut, you have to spend more than ₹ 40,000. This is the kind of loot that has been taking place. Why does it happen? That is because in Dubai, in the Gulf region, it is the vacation season and that is when many poor migrant workers fly back to Kerala to meet their families. The airline companies are using that as an opportunity to loot these poor migrant workers, not only during vacation time but during the festival season as well. During Onam, Bakrid, Eid and Christmas seasons, every time, these airline companies are using this as an opportunity to loot the migrant workers of Kerala.

Sir, we have been raising this issue time and again. Who are the people who come back to Kerala once a year to meet their families? It is the poor workers. Big businessmen may come back home every week, but it is the poor workers who are coming back to meet their families once a year during the festival season or during vacation period, and they are being looted. Whatever issues are being raised here with the Government have fallen on deaf ears. I would request the Government...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya on 'inter-connectivity of rivers'. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. When it is to go on the record, you are not utilising the time properly. Now you are saying, 'please do this'. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a dynamic and fair system. Let the House understand this. Dr. Jatiya.

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

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

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

* Not Recorded

Inter-connectivity of rivers to prevent flood situation in the country

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, देश में कहीं सूखा पड़ा है और कहीं बाढ़ है। निश्चित रूप से जहाँ सूखा है, वहाँ आदमी भूखा है और जहाँ बाढ़ है, वहाँ तबाही है। नदियों को जोड़कर इन दोनों समस्याओं का हल निकाला जा सकता है। हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है कि "का बरखा, जब फसल सुखाने", ऐसी बरसात का क्या करेंगे, जब फसल सूख जाएगी, ऐसी बरखा का क्या करेंगे? "का बरखा जो फसल बहाने", ऐसी बरसात भी किस काम की, जिससे फसलें बह जाएं? निश्चित रूप से इस तबाही से बचाने के लिए देश में एक लंबे समय से नदियों को जोड़ने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए आयोग भी गठित हुआ है और उस आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट देने का काम भी किया है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियों को दक्षिण में बहने वाली नदियों के साथ Canal के द्वारा जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। आज की स्थिति में हम जो समाचार पढ़ रहे हैं, उसमें यह है कि असम, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, बिहार ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't quote newspapers. You may say, 'according to reports'.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: सभापति जी, इससे 8 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए। असम के 23 जिलों में 11 लोगों की मौत हो गई और 26 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए। ऐसी स्थिति से निदान पाने के लिए जो योजनाएं बन गई हैं, उनको कारगर रूप से लागू किया जाए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आने वाले सालों में यह समस्या बढ़ने वाली है, क्योंकि पानी की मांग बढ़ रही है, उसकी पूर्ति करने की जरूरत होगी और जहाँ पानी नहीं होगा, वहाँ परेशानी होगी। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। हर बरसात में असम और पूर्वांचल की सारी नदियां बाढ़ का एक कारण बन जाती हैं, परेशानी का कारण बनती हैं। लोगों को इससे निजात पाने के लिए कोई उपाय सूझता नहीं है। हम हर साल इस पर हजारों, लाखों, करोड़ों रुपए लगाते हैं। इस पैसे का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से हमने पाँच सालों में हर एक क्षेत्र के लिए योजना बनाने का काम किया है। पूर्व, उत्तर, पश्चिम, मध्य क्षेत्र के लिए भी योजना बनाई। मध्य प्रदेश की केन-बेतवा नदियां उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ सकती हैं। हमने नर्मदा को भी जोड़ने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। निश्चित रूप से हम ऐसे छोटे-छोटे प्रयोग करके लोगों को बाढ़ से बचा सकते हैं और जहाँ सूखा है, वहाँ राहत देने का काम कर सकते हैं।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Environmental impact of the proposed private Mega Port complex in Kattupalli, North Chennai

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, Martin Luther King Jr. once famously said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." That remains still relevant

but to that we should now add that environmental destruction anywhere is a threat to environmental balance everywhere. The proposed construction of the Mega Port Complex in North Chennai by a private company with dubious environmental credentials will irretrievably damage the Ennore-Pulicat eco-system with its invaluable mangroves and salt marshes and the Kattupalli Barrier Island with its thickly vegetated sand dunes. The Barrier Island separates Lake Pulicat, the second largest brackish water lake in India from the Bay of Bengal. The Kattupalli dunes protect the hinterland from violent storms and salinity intrusion. The Ennore-Pulicat backwaters absorb rainwater and tidal storm surges. Encroaching these wetlands will place nearly ten lakh people in the region at heightened risk of disastrous flooding. Erosion triggered by the Port's breakwaters will breach the narrow barrier separating Lake Pulicat from the sea and merge the lake with the Bay of Bengal. The project threatens the livelihood security of more than 30,000 fishermen who depend on the backwaters and the sea. Sir, I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to reject this proposal in its entirety in the current site and protect Tamil Nadu and the country from further disaster.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the way you have to confine to the subject and at the same time articulate the point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

Interlinking of Pandiyaru and Mayar rivers in Nilagiri District

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): *Hon. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak about the interlinking of Pandiaru and Mayaru rivers in Tamil Nadu. Thiruvalluvar knew the importance of water very well even two thousand years ago. That is why he said, "The world cannot exist without water."

The Union Government understood the necessity of water and that the is reason they established a new Ministry for Water Management, in the name of Jal Shakti. The Union Government initiated the interlinking of Godavari and Cauvery rivers. It is a welcoming measure.

Similarly, if small rivers are interlinked among districts within the State, it will enhance agriculture as well as solve the problem of water shortage. Tamil Nadu is affected by severe drought. In order to solve the crisis, small rivers have to be interlinked with bigger rivers. For example, in Nilgiri District of Tamil Nadu, in Cuddalore region, during North East and South West Monsoons, there is heavy rainfall. In Cuddalore Taluk, the rainfall at Oveli, Paarvut, Ellimalai, Santhanamalai, Oosimalai regions flow into 16 small rivers, then converge with Pandiaaru and then flow into Punnapulam River. This water flows into Arabian Sea without any usage. A dam has to be built

* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

across Pandiaaru and pipes have to be laid along roadside to divert the water into Maayaru. This will make the water flow into the Bavani Sagar dam. If this is done, the water which is being wasted can be utilized for the benefit of Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode districts of Tamil Nadu which are drought hit now. This will solve the water problem of these districts, and will also be helpful for irrigation. Whenever the Government of Tamil Nadu submits the proposal to the Union Government, the Government have to inspect it as early as possible and to provide proper financial allocation for implementing the scheme. Sir, through you, I request the Union Government to favorably consider my request. Thank you.

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

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

**Inordinate delay in release of fishermen from Andhra Pradesh
held by Pakistan**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 12 Indian fishermen in the month of October last year and 34 Indian fishermen in the month of November last year have been captured by Pakistan Maritime Security Agency by illegally entering into Indian territorial waters and then remanded them to judicial custody in Landhi Jail in Karachi of the Pakistan. Sir, it is 8 months now, still they have not been released by Pakistan Government. After persistent demand, Pakistan has confirmed that there are 483 Indian fishermen languishing in their jail, and, out of 483, in the recently captured in the month of October and November, 46 Indian fishermen, 22 fishermen are from Srikakulam and Vizianagaram of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, these fishermen have been captured by the Dock Police and sent them to judicial custody in Landhi Jail, Karachi. Indian fishermen, particularly from Andhra Pradesh, go to Gujarat for working in the fishing trawlers as crew members or for fishing operations. In fact, I have got the list of fishermen also, who have been captured. Sir, I fail to understand as to what the Coast Guard has been doing when Pakistan purportedly intruded into Indian territorial waters. Sir, I, along with the fishermen's families, met the then hon. Foreign Affairs Minister and Madam gave an assurance to me that the consular access will be requested for from the Pakistan officials. So far, neither they have been released nor has the consular access been given to the families of fishermen held as hostages. Hence, I request the Government of India to urgently intervene and

by pressing upon the Indian High Commission in Pakistan ensure that the Indian fishermen are released or, at least, consular access is given. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

Inclusion of Kurukh language of Oraon tribe in the Eighth Schedule

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान उरांव जनजाति की कुरुख भाषा को 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने हेतु आकर्षित करने के लिए इस विषय को उठा रहा हूँ।

महोदय, देश के कई राज्यों में उरांव जनजाति समुदाय के लोग कुरुख भाषा बोलते हैं। कुरुख भाषा उरांव समाज की मातृभाषा है। अपने समुदाय के अंदर सामूहिक रूप से होने वाले जितने भी प्रकार के क्रियाकलाप हैं, पंथ-पंचायत हैं, उनमें कुरुख भाषा का ही प्रयोग होता है।

उरांव समुदाय में गाँव, परगना के अंदर परम्परागत प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था आज भी बरकार है, इन व्यवस्थाओं को संचालित करने के लिए नई पीढ़ी के लोगों का कुरुख भाषा को बोलना व जानना अति आवश्यक है। देश में इस भाषा को बोलने वाले लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या लगभग 50 लाख के करीब है। महोदय, कुरुख भाषा के 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल हो जाने से शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में इसके पठन-पाठन का प्रावधान किया जा सकेगा, जिससे देश के अंदर कुरुख भाषा और इसकी संस्कृति को फलने-फूलने का सुअवसर मिलेगा।

महोदय, देश के अंदर झारखण्ड, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार, बंगाल, असम, अण्डमान-निकोबार, एवं आंशिक रूप से महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली, त्रिपुरा आदि राज्यों में कुरुख भाषा बोली जाती है। महोदय, झारखण्ड एवं बंगाल की राज्य सरकार के द्वारा कुरुख भाषा को 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने के लिए अनुशंसा करके केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजी जा चुकी है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उरांव जनजाति समाज की कुरुख भाषा को 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: क्या इसकी लिपि है?

श्री समीर उरांव: जी।

श्री सभापति: बोली है, लिपि है?

श्री समीर उरांव: महोदय, बोली है और लिपि भी बनी है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, अच्छा है। डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी।

Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Later, Shri Surendra Singh Nagar will also associate on this.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, it is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything is important. That's why, I have admitted it.

Increaseing number of road accidents and causing deaths

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to raise the issue of increasing incidents of bus accidents and the need to constitute a Committee of experts to go into this issue and suggest corrective measures.

Sir, bus accidents happen very frequently on our roads claiming innocent lives. Two days ago, an accident occurred at Yamuna Expressway killing 29 persons and injuring 23 persons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Reddy, you have to speak, not read. You can refer.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Yamuna Expressway is now called the 'killing expressway' because of such frequent accidents. Then, just two weeks back, 44 people had died as the bus skid off the road in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, while taking a short bend. Sir, over 11,000 people die every year in bus accidents. In Uttar Pradesh alone, 1,406 deaths were reported in 2017, and 1,684 deaths were reported in 2018. Many of these deaths occurred on the superfast Yamuna Expressway.

Now, primary causes of accidents are: short bends, potholes, boulders not removed, missing traffic signs, over-speeding, wrong designs of road, weak pavement, distressed bridges, faulty engineering of vehicles, lack of safety measures, drunk driving and fatigue in drivers. There should be a scientific investigation into such incidents. I would like to suggest that there should be a mandatory scientific investigation on the pattern of these accidents, like it is done in Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. But, the State Governments have no such system in place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. एक माननीय सदस्य और हैं।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Therefore, in conclusion, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to constitute a committee of experts to go into these issues, review the existing policy and give recommendations for improving the road alignment and have more safety measures to bring down such fatal accidents and saving the precious lives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Surendra Singh Nagar to associate. You have also given the original notice. That is why, I am allowing you for one minute.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान, देश में रोड एक्सिडेंट्स में जो मौतें हो रही हैं, उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और खास तौर से बहुत कम समय में और देश का जो सबसे लंबा एक्सप्रेसवे आगरा से लखनऊ एक्सप्रेसवे समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार में बना था। जब एक्सप्रेसवे बना था, तो उसमें सुरक्षा को लेकर, वहां जो एक्सिडेंट्स हों, उनके लिए एंबुलेंस की व्यवस्था को लेकर एक रोडमैप बनाया गया था और उसमें कहा गया था कि हर 30 किलोमीटर के बाद डायल 100 जैसी सुविधा होगी। उसके बाद वहां एंबुलेंस की व्यवस्था होगी, ड्राइवर्स के रुकने के लिए जगह होगी, जहां वे आराम कर सकें, लेकिन आगरा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेसवे पर इन चीजों की अनदेखी की जा रही है और इसी तरीके से यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे की हालत है, जिसका जिक्र मेरे पूर्व साथी ने किया। माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा सुझाव आपके माध्यम से यह है कि ड्राइवर की ट्रेनिंग most important है और जो कार निर्माता हैं, उनको

आप छूट देते हैं। कार निर्माताओं के लिए यह मंडेटरी करना चाहिए कि सीएसआर फंड का जितना पैसा है, उससे कार ड्राइविंग के लिए ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोलें, जिससे इस तरीके के एक्सिडेंट्स न हों।

श्री सभापति: यह एक अच्छा सुझाव आया है।

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

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

Need for uniform electric power tariff throughout the country

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK (Punjab): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to speak on a very important topic today. My demand is for the uniformity in the electric power tariff throughout the country. "एक देश, एक बिजली का रेट।" सर, पहले रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान का नारा था, लेकिन अब उसमें बिजली भी ऐड हो गई है। कोई ऐसा घर, कोई ऐसा व्यापार, कोई ऐसा उद्योग, कोई ऐसा काम, चाहे कोई इंडस्ट्री हो, electricity is the major raw material, जिससे कि आज जीवन बिना बिजली के आगे गांव... जिस गांव में बिजली नहीं होगी, तो उस गांव या शहर में आप सोच सकते हैं कि आदमी कैसा जीवन जी सकता है। आज बिजली महत्वपूर्ण है। सबसे बड़ा अत्याचार यह है कि इस ... जैसे कि मैं जीएसटी की सराहना करूंगा regarding tax equalization - 'One nation, one tax'. तो ऐसे ही बिजली का अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में, अलग-

अलग रेट है। मैं पंजाब से आता हूँ। पंजाब में सबसे महंगी बिजली है। वहां बिजली का रेट 8 रुपये यूनिट है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 3 रुपये यूनिट है, जम्मू और कश्मीर में 3 रुपये यूनिट है, ऐसे ही हरियाणा में 6 रुपये यूनिट है, तो लोग अपने घरों में, गरीब जनता पंखा बंद करके रखती है। बिजली तो घर-घर तक पहुंच गई है, उसके लिए मैं मोदी जी की सराहना करूंगा। लेकिन पंजाब में लोग बिजली बंद कर देते हैं, पंखा बंद कर देते हैं, आधा समय वहां पर उद्योग बंद रहते हैं। पंजाब का उद्योग पलायन कर रहा है, व्यापार पलायन कर रहा है - कोई हिमाचल प्रदेश में जा रहा है, कोई जम्मू-कश्मीर में जा रहा है। मेरी डिमांड है कि जैसा श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने भी कहा, 'One Nation, One Grid' - तो one nation, one electric power tariff एक महत्वपूर्ण revolution होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसका लाभ देश की उन्नति में होगा - एक तरफ जम्मू और कश्मीर में बिजली 3 रुपए per unit है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पंजाब में यह 8 रुपए per unit है - ऐसा करने से यह 5 रुपए का अत्याचार खत्म होगा और एक देश में एक बिजली का रेट होगा, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, electricity is a State issue. So there has to be a consensus ...(Interruptions)... No, he has a point, but, at the same time, we must know the constitutionality of how things are decided in our country. There are States which have their own laws.

Illegal coal mining in various parts of the country

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to bring it to the attention of the hon. Minister of Coal. In our country, in ECL,

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

WCL, all other coal mines authorities and other subsidiary companies, a large number of illegal mines are working there. Sir, it is unfortunate. I sent a letter to the Government of India to know the number of illegal mines in our country, but, they did not give any reply. Sir, possibly, they do not have any data, as such. Sir, the hon. Minister of Coal in the other House has said, 'that there are specific guidelines for safety of coal mines in the country. Adequate guidelines and statutory provisions are made under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Mines Rules, Coal Mines Regulations, By-laws, Standing Orders framed thereunder for ensuring the safety in the coal mines'. Sir, it is about the safety in registered coal mines but, Sir, in the case of illegal coal mines, there is no such law. The safety standards are administered by the Director General of Mine Safety, *i.e.*, DG(MS), but, Sir, DG(MS) has nothing to do with the illegal mines. Sir, it is unfortunate that not only in the ECL and WCL but in the other subsidiary companies also, those who are running the illegal mines, they are in close contact with two organisations. One organisation is the political parties and other organization is the Central Industrial Security Force, CISF. Sir, both the CISF and the political parties with the connivance, they have been doing this illegal business for years together. Sir, you will be surprised to know that so many people were killed, but there is no record. They did not get any compensation. While the other people, those who are working in the registered mines, they got the compensation. But unfortunately, these people are not getting any compensation. Sir, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps and make CBI investigation in the matter to arrest the people who are running these illegal mines.

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

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

Need for redevelopment of Group Housing Societies in Delhi

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मेरे विषय का संबंध हम सबसे है, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। दिल्ली की जनसंख्या अब 2 करोड़ को छू रही है। हम सब लोग दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, दिल्ली का खा रहे हैं, दिल्ली का पी रहे हैं, लेकिन हम दिल्ली की चिंता नहीं कर रहे। अभी कल तालकटोरा स्टेडियम में Group Housing Societies का एक बहुत बड़ा , महासम्मेलन हुआ। उन्होंने दिल्ली में इस बात के लिए चिंता की कि आज दिल्ली आग के मुहाने पर है। परसों ही दिल्ली में आग की बहुत बड़ी घटना हुई। इसी प्रकार प्रदूषण में दिल्ली नम्बर एक हो गयी है, यहां पर सांस लेना मुश्किल हो गया है। यमुना को साफ करने के लिए कुछ

काम नहीं किया गया है। यमुना वैसी की वैसी गंदी पड़ी है। सड़कों पर ट्रैफिक जाम है, पार्किंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आगे चलकर दिल्ली में जो आपस में लड़ाई होने वाली है, वह पार्किंग के ऊपर होने वाली है। *

श्री सभापति: आपका issue क्या है?

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य गलत कह रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा issue यही है कि कल तालकटोरा स्टेडियम में जो डिस्कशन हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your issue is 'Redevelopment of Housing Societies'. प्लीज़, संजय जी। वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। Your issue is 'Redevelopment of Housing Societies'.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैंने इन सारे issues को भी उसमें लिखा था। सर, ये जो 1200 सोसाइटीज़ हैं, इनका redevelopment इसलिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि ये 40 साल पुरानी हो गई हैं। सोसाइटी के मेम्बर्स चाहते हैं कि इनको गिराकर दुबारा से नई बनाई जाएं। इसके ऊपर दिल्ली सरकार * कुछ काम नहीं कर रही है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, * रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। You are not supposed to make allegations.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, * तो *ही कहना पड़ेगा।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, माननीय सदस्य गलत कह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: * रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। Mr. Vijay Goel, you are not supposed to make allegations. ...(Interruptions)... I am there to take care. I have already said it. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... You have to make your specific point. Don't make allegations. I will not allow allegations ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, यह जो 1200 Group Housing Societies हैं, इनको 40 साल हो गए हैं और ये जर्जर अवस्था में हैं। सरकार को इनके लिए ऐसी स्कीम बनानी चाहिए, ताकि इनका redevelopment किया जा सके और इन societies को कुछ भी खर्चा नहीं करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि तब ये वर्टिकल जो चार फ्लोर हैं, वे 12 फ्लोर तक जा सकते हैं। उन फ्लैटों से जो इनकम होगी, उससे ये societies develop होंगी। इनकी पानी की समस्या है, इनकी बिजली की समस्या है, इनकी सीवर की समस्या है और इनकी कूड़े की समस्या है। सरकार Group Housing Societies पर ध्यान दे और हम सब लोग, क्योंकि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, इसके ऊपर चिंता करें, नहीं तो दिल्ली बड़ी तेजी से slum बन जाएगी। यहां सांस लेना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, ट्रैफिक जाम होगा और आप पार्लियामेंट तक पहुंच भी नहीं पाएंगे।

श्री संजय सिंह: आप सहयोग नहीं करते हैं।

श्री समापति: प्लीज़, बैठकर comments नहीं करना है। यह पार्लियामेंट है, पूरे देशवासी देख रहे हैं। बच्चे हमारा अनुकरण करेंगे।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): इतना बड़ा हाउस चल रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समापति: सदस्य भी दोनों तरह बोल सकते हैं। आपने देखा है न कि विजय गोयल जी ने जैसे पहले बोला और फिर बाद में जो बोला। वो चाहे यह भी बोल सकते हैं, वह भी बोल सकते हैं। यह कला बहुत लोगों के पास है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कृपया अपने subject तक सीमित रहें। He has raised a really important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सबको दिल्ली पर चिंता करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: केंद्र सरकार को चिंता करनी चाहिए।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Alarming flood situation in Assam

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Union Minister to the flood situation in Assam. Sir, to combat the havoc caused by floods in the State of Assam, which is going on for the last ten days, a team of experts from the Centre should immediately be rushed to Assam to guide and help the Assam Government. One responsible Union Minister must also go there to take stock of the situation. Sir, for the last two years, the Calamity Relief Fund and the Disaster Management Fund due to the Assam Government have not been released by the Central Government. So, my demand is that the funds should immediately be released to the State Government.

Sir, the floods have become a regular phenomenon and we have to face this problem every year. So, it should be declared as a national problem. Sir, the Brahmaputra River originates from China, goes to Tibet and Bangladesh. As this River goes to three different countries, the Assam Government does not have that much capacity to deal with the flood problem, which has become a recurring problem.

Therefore, my suggestion to the Union Government is that the flood situation in Assam should be declared as a national problem.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya to associate with this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... दोनों सदस्य एक ही प्रदेश से हैं, वहां स्थिति गंभीर है, इसलिए उनको मौका दिया। उन्होंने पहले मुझे लिख कर भी दिया है।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the situation there is very critical. Today, twenty-eight Districts of Assam are facing heavy floods. Already nine people have lost their lives and many people are still missing. Sir, in Assam, everywhere there is water, water and only water but, there is scarcity of drinking water! People are crying even for a single drop of water. From its side, the Assam Government has provided all assistance, and, already, an amount of 100 crore of rupees has been spent on the relief work. Today, the situation is worse. Many parts of Assam are totally cut from the rest of the country. Railway and road communication is totally destroyed. Sir, through you, I am requesting the Government and the nation to look after the people of Assam at this critical juncture. And provide help to flood affected people. I would like to request the Government to declare flood problem a national problem of the country.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

Selection process of judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, लोकतंत्र के तीन प्रमुख स्तम्भ होते हैं- विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका। मान्यवर, विधायिका का चुनाव सीधे जनता के द्वारा होता है। लाखों लोग विधायिका के सदस्यों को चुनकर भेजते हैं और यह बड़ा ट्रांसपेरेंट चुनाव है। मान्यवर, कार्यपालिका का चुनाव यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से होता है और वे पूरी योग्यता के आधार पर चयनित होते हैं। मान्यवर, जो हमारा तीसरा प्रमुख स्तम्भ है, वह न्यायपालिका है। इसमें चाहे उच्च न्यायालय हो, चाहे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय हो। इनमें चयन की एक प्रक्रिया है, जो हमारे संविधान में दी गई है, संविधान का Article 124 deals with the appointment of Supreme Court Judges. It says that the appointment should be made by the President after consultation with such of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts as the President may deem necessary. The CJI is to be consulted in the appointment process except his/her own. मान्यवर, आर्टिकल 217 में, जो हाई कोर्ट के जजेज़ की नियुक्तियों के संबंध में है- Article 127 deals with the appointment of Supreme Court Judges. It says

that a Judge should be appointed by the President after consultation with the CJI and the Governor of the State. The Chief Justice of the High Court concerned too should be consulted. यह व्यवस्था की गई है। मान्यवर, एक नई व्यवस्था न्यायपालिका के चयन में कोलेजियम की है। मान्यवर, हमारे संविधान में कोलेजियम जैसे शब्द की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मान्यवर, यह कोलेजियम है क्या? और आज कोलेजियम के माध्यम से ही सारे चयन हो रहे हैं। It is a system under which appointment and transfer of Judges are decided by the forum of the Chief Justice of India and the four-most Judges of the Supreme Court. It has no place in the Indian Constitution. मान्यवर, अगर आप देखें कि इलाहाबाद के हाई कोर्ट के एक वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीश ने..

श्री सभापति: व्यक्तिगत रूप में किसी का नाम नहीं लेना।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा। वहां के एक वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीश ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आज उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की नियुक्तियों में जातिवाद, परिवारवाद, वंशवाद की तरह से छा गया है, योग्यता के आधार पर चयन नहीं हो पा रहा है, सामान्य परिवार का लड़का चाहे जितना मेधावी हो, वह हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, केवल चंद परिवारों के लोगों को ही अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे हाई कोर्ट के जज और उसके बाद elevate होकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज बनते हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सुझाव क्या है?

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस तरह से स्टेट जुडिशियल सर्विसेज हैं, प्रत्येक राज्य में वहां की स्टेट जुडिशियल सर्विसेज हैं। वहां से चयनित होकर ही वे स्टेट सर्विस में आते हैं। इसी तरीके से यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के माध्यम से हायर जुडिशियल सर्विसेज हों, जिस तरह से आई.ए.एस. और पी.सी.एस. की सेवाएं हैं, उसी तरह से हायर जुडिशियल सर्विसेज हों, उनमें योग्य राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, देश भर के मेधावी जो विधिक छात्र हैं, वे आएंगे और वे आगे प्रमोट होकर, elevate होकर हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज बनें, जिससे कि जो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। हो गया। How do we include the names of the Members of the entire House for association? ...*(Interruptions)*... All the Members are of the same opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need to discuss it during one of our discussions, particularly on the issue of Judiciary, Legislature and Executive, their powers and limitations, and then what is happening and all. That has to be discussed one day.

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made 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 राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Decline in household savings in the country

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, household savings have dwindled from 23.6 per cent in 2011-12 to 17.2 per cent in 2018-19. Augmenting revenues in the days of dwindling savings is a daunting task. There are some innovative ideas for boosting revenue and those have been put by an unknown author in the form of a poem. This is a serious business. I hope the hon. Minister as well as the House will take it seriously. The ideas in the poem are:

Tax his land, tax his wage,
Tax his bed in which he lays.
Tax his tractor, tax his mule,
Teach him taxes are the rule.

Tax his cow, tax his goat,
Tax his pants, tax his coat.
Tax his ties, tax his shirts,
Tax his work, tax his dirt.

Tax his chew, tax his smoke,
Teach him taxes are no joke.
Tax his car, tax his grass,
Tax the roads in which he pass.

Tax his food, tax his drink,
Tax him if he tries to think.
Tax his sodas, tax his beers,
If he cries, tax his tears.

Tax his bills, tax his gas,
Tax his notes, tax his cash.
Tax him good and let him know
That after taxes, he will have no dough.

If he hollers, tax him more,
Tax him until he is good and sore.
Tax his coffin, tax his grave,
Tax the sod in which he lays.

Put these words on his tomb,
"Taxes drove me to my doom!"
And when he's gone, we won't relax,
We'll still be after the inheritance tax.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: People need to pay tax for their own welfare and development. But, in a lighter vein, it is thought-provoking. Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

Need to control increasing population

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान देश में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की एक विचारधारा यह है कि भारत में मनुष्य-बल और बढ़ेगा, यह बड़ी उपलब्धि है तथा यह मनुष्य-बल काम करेगा और देश को आगे बढ़ाएगा। यह demographic dividend है। But, Sir, to get

dividend, we have to invest in it. That is the most important thing, which is a great challenge for us because we have limited resources. हमारे देश की सिर्फ 70 प्रतिशत population ही literate है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या का हमें गंभीरता एवं तत्परता से सामना करना चाहिए। हमारी जनसंख्या को यदि देखें, तो जो गरीब और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवार हैं, उनमें बच्चों की संख्या ज्यादा है। इसलिए उनके पास बच्चों के पोषण और उनकी शिक्षा के लिए resources नहीं होते हैं। इसके कारण stunted growth, malnutrition या कुपोषण जैसी परेशानियां बढ़ती रहती हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो वर्ग सम्पन्न एवं शिक्षित हैं, उनके पास resources ज्यादा होने तथा उन परिवारों में सिर्फ एक या दो बच्चे होने की वजह से, वे अच्छी पढ़ाई करते हैं और इस कारण समाज में सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ रही है। यदि हम पूरी population की study करते हैं, तो हमें मालूम पड़ता है कि ये दो groups अलग-अलग हो रहे हैं और इससे विषमता बढ़ रही है।

महोदय, मैं बहुत गम्भीरता से इस विषय पर आपके माध्यम से सदन और सदन के माध्यम से देश को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण हम तीन माह में एक इज़रायल पैदा करते हैं, छः माह में एक स्विट्ज़रलैंड पैदा हो रहा है तथा एक साल में एक ऑस्ट्रेलिया पैदा हो रहा है। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसे National Emergency मानकर population control के लिए एक अलग cell गठित किया जाए या एक commission नियुक्त किया जाए और उसके माध्यम से इस बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की समस्या पर war front से काम होना चाहिए, ताकि हम जो demographic dividend कर रहे हैं, उसमें investment होकर हम उसका फायदा ले सकें।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी डा. विकास महात्मे द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Appointment of sportspersons in public sector enterprises

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this august House that appointment of sportsmen and sportswomen in public sector enterprises, these days, has been reduced and is almost nil in many organizations. Sir, there are sportsmen who have represented in nationals and internationals but have no job. I would give you an example. One person, who has participated in Olympics, is working in a sports company on daily wages basis. When people go there, he guides them which shoes are required, how to run, etc. He is an athlete. Sir, like this, some years back, there was a direction from Government of India to all the public sector enterprises and public sector banks to appoint the sportsmen and sportswomen in their organizations. Now, that recruitment has been stopped. No banks are appointing those sportsmen on a separate channel in their organization. On account of this, it is totally affecting the young people who are involved in the sports. There is only one sport which is highly appreciated and highly seen by people, that is, cricket. They are getting good sum of money. Now, there is Pro-Kabaddi which we have all seen. A lot of people have involved themselves into badminton and so many other sports. Unfortunately, Pro-Kabaddi is our rural game. All rural people are involved in it but they are not being encouraged by any organization or by the Government. Therefore, I would request the Government to give a direction to all the public sector enterprises that, at least, national level athletes, national level sportsmen should be appointed in public sector so that we encourage the sports on the one side and we encourage the youngsters of this country to participate in sports and take interest in these activities. Otherwise, these people are increasingly getting discouraged. They would not involve themselves because a lot of people who are below poverty line are good sportsmen but they do not get to survive, at least for their livelihood. That is the problem. So, I would request the Government of India to direct these public sector organizations to appoint all the national level, international level athletes to get an employment in these organizations. This is my submission.

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

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्रीमती मीशा भारती (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very good. कबड्डी, badminton आदि खेलों को भी प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. Then, you have to share it with Mr. Siva also.

Need for Tamil Question papers in Postal Department Exams

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to cancel the Postal Department examination held yesterday. The reasons are very simple and also very compulsive. If the Government fails to cancel the examination, then, the right to life of the candidates will be taken away. The Central Government would be abetting the suicide of many rural students. The Central Government Postal Department conducted the examination for the post of Postman, Mail Guard and Assistants to serve in the rural area, to serve in the villages. Now, the questions were only in Hindi and English and the questions were not in Tamil. Of course, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court has taken notice and granted limited relief. Even on an earlier occasion, our Member Shri T.K. Rangarajan moved the Madurai Bench and got the relief but the Supreme Court negatived it. Sir, we cannot depend upon the adjudication with regard to our right to employment. So, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately cancel the Postal Department examination and conduct a fresh examination in which questions must be asked in Tamil. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the recent circular issued by the Central Government through the Postal Headquarters has sparked a sense of agitation in the minds of the youth in Tamil Nadu. Sir, the earlier practice was that examinations were conducted in Hindi, English and regional languages. But, now, it has been given that it would be conducted only in Hindi and English. Already there is a sense of feeling that our students are deprived of getting into Central Government jobs, especially, railways and other things. When we ask for other exams to be conducted in regional languages also, the already existing practice has been withdrawn. Sir, this is totally unwarranted. When the need is very much essential for giving importance to regional languages, this is a very big setback for the rural students.

So, I urge the Government to revoke the order immediately to maintain the status quo and to conduct the examinations in the regional languages also. Thank you.

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

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whoever has raised their hands, their names will be included and not of those who rise from their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, Shri Raja you understand what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter raised is very important. Shri Thaawarchand, please look into this. थावरचन्द जी, इसके ऊपर थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए, मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ। मैंने खुद मंत्री जी से बात की है, आप भी इसके ऊपर उनसे बात कर लीजिए। I have already talked to him.

नेता सदन (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): ठीक है, सर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is Question Hour. No; these are supplementary questions. Whoever has raised the hand, their names are being written.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Status of Polavaram Project

*226. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved and issued notification of second Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Polavaram Project with an estimated cost of ₹55,548 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) met recently in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of the outcome of the TAC and the plans of Ministry to move forward in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for reducing revised estimates from ₹58,000 crores to ₹55,548 crores?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) for ₹57,297.42 crore at 2017-18 price level to Central Water Commission (CWC) in January, 2018. The Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects of the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (formerly Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) in its 141st meeting held on 11.02.2019 accepted the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of the Polavaram Irrigation Project for ₹55,548.87 crore at 2017-18 Price level (PL) of which cost of irrigation component is ₹50,987.96 crore. The approved RCE has reduced mainly on account of reconciliation in estimated cost of

certain land under submergence, land for which compensation is payable, cost of remaining works as per relevant schedule of rates, etc.

Further, a Revised Cost Committee has been constituted by the Ministry *vide* letter dated 02.04.2019 to examine the cost escalation of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) as per the instructions issued by MoF *vide* O.M. dated 5.8.2016.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: My first supplementary is: Is it true that the gross irregularities and misappropriations have taken place in the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced families under the Polavaram Project between 2014-19, under the erstwhile Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... There will be three supplementaries.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: If so, I would like to know whether it is an apt case for a CBI enquiry and whether the Government is contemplating to entrust the investigation to the CBI.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , जहाँ तक resettlement and rehabilitation का विषय है, राज्य सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उस विषय को देख रही है और वही उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी grievances आ रही हैं, उनके लिए राज्य सरकार ने Grievance Redressal Mechanism बनाया हुआ है, जिसमें उस प्रभावित जिले का जिलाधिकारी और उसके अलावा अन्य अधिकारी भी हैं। उसके अन्दर जो tribal area आता है, उस tribal area में जो R&R issues आ रहे हैं, जो इस तरह की grievances आती हैं, उनको settle करने के लिए भारत सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में भी एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया है। राज्य सरकार की तरफ से या किसी भी तरफ से इस तरह की कोई भी सूचना केन्द्र सरकार के पास अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the Polavaram Project has crossed all the hurdles and it has been cleared by almost all water commissions; by the Central Water Commission everything what not by all the agencies. If such is the case, then the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects cleared the revised DPR...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: The project cost has been arrived at ₹ 55,000 and odd crores. In such a scenario, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for setting up of Revised Cost Estimate Committee which will take another one year or so to give its report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijayasai Reddyji, please put your question.

SHRI V. VIJAYSAI REDDY: That is the question. I would like to know where the necessity is and how much time the Ministry will take to send the proposal to the Finance Ministry for its approval.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act के अनुसार 1.04.2014 को जो cost project की गयी थी, उसका जो irrigation component था, वह component भारत सरकार को bear करना था। उसमें से भी पहले जो 5,000 करोड़ रुपए से कुछ अधिक का खर्च हो चुका था, उसको माइनस करने के बाद 7,168 करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार की committed liability थी। वर्तमान में अभी नई cost calculation के आधार पर जो claim राज्य सरकार ने file किया है, उसको हमने Finance Ministry को भेजा था। Finance Ministry के circular के आधार पर Joint Secretary की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी गठित की गई है, जिसकी एक मीटिंग already हो गई है। यह Finance Ministry का 5.08.2016 का circular है। उसके आधार पर हमने कमेटी बना दी है, जिसकी एक मीटिंग पिछले महीने की 26 तारीख को हुई है। आने वाले समय में हम प्रयास करेंगे कि उसकी मीटिंग जल्दी हो और उसके बारे में निर्णय आ जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त Finance Ministry ने राज्य सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में एक और निर्देश दिया था कि जो खर्च 2014 से पहले हो चुका है, जो 5,000 करोड़ रुपए से कुछ अधिक है, वह एक बार उस खर्च का audit करके उसकी audited balance sheet प्रस्तुत करे। उसमें से लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का ऑडिट हम करवा चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी शेष राशि का ऑडिट होना बाकी है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि यदि राज्य सरकार भी उसमें शीघ्रता के साथ काम करे, तो इस revised cost estimation की कार्यवाही को हम ज्यादा शीघ्रता से कर सकेंगे।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether any investigating body or expert committee is looking into the specific complaints related to rehabilitation and resettlement because there are serious observations in the C&AG report.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था और ठीक वही बात मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि Collectors की अध्यक्षता में States ने इस तरह कमेटीज़ बना रखी हैं, जो इन सारे grievances का redressal करती हैं। अभी तक यदि इस तरह की कोई भी शिकायत भारत सरकार के पास प्राप्त होती है, तो चूंकि project का completion

और उसको पूरा करने का onus राज्य सरकार पर है, तो हम राज्य सरकार की relevant Committee को तुरन्त उसे भेजते हैं। जैसा मैंने बताया कि जो जनजातीय क्षेत्र की समस्याएं आई हैं, उसके लिए भारत सरकार के अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति मंत्रालय के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में, we have already formed a Committee.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my question is about the affected people whose number will be five lakhs. Polavaram Project is a Central project. It is not a State project. If that is so, my question is: Will the Government constitute a committee to reassess the relief fund and rehabilitation given to the people and to look into the concerns expressed by the affected people? It is a Central project and you cannot simply shift to the State Governments. You answer as to whether the Central Government will constitute a committee.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: It is a Central Government project as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. But it is being done by the State Government. The R&R issues are to be taken care of by the State Government and the package which is being decided, उसमें per affected family को 6,36,000 रुपये दिए जाते हैं, plus जिनका cattle shed affect हो रहा है, उनको addition में 25,000 रुपये और दिए जाएंगे, ऐसा सुनिश्चित हुआ है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the approved revised cost estimates is ₹ 50,000 odd crores. Does it mean that since the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act says that the Polavaram Project is a national project,—the definition of a national project is, 90 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the Central Government—the 90 per cent of ₹ 50,000 crores will come from the Central Government for the Polavaram Project?

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Sir, the revised cost estimates is being processed by the TAC (Technical Advisory Committee). जितने भी inter-State River projects बनते हैं या कोई भी national project बनते हैं, उनके लिए TAC के approval की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन TAC के approval का अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि भारत सरकार उसको शत-प्रतिशत own करके, उसका पूरा पैसा देगी। यह matter हमने Finance Ministry को refer किया है, उसी के आधार पर यह तय किया जायेगा। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि Finance Ministry ने एक कमेटी को form किया है, इसके अलावा स्टेट को भी कुछ directions दिए थे, जिनकी चर्चा मैंने अपने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में की है। स्टेट से सारी औपचारिकताएं पूरी होने के बाद, Ministry of Finance इस विषय में आगे का निर्णय करेगी।

Search for AN-32 Aircraft

*227. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) is planning to procure all terrain vehicles for rescue operations after AN-32 crash in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether AN-32 crash was accidental or some external force has caused the accident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents in the near future?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The purpose of All Terrain Vehicles is for search and rescue of aircrew of Indian Air Force during ejections in aircraft accidents in sandy and marshy terrain.

(c) and (d) Every aircraft accident is analysed through a Court/Board of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, may I know through you, from the hon. Minister how many AN-32 aircraft are still in operation and whether essential spare parts and accessories are available for its smooth operation?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे यह क्वेश्चन Air Trained Vehicle के साथ संबंधित है, AN-32 के साथ इसका अभी कोई संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, तो मैं इसकी जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि लगभग 118 AN-32 विमान हमारे पास हैं। Out of 118, हमारे पास 55 AN-32 प्लेस ऐसे हैं, जिनका upgradation हो चुका है और उनमें जो airworthy हैं, यानी जो प्लेन ठीक तरीके से fly कर सकते हैं, ऐसे ही प्लेन्स को उड़ान भरने की इजाज़त दी जाती है।

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरा सवाल।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister when upgradation of AN-32 agreement is in place with the supplier, whether this exercise to mitigate and prevent future losses is being undertaken or not?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, यह upgradation का काम एक regular process है। यह चलता रहता है, लेकिन मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि यदि AN-32 का upgradation नहीं हुआ है, तो वह विमान fly नहीं कर सकता। यह कोई आवश्यक बात नहीं है। जो विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं यह बतलाना चाहूँगा कि उसका total technical life extension हो चुका था। बहुत सारे ऐसे AN-32 विमान हैं, जिनका upgradation तो नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन जिनका total technical life extension हुआ है और जिनकी air-worthiness है, यानी जो ठीक तरीके से fly कर सकते हैं। ऐसे ही विमानों को उड़ान भरने की इजाजत दी जाती है।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my supplementary arises from (c) part of the question. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the similar kind of accident took place where the Indian Air Force lost lives in that region, in that area. I would further like to know whether the report of the other probe regarding the earlier incident has been received by the Minister because the probe is done after the incident and the report of the probe comes later on. I would like to know whether the Minister has received any probe report of earlier incident.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे उस terrain में अब तक कितने AN-32 अथवा दूसरे विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी चाही है। मैं यह बतलाना चाहूँगा कि अब तक जितने भी accidents हुए हैं अथवा जितने भी crashes हुए हैं, उन सब में court of enquiry के आदेश दिये गये और विगत पाँच वर्षों के अन्दर लगभग 34 court of enquiries के आदेश दिये गये हैं, जिनमें से 27 court of enquiries complete हो चुके हैं। उससे जो भी facts findings प्राप्त होती हैं, उस आधार पर जो भी जहाँ पर error होता है और लगता है कि सुधार करने की गुंजाइश है, तो उसमें सुधार भी किया जाता है। वैसे ये विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त न होने पायें, इसके लिए भी कई प्रभावी कदम विगत कई वर्षों में उठाये गये हैं।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is our concern that for the last several years, many helicopters, many air force planes crashed in Arunachal Pradesh. We lost our former Defence Minister due to the accident; we lost our former Chief Minister; we also lost leading journalist of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am coming to the question. We are very much concerned about these accidents, Sir. Arunachal Pradesh is a very big area. It is a hilly terrain. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any special measures are being taken not only to curb such type of accidents, but also to avoid such type

of incidents in future...(Interruptions)... What steps are being taken by the Government to improve connectivity in this area?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे जितने भी precautions लिये जा सकते हैं कि flying ठीक तरीके से हो सके, किसी प्रकार का कोई accident न हो, किसी प्रकार से प्लेन का crash न होने पाये, इसके लिए तो काम किया ही जाता है, लेकिन कभी-कभी human error के कारण या कभी अन्य कारण भी होते हैं, जैसे cloudy atmosphere हुआ, उसके कारण भी दुर्घटना हो जाती है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि जब भी कोई दुर्घटना होती है, तो court of enquiries के आदेश दिये जाते हैं और उसके माध्यम से फिर यह जानकारी प्राप्त हो पाती है कि कहाँ पर कोई कमी रह गयी है। तो समय-समय पर जो कमी दूर की जा सकती है, उस कमी को दूर भी किया जाता है। लेकिन अब यदि कोई यह कहे कि AN-32 ही आप वहाँ पर क्यों ले जाते हैं, दूसरे विमान आप क्यों नहीं ले जाते हैं, तो वह जो advance landing ground है, उसकी लम्बाई बहुत ही कम होती है, क्योंकि उसके दोनों तरफ पहाड़ हैं। हम उसमें बहुत ऊँची उड़ान नहीं भर सकते। वहाँ की जो hills हैं, वे लगभग 12,000, 13,000 और 14,000 फीट ऊँची हैं, लेकिन यदि हमारा प्लेन जायेगा, तो valley से ही होकर उसको गुजरना पड़ता है, उसी terrain से ही होकर उसे गुजरना पड़ता है। यदि by chance cloudy atmosphere रहा और साफ दिखाई नहीं दिया तो ऐसे में कभी दुर्घटनाएं हो जाती हैं। उसी प्रकार की यह दुर्घटना हुई है, जो बहुत ही दुखद है। लेकिन हर समय सारे precautions लिए जाते हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या-क्या precautions अब तक लिए गए हैं, यदि आपकी अनुमति हो, तो वह जानकारी मैं उन्हें दे सकता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पिछले वर्षों में जितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई - helicopters की या रक्षा मंत्रालय के aircrafts की - उन दुर्घटनाओं को लेकर पूरा देश चिंतित रहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी पुरानी fleet है, उनकी technical feasibility को re-examine करके उन्हें strengthen करने की आवश्यकता है, क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई विचार कर रही है, ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं कम-से-कम हों।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: Indian Air Force की जो inventory होती है, उसमें नए और पुराने दोनों प्रकार के विमान होते हैं। दुनिया का कोई देश ऐसा दावा नहीं कर सकता कि हमारे पास जितने भी planes की inventory है, उसमें सभी नए विमान हैं। फिर भी, जैसा मैंने बताया कि हर बार पूरे precautions लिए जाते हैं और ऐसे planes को ही उड़ने की इजाजत दी जाती है, जो air-worthy हों या ठीक तरीके से fly कर सकें।

Setting up bio-toilets in village-panchayats in Telangana

*228. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up bio-toilets in village panchayats in the State of Telangana;

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

(c) the time-frame by which all the village panchayats are likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been implementing Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, across the country to facilitate States in accelerating rural sanitation coverage. The Department promotes use of twin pit toilets in which human faeces automatically becomes manure in 1-2 years and are much cheaper and effective. However, SBM(G) guidelines provide flexibility to the States/UTs to choose appropriate toilet technology for safe disposal of human excreta. As per the information received from Government of Telangana, presently there is no proposal for construction of bio-toilets in the State.

श्री उपसभापति: मूल प्रश्न तेलंगाना के संबंध में है। जो माननीय सदस्य इससे संबंधित प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं, वे पूछ सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that since it is cheaper, they are adopting this technology. There are bio-toilets and twin pit toilets. What is the best technology which uses less water?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: सर, यह bio-toilets technology DRDO ने develop की है and specially they have developed the technology for meeting the requirement at Siachen and high altitude level. इस bio-toilets technology को रेलवे ने अपने toilets में extensively use किया है। सदन को यह जानकारी प्रसन्नता होगी कि माननीय रेल मंत्री ने अभी सदन में इस बात की घोषणा की है कि हम 2 अक्टूबर तक अपने सारे 56,000 रेल कोचेज़ को bio-toilets में convert करने में कामयाब हो जाएंगे। इस दिशा में उनके द्वारा प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कौन-सी technology बेहतर है, मैं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहां पानी की सर्वाधिक कमी है, ground पर अगर किसी technology को उतारना है तो twin-pit technology सर्वश्रेष्ठ technology है, जो आसानी से काम में लाई जा सकती है और जिसमें प्रदूषण के मानक भी बहुत कम होते हैं। पिछले ढाई साल से हमारा मंत्रालय twin pit technology देश में extensively use हो, इस दिशा में बहुत focus के साथ काम कर रहा है। जिन क्षेत्रों में पहले twin pit technology के माध्यम से शौचालयों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है, वहां भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि retro-fitting करके, twin pit technology

के आधार पर काम करें। लगभग एक-तिहाई toilets को इस technology के आधार पर already convert किया जा चुका है।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, twin pit technology is better where water scarcity is there. Now in Telangana, every House is connected with pipeline water. In rural areas, now 85 per cent of the households are having water facility. Another 15 per cent will also be completed within one or two months. I would like to know if we use bio-technology, then less water usage will be there and hygienic conditions will be maintained. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if we convert to bio-technology, will the Government of India give technical and financial support to Telangana Government?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं उनके सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि जिस technology पर देश के लगभग एक-तिहाई toilets काम कर रहे हैं, पानी की बचत का जहां तक प्रश्न है, निश्चित रूप से उनका ऐसा सुझाव हो सकता है, लेकिन rural areas में जिस तरह का design बनाकर twin pit technology पर आधारित toilets बनाए गए हैं, उनमें deep slope होने के कारण, वैसे ही उनमें पानी का बहुत कम उपयोग होता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य का पानी के संचय और बचाव के प्रति जो commitment है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक भारत सरकार के पास किसी भी प्रदेश से बायो टॉयलेट्स बनाए जाने का इस तरह प्रपोजल नहीं आया है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा आग्रह होगा सुझाव के बदले सवाल पूछें, क्योंकि प्रश्न काल में सवाल पूछने का अवसर मिलता है। श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर जी, आप सवाल पूछें, लेकिन सवाल तेलंगाना और वहां के जिले से संबंधित होना चाहिए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इनके पास पूरे भारत के संबंध में कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि जिस तरह से यह कहा जा रहा है कि इतने शौचालय बना दिए गए हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, यह सवाल तेलंगाना के ऊपर है, इसलिए तेलंगाना के संबंध में पूछिए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, ये मुझे तेलंगाना के संदर्भ में ही बता दें कि पानी की कमी के कारण वहाँ कितने टॉयलेट्स यूज में नहीं आ रहे हैं? वहां पर कितने लोग पानी की कमी के कारण टॉयलेट यूज नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हालांकि आपने जो संरक्षण प्रदान किया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह इतना जेनरिक विषय है कि इसमें पूरे प्रदेश से इतनी तरह की सूचनाएं हो सकती हैं कि उनके बारे में शायद मैं एक साथ जवाब

न दे सकूँ, लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्या ने सर्वे के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा है, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पैन इंडिया बेसिस पर NSSO ने भी इस तरह का सर्वे किया है, युनिसेफ ने भी इस तरह का सर्वे किया है, वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गनाइजेशन की सर्वे रिपोर्ट भी आई है और NASS ने भी इस तरह का सर्वे किया है और 2016, 2017 और 2018, तीनों सालों की सर्वे रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक जिन घरों में toilet access था, उन सभी जगहों पर 95 परसेंट प्लस यानी 96 परसेंट, 97 परसेंट तक टॉयलेट्स का उपयोग हो रहा है। उसका प्रभाव underground water पर दिखता है। जिन विलेज में ओडीएफ हो गया है, अगर उनकी तुलना वहां से करें, जहां ओडीएफ नहीं हुआ है, तो पाएंगे कि वहां के underground water में 12 गुना तक contamination है। जिन जिलों में ओडीएफ नहीं हुआ है, जिन गांवों में ओडीएफ नहीं हुआ है, वहां पर 12 गुना तक contamination प्राप्त हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से यह अपने आप में सिद्ध है।

श्री उपसभापति: संभाजी छत्रपती जी, आप प्रश्न पूछें, लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि प्रश्न तेलंगाना से संबंधित है।

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, setting up of bio-toilets is the need of the hour. A lot of protected monuments fall in rural areas. Under the PM's Flagship Programme Swachh Bharat, do we have any plans for establishing bio-toilet projects in monuments?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask question relating to Telangana. Otherwise, I will move to the next supplementary.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, there could be toilets in monuments in rural areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Dola Senji.

डा. के. केशव राव: सर, यह technology की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जैसे हाउस में डिस्कस होता है, यह तेलंगाना से संबंधित सवाल है और हमेशा यही पद्धति रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Ms. Dola Senji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please put your supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: *

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, having toilet solves only half of the problem. What is the use of constructing toilets when more than 70 per cent of people do not use these toilets? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has plans to carry out...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it related to Telangana, Dola Senji?

MS. DOLA SEN: Yes, Sir. I am relating to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has any plans to carry out behavioral change and public acceptance of bio-toilets in villages.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बायो टॉयलेट के बारे में बहुत सारी चर्चा और चिंता हो रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार technology neutral है। यदि कोई भी suitable technology के संबंध में किसी प्रदेश को लगता है और वह अपने यहां उस technology की उपयोगिता समझते हैं, तो उसकी दिशा में स्टेट्स अपनी तरफ से काम कर सकते हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने IEC activities के बारे में बात की है, क्योंकि यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा behavioral change का प्रोग्राम था...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति रखें। कृपया आपस में बात न करें।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने प्रसन्नता के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि भारत और चीन, इन दो देशों को छोड़ करके दुनिया की किसी देश में इतनी आबादी नहीं है, जितने लोगों का behavioral change का success programme हमने माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में, उनके नेतृत्व में भारत ने किया है और पूरी दुनिया ने इसके बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की और हमारे देश की सराहना की है। माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, हमने इस कार्यक्रम के ऊपर लगभग 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए के आसपास monetary और non-monetary तरीके से IEC activities पर खर्च किया है ताकि लोगों का behavioral change बना रहे और हम इस behavioral change के काम को कर सकें। चूंकि यह continuous process है, इसलिए इस प्रोसेस को बनाए रखने के लिए हमने ODF plus campaign लिया है, जिसमें हम इन सारी तरह की गतिविधियों को जारी रखते हुए.... इसके साथ ही जो पानी discharge होता है, उसका solid waste, fecal waste and liquid waste, इन तीनों के management पर काम कर सकें।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को कम करना

†229. **श्री पी. एल. पुनिया:** क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हुई मौतों और रोगों की रोकथाम के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस संबंध में किए गए प्रयासों और उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 'जलवायु परिवर्तन' को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ) के अंतरराष्ट्रीय रोग वर्गीकरण (आईसीडी) में मृत्यु के एक कारण के रूप में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। रोगों तथा मृत्यु के साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रत्यक्ष सहसंबंध को स्थापित करने से संबंधित आंकड़ों का अभाव है। तथापि, जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी अंतर सरकारी पैनल (आईपीसीसी), डब्ल्यूएचओ की रिपोर्टों तथा व्यापक रूप से उपलब्ध अन्य साहित्य से मौसम की अति घटनाओं वायु प्रदूषण, वृष्टिपात में परिवर्तन इत्यादि सहित विभिन्न जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलताओं के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव होने के संकेत मिले हैं। विभिन्न जलवायु मॉडल सिमुलेशन अध्ययनों से भी मौसमी घटनाओं की बारंबारता तथा तीव्रता के साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित संबंध का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन एक वैश्विक चुनौती है और सभी देशों द्वारा साझा किंतु भिन्न-भिन्न दायित्व तथा सापेक्ष सामर्थ्यों के सिद्धांत के आधार पर प्रयास किया जाना अपेक्षित है। भारत सरकार अपने अनेक कार्यक्रमों तथा स्कीमों के माध्यम से उच्चतम स्तर पर जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने की दिशा में प्रतिबद्ध है। प्रमुख प्रयासों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा उपाय किए जाते रहे हैं जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन में 'जलवायु तथा स्वास्थ्य' को शामिल किया जाना; जलवायु परिवर्तन तथा मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसीएचएच) को तैयार करना; एनएपीसीसीएचएच के अंतर्गत उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों का अभিনিर्धारण करना जो जलवायु संवेदी रोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य अनुकूलन योजनाओं पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; जलवायु संवेदी रोगों के संदर्भ में समुचित उपाय करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश/एडवायजरी की तैयारी तथा विशिष्ट सूचना, शिक्षा तथा संचार (आईईसी) अभियान चलाना शामिल हैं।
- ii. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने मानव स्वास्थ्य पर जलवायु की अस्थिरता के प्रभाव के संबंध में संवेदीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर परामर्श किए हैं।
- iii. भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) ने स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य विभागों के सहयोग से ताप लहरों के बारे में पूर्व चेतावनी देने और संवेदनशील आबादी पर अत्यधिक तापन के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए ऐसे अवसरों के दौरान की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिए देश के अनेक भागों में तापन कार्य योजना आरंभ शुरू की है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) और आईएमडी उन 23 राज्यों के साथ कार्य कर रहे हैं जहां उच्च तापमान दर्ज किए गए हैं जिसके कारण ताप लहर की स्थितियां उत्पन्न हुई हैं ताकि तापन संबंधी कार्य योजनाएं बनाई जा सकें।

- iv. राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) ने चक्रवात, बाढ़ और कड़ी-गर्मी जैसी कठोर मौसम-संबंधी आपदाओं के प्रबंधन हेतु अनेक आपदा विशिष्ट दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित संकटों सहित विभिन्न संकटों के आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन में राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों की सहायता के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (एनडीएमपी) प्रतिपादित की गई है।
- v. तटीय समुदायों की समस्याओं को कम करने हेतु आठ तटीय राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय चक्रवात जोखिम उपशमन परियोजना (एनआरसीएमपी) क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सृजित किए गए चक्रवात शेल्टर और पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली, वर्ष 203 में 'फैलिन', वर्ष 2014 में 'हुद-हुद,' वर्ष 2018 में 'तितली' और हाल में आए 'फैनी' चक्रवात के दौरान बहुत मददगार साबित हुई है।
- vi. राष्ट्रीय मानसून मिशन के अंतर्गत, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने लघु, मध्यम तथा विस्तारित सीमा के पूर्वानुमानों और मोसमी पूर्वानुमानों के त्रिए उत्कृष्ट सक्रिय पूर्वानुमान प्रणालियां स्थापित की हैं। इससे पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली को अद्यतन करने में सहायता मिली है जिससे संबंधित एजेंसियों के पास मौसम की अति घटनाओं के दुष्प्रभावों का उपशमन करने के लिए वे अपने-आप को तैयार करने के साधन उपलब्ध हुए हैं।

सरकार राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) को भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा दक्षता, जल, कृषि, हिमालयी पारि-प्रणाली, वहनीय पर्यावास, हरित भारत तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी रणनीतिक ज्ञान के आठ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के मिशन शामिल हैं। एनएपीसीसी में सभी जलवायु संबंधी कार्रवाइयों के लिए एक समग्र कार्यढांचा उपलब्ध कराया गया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित राज्यों के विशिष्ट मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एनएपीसीसी के अनुरूप तैंतीस राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपनी-अपनी राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजनाएं (एसएपीसीसी) तैयार कर ली हैं। इन एसएपीसीसी में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अनुकूलन सहित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट तथा अंतर क्षेत्रीय प्राथमिकता वाली कार्रवाइयों की रूपरेखा दी गई है।

Mitigating impact of Climate Change

*229. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures being taken to prevent deaths and diseases linked to Climate Change; and

(b) the details of the efforts and achievements being made in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) 'Climate Change' is not included as a cause of deaths in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) of the World Health Organization (WHO). There is paucity of data to establish direct correlation of climate change with diseases and deaths. However, reports of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), WHO and other widely available literature indicate health impacts of various climate variables including extreme weather events, air pollution, change in precipitation etc. Various climate model simulation studies also project possible linkages of climate change with frequency and intensity of weather events.

Climate change is a global challenge and requires efforts by all nations based on the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities. Government of India is committed towards combating climate change at the highest level through its several programs and schemes. The key efforts include:

- i. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare(MOH&FW) has been taking measures that include, *inter alia*, inclusion of 'Climate and Health' in the National Health Mission; preparation of a National Action Plan for Climate Change and Human Health(NAPCCHH); Identification of Centers of Excellence under NAPCCHH that are working on health adaptation plans for climate sensitive illnesses; preparation of guidelines/advisories and specific Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns to undertake appropriate measures in the context of climate sensitive illnesses.
- ii. MOH&FW has undertaken National and Regional consultations for sensitization on impact of climate variability on human health.
- iii. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) in collaboration with local health departments have started heat action plan in many parts of the country to forewarn regarding heat waves and advising action to be taken during such occasions to reduce the health impacts of extreme heat on vulnerable populations. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and IMD are working with 23 States that recorded high temperatures leading to heat-wave conditions to develop heat action plans.
- iv. 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.

- v. 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'.
- vi. Under National Monsoon Mission, the Ministry of Earth Sciences has set up state of the art dynamical prediction systems for short, medium & extended range forecasts and seasonal forecasts. This has helped to upgrade early warning system so that advance warning is available with concerned agencies to prepare themselves for mitigating adverse impacts of extreme weather events.

Government is also 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. NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty three States /Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC. These SAPCCs, inter-alia, outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority actions including adaptation.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैंने यह प्रश्न क्लाइमेट चेंज के कारण होने वाली बीमारियों और उनसे होने वाली मृत्यु को रोकने के लिए किए गए उपायों के बारे में पूछा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि WHO की रिपोर्ट में क्लाइमेट चेंज को मृत्यु का कारण नहीं बताया गया है, लेकिन यह भी सत्य है कि पूरी दुनिया में overall temperature एक सेल्सियस बढ़ा है। Extreme weather के कारण अनेक मौतें भी हो रही हैं। लू की चपेट में गरीब और रात को सड़क की पटरी पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पुनिया जी, आप Question पूछें।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: आप समय देंगे, तो मैं सवाल पूछूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं समय ही दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: आप डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे, तो बहुत सुविधा रहेगी। ...(व्यवधान).... जल्दी-जल्दी हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप specific प्रश्न पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...यह हाउस की पद्धति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: मेहरबानी करके सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: इतनी देर में तो सवाल हो जाता, जो आपने समय ले लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, ऐसे न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सवाल का स्पष्ट अर्थ है कि किस रूप में पूछा जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... specific सवाल हो। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप उसे लंबा करेंगे, तो दिक्कत होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: क्या specific सवाल पूछें! ...(व्यवधान)... आप ही पूछकर दे दीजिए जवाब। ...(व्यवधान)... आप दे दीजिए जवाब। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, हर सवाल की एक पृष्ठभूमि होती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, जो पद्धति इस हाउस में चल रही है, वही चलेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यही पद्धति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय पी.एल. पुनिया जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, आपका सवाल जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, पृष्ठभूमि में हम अधिक से अधिक सवाल नहीं कर पाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जो हाउस में प्रथा चल रही है, हम उसका पालन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया, आप उन्हें सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया उन्हें सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ऐसा दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। परंपरा हमें मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं भी हाउस की परंपरा याद दिला रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बहुत वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बहुत वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... नई परंपरा न लाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... जो पृष्ठभूमि है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी जो परंपरा चल रही है, हम उसी के अनुसार चलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप सवाल पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इतनी देर में मेरे दोनों supplementary questions पूरे हो जाते ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पुनिया जी, मुझे लगता है कि अगर आपने सवाल पूछा होता, तो इसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उपसभापति जी, इससे अनेक मृत्यु हो रही हैं। इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखकर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने एक नेशनल पॉलिसी बनाई है। मानव स्वास्थ्य और क्लाइमेट चेंज पर नेशनल प्लान बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। आपने यह जरूर बता दिया है कि WHO ने कहा है कि क्लाइमेट चेंज मृत्यु का कारण नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ आंकड़े सामने आए होंगे। ऐसा रोजाना होता है, जब भी extreme climate होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि extreme weather और क्लाइमेट चेंज के कारण प्रति वर्ष कितनी जन-हानि होती है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभापति जी, हम सभी को पता है कि पिछली औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद 200-300 साल में जिस ग्रीन हाउस गैस का निर्माण हुआ, वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड का अत्यधिक मात्रा में संचय हुआ, उसी के कारण यह जलवायु परिवर्तन हो रहा है। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि पिछली एक सदी में एक डिग्री सेल्सियस तापमान बढ़ा है। पेरिस में जो समझौता हुआ, उसमें दुनिया ने कबूल किया कि सन् 2100 तक हम temperature rise 2 per cent से कम रखेंगे और इस दिशा में सभी देशों ने एक्शन प्लान तैयार किया। भारत का एक्शन प्लान तैयार हुआ, उस पर अमल चल रहा है। We are way ahead than many other countries. आज भी आपने एक खुशी की न्यूज सुनी होगी कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में पीएम-10 की मात्रा कम हुई है। वह प्रदूषण का मूल हिस्सा है। धूल का प्रदूषण respiratory diseases तैयार करता है, इसलिए सभी प्रकार के प्रदूषण कम होने चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, यहाँ नितिन जयराम गडकरी जी बैठे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक peripheral way तैयार हुआ है और एक छोटा patch बचा है, वह भी दिसंबर तक तैयार हो रहा है। ऐसा होने से दिल्ली से ऐसा एक भी ट्रक नहीं गुजरेगा, जिसे दिल्ली में नहीं आना है। आज ही 60 हजार ट्रक दिल्ली से बाहर जा रहे हैं, दिल्ली में प्रवेश नहीं कर रहे। यह सुधार लगातार हो रहा है। हमने बदरपुर का प्लांट बन्द किया। उसके साथ-साथ हमने क्लीनिंग मशीन से रोड्स पर क्लीनिंग भी शुरू की, waste to energy के तीन सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स भी शुरू हुए। ये सब काम चलते रहते हैं। दिल्ली में बीएस-VI का फ्यूल मिलने लगा है और अगले साल से बीएस-VI कम्प्लायंट व्हीकल्स भी मिलेंगे। आज मेट्रो के 271 स्टेशंस पर 27 लाख

प्रवासी रोज पर्यावरण-पूरक प्रवास कर रहे हैं। इन सभी माध्यमों के कारण तथा गडकरी जी के विभाग ने अभी जो सड़कें बनाई हैं, फ्लाईओवर्स बनाए हैं, अंडरपास बनाए हैं, उनसे ट्रैफिक सुचारु हो गया है, congestion टला है और प्रदूषण कम हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: पुनिया जी, दूसरा सवाल।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मंत्री जी ने इतना समय लिया, लेकिन मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने जन-हानि के बारे में पूछा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण पहले के मुकाबले फेफड़े और हार्ट की अनेक बीमारियाँ तेजी से बढ़ी हैं तथा हैजा एवं टीबी जैसी बीमारियाँ भी बढ़ी हैं। यूएन का कहना है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन की तबाही को सीमित करने के लिए हमारे पास केवल 12 वर्ष बचे हैं। ब्रिटेन ने तो क्लाइमेट चेंज से निपटने के लिए इमर्जेंसी भी लागू की है। क्या भारत सरकार भी इस विषय को उतनी ही गंभीरता से ले रही है? इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? क्या सरकार ने बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस रणनीति बनाई है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, जो Inter-Governmental Report आती है, वह दुनिया की सबसे authentic report मानी जाती है, उसके चैप्टर 11 की Executive Summary में लिखा है; "In recent decades, climate change has contributed to levels of ill health likely though the present world-wide burden of ill-health from climate change is relatively very small compared with other stresses on health and is not well quantified." आप जो quantification की बात कर रहे हैं, उस पर IPCC ने यह कहा है। देखिए, बाढ़ में लोग बह जाते हैं या जो साइक्लोन आता है, उसमें जीवन-हानि होती है। चाहे कोई भी जीवन-हानि हो, वह बुरी है, लेकिन उनमें से हर एक का संबंध क्लाइमेट चेंज के साथ जोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। I think, हमें IPCC report को मानना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मनीष गुप्ता जी।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, climate change is an international affair, is a world-wide event. Now, we all know that in the Arctic Ocean, lots of glaciers have melted and the sea-levels are rising. This affects coastal communities. I want to know from the Minister that apart from what the State Governments are doing for the coastal communities. Whether there is any Centrally-sponsored scheme devised or being thought of to protect the land, the livelihood and the future of the people in the coastal areas.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अपने यहाँ जो CRZ कानून लागू हुआ, उस कानून का भी एक Coastal Regulatory Management Action Plan हरेक विभाग का तैयार हो गया, हरेक राज्य का तैयार हो गया, उसको हम मान्यता देते हैं और उसमें हम ये सारे उपाय करते हैं। एक National Adaptation Plan है, जिसके तहत ऐसे उपाय किए जाते हैं कि हमारे सागर किनारे ऐसी क्षति न हो। जब कभी स्खलन की कहीं ज्यादा समस्या दिखती है, तब वहाँ जाकर विशेषज्ञों के मार्गदर्शन में विशेष स्पेसिफिक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रेवती रमन सिंह जी।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि गंगोत्री में जो ग्लेशियर है, वह इतनी तेजी से पिघल रहा है कि इस समय अगर देखा जाए, तो वहाँ पर बजाय बर्फ के केवल पत्थर दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं। अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो गंगा नदी 50 साल में समाप्त हो जाएगी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि उस ग्लेशियर को बचाने के लिए वे क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मोदी सरकार ने 2014 में जो पहला कार्यक्रम बनाया, वह 100 करोड़ का Himalayan Ecological Study था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Please. Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, क्वेश्चन ऑवर में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की क्या व्यवस्था है, यह आप जानते हैं। Let him speak. Let him answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: While replying to the question, he. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not take it otherwise. The hon. Minister is a Cabinet Minister. He has said, 'Modi Sarkar'. Is it not the Government of India? I am just asking this. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, it is the Government of India, not 'Modi Sarkar'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is Government of India led by Shri Narendra Modi.

आपने जो मूल मुद्दा पूछा है, वह महत्वपूर्ण है कि गंगोत्री के ग्लेशियर्स को क्षति हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। उस पर continuous watch करने का, उस पर study करने का और ग्लेशियर्स की कम से कम क्षति हो, इसके लिए भी काम किया है और steps taken include Centre for Glaciology established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, thematic taskforces in six leading institutions, State Climate Change Centres in 11 Himalayan States, 40 training programmes with 5,500 people trained, inter-university consortium of four universities on Himalayan Triosphere and Climate Change and 55 glaciologists trained under the Indo-Swiss Capacity Building Programme on Himalayan Glaciology. So, we are watching it seriously. मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। आप यह न कहें कि 50 साल में गंगा सूख जाएगी। क्लाइमेट चेंज की चर्चा पर बोलने वाले कुछ लोग बहुत pessimistic होते हैं, उन्होंने तय किया था कि वर्ष 2012 में पृथ्वी डूब जाएगी, प्रलय होगा, उस पर एक फिल्म भी दिखाई गई, '2012' वह पिक्चर जोर से चली, किंतु पृथ्वी नहीं डूबी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, यह सीधा प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य ने भी पूछा है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण जो मौतें और रोग होते हैं, उस बारे में प्रश्न हैं और उसे छोड़कर दूसरे विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। जलवायु परिवर्तन का सबसे बड़ा effect पानी के ऊपर है। आज पूरे देश में, हमारे राज्य में लोगों को जलवायु परिवर्तन की वजह से अशुद्ध पानी मिल रहा है, जिससे बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं, चाहे किडनी की बीमारी हो, चाहे स्किन डिजीज़ हो, चाहे अलग-अलग तरह के बुखार हों, चूंकि हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में पानी में नमक ज्यादा आता है, बोरिंग का पानी पीना पड़ता है...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के साथ जो बीमारियां आ रही हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए आपको शुद्ध पानी देना पड़ेगा। महोदय, जो जो अशुद्ध पानी आता है, समुद्र का पानी आता है, नमकीन पानी आता है, उसे शुद्ध करने के बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर, सऊदी अरब, यमन, सूडान आदि में चलते हैं। क्या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रोजेक्ट महाराष्ट्र में, पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत शुरू करना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, जलवायु परिवर्तन से पानी दूषित होने का सीधा संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है कि जैसे अपने यहां एक बहुत पॉपुलर गाना था कि 'गंगा मैली हो गई, पापियों के पाप धोते-धोते' लेकिन यह सच नहीं है। यह सच इसलिए नहीं है कि देश के आज़ादी के 62 साल के बाद भी 80 फीसदी सीवेज गंगा में और अन्य नदियों में untreated जा रहा है, इसीलिए सभी नदियां दूषित हुई हैं। इसलिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम के तहत सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट का काम जोर से शुरू किया है। मुझे यहां भी गडकरी जी का नाम लेना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने नागपुर में शहर का सीवेज ट्रीट करके नज़दी के इलेक्ट्रिकल प्लांट,

कोराड़ी प्लांट को दे दिया को दे दिया और उससे शहर को पैसा भी मिल रहा है, 180 करोड़ रुपये कॉर्पोरेशन को मिल रहे हैं और लोगों को शुद्ध पानी मिल रहा है। ये बहुत काम करते हैं। Water is a State subject. However, the Central Government is working with the States to improve the water situation. The Central Government is committed to work with the States on the current challenges of water scarcity being faced in different parts of the country. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, the Government is implementing the National Water Mission. Thirty-two States and Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plans and we are helping them. An advisory has been issued on 29th May, 2019, just recently, to States on water conservation and meeting drinking water requirements. As you know, it is now the Jal Shakti Mantralaya. So, the whole focus is on quality of water.

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी समेत सारे मंत्रियों और सारे माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है, चूंकि माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है कि अधिक से अधिक सदस्यों के सवालों के जवाब मिल सके, तो उस प्रक्रिया में हम जाएं। जिस तरह से specific सवाल पूछे जाते हैं, तो उसी तरह से specific जवाब भी आने चाहिए।

Impact Assessment of Climate Change on Agrarian Society

*230. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted an impact assessment study related to Climate Change in agrarian society such as Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the findings of such a study with reference to impact on agriculture based sectors;
- (d) the recommendations made therein; and
- (e) the steps that Government has taken to ensure the implementation of such recommendations?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India has conducted studies related to climate change under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project. ICAR has reported variable impact of climate change on production of certain crops like rice, wheat, maize, groundnut, chickpea and potato.

Under NICRA, attempts are being made to develop heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato etc. Further, the technology demonstration component of NICRA is being implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country. Demonstration of location specific climate resilient technologies is being undertaken to enable farmers to cope with current climate variability and to enhance their adaptive capacity. Such demonstration technologies include, inter alia, short duration and drought/flood tolerant crop varieties, resilient cropping systems, adjustments in planting times and methods, rainwater harvesting and efficient use, enhancing stress tolerance in livestock etc.

In Haryana, climate resilient practices viz. salt tolerant wheat variety (KRL 210 and 213), heat and flood tolerant variety of groundnut (MH-4), trash mulching in sugarcane for enhancing water use efficiency, distribution of soil health card to farmers for efficient use of fertilizers and rationalizing nitrogen fertilizer, application of vermicompost to increase organic matter in soil, bio-fertilizer seed treatment in wheat, short duration paddy variety (PB-1509 and 1121) in rice-wheat system etc. were demonstrated.

Training programs have been conducted throughout the country under NICRA project to educate farmers on various aspects of climate change and adoption of climate resilient technologies to increase yields.

The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) focuses on agriculture sector with objectives including resource conservation, restoration of soil fertility and productivity focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency and soil health management especially in rainfed agriculture areas and contributes to co-benefits of mitigation. Thirty three States/Union Territories including Haryana have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC, which outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority actions.

KUMARI SELJA: May I know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether the Government has also conducted any study to find out how this climate change has adversely affected the small and marginal farmers of this country?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मंत्रालय ने स्टडी की थी, जिसको 4x4 assessment स्टडी कहते हैं, लेकिन वे coastal, hilly region, desert और ऐसे विभागों में की थी। क्योंकि यह क्वेश्चन हरियाणा का है, तो यह स्टडी mainland की नहीं की थी, लेकिन Indian Council for Agriculture Research, जो एग्रीकल्चर की सबसे अच्छी संस्था है, उन्होंने रिसर्च की और और रिसर्च हो रही है और उसमें rice-wheat, maize, groundnut, chickpea and potato, इनमें अलग-अलग तरह के परिणाम होते हैं और NICRA ने उसके लिए एक उपाय किया, वह यह किया है कि develop heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato etc., और इसलिए 151 climatically vulnerable districts हैं, वहां यह कार्यक्रम ज्यादा गति से चल रहा है और salt tolerant wheat variety and heat and flood tolerant variety of groundnut, ये सब इनका उपयोग करने लगे हैं। किसानों का यही जवाब है और इसलिए मैंने यह दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा पुनः आग्रह होगा कि आप संक्षेप में जवाब दें, ताकि हम अधिक से अधिक सवालों को ले सकें। आपका दूसरा सवाल क्या है?

KUMARI SELJA: Hon. Minister has not exactly answered my question, but be that as it may. As you know, assessment is an ongoing process and in his written answer he has referred to Haryana. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many farmers have adopted these practices?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसकी रेग्युलर रिपोर्ट तैयार होती है। इसकी specific जानकारी है। मैं आपको अलग से इसकी जानकारी दूंगा।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I would like to ask this of the hon. Minister, through you. The hon. Minister has mentioned about National Action Plan on Climate Change. The questions which have been raised earlier by two Members here do not pinpoint to the Social Impact Assessment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Does this Action Plan contain Environment Impact Assessment coupled with Social Impact Assessment because only the recommendations thereafter will take care of the mitigation of climate change? What would be the time-span of these kinds of reports that would come out periodically because it would be necessary for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change? Are we following that in this National Action Plan on Climate Change?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: Absolutely. जो सवाल पूछा गया है, तो socio-economic and all aspects are studied and acted thereupon.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। हिंदुस्तान में 29 Agro Climatic Zones हैं, जिनमें अलग-अलग किस्म की खेतियां होती हैं। जो Panel on Climate Change है, वे बोल रहे थे कि 1 डिग्री टेम्प्रेचर बढ़ेगा, तो climatic vagaries 7 परसेंट बढ़ेगी और गवर्नमेंट रेवेन्यूज़ 30 परसेंट लूज़ होंगे। सर, इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मेरा आपसे केवल इतना जानना है कि जितने हमारे Agro Climate Zones हैं, इसमें food chain के ऊपर जो क्लाइमेट चेंजेज़ आ रहे हैं, उसका क्या फर्क पड़ने वाला है और उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट कैसे तैयारी कर रही है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसके लिए किसानों को जो प्रत्यक्ष: जैसा मैंने कहा 125 जिले हैं, जहां यह निश्चित stress है, तो वहां किसानों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण है और वे भी नहीं practices adopt करते हैं। क्योंकि किसानों जितना उद्यमी और नयी technology को adopt करने वाला कोई अन्य वर्ग नहीं है। किसान अपने खेत की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करते हैं इसलिए हमने देखा है कि 130 करोड़ की जनसंख्या होने के बावजूद भी केवल हमारे लिए ही food sufficiency नहीं है, बल्कि हम इसे export कर रहे हैं और इसमें बढ़ोतरी भी हो रही है।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा जैसे राज्य में भी पर्यावरण या जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण खेती के अलावा मनुष्यों और अन्य जीव-जंतुओं पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। क्या सरकार ने कोई comprehensive study करवाई है कि इसका सब चीज़ों पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ता है और उसके निदान के लिए सरकार की कार्य योजना क्या है, ताकि समस्या से जूझ सकें?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, हर जिले की अलग-अलग study होती है और उसी के अनुसार जिले का प्रोग्राम बनता है।

Shortage of potable water

*231. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of various States are facing a lot of hardship due to unavailability of potable water;

(b) whether various State Governments have failed to provide potable water;

(c) whether, in view of the rising demand of potable water, Government has increased the number of drinking water supply plants or set up new drinking water supply plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether owing to the said problem, people are compelled to drink contaminated water; and

(e) if so, by when Government would be able to provide potable water to all?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Water is a State subject and planning, funding, implementation and maintenance of water supply schemes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the States for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural habitations under centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

In order to mitigate the hardship of people to access potable water, the following actions have been taken by the Central Government:

- 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.
- Further, Cabinet Secretariat, *vide* its letter dated 29 May 2019 addressed to selective States, recommended action plans for dealing with drought like situation.
- 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.

During March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹ 1000 crores was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States/UTs for installation of Community water purification plants. In addition to this, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic / fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. Apart from above, States can utilize NRDWP coverage funds for providing safe drinking water in Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations.

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 which will *inter-alia* address the rising demand.

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर देखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है ग्रामीण बसावटों में सुरक्षित पेयजल के कवरेज में सुधार लाने के लिए राज्यों को तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। महोदय, सीएजी की 7 अगस्त, 2018 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 'राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम' के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए लक्ष्य...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मुझे एक मिनट का समय भी नहीं लगेगा। उनके अनुसार 50 प्रतिशत गांवों में पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य था, लेकिन उसमें से केवल 18 प्रतिशत पूरा हुआ। इसके अतिरिक्त जो 35 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को घरेलू कनेक्शन देने थे, उसमें से केवल 17 प्रतिशत घरों को दिए गए। अब राज्यों के साथ मिलकर कैसे यह योजना तैयार हो, ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी हर गांव और हर परिवार तक शुद्ध जल पहुंच सके? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक वहां शुद्ध जल पहुंच सकता है, कृपया इसके बारे में बताएं।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था कि हर habitation तक सन् 2030 तक पीने का पानी पहुंचे, उस लक्ष्य के अनुक्रम में जो 48 प्रतिशत का आंकड़ा माननीय सदस्य ने quote किया है, मुझे लगता है कि उनके मन में थोड़ा सा confusion है। 18 प्रतिशत जो आंकड़ा है, वह piped water availability in the household का है, जबकि access to water का जो target है, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की है, उसका 89 परसेंट तक coverage हो चुका है, जहां 40 litre per capita per day water availability का access प्रदान किया गया है।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सा एरिया डार्क ब्लॉक घोषित हो चुका है - पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, क्योंकि वह गन्ने का एरिया है। वहां पर लगातार submersible का यूज करके पानी का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और सिंचाई में drip system का यूज नहीं हो रहा है, इसकी awareness के लिए क्या कोई योजना है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सरकार बनने के ठीक बाद देश के चुने हुए सारे जनप्रतिनिधियों को - जो गांव में सरपंच हैं, उन्हें और ऐसे ढाई लाख लोगों को 12 अलग-अलग language में पत्र लिखा था और उस पत्र के माध्यम से उन्होंने अपेक्षा की थी कि अपने गांव में जल संचय, भूगर्भ जल के संरक्षण और भूगर्भ जल

के पुनर्भरण के लिए गांव में एक dedicated ग्राम सभा का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि इस तरह की awareness बढ़े। चूंकि इस वर्ष मानसून delay होने के कारण जो चुनौती खड़ी हुई है, उसके कारण से भारत सरकार ने Cabinet Secretary की अध्यक्षता में एक वीसी करके सारे जिला अधिकारियों से इसके बारे में बातचीत की है और उन्हें इस बारे में तुरंत स्टेप्स लेने का आग्रह किया है। जल का संचय निश्चित रूप से हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। मैंने इस सदन में पहले भी आग्रह किया था और आज भी इस सदन में बैठे हुए प्रत्येक सदस्य से मेरा आग्रह है कि जल के आंदोलन को जन का आंदोलन बनाने के लिए हम सब लोग काम करें, क्योंकि सारे माननीय सदस्य अपने आपमें एक institution हैं, अगर सारे सदस्य मिलकर इस दिशा में जनजागृति का प्रयास करेंगे, सब लोग मिलकर अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में काम करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हम आज भी - हम लेट जरूर हुए हैं, 20 साल पहले जो स्टेप्स लिए जाने चाहिए थे...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया संक्षिप्त उत्तर दें, बहुत स्पष्ट सवाल है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: लेकिन हम आज भी इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, आज पूरे देश में शुद्ध जल की कमी है - विशेषकर बड़े-बड़े शहरों में। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि क्या sewerage water की recycling करके उसे potable के उपयुक्त बनाया जा सकता है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दुनिया में इस तरह की technologies available हैं और इस तरह के उदाहरण भी available हैं। सिंगापुर में जितना भी new water है वह सब sewage water है। America में Arizona में इस तरह से sewage water को drinking water, potable water purposes के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूं कि अभी भारत में वह स्थिति नहीं आई है। लेकिन आने वाले समय में, ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, इसके लिए मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह किया है। देश की सरकार जो माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रही है, उसने भी इस कार्यक्रम को प्रमुखता के साथ लिया है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आपकी सरकार के पास यह योजना है या नहीं है?

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने उसका उत्तर दे दिया है। श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर जी।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, मैं आपका ध्यान चाहता हूं। मैंने कल ही अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बात की है, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है। हमारा क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहां ऐसे बहुत प्राइवेट लोग

हैं, जो बहुत पैसा लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं। आपने कहा है कि केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी ने स्टेट सेक्रेटरी से VC के माध्यम से बातचीत की है, लेकिन शायद वह मैसेज अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि राजस्थान में ऐसे बहुत बड़े भामाशाह हैं, जो पूरे साल भर जल संचय का कार्य कर सकते हैं जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आह्वाहन किया है, उसके लिए सौ-सौ गांव तक खुद गोद लेकर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, मैं यही सवाल कर रहा हूँ कि वे उसकी शुरुआत करवाएं। मैंने कल अपने जिले के कलेक्टर से बात की है, उनके पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। वे कई तरह के टेक्निकल विषय खड़े करते हैं, तालाब कैसे बनाएंगे, क्या करेंगे? उसकी वजह से यह काम रुका हुआ है। अगर मंत्री जी इसको स्पीडिली कराएंगे, तो जनता को इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, मैं भी लगभग उसी क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने गत शासन में मुख्य मंत्री जल स्वावलंबन के अभियान के माध्यम से जो कार्यक्रम चलाया था और जिस तरीके से scientific studies के base पर हमने water re-harvesting और ground water recharge के structure बनाए थे, उसमें राजस्थान को, पूरे देश के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक बहुत अच्छा स्थान दिया है और पूरी दुनिया में इस बात की सराहना हुई है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो संदेश दिया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, अभिनंदन करता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। समाज का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसके साथ जुड़ेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से इस दिशा में काम हो सकता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश की अनेक संस्थाएं आगे आई हैं। सद्गुरु जगगी वासुदेव मुझे परसों मिले थे, उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कावेरी नदी के rejuvenation के लिए ढाई अरब पेड़ लगाएंगे और पेड़ लगाकर उस नदी को वापस rejuvenate करने के लिए काम करेंगे। ऐसी अनेक संस्थाएं आगे आई हैं और अनेक personalities आगे आई हैं। सब लोग मिलकर इस आंदोलन के साथ जुटेंगे, तो देश को जल सुरक्षा दी जा सकती है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मंत्री जी। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, उपसभापति महोदय। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'मन की बात' में भी जल संरक्षण के लिए हर किसी को mission mode में सहयोग करने की अपील की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जितने भी MPs Apartments हैं, जहां MPs रहते हैं, उनको शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए water purifier लगाए गए हैं। अगर हम एक लीटर पानी लेते हैं, तो चार लीटर पानी बरबाद हो जाता है। हम शुरुआत अपने घर से ही क्यों न करें? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी की इस बारे में कोई योजना है? मैं जानना

चाहती हूँ कि जो चार लीटर पानी बरबाद हो रहा है, उसको संचय करने की कौन सी योजना वे बना रहे हैं?

† محترمہ کہکشاں پرویں: بہت بہت شکریہ آپ مجھاپنی مہودے۔ مائنے پردہان منتری جی نے 'من کی بات' می بھی جل سنکشن کے لئے ہر کسی کو مشن موڈ می سہیگ کرنے کی اپنی کی ہے۔ می مائنے منتری جی سے ہی جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ جتنے بھی ایچ پی اپارٹمنٹ ہی، جہاں ایچ پی رہتے ہی، ان کو شدہ ہینے کا پاری مٹی کرانے کے لئے واٹر پیئر فائٹر لگائے گئے ہی۔ اگر ہم ایک لٹیر پاری لیتے ہی، تو چار لٹیر پاری برباد ہو جاتا ہے۔ ہم شروعات اپنے گھر سے ہی کیوں نہ کریں؟ کئی مائنے منتری جی کی اس بارے می کوئی یجنا ہے؟ می جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ چار لٹیر پاری برباد ہو رہا ہے، اس کو سنبھالنے کی کون سی یجنا وہ بنارہے ہی؟

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न किया है। देश में पिछले इतने वर्षों में जिस तरह से सरकारों ने काम किया है, उसके कारण देश में अपनी व्यवस्थाओं के प्रति जो अविश्वास पैदा हुआ है, उसका सबसे बड़ा नमूना यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दिल्ली के विभिन्न एरियाज़ में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप अपना जवाब दीजिए।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: मैं माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का ही जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में water quality का assessment करवाया गया है। Water quality का assesment जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में हुआ है, वहां सब जगह नल से जो पानी आता है, उसका मानक European Standards से भी ज्यादा बेहतर था। जैसे मैंने बताया है कि अपनी व्यवस्थाओं पर विश्वास नहीं होने के कारण ही लोगों के घरों में RO लगवाया है, जो आधा पेयजल बरबाद करता है। मैं माननीय सदस्या से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे अपने घर से शुरुआत करें और हम सब लोग भी इसकी शुरुआत करके, इसे mission mode में लें। हालांकि हमने इसके ऊपर स्टडी करवाने के लिए काम किया है। जिन क्षेत्रों में RO लगे हैं, उन क्षेत्रों की एक study report बनाकर उसके demotivation के लिए एक प्रोग्राम प्रारंभ कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। प्रश्न संख्या 232.

Availability of drinking water in rural areas of Karnataka

*232. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the serious situation in various parts of the country, especially in rural areas of Karnataka, about the availability of drinking water for people and animals;

(b) the details of the special arrangements made for availability of drinking water in rural areas of Karnataka and various parts of the country;

(c) the response of Government on increasing water crisis year by year and whether any scheme has been implemented to solve water crisis this year; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Karnataka, as on 10.07.2019, 3191 villages are facing acute shortage of drinking water. The State Government has made special arrangements for making available the drinking water through private bore-wells on hire basis to 1808 villages and through tankers to 1383 villages.

(c) and (d) According to the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog's documents "Strategy for New India @75" due to growing population, the per-capita water availability in the country has decreased from 1816 cubic metre in 2001 to 1544 cubic metre in 2011. Water is a State subject and planning, funding, implementation and maintenance of water supply schemes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the States for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural habitations under centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

In order to mitigate the hardship to access potable water, the Central Government has taken the following interventions, this year.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Further, Cabinet Secretariat, *vide* its letter dated 29th May 2019 addressed to selective States, recommended action plans for dealing with drought like situation.
- (iii) 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.

Further, as announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure 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.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, the answer is given that per capita water availability in the country has been reduced from 1816 cubic metre in the year 2001 to 1272 cubic metre approximately, in the year 2019. Sir, it has been reduced so much. What is being done by the Government of India in this regard? Sir, there is no programme as such to improve per capita water availability in the country. That is my first supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask the next question as supplementary.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, it is given in the answer as to what are the measures taken to improve the water levels. The hon. Minister has said that an advice has been given to all the States by issuing a letter. They have done this one thing.

Secondly, hon. Prime Minister has written a letter to all the Gram Panchayats. Sir, my question is: Does water come by sending a letter? By sending a letter from the Secretary, is water going to come?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is complete.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। देश में per-capital water availability आज़ादी के बाद से लगातार घटती आई है, लेकिन इसके मुख्य कारण की यदि समीक्षा की जाए, तो इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण पॉपुलेशन की वृद्धि है। आज़ादी के बाद से देश में जितनी पॉपुलेशन इन्क्रीज़ हुई है, लगभग उसी रेश्यो में per-capita water की availability कम हुई है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कुल जितना precipitation होता है साल भर में 4000 BCM और जो harvestable precipitation 300 BCM होता है, उसके against में केवल 300 BCM हम अपने सारे surface reservoirs हैं और लगभग 450 BCM underground harvestable recharge or replenishable recharge कर पाते हैं। इन दोनों को बढ़ाने के लिए, जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अगुवाई में हमने जल शक्ति मिशन लिया है। ऐसे water stressed blocks जहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा चुनौती पैदा हुई है, उन सारे water stressed blocks में ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी या उसके ऊपर के अधिकारी, जो हाइड्रो एनर्जी में, जो भारत सरकार के संस्थानों में काम करते हैं, ऐसे engineers जो भारत सरकार के पेयजल मंत्रालय के अधीन संस्थानों में काम करते हैं या Ministry of Water Resources में काम करते हैं, उन सबका दल बनाकर उन जिलों में भेजा है और 15 सितम्बर तक first phase में और retreated monsoon जहाँ आता है, वहाँ पर अक्टूबर-नवम्बर के महीने में वे जाकर काम करेंगे। इन सारे विषयों को हम दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाकर के किस तरह से एड्रेस कर सकते हैं, इस पर काम करेंगे।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, according to the answer, in Karnataka, about 3191 villages are facing acute water shortage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We need to hear the answer as well.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, that is what I am asking. But, Sir, according to me, the State of Karnataka has more than 3191 villages which are facing serious drinking water shortage. Sir, the bore wells are dried and there is no water source at all. From where do we get water?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कर्नाटक राज्य से आते हैं।

जो पेयजल का विषय है, यह मूलतः राज्य सरकार का विषय है। हमारे पास में जो सूचनाएं हैं, वे राज्य सरकारों ने जो अपने portal पर भेजी हैं, उन्हीं सूचनाओं के आधार पर हमने अपना जवाब दिया है। हालांकि कर्णाटक सरकार से हमने अलग से भी माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए जानकारी मांगी थी। उसमें उन्होंने अपने surface water के लिए जो नई schemes बनाई हैं, उनका उल्लेख भी किया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नल से जल हर घर तक मिले, इसके लिए जो मिशन प्रारम्भ किया है, इसके बारे में भी उन्होंने अपने पत्र में उल्लेख किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, जिन देशों में पानी हमसे कम बरसता है, लेकिन उन्होंने ठीक प्रबंधन से जल सुरक्षा प्राप्त की है। जल सुरक्षा प्रबंधन के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने यहां पर awareness पैदा करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बरसात के जल का संचय कर सकें, यह आवश्यक है और इसके लिए advisory भी जारी की गई है और पत्र भी लिखे गए हैं।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the Government is making serious attempts to provide water to everybody. We all appreciate that. My question is with regard to the Ease of Doing Business and Providing Water to All. Can these two things be achieved together?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Forests are depleting. Rivers are drying up. In this situation, those people who are in business are concerned only about. They will not give water to the people. So, how is the Government going to address this issue?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, Ease of Doing Business और जल का जो है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, Question Hour is over. मेरा आग्रह है कि यदि मंत्रीगण संक्षिप्त जवाब दें, तो कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिल सकेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I have been raising my hand from morning till the end every day. ...(Interruptions)... I have not got opportunity even once. ...(Interruptions)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Proposal for nationalisation of the major rivers**

*233. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to nationalise the major rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether there are any plans for a permanent solution to settle Interstate water disputes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to nationalise the major rivers in the country.

(c) The mechanism for adjudication of disputes relating to Inter-State river water is available in the form of Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the Inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute. In order to further streamline the adjudication of Inter-State river water disputes, the Government has proposed to amend the existing Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (amended lastly in 2002). The amendment envisages constitution of a single Tribunal with permanent establishment so as to obviate the need to set up a separate tribunal for each water dispute which is invariably a time-consuming process.

Meeting the requirements of defence equipments

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India imports most of its defence equipments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is working out on any action plan to make the country self-reliant in the field of defence equipment productions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any plan to include private sector in the production of defence equipment on large scale; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (f) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on operational requirements of the Armed Forces, the availability or capacity to produce the equipment in India and abroad to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

During the last four financial years (2015-16 to 2018-19), 135 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors and 75 contracts have been signed with foreign vendors for procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces. The defence equipment contracted with Indian vendors during this period include Helicopters, Naval Vessels, Radars, Ballistic Helmet, Artillery Guns, Missiles, Bullet Proof Jackets, Electronic Fuses, Simulators and ammunition.

Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenization and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM).

The 'Make' procedure has been simplified with provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of ₹10 crores (government funded) and ₹3 crores (Industry funded) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and with provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners.

A new Make-II procedure has also been introduced in the Defence Procurement Procedure which allows Indian industry to conduct R&D, innovate and submit *suo moto* proposals for supply of defence equipment. This provides a new avenue for participation of Indian industry including MSMEs and Start ups.

In addition, Government has promulgated a policy on Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector to encourage participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment. In order to catalyse indigenous production of Defence and aerospace related items, Government has decided to set up two Defence Corridors in the country, one in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the other in Tamil Nadu.

Elimination of use of plastic bags

*235. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of strict measures being taken by Government to eliminate use of plastic bags, wrappers, bottles and other non-essential packaging;
- (b) the impact of these efforts so far in the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is considering a heavy tax on disposal of plastics that cannot be recycled; and
- (d) whether Government will implement a hundred per cent recycling policy on plastics that can be recycled with heavy penalties for offenders?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. 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 local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage plastic waste.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced India's pledge to Ban all Single-Use Plastic by 2022. In this regard Ministry has issued guidelines and written letters to offices of Central Government and its departments, major PSUs, corporates, etc. to prohibit single-use plastic products in their offices.

Further, 18 States/Union Territories have issued notifications/orders introducing regulations pertaining to complete ban on plastic carry bags and/or other single-use plastic items. In addition, 5 States/UTs have imposed ban on plastic carry bags of thickness less than 50 microns. In past few years, states like Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu has shown significant progress in terms of eliminating plastic carry bags.

(c) and (d) The Rules stipulates stringent norms for plastic that cannot be recycled. The carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic less than fifty microns in thickness has been prohibited due to non-recyclability. There is complete ban on

sachets using plastic material used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala. Further the recycling of plastic waste should conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics.

The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility. The primary responsibility for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging is fixed on the producers, importers and brand owners who introduce the products in the market. They need to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products.

Further, the Rules mandate the local bodies to frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules. All waste generators shall pay user fee or charge as may be specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies for plastic waste management such as waste collection or operation of the facility thereof, etc.

National Talent Development Programme

*236. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Talent Development Programme (NTDP);
- (b) the details of priority sports disciplines identified by the Ministry to help promising sportspersons in the country;
- (c) whether NTDP is limited to rural areas or is it also extended to urban areas;
- (d) whether there is a scheme to attract talent in tribal areas; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme aims at early scouting of talents and their nurturing.

(b) The list of High Priority and Priority Sports disciplines identified for support under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Khelo India Scheme, including Talent Search and Development vertical, includes urban and rural areas both.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, the Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme includes identification of talent in tribal areas also.

Statement

List of High Priority and Priority disciplines identified for support under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Sports	Category
1.	Archery	High Priority
2.	Athletics	High Priority
3.	Badminton	High Priority
4.	Boxing	High Priority
5.	Hockey	High Priority
6.	Shooting	High Priority
7.	Tennis	High Priority
8.	Weight-Lifting	High Priority
9.	Wrestling	High Priority
10.	Basketball	Priority
11.	Billiards and Snookers	Priority
12.	Bridge	Priority
13.	Chess	Priority
14.	Cycling	Priority
15.	Deaf Sports	Priority
16.	Equestrian	Priority
17.	Football	Priority
18.	Golf	Priority
19.	Gymnastics	Priority
20.	Judo	Priority
21.	Kabaddi	Priority

Sl. No.	Name of the Sports	Category
22.	Kayaking and Canocing	Priority
23.	Paralympic	Priority
24.	Rowing	Priority
25.	School Games	Priority
26.	Sepaktakraw	Priority
27.	Special Olympic Bharat	Priority
28.	Squash Racket	Priority
29.	Swimming	Priority
30.	Table Tennis	Priority
31.	Taekwondo	Priority
32.	University Sports	Priority
33.	Volleyball	Priority
34.	Wushu	Priority
35.	Yachting	Priority

Forest cover in urban areas

*237. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that forest cover in urban areas has been disappearing very fast and is well below six per cent in some metro cities, including the SMART Cities, which are targeted to be developed with maximum green cover area?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, organization under the. Ministry carries out assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and 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 kilometre (forest cover 7,08,273 square kilometre, tree cover 93,815 square kilometre) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8,021 square kilometre (forest cover 6,778 square kilometre, tree cover 1,243 square kilometre) of total

forest and tree cover in the country including urban areas compared to that of ISFR-2015.

The ISFR published by FSI provides State/districts wise forest cover of the country and changes thereon with respect to the previous assessment. However, FSI does not assess forest cover of urban areas and smart cities. As per ISFR-2017, the forest cover of districts included as overlapping with the metropolitan cities are given below:-

(Area in Square kilometre)				
Metro Cities District	Geographical area	Forest Cover as per ISFR 2015	Forest Cover as per ISFR 2017 (percentage of geographical area)	increase in Forest Cover
Delhi (State) (All Districts)	1,483	188.77	192.41 (12.97)	+3.64(1.93%)
Kolkata (District)	185	0	1 (0.54)	+1 (100%)
Chennai (District)	144	13	14 (8.00)	+1(7.69%)
Mumbai (City)	157	2	3(1.91)	+1 (50%)

As per ISFR-2017, there is slight increase of forest cover in the above major metropolitan cities compared to that of ISFR-2015.

One of the features of smart cities is preserving and developing open spaces-parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizen, reduce the urban heat effects in areas and generally promote eco balance. Urban forestry is also an important tool for storm water management as trees absorb and store rainwater through the canopy, and slow down and filter runoff with their roots. Other benefits include noise control, traffic control, and glare and reflection control. The State/UTs Governments are responsible for carrying out the afforestation activities/ tree plantation drive in the concerned State/UTs.

Four-laning of Parwanoo-Solan section of NH-5

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that haphazard work in the ongoing work of four laning of Parwanoo-Solan section of National Highway-5 has posed a threat to several houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that a private company engaged in the said construction work has neither timely erected the breast wall after cutting work nor taken any effective measures to protect the said houses; and

(d) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The work for 4-laning of Parwanoo-Solan section of National Highway-5 was awarded in March, 2015 on EPC mode. The Contract Agreement includes necessary protection measures *i.e.* Rock bolting, Concrete cladding, Soil nailing, Construction of breast wall etc.

Some houses/buildings, which are located beyond the Right of Way (ROW) have been affected. The survey/valuation of such houses has been initiated in consultation with the State Government for determination of suitable remedial measures.

Assessment of requirement of coal

*239. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding requirement of coal for power and non-power sector by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any feasibility study regarding domestic production of different types of coal *i.e.* coke and non-coking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per the Draft Energy Policy prepared by NITI Aayog, domestic coal demand has been estimated to be between 1.1-1.4 Billion Tonnes (BT) in 2030.

The National Electricity Plan of Ministry of Power assessed coal requirement for power sector in the year 2026-27 to be 877 MT.

(c) and (d) Government alongwith coal PSUs evaluates coal supply/production scenario periodically. In view of the available resources in India and allocation of coal blocks, it is estimated that India will largely be able to meet its substitutable non coking coal demand by 2030 as power plants designed on imported coal will continue to import coal. Further, high grade coal will also continue to be imported for blending purposes.

The supply of coking coal in the country is limited and therefore the country will not able to meet a substantial part of the demand of coking coal from domestic production and thus there is no option but to import coking coal to meet the demand of the consuming sectors.

Loss making PSUs

*240. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) along with the accumulated loss of such PSUs during the last three years and the current year, PSU-wise;

(b) whether fresh initiatives have been taken by Government for improving the performance of loss making PSUs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) The Department of Public Enterprises has issued Guidelines dated 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises". The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments follow the extant guidelines of the Government in respect of the sick/loss making CPSEs on case to case basis. According to the guidelines, those CPSEs which are having negative net worth, are considered as sick. Thus, as per the information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 laid in both the Houses of Parliament in respective years, there were 48, 54 and 56 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which had negative net worth as on 31.03.2016, 31.03.2017 and 31.03.2018 respectively. The details of these CPSEs along

with the accumulated losses for the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in Statement-I (*See* below)

(b) and (c) Improvement in the performance of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turnaround are taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs. These, *inter alia*, include business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, modernization, and improved marketing strategies, corporate governance, professionalization of board of CPSEs etc. However, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued Guidelines dated 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs" to be followed and implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments on case-to-case basis. The Government has approved revival/restructuring/merger plans for 6 sick/loss making CPSEs whose detail is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) List of sick CPSEs with their negative net worth and accumulated losses during 2017-18

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	CPSEs	As on 31.03.2018	
		Net worth	Accumulated loss
1	2	3	4
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-113978	130645
2.	Air India Express Ltd.	-91329	171988
3.	Air India Ltd.	-2489371	5391439
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-165415	205640
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-32310	34579
6.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-9204	24699
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-42882	268781
8.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-10921	19277

1	2	3	4
9.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1768	9353
10.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-825	1875
11.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-12244	12407
12.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-80909	84130
13.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-10756	29219
14.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-169579	234347
15.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1810	16418
16.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-4093	0
17.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-35860	45319
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-567313	614923
19.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-6184	8145
20.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-78	11276
21.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-106146	117711
22.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-31354	119095
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-2033003	2055901
24.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-61944	123161
25.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-12387	16158
26.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	-59372	59538
27.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-119188	149119
28.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-287402	288051
29.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	-10453	13352
30.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	-45	316
31.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-24252	38012

1	2	3	4
32.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-3909	25040
33.	ITI Ltd.	-90887	443233
34.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-2563	4690
35.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-753450	765138
36.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-66670	69176
37.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-49203	66656
38.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-633735	795165
39.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-7954	14601
40.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-23704	29285
41.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.	-134	234
42.	NEPA Ltd.	-1929	60411
43.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-247	1144
44.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-1716	2531
45.	Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	-1343	1475
46.	PEC Ltd.	-113391	119391
47.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1285	4515
48.	Ranch! Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-699	582
49.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-28909	44570
50.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-58	0
51.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-3324	4490
52.	STCL Ltd.	-456405	457556
53.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-1585	3542
54.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-11639	20371
55.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-6093	6937
56.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-2405	403
TOTAL		-8855612	13236010

(B) List of sick CPSEs with their negative net worth and accumulated losses during 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	As on 31.03.2017	
		Net worth	Accumulated loss
1	2	3	4
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-113978	130645
2.	Air India Express Ltd.	-117256	198064
3.	Air India Ltd.	-2147232	4856622
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-141027	181252
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-32310	34579
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-778	890
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-10210	25705
8.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-10921	19277
9.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1768	9353
10.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-267	1317
11.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-12244	12407
12.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-80909	84130
13.	Bum Standard Company Ltd.	-10756	29219
14.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-155439	220209
15.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-766	15374
16.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-1902	3284
17.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-33669	104365
18.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-56654	66113

1	2	3	4
19.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-567313	614923
20.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-6107	8068
21.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-123993	135704
22.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-31354	119095
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-2033003	2055901
24.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-75051	125260
25.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-12249	16020
26.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	-59374	59540
27.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-106263	136194
28.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-286553	287202
29.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	-11424	14323
30.	Hotel Corpn. Of India Ltd.	-19070	32830
31.	ITI Ltd.	-134501	466288
32.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-2563	4690
33.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-736556	738700
34.	Indian Oil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	-28	2512
35.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-66670	69176
36.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-43007	60460
37.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-333139	494569
38.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-7954	14601
39.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-23704	29285
40.	NEPA Ltd.	-4942	63424
41.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-300	1198

1	2	3	4
42.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	-1716	2531
43.	Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	-1343	1475
44.	PEC Ltd.	-107997	113997
45.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1285	4515
46.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-473	367
47.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-28909	44570
48.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-58	0
49.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-3062	4232
50.	STCL Ltd.	-390718	391869
51.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-1074	3031
52.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-10588	19320
53.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-6093	6937
54.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-2327	325
TOTAL		-8168847	12135937

(C) List of sick CPSEs with their negative net worth and accumulated losses during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	As on 31.03.2016	
		Net worth	Accumulated loss
1	2	3	4
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-48310	64977
2.	Air India Express Ltd.	-129408	210425
3.	Air India Ltd.	-1680195	4138082
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-106087	146312

1	2	3	4
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-32310	34579
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-778	890
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-10661	26156
8.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-5442	10795
9.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-4567	7919
10.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-11759	11922
11.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-68999	72220
12.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-7404	25867
13.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	-3782	84923
14.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-130888	195660
15.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-25526	96138
16.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-49915	57087
17.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-802160	849770
18.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-6367	8328
19.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-69150	110147
20.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-29554	119095
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-1741287	1764185
22.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-100428	130637
23.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-11883	15654
24.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	-59007	59173
25.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-97699	123436
26.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-262039	264828
27.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-15570	18469
28.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-18726	24986

1	2	3	4
29.	ITI Ltd.	-137718	491515
30.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-4050	4450
31.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-721003	723095
32.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-45939	60646
33.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-53215	70668
34.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-39614	210710
35.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-24180	29761
36.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-1716	2531
37.	Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	-1403	1552
38.	PEC Ltd.	-98781	104781
39.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1285	4515
40.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-272	764
41.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-40580	46064
42.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-48	0
43.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-2201	3377
44.	STCL Ltd.	-334304	335884
45.	TCILBina Toll Road Ltd.	-28	1985
46.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-8812	17545
47.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-43179	44023
48.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1850	2345
TOTAL		-7090079	10828871

Statement-II*Details of CPSEs/Units for which revival/restructuring/merger plans approved by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department/CPSE	Date of approval/Gist of the approval of the Government
1	2	3
A. CPSEs to which revival/ restructuring/merger plans approved		
Department of Fertilizers		
1.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd	Government approved on 21.5.2015 financial restructuring and setting up of a new brown field Ammonia-Urea complex at Namrup through Joint Venture.
Ministry of Steel		
2.	Hindustan Steelwork Construction Ltd.	Cabinet approved financial restructuring of HSCL on 25.6.2016 and its takeover by NBCC. The company was takenover by NBCC on 01.04.2017.
D/o Heavy Industry		
3.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Cabinet had approved on 9.9.2016 <i>inter alia</i> financial restructuring to come out of the purview of BIFR, strategic disinvestment of Nagpur and Chennai units, etc.
4.	NEPA Ltd.	CCEA approved on 3.10.2018 budgetary support for Revival and Mill Development Plan (RMDP), pending salary dues, statutory dues, VRS and thereafter on completion of RMDP, the company will be disinvested.

1	2	3
5.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	CCEA approved on 19.9.2018 closure of business operations of HPCL and its merger with the holding company, Andrew Yule Company Ltd.
Ministry of Railways		
6.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	CCEA approved on 15.12.2017 2nd financial restructuring proposal of KRCL in the form of conversion of redeemable preference shares of the Government into convertible preference shares to remain networth positive.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Allotment of coal blocks

†2374. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for allotment of land for the dump area of M/s Sasan Power Limited, Mohan Amal Extension Coal Block has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the reason for not granting permission for land use till date; and

(c) by when land will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir, a proposal was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh to quickly approve the transfer of land required for OB dump area of captive coal block of Sasan UMPP.

(b) and (c) The land requested by Government of Madhya Pradesh for OB dump area of captive coal block of Sasan UMPP had been acquired by Central Government under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. There is no provision in the said Act for transfer of land to a private entity as the land acquired

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the said Act by Central Government can only be transferred/vested in a Government company. Further, notification issued under the provisions of above mentioned Act for acquisition of land can not be de-notified/rescinded under Section 21 of the General Clause Act, 1897.

Enhancement of royalty on coal

2375. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group constituted by the Ministry to consider revision of rates on royalty submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering enhancement of royalty on coal; and

(c) by when the decision of enhancement of the rate of royalty on coal is expected to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Study Group constituted by the Ministry of Coal to consider revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite submitted its report to the Government on 05.02.2018. The final recommendation of the Study Group is under consideration of the Government.

Pilferage from coal mines

2376. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information on the cases of pilferage from coal mines in the country and if so, details thereof; and

(b) details of action plan of Government to stop this pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) FIRs lodged in cases of theft/pilferage of coal during the last three years and current year company-wise and State-wise is given below:

Name of the Company	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Number of FIRs LODGED		
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	WB	241	153	224
	Jharkhand	35	22	135

1	2	3	4	5
	Sub Total	276	175	359
BCCL	Jharkhand	75	96	23
	WB	10	8	7
	Sub Total	85	104	30
CCL	Jharkhand	0	3	34
NCL	MP	0	0	0
	UP	1	0	0
	Sub Total	1	0	0
WCL	Maharashtra	19	16	15
	MP	1	0	0
	Sub Total	20	16	15
SECL	MP	1	2	1
	Chhattisgarh	1	3	2
	Sub Total	2	5	3
MCL	Odisha	1	0	9
NEC	Assam	31	25	21
	Coal India Limited	416	325	471

Law and Order is a State subject and hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of State/District Administration to take deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage of coal. The coal companies are working in close coordination with the State/local Administration to prevent theft/pilferage of coal. Further, whenever any incident of theft/pilferage of coal comes to the notice of the coal companies, First Information Reports (FIRs) are lodged and action is taken against the guilty.

Various measures taken by the coal companies to check such theft/pilferage of coal which are mainly:-

- (i) Check posts have been established at entry/exit points along with CCTVs where all coal laden vehicles are physically checked.

- (ii) Security at coal dumps have been improved by wall fencing, proper illumination and round the clock guarding.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Joint patrolling with local police is also being carried out in pilferage prone areas.
- (vi) Surprise checks/raids are conducted by flying squads of CISF/security department.
- (vii) Security squads have been introduced to check transportation of coal en route to Railway Siding.
- (viii) Surprise re weighment of coal laden trucks is done, at weighbridges.
- (ix) Escorting of coal rakes in coordination with RPF up to weighbridge, is arranged in pilferage prone areas.
- (x) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.
- (xi) FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Police Stations against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (xii) Interaction and liaison with District officials is carried out at regular intervals and meeting are held with DC and District Administration.
- (xiii) The E-surveillance programme through use of Information Technology is being implemented and initiatives like Global Positioning System(GPS)/General Packet Radio Service(GPRS)/Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs), Vehicle Tracking Systems and electronic weigh-bridges have been installed to check the problem of theft/pilferage at mines, sidings and transportation.
- (xiv) Satellite monitoring of the coalfields is being done by the mobile app "Khan Prahari" and web app Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS).

Reduction of import of coal

†2377. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating on reducing the import of coking coal;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any effective steps in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) During FY 2018-19, import of coking coal was 51.84 MT (Prov.). The entire demand of coking coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal/ coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty.

(b) and (c) Reduction in Import of coal in the country is always a priority area of the Government. In order to increasing the availability of coking coal, following steps are taken by the Government:

- Coal India Limited (CIL) has planned to increase coking coal production from 34.12 to 52.95 MT (2019-20) (growth: > 50%).
- Notification of additional 2 coking coal grades viz. W-V & W-VI.
- New 9 coking coal washeries being set up by CIL by 2020-21.
- Long term Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with Steel companies -10-15 years' linkage to Steel Sector.
- Supply of washed coking coal to Steel sector - will be enhanced to 15 MT in 3/4 years from now from the present level of 1.6 MT.

Safety audit of coal mines

2378. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted safety audit of all coal mines across the country including the mines of Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deficiencies were identified and pointed out to the concerned authorities to rectify the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Safety Audit has been conducted in all producing mines of Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and NLC India Ltd. (NLCIL) in Tamil Nadu by internal and external agencies. Brief details of safety audit are as under:

1. Safety Audit of mine in CIL are carried out through inter-area multi-disciplinary teams.
2. Audit methodology consists of inspection of mine, examination of all relevant documents pertaining to mine safety, scrutiny of Safety Management Plans (SMP) and details of previous safety audit conducted.
3. Major objective is to assess whether all mining operations are done as per provisions of safety Statutes and to suggest/recommend the areas of improvement in identified deficiencies if any.

(c) and (d) The deficiencies pointed out in Lignite Mine IA mine of NLCIL during inspection of Director of Mines Safety, Southern Central Zone and the action taken to rectify the same is given as below:

Contraventions observed	Action Taken
Fault annunciation system was not working.	Indication switches were provided and Fault annunciation system was made ready on 20.03.2019.
Indication of Equipment Main lubrication system was defunct.	Main Lubrication system indication lights were made ready on 20.03.2019.
Lock and Tag out systems as per DGMS Circular 2/2018 was not provided.	Lock and Tag out system is now provided and followed in the machine.
Stability of all by NDT methods was not carried out.	Tender issued and the evaluation work under progress.

Contraventions observed	Action Taken
SOPs in local language was not placed in operator cabin	SOPs in Local language (Tamil) is now displayed in SME machine operator cabin.
Dust Control System at cutting system and discharge end was not provided	In the first phase, in two machines, spraying jets at cutting and discharge end and also portable auto sprinkling water jets are now provided to suppress the dust during cutting, and water spraying is been done on conveyor to suppress the dust at discharge end.

Environment friendly procedure for coal mining

2379. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Green Tribunal (NGT) has passed many orders relating to coal mining in the country regarding unscientific/obsolete method of mining, with a view to protect environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has adopted any environment friendly coal mining procedure across its mines spread over the country;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* Order dated 17.4.2014 in OA No.73/2014 had banned rat hole coal mining in Meghalaya. The case in NGT was disposed of in the order dated 31.08.2018 with a direction that the orders of ban on rat hole mining will continue, subject to further orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further, the ban on transportation of already mined such material will also continue.

The final order of NGT was challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme court by Govt. of Meghalaya. Supreme Court, *vide* its order dated 03.07.2019, disposed of the case with the direction that:

1. All extracted coal as assessed by State of Meghalaya lying in different districts of State of Meghalaya which as per order of NGT is in custody of

State of Meghalaya shall be handed over to Coal India Ltd for proper disposal. The Coal India Ltd. shall auction the coal so received by it as per its best judgment and remit the proceed to State to the extent as directed above.

2. State of Meghalaya was permitted to transfer the amount of ₹100 crores to Central Pollution Control Board from the Meghalaya Environment Protection and Restoration Fund which amount shall be used by Central Pollution Control Board only for restoration of Environment.

(c) and (d) Coal companies have adopted Environmental friendly practices in coal mining such as:

1. Plantation in the mining activity areas, along roads to create green belts in and around the mines.
2. Bio-reclamation of degraded mined areas.
3. Remote Sensing Survey for analysis of land use improvement in opencast mines.
4. Development of Eco Parks in mined out areas.
5. Suitable water spraying systems for arresting fugitive dust in roads, Coal Handling Plants, Feeder Breakers, Crushers, coal transfer points and coal stock areas.
6. Mobile water sprinkling in all the haul roads of opencast mines.
7. Provision of closed water recirculation arrangement in all coal washeries.
8. Installation of effluent treatment plants/oil grease traps in opencast mines.
9. Recharging of ground water within mine premises as well as in nearby villages through rainwater harvesting.

- (e) Not applicable.

Death of workers in SECL

†2380. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints of illegal coal mining in various parts of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) the number of deaths of workers in the coal mines of South Eastern Coalfield Limited (SECL) during last three years;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps for improvement of working conditions of coal mining workers; and
- (e) if so, the effect of these steps on the health of workers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Complaints are received regarding illegal mining of coal mainly through Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS), which is a web based portal along with 'Khanan Prahari' mobile app for detection, monitoring and recording of action taken on illegal coal mining; and total number of 15 complaints have been generated till 30th June, 2019 in respect of Coal India Limited (CIL) area {in South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), which is a subsidiary of CIL operating in Chhattisgarh} and non-CIL area (in Chhattisgarh). The details of which are as follows:-

	CIL Area (SECL)	Non-CIL Area in Chhattisgarh
Number of complaint generated	8	7
Complaint verified	5	6
Complaint found true	-	-
Complaint found false/repeated after verification	5	6
Complaint under verification	3	1
Total Number of Complaint Generated	15	

(b) Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS) along with 'Khanan Prahari' mobile application have been developed by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) in association with Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar to detect, monitor and record action taken on illegal mining cases. This system enables any citizen to report an illegal mining incident through 'Khanan Prahari' mobile app, which is uploaded directly to CMSMS portal. Reports are automatically sent to the designated Nodal Officers, who

take action in a time bound manner and record the action taken on the CMSMS portal. Till 30th June, 2019, the total number of 141 complaints have been generated through this portal and action have been taken by CIL and non-CIL designated Nodal Officers.

(c) The number of deaths of workers in the coal mines of SECL during the last three years are as below:

Year	No. of death of workers in coal mines of SECL		
	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Total
2016	2	7	9
2017	6	3	9
2018	13	2	15

(d) Several steps have been taken by the Government to improve the working conditions of coal mining workers by complying with the provisions of statute in this regard.

(e) Such improvements do result in better Health Index of coal workers. Although any impact assessment on this account has not been conducted.

Terrorist attacks in the country

2381. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorist attacks reported in the country in the past two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of terrorists killed during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the number of Indian soldiers martyred in these attacks during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Terrorist Initiated Incidents in the country, year-wise/ State-wise is as given below:

Year	J&K	Manipur	Nagaland	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
2017	131	08	-	01	01
2018	318	08	03	-	-

(b) Details of terrorists killed in Counter Terrorists (CT) Operations/Counter Infiltration (CI) and Terrorist Initiated Incidents (Til) year-wise is as given below:

Year	Number of Terrorists killed
2017	235
2018	265

(c) Details of battle casualties (Fatal) of Army is given as below:

Year	Battle Casualties
2017	42
2018	43

Re-fixation of pension under OROP

2382. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the letter from Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) dated 5th April, 2019 that seeks clarification on Notification 12(l)2014/D(Pen/Pol)-Part II dated 7th November, 2015 on re-fixation of pension under One Rank One Pension (OROP);

(b) steps taken by Government on the queries raised in the letter from CGDA; and

(c) whether Government will implement re-fixation of pension under OROP on 1st July, 2019 as per notification dated 7th November, 2015?

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

(b) and (c) Ministry of Defence, Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare *vide* Order No.1(1)2019/D(Pen/Pol) dated 14.06.2019 has constituted a Committee 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 (Finance) | : | Member |
| (iv) | Representative of three Services | : | Member |
| (v) | Addl CGDA | : | Member |
| (vi) | PCDA (P), Allahabad | : | Member |
| (vii) | Joint CGDA (Pension) | : | Member and Convener |

Defence industrial corridors

†2383. SHRIMATI KANTAKARDAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working towards establishment of the Defence corridors for the manufacturing of defence equipments in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of States, where the Government proposes to establish said corridors;
- (c) the estimated expenditure to incur on establishment of these corridors;
- (d) whether Government has made any efforts in this regard during last three years; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up at least three corridors in Uttar Pradesh, in view of its backwardness, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech (2018-19) had announced setting up of two Defence Industrial Corridors in the country. In pursuance to the said announcement, it has been decided to develop one such corridor in Uttar Pradesh and the other one in Tamil Nadu.

The Government has identified five nodal points in Tamil Nadu and six in Uttar Pradesh in these corridors, which are as follows:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur and Lucknow
- (b) Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Coimbatore, Hosur, Salem and Tiruchirappalli

Till date, six consultation meetings of stakeholders both in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were organized across its various nodes.

During the Aligarh meet, held on 11th August, 2018, investments of over ₹3700 crore were announced for UP Corridor by OFB/DPSUs and Private industries.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Similarly, during the Tiruchirappalli meet held on 20 January, 2019, an investment of over ₹3100 crore were announced by OFB/DPSUs and Private industries for Tamil Nadu Defence corridor.

Further, Government has also appointed a consultant for the preparation of Detailed Project Report for Defence Corridor.

Establishment of ordnance factories

† 2384. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the increase in percentage of the participation of women in defence forces during last three years;
- (b) the number of ordnance factories established in the country before the year 2014 and the details of arms and ammunition being manufactured for the defence forces by them;
- (c) the number of ordnance factories established in the country after the year 2014 and details of arms and ammunition being manufactured for the defence forces there; and
- (d) the details of arms and ammunition slated to be manufactured by year 2025 which would make country's defence far more stronger?

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

(b) 41 Ordnance Factories were set up in the country prior to 2014 to manufacture Arms. Ammunitions. Artillery Guns, Tanks. Combat Vehicles, Troop Comfort items, Bi-Modular Charge System (BMCS), Small Arms and other equipment required by the Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces. State Police Organisations and Civil Indenters. The factory-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No new Ordnance Factory has been set up after the year 2014.

(d) In addition to existing items, following new weapon platforms are slated to be manufactured by 2025 for which indent/order has been given to OFB:

- (i) 155mm x 45 cal Artillery Gun System Dhanush
- (ii) Upgunning of 130mm Gun to 155mm calibre

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Ordnance factories established before the Year 2014 and arms and ammunitions manufactured therein*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ordnance Factory Unit	Year of Establishment	Product Profile
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Ammunition Factory Kirkee (AFK)	1869	5.56 mm Ammunition. Bombs. Grenades, Cartridges for others Small Arms, Medium Caliber Ammunition
2.	Maharashtra	High Explosive Factory (HEF)	1940	TNT, HNS. Tetryl (CE), IPN, RFNA, 'G' Fuel. 'O' Fuel. Initiatory Explosives. Acids and Chemicals etc.
3.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Bhandara (OFBa)	1964	Various types of Propellants and Explosives
4.	Maharashtra	Machine Tool Prototype Factory (MTPF)	1953	Design, Developments and Manufacture of special purpose machine tools and equipment, components and sub-assemblies for Armoured and Transport vehicle and weapons spares. Electronic Fuze, Kavach Chaff Launcher for Navy
5.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Ambarnath (OFA)	1944	Cartridge Case. Brass Cup of various sizes. Brass coils. Low and High Tensile Al. Alloy, Extruded sections

6.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Ambajhari (OFAJ)	1966	Ammunition Hardware (Shells, Fuzes and Cartg. Cases) Light Metal Floating Bridge. Extruded Al. Rods/Sections. Pressure and Die-Cast Components, Pinaka Rocket etc.
7.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Bhusawal (OFBh)	1949	Drums, Barrels. Ammunition Boxes, Cylinders and Tin Containers, Fuel tanks
8.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Chandrapur (OFCH)	1970	Tank Gun Ammunition, Mortar Ammunition, Anti-Tank and Anti-personnel Mines, Rockets, Missiles War-Heads etc.
9.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Dehu Road (OFDR)	1984	Various Pyrotechnic Compositions and Ammunition.
10.	Maharashtra	Ordnance Factory Varangaon (OFV)	1964	Cartridges, viz, 7.62 mm Nato Ball M-80 Tracer M-62. 5.56 mm Ammunition
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Itarsi (OFI)	1979	Various types of Propellants and Chemicals
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Katni (OFKAT)	1942	Non-Ferrous Rolled and Extruded Sections, Cups for Small Arms Ammunitions, Diecast components, Heavy Caliber Cartg. Cases
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Gun Carriage Factory (GCF)	1904	Light Field Gun, T-72 Tank Gun Recoil System, Carriages for Artillery Guns, Anti-Aircraft Gun, Various Types of Mortars, 12 Bore Pump Action Gun and various Ammunition Packages

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1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Khamaria (OFK)	1943	Small Arms Ammunition, Anti-Aircraft Ammunition, Anti-Tank Ammunition, Ammunition. For Air Force and Navy
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Vehicle Factory Jabalpur (VFJ)	1969	Army Transport and Logistic Vehicles and Variants, Mine Protected Vehicles
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Grey Iron Foundry (GIF)	1972	Automobile Casting of Grey and Malleable Iron for Vehicles and other applications
17.	Tamil Nadu	Cordite Factory Aruvankadu (CFA)	1903	Various types of Propellants and Chemicals
18.	Tamil Nadu	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Proj. (HAPP)	1980	Empty Shots for Kinetic Energy Ammunition of various calibers (120mm, 125mm), Anti-Submarine Rocket hardware, Tungsten Spheres for Pinaka Rocket
19.	Tamil Nadu	Ordnance Factory Trichy (OFT)	1967	7.62mm Rifle, 12.7 Air Defence Gun and Spares, 30mm Cannon for BMP II, 14.5 mm Sub-Calibre Device for T-72 Tank, 23 mm Ghasha Twin Barrel Gun for MIG
20.	Tamil Nadu	Heavy Vehicle Factory (HVF)	1966	Battle Tanks viz. T-90 and Main Battle Tank Arjun, Combat Improved Ajeya Variants, Tank Spares and Overhaul of T-72

21.	Tamil Nadu	Ordnance Clothing Factory Avadi (OCFAV)	1961	All Combat Clothing and Parade Garments, Parachutes. Tents, DLD Covers, Vest etc.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Engine Factory Avadi (EFA)	1987	Engines for Battle Tanks and Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV). Overhaul of Engines
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Medak (OFMK)	1984	Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV) Sarath, Variants. Bullet Proofing of Cars and Spares for ICV
24.	Odisha	Ordnance Factory Badmal (OFBL)	1984	1 ank and Artillery Ammunition, 30mm Ammunition
25.	West Bengal	Gun and Shell Factory (GSF)	1801	Medium Calibre Guns. Ammunition Hardware, .32" Pistol, 84mm Rocket Launcher
26.	West Bengal	Metal and Steel Factory (MSF)	1872	Various Ferrous and Non ferrous castings and extrusion, component and other stores including Cartg. Cases and shell forgings. Light / Medium Heavy Steel Forgings including Gun Barrel Forgings
27.	West Bengal	Rifle Factory Ishapore (RF1)	1901	5.56 mm INSAS Rifle, Pistol 9 mm Auto, .315' Sporting Rifle. .22" Sporting Rifle
28.	West Bengal	Ordnance Factory Dum Dum (OFDC)	1846	Ammunition Hardware/Components
29.	Bihar	Ordnance Factory Nalanda (OFN)	2001	Bi-modular Charge System (Planned)

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1	2	3	4	5
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Muradnagar (OFM)	1943	Plain carbon and alloy steel castings for Tanks, Empty Bodies of various ammunition Hot Die Tool, Steel forgings. Track Link for Tanks
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Clothing Factory Shajahanpur (OCFS)	1879	All Combat Clothing, Mountaineering Extreme Cold Clothing, Textile and Tentage Items
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Equipment Factory Kanpur (OEFC)	1859	Leather Items, Textile Items, Engineering Equipment including Mountaineering Items
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Kanpur (OFC)	1942	Medium and High Calibre Guns. Mortars Bomb Bodies. Ammunition Hardware
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Small Arms Factory (SAF)	1942	5.56 mm Light Machine Gun (LMG), LMG 7.62 mm, MAG 7.62 mm. .50" Rifle Sporting, .32" Revolver, 9mm Carbine
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Field Gun Factory (FGK)	1965	High Calibre Ordnance and Spare Barrels, .32" Revolver
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Factory Project Korwa (OFPKR)	2007	Carbine
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Parachute Factory (OPF)	1941	All types of Parachutes viz. Brake Parachute. Supply Dropping and Man Dropping Parachutes, Tent, Clothing and Rubberised Items like Floats for Bridges and Inflatable Boats

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38.	Uttar Pradesh	Ordnance Equipment Factory Hazratpur (OEFHz)	1983	Tents, Mosquito Nets and other Clothing Items
39.	Uttarakhand	Ordnance Factory Dehradun (OFDUN)	1943	Sighting and Fire Control Instruments for Tanks, Fire Control Instruments for Guns and Mortars, Range Finder, Binoculars. Compasses, Air Field Lighting Equipment, Night Vision Instruments
40.	Uttarakhand	Opto Electronics Factory (OLF)	1988	Precision Opto Mechanical/Electronic Instruments for Sighting and Fire Control of T-72 and Infantry Combat Vehicles, Laser Range Finder
41.	Chandigarh	Ordnance Cable Factory Chandigarh (OCFC)	1963	Field Telephone Cable, Carrier Quad Cable. 20 Conductor Cable. 3KV Air Field Lighting Cable, Beta Light Devices, Optoelectronic Sight

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Proposal to relocate HQ Army Training Command

2385. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to relocate HQ Army Training Command based in Shimla to Meerut;

(b) if so, when was this decision taken and at what level;

(c) the rationale behind the move;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(e) whether serving officers and employees of the Army Training Command at Shimla have represented against this move; and

(f) whether Government will reconsider shifting this to Meerut in view of exorbitant expenditure involved?

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

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Upgradation of AN-32 transport aircrafts

2386. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force's (IAF's) AN-32 military transport aircrafts have been upgraded with airframe strengthening, advance avionics and radars and also suffer from poor serviceability, shortage of spares and overhauls, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of AN-32 aircrafts with the IAF at present and whether the aircrafts have outlived the operational life, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to constitute a high level Committee to go into the causes of AN-32 mishap with a timeline, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) More than half of Indian Air Force (IAF)'s AN-32 aircraft have been upgraded with structural upgrade as well as installation of advanced avionics such as

Radar, Radio sets, Navigation system etc. and the remaining are under upgradation in a phased manner. The serviceability of the fleet has been at par with other fleets. There is shortage of certain spares (Russian origin) due to strained relations between Russia and Ukraine.

(b) At present, IAF has 98 AN-32 aircraft and none of the aircraft has outlived its operational life.

(c) Every aircraft accident is analysed through a Court/Board of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly.

Challenges faced by jawans at Siachen glacier

2387. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of challenges faced by the jawans posted in the Siachen glacier; and

(b) whether some of the challenges, which came to light with the visit of a high ranking person, in that area have been taken care of, to the satisfaction of jawans, 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) and (b) The challenges faced by soldiers posted in Siachen Glacier stem from the peculiar terrain and weather conditions. The major challenges due to inclement weather conditions are reduced human body efficiency, bright sunlight leading to snow blindness, blizzards and white out conditions. The troops deployed at forward posts bear the risk of avalanches, crevasses on glaciated surfaces and have to negotiate Ice walls apart from facing the common ailments associated with high altitude and glaciated terrain.

The visit of dignitaries is always a big morale booster. The troops deployed in high altitude have always been given high priority and significant improvements have been made in equipment, clothing, rations, and housing facilities.

Encroachment of defence land

2388. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of defence land has been encroached in various States;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken to free this land from encroachers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) 9622.807 acres of defence land has been reported to be encroached in the country as per details given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Detection, prevention and removal of encroachment is a continuous exercise. Action for removal of encroachments on defence land are taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonment Act, 2006. Cases are also taken up with State or Municipal authorities for resolution of the problem. Additionally, the Government has undertaken the following steps to check encroachment:

- (i) Strengthening of defence land management by way of digitisation of land records, survey, demarcation and verification of defence lands and land Audit.
- (ii) Issue of detailed instructions by the Government emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments.
- (iii) The process of defence land audit has been institutionalised from 2011-12 as a continuing process.
- (iv) Court cases are being pursued to evict encroachers.
- (v) Close liaison is being maintained with revenue and civil police authorities to detect attempt to encroach upon the defence land by encroachers.
- (vi) Defence lands located in isolated locations are being fenced and regular patrolling is being carried out to safeguard the lands from encroachers and unauthorised construction.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of encroachment of defence land as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area of encroachment (in acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.97

1	2	3
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26.521
3.	Assam	460.5397
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.8141
5.	Bihar	478.974
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	165.768
8.	Delhi	111.3013
9.	Goa	4.264
10.	Gujarat	164.6238
11.	Haryana	538.8215
12.	Himachal Pradesh	60.1421
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	339.2447
14.	Jharkhand	304.932
15.	Karnataka	131.7923
16.	Kerala	2.6839
17.	Lakshadweep	0.08
18.	Maharashtra	923.5062
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1639.83
20.	Manipur	6.1308
21.	Meghalaya	11.0855
22.	Mizoram	0
23.	Nagaland	357.53
24.	Odisha	0.11
25.	Puducherry	0
26.	Punjab	240.68

1	2	3
27.	Rajasthan	475.2829
28.	Sikkim	0.2903
29.	Telangana	146.2478
30.	Tamil Nadu	101.2418
31.	Tripura	1
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2204.836
33.	Uttarakhand	57.3982
34.	West Bengal	558.165
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
36.	Daman and Diu	0
TOTAL		9622.807

Seizure of narcotics by Coast Guards

†2389. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coast Guards have seized narcotics from a Pakistani boat inside Indian maritime border in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this matter 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) Yes, Sir. Indian Coast Guard ship apprehended one Pakistani fishing boat "Al-Madina" off Gujarat coast and recovered narcotics.

(b) and (c) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) is pursuing the prosecution of the apprehended Pakistani crew. Besides, Indian Coast Guard is maintaining intensive surveillance in sea areas off Gujarat coast through deployment of its surface and air assets alongwith all stakeholders of coastal security mechanism to ensure credible

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

response to any such incident in future. In addition, electronic surveillance of coastal area is regularly undertaken through the Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN). Further, close coordination is being maintained with the intelligence agencies including Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) for expeditious information exchange to enable immediate response to any emerging situation.

Separate recruitment of women in the armed forces

2390. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to make women eligible for permanent careers in all the branches of the Army;
- (b) whether Government proposes to hold separate recruitment of women in all the wings of Defence forces; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Women in Indian Army are inducted as Officers through Short Service Commission (SSC) on all India merit basis in ten streams. Women are also inducted in Medical Officers cadre and Military Nursing Service. In February 2019, Government has decided to enrol women Soldiers General Duty (below Officers rank) in Corps of Military Police (CMP) in a phased manner.

While women SSC officers were previously considered for grant of Permanent Commission (PC) in two streams, in February 2019, Government approved grant of PC in eight more streams.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Privatisation of BEML, Kerala

2391. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to privatise the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the nationwide protest from all sections against this move, if so, explanation of Government for the concerns raised in the protests;

(c) whether the Centre received proposal from the Kerala Government that it is ready to take over BEML, Palakkad plant and operate it as a PSU; and

(d) the view of Government on this proposal from Kerala Government and status thereof?

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

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.

(b) Some organisations have made certain representations in this regard. However, disinvestments through strategic sale are considered based on recommendations of NITI Aayog after taking into consideration all aspects of the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

India's defence expenditure

2392. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the capital expenditure and revenue expenditure heads of the defence budget for the last three years;

(b) the details of unutilised funds under the capital expenditure and revenue expenditure heads of the defence budget for the last three years; and

(c) reasons for the non-utilisation of these funds and steps being taken to avoid inefficient budgetary planning by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The details of Budget Estimates (BE) and Actual Expenditure, under Revenue and Capital Head of Defence Budget [including MoD (Misc/ Civil) and Defence Pensions] for the last three years, are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE			Actual Expenditure		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
2016-17	2,50,712.35	90,209.63	3,40,921.98	2,60,167.33	91,482.77	3,51,650.10
2017-18	2,68,274.42	91,579.70	3,59,854.12	2,84,272.86	95,431.10	3,79,703.96
2018-19	3,04,800.85	99,563.86	4,04,364.71	3,05,141.96	99,511.00	4,04,652.96

It may be observed from the above table that there is full utilisation of funds under Revenue and Capital Heads.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Transportation along with the China border

†2393. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a huge problem of transportation due to lack of road networks in the territorial region adjoining China, especially, there is no facility to transport Army and Military equipments at the time of Military exigencies;

(b) if so, whether Government would undertake road construction in border areas on priority basis; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The development of the strategic infrastructure along the border areas is undertaken in a holistic and comprehensive manner to include construction of roads, strategic railway lines, tunnels to ensure all weather connectivity and to enhance the defence preparedness along the border.

Accordingly, a revised Long Term Roll on Works Plan of Border Roads Organisation for five years (2018-19 to 2022-23) has been formulated for construction/improvement of 272 roads of length 14545 km.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Out of these 272 roads, 61 roads of length 3323.57 km. have been identified as strategic. Work has been completed on 2304.65 km. and work on balance stretches is in progress.

Further, in addition to meeting the operational requirement, the above mentioned roads on completion, would also enhance accessibility to border areas where the border infrastructure and forward connectivity is lacking.

Proposal to set up defence industrial corridor in Salem, Tamil Nadu

2394. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to set up Defence Industrial Corridor in Salem in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the status of the project; and
- (c) by when the corridor is likely to come up?

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. In pursuance to the said announcement, it has been decided to develop one such corridor in Tamil Nadu and the other one in Uttar Pradesh. The Government has identified five nodal points in Tamil Nadu for setting up the Tamil Nadu Corridor which includes Salem. Other identified nodes are Chennai, Coimbatore, Hosur and Tiruchirappalli.

Till date, six consultation meetings of stakeholders were organized across various nodes of Tamil Nadu. During the Tiruchirappalli meet held on 20th January, 2019, an investment of over ₹3100 crore were announced by OFB/DPSUs and private industries for Tamil Nadu Defence corridor.

Further, Government has also appointed a consultant for the preparation of Detailed Project Report for Defence Corridor.

Land procurement for proposed Defence Cluster

2395. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Tamil Nadu has sought re-conveying unutilised land of 1400 acres in the possession of Salem Steel Plant for setting up Defence Industrial Cluster;

(b) if so, the steps taken to re-convey the land in larger public interest; and

(c) if so, by when Government is expected to re-convey the land for setting up Defence Industrial Cluster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Regarding re-conveying of unutilised land of Salem Steel Plant (SSP), Ministry of Steel has informed that SSP was established in 1981 with a concept of reverse integration. In the year 2007, the SAIL Board envisaged setting up of a SEZ in the unutilised land at SSP. However, the said proposal did not materialize. Subsequently, some area of the unutilised land was allotted/earmarked for Power Plants. The remaining area is required for future expansion of the Plant which is established with the concept of reverse integration. Further as SAIL is interested in augmenting the product mix of SSP for exploring the market of defence related products, the existing facilities may need some additions which will require land available with SSP.

Encouraging research for smaller companies in defence projects

2396. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to simplify rules for smaller Indian Companies to enable them to take part in military projects with a view to leveraging research and innovation;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the other measures being taken by Government to encourage new Companies to undertake research projects to develop or upgrade weapon systems and to work towards reducing imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has taken several steps towards simplifying the rules and promotion of research and innovation in respect of MSMEs in Defence Industry.

(b) and (c) Details are given in Statement.

Statement***Details of Encouraging Research for Smaller Companies in Defence Projects***

- (I) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry with regard to MSMEs.
- (a) A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDDMM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. It has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.
 - (b) The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving projects not exceeding development cost of ₹10 Crore (Government funded) and ₹3 Crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.
 - (c) Separate procedure for 'Make-II' sub-category has been notified wherein projects will involve prototype development of equipment/system/platform or their upgrades or their sub-systems/sub-assembly/assemblies/components primarily for import substitution/innovation solutions, for which no Government funding will be provided for prototype development purposes.
 - (d) In order to expand the manufacturing infrastructure, Government has decided to establish two defence industrial corridors, one each in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, to serve as an engine of growth of defence industrial base in the country.
 - (e) The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licenses (ILs) under IDR Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment and production equipment have been removed from the list, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small & medium segment. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has

been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis. The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent and online.

- (II) (a) An innovation ecosystem for Defence titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched in April, 2018. iDEX is aimed at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D Institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs. Under iDEX, innovative solutions have been successfully identified for 14 problem areas pertaining to national defence requirements. More than 600 startups have been engaged in the process and 44 different solutions have been identified for the problem statements by the innovators.
- (b) Government has set up the Technology Development Fund (TDF) to encourage participation of public/private industries especially MSMEs, through provision of grants, so as to create an eco-system for enhancing cutting edge technology capability for defence applications.
- (c) The Ministry has instituted a new framework titled 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti' which aims to provide boost to the IPR culture in indigenous defence industry.

Compliance of reservation system in Army Schools

†2397. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether equal reservation rules are not being followed *vide* Para (c) of Article 16(4A) of the Indian Constitution in the reservation system for admission of children in Army schools operating in States which come under VIth Schedule of Indian Constitution due to which the opportunities of people belonging to deprived communities are being wasted;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps to be taken by Ministry to ensure compliance of reservation in Army School, Ambikapur; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether OBCs registered under State and Central list are being given reservation in admission in Army schools, 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) Army Schools are run by the Army Welfare Education Society (AWES), a private society registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 as a welfare measure to cater to the needs of the children of Army personnel including jawans and Personnel Below Officers Rank. These schools are unaided schools. Therefore, reservation for OBC/deprived communities is not applicable to them. No Army School is run by AWES in Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh.

Establishment of AQI monitoring stations

2398. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up National Air Quality Index (AQI) monitoring stations in all the major cities/ towns of all the States and Union Territories and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has planned to establish more AQI monitoring centres in all major cities and towns across India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of funds allocated by Government during the last three years for the establishment of such monitoring stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) installed in 18 States covering 103 cities are connected to National Air Quality Index (NAQI). The list of cities connected to NAQI is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), funds are allocated for installation of 65 CAAQMS in various cities in current year *i.e.* 2019-2020. City-wise proposed CAAQM stations under NCAP is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) For establishment of CAAQMS, ₹11.20 crores and ₹23.94 crores have been released during the year 2017-18 and 2018-2019 respectively.

Statement-I

Details of CAAQM Stations in Cities connected to NAQI

Sl. No.	State	City
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati Rajamahendravaram Tirupati Vijayawada Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Gaya Muzaffarpur Patna
4.	Delhi	Delhi
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Ankleshwar Gandhinagar Vapi Vatva
6.	Haryana	Ambala Bahadurgarh Ballabgarh Bhiwani Dharuhera Faridabad Fatehabad Gurugram

Sl. No.	State	City
		Hisar
		Jind
		Kaithal
		Karnal
		Kurukshetra
		Mandikhera
		Manesar
		Narnaul
		Palwal
		Panchkula
		Panipat
		Rohtak
		Sirsa
		Sonipat
		Yamuna Nagar
7.	Jharkhand	Jorapokhar
8.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
		Chikkaballapur
		Hubballi
		Kalaburagi
9.	Kerala	Eloor
		Thiruvananthapuram
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
		Dewas
		Maihar
		Mandideep
		Pithampur

Sl. No.	State	City
		Ratlam
		Satna
		Singrauli
		Ujjain
11.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
		Chandrapur
		Mumbai
		Nagpur
		Nashik
		Navi Mumbai
		Pune
		Solapur
		Thane
12.	Odisha	Brajrajnagar
		Talcher
13.	Punjab	Amritsar
		Bathinda
		Jalandhar
		Khanna
		Ludhiana
		Mandi Gobindgarh
		Patiala
		Rupnagar
14.	Rajasthan	Alwar
		Ajmer
		Bhiwadi
		Jaipur

Sl. No.	State	City
		Jodhpur
		Kota
		Pali
		Udaipur
15.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
		Coimbatore
16.	Telangana	Hyderabad
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
		Baghpat
		Bulandshahr
		Ghaziabad
		Greater Noida
		Hapur
		Kanpur
		Loni Dehat
		Lucknow
		Moradabad
		Muzaffarnagar
		Noida
		Varanasi
18.	West Bengal	Asansol
		Durgapur
		Haldia
		Howrah
		Kolkata
		Siliguri

Statement-II*City-wise details of Number of CAAQMS sanctioned for funding under NCAP*

Sl. No.	City name	Sanctioned CAAQM stations
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada	3
2.	Patna	3
3.	Raipur	2
4.	Bhilai	2
5.	Ahmedabad	-
6.	Surat	3
7.	Varanasi	3
8.	Prayagraj (Allahabad)	3
9.	Agra	2
10.	Kanpur	2
11.	Lucknow	2
12.	Bhopal	2
13.	Gwalior	2
14.	Nagpur	3
15.	Pune	-
16.	Navi Mumbai	3
17.	Mumbai	-
18.	Ludhiana	4
19.	Amritsar	4
20.	Kota	2
21.	Jaipur	2

1	2	3
22.	Jodhpur	2
23.	Hyderabad	5
24.	Kolkata	-
25.	Chandigarh	2
26.	Bangalore	4
27.	Dhanbad	2
28.	Twin city Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	3
TOTAL		65

Air pollution in the country

2399. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of increase in air pollution in India in comparison with global scenario;
- (b) effects of air pollution on human health specially in metropolitan cities; and
- (c) details of steps to be taken to control the air pollution?

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 2016-18 is given in Statement (*See below*). Analysis of ambient air quality data during 2016-18 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.

(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 initiatives for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. These include.

Plans and Directions

- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) identifying timelines and implementing agency for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a time bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner has been launched.
- 102 non-attainment cities for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP have been identified.

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.

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.

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 and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) 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.

As a result of these steps, in Delhi, 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. Analysis of Ambient air quality data of Delhi monitored under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) during 2016-2018 revealed that there is reduction of 7.3 % in PM_{2.5} levels in 2018 over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016 and reduction of 8.6% in PM₁₀ levels in 2018 over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

Statement

Air quality status of million plus/ urban agglomerations cities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 under NAMP (Manual)

(Annual average in µg/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-Bhillai nagar	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	Written Answers to [15 July, 2019] Unstarred Questions 131
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	-	
		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	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	132
		26.	Indore	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43	10	19	88	41	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unstarred Questions
14.	Punjab	35.	Amritsar	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-	13	34	177	-	
		36.	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-	10	28	162	-	9	32	162	-	
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	-	
		40.	Chennai	10	18	65	25	9	17	62	32	9	16	78	34	

16.	Tamil Nadu	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
		45.	Agra	5	22	198	-	4	19	185	124	4	22	209	106
		46.	Allahabad	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	-	4	45	231	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	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, '-' data not available, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³, NO₂ = 40 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ & PM_{2.5} = 40 µg/m³ and SO₂ = 20 µg/m³, NO₂ = 30 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ and PM_{2.5} = 40 µg/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2018 is as available on date.

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Allocation of funds for various schemes

2400. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated/released/spent and remaining under various schemes during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the funds released are sufficient for early completion of various projects under the schemes; and
- (c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of funds allocated/released/spent and remaining under various schemes during the last three years, State-wise are as given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Projects in the Ministry are on-going and funds are released in stages as per project requirements and availability of funds.

Statement*Scheme-wise Budget Allocation and Expenditure for F.Y. 2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Scheme/ Programme	Original Outlay			Revised Budget			Actual Expenditure		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES										
A.	Environmental knowledge and capacity Building	41.00	53.00	82.50	36.00	135.50	141.45	34.11	135.16	141.37
1.	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	21.00	23.00	15.00	16.00	15.50	28.60	14.11	15.16	28.52
2.	Eco-Task Force	20.00	30.00	67.50	20.00	120.00	112.85	20.00	120.00	112.85
B.	Environmental Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	219.50	275.52	235.00	206.60	276.42	233.00	194.44	267.00	225.63
1.	Pollution Abatement	20.00	21.20	20.00	9.60	7.50	20.00	6.21	7.47	19.72
2.	Hazardous Substances Management	19.50	54.32	15.00	35.50	75.50	13.00	32.12	72.26	12.96
3.	Climate Change Action Plan	30.00	40.00	40.00	47.00	33.00	40.00	42.67	26.86	33.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	National Adaptation Fund	100.00	110.00	110.00	98.00	119.42	110.00	96.94	119.41	109.78
5.	National Mission on Himalayan Studies	50.00	50.00	50.00	16.50	41.00	50.00	16.50	41.00	50.00
C.	National Coastal Management Programme	241.98	464.98	165.00	359.68	167.50	135.10	358.05	165.65	129.55
1.	National Coastal Mission including Cosnservation of corals & Mangroves	241.98	464.98	165.00	359.68	167.50	131.90	358.05	165.65	129.55
D.	Decision Support System for Environmental Awareness, Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	117.60	118.50	120.70	98.80	102.20	117.65	91.32	107.54	108.90
1.	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training (including media and swachta action plan)	51.00	60.00	67.00	48.00	58.29	70.00	43.80	49.61	69.44
2.	Environmental Information Systems	23.10	23.00	24.00	16.30	23.00	28.00	13.45	20.22	23.84
3.	Centres of Excellence	24.50	18.00	20.00	21.50	13.91	15.25	21.81	13.91	14.06
4.	R&D for Conservation and Development	19.00	17.50	9.70	13.00	7.00	4.40	12.26	6.98	1.56
E.	Control of Pollution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	4.95

136 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A.	National Mission for a Green India	155.01	157.80	210.00	143.45	173.05	226.99	145.65	161.88	223.38
1.	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	105.01	107.80	160.00	98.01	127.80	176.99	101.10	127.08	176.82
2.	Forest Fire Prevention and Management	50.00	50.00	50.00	45.44	45.25	50.00	44.55	34.80	46.56
B.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	500.00	522.50	555.00	475.00	532.50	555.00	452.96	527.92	527.78
1.	Project Tiger	375.00	345.00	350.00	365.00	345.00	350.00	342.25	345.00	323.44
2.	Project Elephant	25.00	27.50	30.00	20.00	27.50	30.00	21.20	24.90	29.75
3.	Development of Wildlife Habitats	100.00	150.00	175.00	90.00	160.00	175.00	89.51	158.02	174.59
C.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	82.00	90.21	80.50	82.00	81.00	83.70	80.89	78.60	76.58
1.	Biodiversity Conservation	22.00	30.21	14.50	22.00	25.00	17.70	20.90	22.60	12.99
2.	Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems	60.00	60.00	66.00	60.00	56.00	66.00	59.99	56.00	63.59
D.	National River Conservation Programme	95.00	173.50	173.50	101.00	173.50	150.50	98.99	173.34	150.33

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

137

*Central Sector Schemes**State-wise release 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No. of Scheme	Name of the Central Sector Scheme	Releases in crores
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(a)	Survey and Research	0.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(a)	Survey and Research	0.19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.11
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.06
		(c)	Survey and Research	0.03
4.	Assam	(a)	Education and Training	0.16
		(b)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.14
		(c)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.40
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.15
5.	Bihar	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.04
6.	Chandigarh	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	2.73
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	1.66
		(c)	Survey and Research	0.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.39
		(b)	Survey and Research	0.02

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Delhi	(a)	Boards Authorities and Tribunals	6.52
		(b)	Education and Training	1.01
		(c)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	3.22
		(d)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	4.31
		(e)	Survey and Research	0.44
9.	Goa	(a)	Survey and Research	0.05
10.	Gujarat	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	12.23
11.	Haryana	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.19
		(b)	Survey and Research	0.27
12.	Himachal Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	2.34
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.13
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.40
		(c)	Survey and Research	0.06
14.	Jharkhand	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.27
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.40
		(c)	Survey and Research	0.17
15.	Karnataka	(a)	Assistance to Autonomous Bodies	5.00
		(b)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	3.62

1	2	3	4	5
		(c)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.40
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.30
16.	Kerala	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.10
		(b)	Survey and Research	0.42
17.	Lakshadweep	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.17
18.	Madhya Pradesh	(a)	Assistance to Autonomous Bodies	17.00
		(b)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	3.61
		(c)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	5.42
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.73
19.	Maharashtra	(a)	Boards Authorities and Tribunals	0.40
		(b)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.63
		(c)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	3.89
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.10
20.	Manipur	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.54
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.06
21.	Meghalaya	(a)	Survey and Research	0.21
22.	Mizoram	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.07
23.	Nagaland	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.14

1	2	3	4	5
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.06
24.	Odisha	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	2.20
25.	Puducherry	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.18
		(b)	Survey and Research	0.03
26.	Rajasthan	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	2.25
27.	Sikkim	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.49
28.	Tamil Nadu	(a)	Boards Authorities and Tribunals	0.40
		(b)	Education and Training	1.58
		(c)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	12.75
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.75
29.	Telangana	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	24.47
		(b)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.40
30.	Tripura	(a)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	0.14
		(b)	Survey and Research	0.09
31.	Uttar Pradesh	(a)	Boards Authorities and Tribunals	0.02
		(b)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.05
		(c)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	3.05

1	2	3	4	5
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.24
32.	Uttarakhand	(a)	Assistance to Autonomous Bodies	24.17
		(b)	Boards Authorities and Tribunals	0.63
		(c)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	1.29
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.45
33.	West Bengal	(a)	Education and Training	0.18
		(b)	Environmental Protection and Monitoring	5.99
		(c)	National Action Plan on Climate Change	1.05
		(d)	Survey and Research	0.43

Centrally Sponsored Schemes 2016-17

State-Wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2016 To: 3/31/2017	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Distt):- All -
Scheme:	- All -	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	1,16,90,11,300.00
2.	Telangana	2,39,25,900.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,32,11,626.00
4.	Punjab	1,82,500.00
5.	Rajasthan	23,81,24,078.00
6.	Kerala	33,59,77,820.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,35,50,170.00
8.	Tripura	2,13,22,400.00
9.	Nagaland	11,10,60,030.00
10.	Sikkim	13,46,14,000.00
11.	Meghalaya	3,68,06,700.00
12.	Uttarakhand	24,91,01,636.00
13.	West Bengal	12,58,40,597.00
14.	Haryana	6,33,76,720.00
15.	Gujarat	98,46,78,800.00
16.	Odisha	25,58,76,660.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	17,02,75,344.00
18.	Manipur	14,71,44,700.00
19.	Jharkhand	6,19,16,240.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	43,33,64,400.00
21.	Karnataka	51,34,66,680.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	37,70,51,270.00
23.	Delhi	50,00,000.00
24.	Andhra Pradesh	5,08,49,882.00
25.	Assam	18,30,58,680.00
26.	Bihar	9,11,08,440.00
27.	Mizoram	33,88,62,300.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
28.	Himachal Pradesh	7,67,84,520.00
29.	Puducherry	10,00,000.00
30.	Madhya Pradesh	1,51,37,50,710.00
TOTAL		7,87,02,94,103.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2016 To: 3/31/2017	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Distt):- All -
Scheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem [9154]	
<i>Note:</i>	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Kerala	57,60,000.00
2.	Rajasthan	13,56,00,000.00
3.	Nagaland	41,93,000.00
4.	Sikkim	71,42,000.00
5.	Meghalaya	56,00,100.00
6.	Uttarakhand	4,42,82,000.00
7.	West Bengal	2,90,32,527.00
8.	Haryana	65,20,000.00
9.	Gujarat	16,50,92,400.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
10.	Odisha	2,10,81,140.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	4,96,44,444.00
12.	Manipur	1,03,11,000.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	26,17,24,800.00
14.	Karnataka	3,27,92,940.00
15.	Chhattisgarh	77,33,000.00
16.	Andhra Pradesh	83,10,000.00
17.	Assam	43,99,900.00
18.	Mizoram	58,53,500.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,56,17,520.00
20.	Puducherry	10,00,000.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	12,42,00,000.00
TOTAL		94,58,90,271.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2016 To: 3/31/2017	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Distt):- All -
Scheme:	National Mission For A Green India [9993]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	8,48,71,000.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	95,61,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
3.	Kerala	1,63,65,000.00
4.	Rajasthan	1,74,22,000.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,81,34,000.00
6.	Tripura	1,90,76,000.00
7.	Nagaland	6,90,51,000.00
8.	Sikkim	6,29,20,000.00
9.	Meghalaya	1,26,57,000.00
10.	Uttarakhand	3,04,03,000.00
11.	West Bengal	92,83,000.00
12.	Haryana	4,43,91,000.00
13.	Gujarat	5,58,26,000.00
14.	Odisha	8,67,10,400.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	2,30,64,000.00
16.	Manipur	10,28,30,500.00
17.	Jharkhand	1,99,63,000.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3,94,22,000.00
19.	Karnataka	10,22,80,300.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	27,26,50,800.00
21.	Delhi	50,00,000.00
22.	Andhra Pradesh	2,38,29,000.00
23.	Bihar	3,06,38,000.00
24.	Mizoram	17,93,59,000.00
25.	Himachal Pradesh	3,31,36,000.00
26.	Madhya Pradesh	6,80,80,000.00
TOTAL		1,43,69,23,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2016 To: 3/31/2017	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats(Restructured) [9186]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	87,41,40,300.00
2.	Telangana	2,39,25,900.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,50,626.00
4.	Punjab	1,82,500.00
5.	Rajasthan	8,51,02,078.00
6.	Kerala	31,38,52,820.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,54,16,170.00
8.	Tripura	22,46,400.00
9.	Nagaland	3,78,16,030.00
10.	Sikkim	1,45,52,000.00
11.	Meghalaya	1,85,49,600.00
12.	Uttarakhand	17,44,16,636.00
13.	West Bengal	8,75,25,070.00
14.	Haryana	1,24,65,720.00
15.	Gujarat	4,97,60,400.00
16.	Odisha	14,80,85,120.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
17.	Tamil Nadu	9,75,66,900.00
18.	Manipur	3,40,03,200.00
19.	Jharkhand	4,19,53,240.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	13,22,17,600.00
21.	Karnataka	37,83,93,440.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	9,66,67,470.00
23.	Andhra Pradesh	1,87,10,882.00
24.	Assam	17,86,58,780.00
25.	Mizoram	15,36,49,800.00
26.	Bihar	6,04,70,440.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	2,80,31,000.00
28.	Madhya Pradesh	1,32,14,70,710.00
TOTAL		4,51,34,80,832.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2016 To: 3/31/2017	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Distt):- All -
Scheme:	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) [9152]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	21,00,00,000.00
2.	Sikkim	5,00,00,000.00
3.	Gujarat	71,40,00,000.00
TOTAL		97,40,00,000.00

Central Sector Schemes*State-wise release 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No. of scheme	Name of the Central Sector Scheme	Releases in crore
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	1.66
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.15
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.04
		(b)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.22
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.19
3.	Assam	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.26
		(b)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.07
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.32
		(d)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	2.26
4.	Bihar	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.00
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.15
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	1.82
5.	Chandigarh	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.28
		(b)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	2.93
		(c)	Environmental information system	0.32

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.17
		(b)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.83
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.20
7.	Delhi	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	5.69
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	1.75
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.02
		(d)	Hazardous Substances Management	8.24
		(e)	Pollution Abatement	0.89
		(f)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.25
8.	Goa	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.26
		(b)	Pollution Abatement	0.50
9.	Gujarat	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	3.83
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.97
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.22
10.	Haryana	(a)	Hazardous Substances Management	0.49
11.	Himachal Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	1.61
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.15
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.28
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.16
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.02

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jharkhand	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.28
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.31
14.	Karnataka	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.05
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.56
15.	Kerala	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	1.83
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.16
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.04
16.	Lakshadweep	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.03
17.	Madhya Pradesh	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	3.19
		(b)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	6.67
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.32
		(d)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.19
		(e)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.08
18.	Maharashtra	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	1.57
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.45
		(c)	Hazardous Substances Management	0.44
		(d)	National Mission on Himalayan Studies	0.15
19.	Manipur	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	2.11
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.20
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	0.42
20.	Meghalaya	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.17
21.	Mizoram	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.91

1	2	3	4	5
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.20
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	0.50
22.	Nagaland	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	1.40
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.20
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.13
23.	Odisha	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	3.92
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.15
24.	Puducherry	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.16
25.	Punjab	(a)	Pollution Abatement	3.50
26.	Rajasthan	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	1.05
27.	Sikkim	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.36
28.	Tamil Nadu	(a)	Centers of Excellence	13.91
		(b)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.23
		(c)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	4.43
		(d)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	1.61
		(e)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.07
		(f)	Pollution Abatement	0.19
		(g)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.09
29.	Telangana	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.26
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.71
		(c)	Hazardous Substances Management	26.28
30.	Tripura	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.30
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.17
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Uttar Pradesh	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	3.39
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.52
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.07
32.	Uttarakhand	(a)	Environmental Awareness Education and Training	0.08
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.87
		(c)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.09
33.	West Bengal	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.28
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.17
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	2.33
		(d)	Hazardous Substances Management	35.88
		(e)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.13

Centrally Sponsored Schemes 2017-18

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Distt:)- All -
Scheme:	- All -	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	1,28,50,45,754.00
2.	Telangana	6,12,49,930.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	37,55,32,510.00
4.	Punjab	56,96,73,000.00
5.	Kerala	28,54,40,160.00
6.	Rajasthan	18,08,87,560.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,12,37,230.00
8.	Tripura	5,69,78,000.00
9.	Nagaland	17,69,80,100.00
10.	Sikkim	23,35,78,400.00
11.	Uttarakhand	57,08,11,380.00
12.	Meghalaya	6,31,48,006.00
13.	West Bengal	16,65,61,715.00
14.	Gujarat	76,99,43,867.00
15.	Haryana	5,58,46,480.00
16.	Odisha	38,13,47,125.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	40,32,19,850.00
18.	Manipur	17,13,02,340.00
19.	Jharkhand	6,44,74,540.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	13,79,80,400.00
21.	Karnataka	36,59,00,840.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	42,45,57,269.00
23.	Delhi	30,00,000.00
24.	Andhra Pradesh	11,11,59,400.00
25.	Assam	26,64,72,300.00
26.	Mizoram	34,71,23,144.00
27.	Bihar	18,87,77,135.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
28.	Himachal Pradesh	7,85,59,970.00
29.	Puducherry	66,71,000.00
30.	Goa	3,96,87,383.00
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1,44,74,15,000.00
TOTAL		9,42,05,61,788.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Biodiversity Conservation [3094]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	2,05,63,000.00
2.	Kerala	2,36,14,600.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	64,49,490.00
4.	Uttarakhand	4,74,51,000.00
5.	West Bengal	1,29,54,000.00
6.	Gujarat	64,86,000.00
7.	Odisha	1,30,05,200.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	4,93,98,730.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
9.	Chhattisgarh	98,29,000.00
10.	Assam	71,33,800.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2,50,00,000.00
TOTAL		22,18,84,820.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Conservation of Aquatic Eco Systems [3095]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	8,74,39,700.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	23,82,01,000.00
3.	Kerala	2,07,07,500.00
4.	Rajasthan	1,54,00,000.00
5.	Sikkim	1,83,74,000.00
6.	Haryana	13,20,000.00
7.	Odisha	6,23,46,000.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	1,05,79,500.00
9.	Manipur	92,80,000.00
10.	Assam	7,95,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
11.	Bihar	3,60,72,400.00
12.	Mizoram	98,46,000.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	98,98,900.00
14.	Puducherry	30,00,000.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3,47,40,000.00
TOTAL		55,80,00,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In:	Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant:	027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO:	- All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type:	State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State:	-All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Conservation of Corals and Mangroves [3093]		
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report		

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Kerala	1,56,85,460.00
2.	West Bengal	1,25,57,373.00
3.	Gujarat	8,01,05,867.00
4.	Odisha	89,42,000.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	89,71,300.00
6.	Karnataka	52,38,000.00
TOTAL		13,15,00,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	FiguresIn:	Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant:	027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO:	- All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type:	State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State:	-All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme [0257]		
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report		

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	3,21,58,000.00
2.	Telangana	1,05,00,000.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	75,00,000.00
4.	Punjab	75,00,000.00
5.	Kerala	2,34,53,000.00
6.	Rajasthan	1,05,00,000.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,02,00,000.00
8.	Tripura	66,00,000.00
9.	Nagaland	92,56,000.00
10.	Sikkim	1,48,59,000.00
11.	Meghalaya	1,04,63,000.00
12.	Uttarakhand	1,68,00,000.00
13.	West Bengal	75,00,000.00
14.	Gujarat	75,00,000.00
15.	Haryana	75,00,000.00
16.	Odisha	1,68,00,000.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,05,00,000.00
18.	Manipur	2,19,88,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
19.	Jharkhand	1,05,00,000.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	75,00,000.00
21.	Karnataka	1,05,00,000.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,68,00,000.00
23.	Delhi	30,00,000.00
24.	Mizoram	90,59,000.00
25.	Bihar	75,00,000.00
26.	Himachal Pradesh	2,76,70,000.00
27.	Puducherry	30,00,000.00
28.	Madhya Pradesh	1,68,00,000.00
TOTAL		34,39,06,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme [9153]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	6,72,50,000.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,20,40,000.00
3.	Punjab	6,21,73,000.00
4.	Rajasthan	1,39,91,000.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	86,07,000.00
6.	Tripura	4,93,70,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
7.	Nagaland	5,84,82,000.00
8.	Meghalaya	1,64,62,000.00
9.	Uttarakhand	3,36,24,000.00
10.	Haryana	2,71,06,000.00
11.	Odisha	4,89,93,700.00
12.	Manipur	9,61,17,900.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	67,09,000.00
14.	Karnataka	4,09,34,400.00
15.	Chhattisgarh	21,81,19,200.00
16.	Andhra Pradesh	3,80,96,000.00
17.	Mizoram	25,79,72,000.00
18.	Bihar	4,22,70,000.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,72,50,000.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,73,80,000.00
TOTAL		1,26,29,47,200.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Integrated Development NOF Wildlife Habitats [9186]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	10,50,18,554.00
2.	Telangana	1,57,08,330.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,77,91,510.00
4.	Rajasthan	6,22,42,160.00
5.	Kerala	9,00,83,400.00
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,69,93,480.00
7.	Nagaland	5,65,87,100.00
8.	Sikkim	2,02,15,400.00
9.	Uttarakhand	32,00,36,180.00
10.	Meghalaya	1,99,38,100.00
11.	West Bengal	6,57,99,240.00
12.	Haryana	1,81,44,480.00
13.	Gujarat	5,58,52,000.00
14.	Odisha	3,42,93,705.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	3,94,72,520.00
16.	Manipur	4,25,66,440.00
17.	Jharkhand	95,60,700.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3,86,96,800.00
19.	Karnataka	4,27,89,000.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	4,35,01,469.00
21.	Andhra Pradesh	4,80,75,000.00
22.	Assam	2,75,82,700.00
23.	Bihar	3,22,67,435.00
24.	Mizoram	4,87,14,544.00
25.	Himachal Pradesh	2,37,41,070.00
26.	Puducherry	6,71,000.00
27.	Goa	85,99,383.00
28.	Madhya Pradesh	13,79,49,300.00
TOTAL		1,49,28,91,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	- All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	-All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	National River Conservation Programme [9152]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	31,75,00,000.00
2.	Punjab	50,00,00,000.00
3.	Nagaland	5,00,00,000.00
4.	Sikkim	18,01,30,000.00
5.	Gujarat	62,00,00,000.00
6.	Odisha	1,98,70,000.00
7.	Goa	3,00,00,000.00
TOTAL		1,71,75,00,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Project Tiger [9155]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	65,24,16,500.00
2.	Telangana	3,50,41,600.00
3.	Rajasthan	7,73,09,000.00
4.	Kerala	6,36,41,200.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,71,02,220.00
6.	Nagaland	1,35,000.00
7.	Uttarakhand	11,87,43,900.00
8.	West Bengal	5,97,58,080.00
9.	Odisha	16,46,12,700.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	25,51,05,800.00
11.	Manipur	2,70,000.00
12.	Jharkhand	3,38,62,000.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	8,20,07,400.00
14.	Karnataka	23,08,84,600.00
15.	Chhattisgarh	13,15,07,600.00
16.	Andhra Pradesh	2,32,49,000.00
17.	Assam	23,09,60,800.00
18.	Bihar	5,52,27,300.00
19.	Mizoram	2,15,31,600.00
20.	Goa	10,88,000.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1,14,55,45,700.00
TOTAL		3,45,00,00,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2017 To: 3/31/2018	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Project Elephant [0260]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31, 32, 33, 35, 36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	27,00,000.00
2.	Rajasthan	14,45,400.00
3.	Kerala	4,82,55,000.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,18,85,040.00
5.	Tripura	10,08,000.00
6.	Nagaland	25,20,000.00
7.	Meghalaya	1,62,84,906.00
8.	Uttarakhand	3,41,56,300.00
9.	West Bengal	79,93,022.00
10.	Haryana	17,76,000.00
11.	Odisha	1,24,83,820.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	2,91,92,000.00
13.	Manipur	10,80,000.00
14.	Jharkhand	1,05,51,840.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
15.	Uttar Pradesh	30,67,200.00
16.	Karnataka	3,55,54,840.00
17.	Chhattisgarh	48,00,000.00
18.	Andhra Pradesh	17,39,400.00
19.	Bihar	1,54,40,000.00
	TOTAL	24,19,32,768.00

Central Sector Schemes

State-wise release 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No. of scheme	Name of the Central Sector Scheme	Releases in crore
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	2.03
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	0.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.53
3.	Assam	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.15
		(b)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	2.69
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.25
		(d)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	3.44
		(e)	Pollution Abatement	1.09
4.	Bihar	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.10
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.39
5.	Chandigarh	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
		(b)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.50
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.36
6.	Chhattisgarh	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.15
		(b)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	1.68
7.	Delhi	(a)	Centres of Excellence	0.02
		(b)	Climate Change Action Plan	2.40
		(c)	Control of Pollution	0.44
		(d)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.05
		(e)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	1.42
		(f)	Hazardous Substances Management	9.25
		(g)	Pollution Abatement	0.07
		(h)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.25
8.	Goa	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.10
9.	Gujarat	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	4.61
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	1.23
		(c)	National Coastal Mission	1.23
10.	Himachal Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	2.14
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.31
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.92
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.21

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.77
		(b)	Pollution Abatement	0.18
13.	Karnataka	(a)	Centre of Excellence	0.38
		(b)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.20
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.26
		(d)	Hazardous Substances Management	0.44
		(e)	National Coastal Mission	1.08
14.	Kerala	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	2.45
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.94
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	2.17
		(d)	National Coastal Mission	1.39
		(e)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.09
15.	Lakshadweep	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	4.89
		(b)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	7.28
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.64
		(d)	Pollution Abatement	0.18
		(e)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.28
17.	Maharashtra	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	2.85
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.64

1	2	3	4	5
		(c)	Hazardous Substances Management	0.65
18.	Manipur	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	1.64
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.34
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	1.09
19.	Meghalaya	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.53
		(b)	Pollution Abatement	1.23
20.	Mizoram	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.95
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.28
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.15
		(d)	Pollution Abatement	0.21
21.	Nagaland	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.04
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.31
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.40
		(d)	Pollution Abatement	0.21
22.	Odisha	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.40
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.87
		(c)	National Coastal Mission	1.03
23.	Puducherry	(a)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.15
24.	Punjab	(a)	Pollution Abatement	2.88
25.	Rajasthan	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	4.57

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Sikkim	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.65
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.44
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	0.21
27.	Tamil Nadu	(a)	Centre of Excellence	13.66
		(b)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.03
		(c)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	4.88
		(d)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	2.21
		(e)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.13
		(f)	National Coastal Mission	1.01
		(g)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.09
28.	Telangana	(a)	Climate Change Action Plan	0.16
		(b)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.10
		(c)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	2.07
		(d)	Hazardous Substances Management	0.51
		(e)	Pollution Abatement	0.26
29.	Tripura	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.87
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.40
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	1.05
30.	Uttar Pradesh	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.20
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.48
		(c)	Pollution Abatement	2.17

1	2	3	4	5
		(d)	Climate Change Action Plan	1.00
31.	Uttarakhand	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	0.10
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.51
		(c)	National Mission on Himalayan Studies	25.00
		(d)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	3.51
32.	West Bengal	(a)	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	3.18
		(b)	Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS)	0.26
		(c)	Forestry Training and Capacity Building	0.86
		(d)	National Coastal Mission	3.76
		(e)	R&D for Conservation and Development	0.11

Centrally Sponsored Schemes 2018-19**State-wise Release**

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	- All -	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	1,59,70,28,369.00
2.	Telangana	11,15,65,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	35,78,96,728.00
4.	Punjab	9,00,000.00
5.	Rajasthan	16,92,12,984.00
6.	Kerala	28,26,82,800.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,63,27,200.00
8.	Tripura	1,53,65,000.00
9.	Nagaland	32,70,96,390.00
10.	Sikkim	60,41,68,000.00
11.	Uttarakhand	36,28,71,580.00
12.	Meghalaya	8,52,14,520.00
13.	West Bengal	20,13,95,008.00
14.	Gujarat	85,34,05,000.00
15.	Haryana	3,05,61,900.00
16.	Odisha	44,87,47,144.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	36,29,97,930.00
18.	Manipur	22,56,61,400.00
19.	Jharkhand	6,41,75,360.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	28,06,41,760.00
21.	Karnataka	47,03,58,771.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	25,24,62,891.00
23.	Delhi	5,42,97,000.00
24.	Andhra Pradesh	15,96,17,240.00
25.	Assam	26,90,08,503.00
26.	Mizoram	39,96,33,400.00
27.	Bihar	21,68,38,051.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
28.	Himachal Pradesh	7,73,04,500.00
29.	Puducherry	99,84,000.00
30.	Goa	87,83,000.00
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1,05,08,08,820.00
TOTAL		9,48,70,10,249.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Conservation of Aquatic Eco Systems [3095]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	4,91,94,200.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	86,56,500.00
3.	Punjab	9,00,000.00
4.	Rajasthan	8,75,000.00
5.	Nagaland	10,00,00,000.00
6.	Sikkim	3,11,81,800.00
7.	West Bengal	99,65,000.00
8.	Haryana	1,42,64,000.00
9.	Odisha	5,90,47,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
10.	Tamil Nadu	1,20,08,840.00
11.	Manipur	3,85,20,000.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	18,68,02,760.00
13.	Bihar	6,59,65,000.00
14.	Mizoram	1,21,53,000.00
15.	Puducherry	50,00,000.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4,24,66,900.00
TOTAL		63,70,00,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme [0257]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	7,87,28,000.00
2.	Kerala	2,79,57,000.00
3.	Rajasthan	98,82,000.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	89,08,000.00
5.	Tripura	1,09,73,000.00
6.	Nagaland	83,12,000.00
7.	Meghalaya	1,13,53,000.00
8.	Uttarakhand	4,38,38,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
9.	West Bengal	54,14,000.00
10.	Gujarat	92,16,000.00
11.	Odisha	4,35,00,000.00
12.	Manipur	2,30,54,000.00
13.	Jharkhand	1,07,84,000.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,61,000.00
15.	Karnataka	1,74,70,000.00
16.	Chhattisgarh	1,04,60,000.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	2,60,06,000.00
18.	Assam	93,23,000.00
19.	Mizoram	1,10,47,000.00
20.	Bihar	57,17,000.00
21.	Puducherry	49,84,000.00
22.	Goa	87,83,000.00
23.	Madhya Pradesh	6,28,25,000.00
TOTAL		45,85,95,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme [9153]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	25,63,44,800.00
2.	Rajasthan	1,95,25,400.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
3.	Nagaland	6,40,64,000.00
4.	Sikkim	9,30,62,000.00
5.	Meghalaya	73,85,000.00
6.	Uttarakhand	2,58,14,000.00
7.	Odisha	16,09,86,500.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	2,07,07,000.00
9.	Manipur	9,26,47,200.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	32,20,000.00
11.	Karnataka	12,61,07,900.00
12.	Chhattisgarh	13,17,94,000.00
13.	Andhra Pradesh	9,04,91,000.00
14.	Assam	57,56,000.00
15.	Mizoram	30,15,51,400.00
16.	Himachal Pradesh	2,92,45,000.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	31,94,41,000.00
TOTAL		1,74,81,42,200.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats [9186]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31, 32, 33,35, 36, 54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	10,31,48,769.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,92,40,228.00
3.	Kerala	12,93,45,400.00
4.	Rajasthan	5,84,81,624.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,44,43,000.00
6.	Nagaland	8,81,12,240.00
7.	Sikkim	3,93,41,700.00
8.	Uttarakhand	11,22,86,880.00
9.	Meghalaya	3,10,56,300.00
10.	West Bengal	9,60,45,159.00
11.	Gujarat	21,41,89,000.00
12.	Haryana	1,54,59,400.00
13.	Odisha	4,97,88,904.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	3,84,06,220.00
15.	Manipur	4,05,33,000.00
16.	Jharkhand	50,45,000.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,00,000.00
18.	Karnataka	6,46,46,670.00
19.	Chhattisgarh	4,50,11,891.00
20.	Delhi	5,42,97,000.00
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1,60,00,000.00
22.	Assam	2,65,32,000.00
23.	Mizoram	4,29,97,800.00
24.	Bihar	7,15,33,975.00
25.	Himachal Pradesh	4,42,27,700.00
26.	Madhya Pradesh	9,12,11,140.00
TOTAL		1,57,13,81,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	National River Conservation Programme [9152]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31,32,33,35,36,54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1	Jammu and Kashmir	30,00,00,000.00
2	Nagaland	5,00,00,000.00
3	Sikkim	42,00,00,000.00
4	Gujarat	63,00,00,000.00
5	Manipur	3,00,00,000.00
TOTAL		1,43,00,00,000.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Project Elephant [0260]	
Note:	Data under Object Head 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	46,53,600.00
2.	Kerala	4,66,69,000.00
3.	Rajasthan	12,65,960.00
4.	Tripura	43,92,000.00
5.	Nagaland	1,41,21,900.00
6.	Uttarakhand	1,92,16,800.00
7.	Meghalaya	2,17,87,920.00
8.	West Bengal	83,94,000.00
9.	Haryana	8,38,500.00
10.	Odisha	1,97,28,000.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	3,83,10,600.00
12.	Manipur	9,07,200.00
13.	Jharkhand	1,16,46,360.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	20,24,400.00
15.	Karnataka	3,53,91,401.00
16.	Chhattisgarh	65,28,000.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	29,01,600.00
18.	Assam	3,54,35,103.00
19.	Bihar	1,65,32,376.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,75,780.00
TOTAL		29,12,20,500.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	FiguresIn:	Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant:	027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO:	- All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type:	State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State:	-All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Project Tiger [9155]		
Note:	Data under Object Head 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 54 and 55 is shown in this report		

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Maharashtra	1,10,49,59,000.00
2.	Telangana	11,15,65,000.00
3.	Rajasthan	7,91,83,000.00
4.	Kerala	6,53,03,000.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,29,76,200.00
6.	Nagaland	24,86,250.00
7.	Uttarakhand	14,17,26,000.00
8.	West Bengal	7,19,01,000.00
9.	Odisha	10,22,32,200.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	23,66,82,300.00
11.	Jharkhand	3,67,00,000.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	6,85,33,600.00
13.	Karnataka	22,67,42,800.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	5,36,13,500.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
15.	Andhra Pradesh	2,17,99,200.00
16.	Assam	19,19,62,400.00
17.	Mizoram	3,18,84,200.00
18.	Bihar	5,70,89,700.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	53,43,89,000.00
TOTAL		3,23,17,28,350.00

State-wise Release

Period:	From: 4/1/2018 To: 3/31/2019	Figures In: Actuals (in ₹)
Controller:	079 - Environment and Forests	Grant: 027 - M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change
PAO:	- All -	DDO: - All -
Scheme Type:	- All -	Agency Type: State Government
Sanction Type:	- All -	State: -All-(Dist):- All -
Scheme:	Biodiversity Conservation [3094]	
<i>Note:</i>	Data under Object Head 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 54 and 55 is shown in this report	

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Kerala	1,34,08,400.00
2.	Sikkim	2,05,82,500.00
3.	Uttarakhand	1,99,89,900.00
4.	Meghalaya	1,36,32,300.00
5.	West Bengal	96,75,849.00
6.	Odisha	1,34,64,540.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	1,68,82,970.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total
8.	Chhattisgarh	50,55,500.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	24,19,440.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	38,31,800.00
TOTAL		11,89,43,199.00

Satellite Town Ring Road across Bannerghatta National Park

2401. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has accorded Terms of Reference for the Satellite Town Ring Road around Bengaluru city;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether the Satellite Town Ring Road will cut across any area of Bannerghatta National Park or its proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ministry has issued Terms of Reference for development of the Satellite Town Ring Road based on the recommendations of EAC after detailed deliberation in following three phases:

Terms of Reference has been issued *vide* letter No. 10-33/2018-1A.III dated 23.01.2019 for Phase-I of NH-948A from Dobbaspate (km 0.000) to Ramanagara (km 82.200) in Ramanagara District (Karnataka) under Bharatmala Pariyojana by M/s. National Highways Authority of India.

Terms of Reference has been issued *vide* letter No. 10-34/2018-1A.III dated 23.01.2019 for Phase-II of Bengaluru (NH-948A) from Ramanagara (km 82.00) to Peddamadhagondapalli (km 140.00) in the State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu by M/s. National Highways Authority of India.

Terms of Reference has been issued *vide* letter No. 10-34/2018-1A.III dated 23.01.2019 for Phase-II of Bengaluru (NH-948A)) from Peddamadhagondapalli, Karnataka/Tamil Nadu border (km 140.000) to Deeviripalli (km 179.969) in Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. National Highways Authority of India.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The Satellite Town Ring Road will cut Mahadeshwara State Forest of Anekal Wildlife Range in Bannerghatta National Park. An extent of 3.796 km covering 11.0 ha of National Park will be utilized for the Satellite Town Ring Road.

Financial assistance to States for prevention of forest fires

2402. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is rampant increase in incidents of forest fires in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has extended financial assistance to the States for prevention of forest fires and management of the same; 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. The number of incidents of forest fire varies from year to year depending on various factors. Forest fires do occur every year during summer due to various natural and anthropogenic reasons. Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, disseminates the satellite based forest fire alerts to the State Forest Departments and other registered mobile users whenever forest fires are detected. The details of forest fire alerts issued to all State/ Union Territory Forest Departments during the current year and last two years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures such as creation and maintenance of fire lines in forest areas, engagement of fire watchers, creation of water storage structures in forest areas, strengthening of forest infrastructure, procurement of firefighting equipment, soil and moisture conservation works in high risk areas, awareness creation, incentivizing villages/communities for protection against forest fire etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme. The details of fund released to State/ UT Governments for various forest protection measures including forest fire prevention and management under the erstwhile Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and the ongoing Forest Fire Prevention and Management

Scheme during the last three years (as on 31.03.2019) is given in Statement-II (See below).

In addition, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 provide for utilization of net present value component of the fund for capacity building and providing appropriate firefighting equipment to forest fire fighting squads and activities for forest fire management in the States.

Statement-I

Details of Forest Fire Alerts issued to States and U.T.s during last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017	2018	2019 (till 16.06.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	3	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1877	1785	1731
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	733	491	848
4.	Assam	1877	1660	1893
5.	Bihar	272	223	200
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4373	3331	1581
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	5	4	2
11.	Goa	32	9	9
12.	Gujarat	574	572	206
13.	Haryana	185	43	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	170	748	116

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	113	742	35
16.	Jharkhand	1133	666	354
17.	Karnataka	1333	1068	1130
18.	Kerala	456	128	191
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4781	4929	2622
21.	Maharashtra	3487	3919	2302
22.	Manipur	1094	1606	1729
23.	Meghalaya	1454	1664	1511
24.	Mizoram	1587	2339	2793
25.	Nagaland	930	935	1000
26.	Odisha	4416	3735	1915
27.	Puducherry	9	4	0
28.	Punjab	320	487	33
29.	Rajasthan	260	292	370
30.	Sikkim	8	1	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	301	221	748
32.	Telangana	1748	1918	1181
33.	Tripura	431	861	1194
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1170	1165	784
35.	Uttarakhand	376	1385	1502
36.	West Bengal	364	125	243
GRAND TOTAL		35,888	37,059	28,252

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs during last three years for prevention of forest fires

(₹ In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17 Released	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	260.06
2.	Bihar	88.59	75.00	57.17
3.	Chhattisgarh	211.04	168.00	104.60
4.	Gujarat	122.26	75.00	92.16
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	87.83
6.	Haryana	93.91	75.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	331.36	276.70	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.61	75.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	199.63	105.00	107.84
10.	Karnataka	203.27	105.00	174.70
11.	Kerala	163.65	234.53	279.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	281.15	168.00	628.25
13.	Maharashtra	372.58	321.58	787.28
14.	Odisha	266.14	168.00	435.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	75.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	174.22	105.00	98.82
17.	Tamil Nadu	74.29	105.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	105.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	139.72	75.00	100.61

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Uttarakhand	304.03	168.00	438.38
21.	West Bengal	92.83	75.00	54.14
22.	Assam	0	0.00	93.23
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	181.34	102.00	89.08
24.	Manipur	125.02	219.88	230.54
25.	Meghalaya	126.57	104.63	113.53
26.	Mizoram	131.29	90.59	110.47
27.	Nagaland	170.01	92.56	83.12
28.	Sikkim	119.73	148.59	0.00
29.	Tripura	190.76	66.00	109.73
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56.23	9.00	26.41
31.	Chandigarh	74.52	8.00	1.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	New Delhi	50.00	30.00	0.00
36.	Pondicherry	0.00	30.00	49.84
GRAND TOTAL		4439.75	3456.06	4613.36

Forest fires in the country

†2403. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of forest fire incidents in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the damage done to forest property as a result thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the incidents of forest fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, disseminates the satellite based forest fire alerts to the State Forest Departments and other registered mobile users whenever forest fires are detected. Detail of forest fire alerts issued to all State/Union Territory Forest Departments during last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the report received from various State/Union Territory Governments, details of economic loss due to forest fire are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Economic loss (₹ in lakhs)
1.	2016	653.46
2.	2017	373.45
3.	2018	495.78

(c) The Ministry in collaboration with the World Bank has conducted a study on Situation Analysis of Forest Fire and released a study report titled "Strengthening Forest Fire Management in India" which contains various recommendations regarding forest fire prevention, detection, suppression, post-fire management, engaging with communities, coordination with other agencies etc. Inputs from the study were used by the Ministry in preparation of the National Action Plan on Forest Fire which was issued in April 2018. The objective of this plan is to minimize forest fires by informing, enabling and empowering forest fringe communities and incentivizing them to work in tandem with the State Forest Departments. This also intends to substantially reduce the vulnerability of forests across the diverse forest ecosystems in the country against fire hazards, enhance the capabilities of forest personnel and institutions in fighting fires, and speed up recovery after a fire event.

Ministry is the Nodal Ministry for disaster management caused by forest fire, water pollution and hazardous substances in the country. A Crisis Management Committee has been constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Secretary. For the supervision and review of forest fire management, a Central Monitoring Committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary and represented by

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of all States and Union Territories. Nodal Officer for forest fire prevention and control has been appointed in all States. Forest Survey of India has been made responsible to keep constant vigil on forest fire across the country and send forest fire alerts on registered mobile numbers in the states. Till date around 50,000 users have been registered to receive the fire alerts from Forest Survey of India.

Since forests are managed by the State Forest Departments, responsibility of forest fire prevention and management lies primarily with the respective State Governments. Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme. State Government prepares Annual Plan of Operation for prevention and management of forest fire under this central sponsored scheme and funds are released as per the Central Sponsored Scheme Guidelines. A sum of ₹125 Crore (Rupees one hundred twenty-five Crore) have been released to the States in last three years under this scheme.

In addition, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 provide for utilization of net present value component of the fund for capacity building and providing appropriate firefighting equipment to forest fire fighting squads and activities for forest fire management in the state.

Statement

Details of Forest Fire Alerts issued to all States and Union Territories during last three year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	8	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,699	1877	1785
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	293	733	491
4.	Assam	1,766	1877	1660
5.	Bihar	321	272	223
6.	Chandigarh	-	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,808	4373	3331

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	-	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	5	4
11.	Goa	10	32	9
12.	Gujarat	262	574	572
13.	Haryana	43	185	43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	199	170	748
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	217	113	742
16.	Jharkhand	740	1133	666
17.	Karnataka	831	1333	1068
18.	Kerala	165	456	128
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,675	4781	4929
21.	Maharashtra	1,874	3487	3919
22.	Manipur	1,105	1094	1606
23.	Meghalaya	966	1454	1664
24.	Mizoram	1,318	1587	2339
25.	Nagaland	678	930	935
26.	Odisha	2,763	4416	3735
27.	Puducherry	-	9	4
28.	Punjab	45	320	487
29.	Rajasthan	66	260	292
30.	Sikkim	-	8	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	113	301	221
32.	Telangana	1,154	1748	1918

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
33.	Tripura	346	431	861
34.	Uttar Pradesh	691	1170	1165
35.	Uttarakhand	1,501	376	1385
36.	West Bengal	142	364	125
GRAND TOTAL		24,817	35,888	37059

Hazards of air pollution

2404. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether data on deaths due to air pollution is available, State-wise, year-wise during last three years, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) details of action taken to tackle factors causing air pollution like industrial waste, CO₂ emission from cars, State-wise, year-wise during last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) details of assessment made to understand about regions most susceptible geographically to hazards of air pollution and measures taken to counter it, during last three years, State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) budget allocated to make efforts for reduction of air pollution and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) 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. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(b) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country. Some of the steps taken for prevention and control of industrial pollution *inter alia* include:

- Notification of emission standards for industrial sectors under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and their revision from time to time.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
- Badarpur thermal power plant in Delhi has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Issuance of directions to 17 categories of highly polluting industries for installation of Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS).
- All brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi -and NCR.
- 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.

Further, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out inspection of 17 categories of highly polluting industries based on computer generated alerts from OCEMS since 2016-17. A total of 592 industries have been inspected till 14.06.2019 and 347 directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to non-complying industries and 1 direction issued under Section 18(l)(b) of the Air and Water Acts to State Pollution Control Board. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).

Specific measures taken to tackle vehicular pollution includes:

- 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 improvement 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.

(c) and (d) Based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011-2015 and WHO report 2014/2018, 102 non-attainment cities, spread over the country, have been identified. State-wise list is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), city specific clean air action plans have been formulated for these cities with a budgetary allocation as given below:

- (i) 28 priority cities with million plus population and $PM_{10} > 90 \mu g/m^3$ (budget@ ₹10 crore per city);
- (ii) 19 cities with 5 to 10 lakhs population (budget@ ₹20 lakhs per city); and
- (iii) 43 cities with <5 lakhs population (budget@ ₹10 lakhs per city),

Statement-I

State-wise number of industries inspected under SMS alert and action taken since 2016-17 (till 14.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Industries Inspected	Directions Issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Directions Issued under Section 18 (1)(b) of Air and Water Acts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	18	0
2.	Assam	28	17	0
3.	Bihar	5	1	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	26	12	0
5.	Delhi	1	0	0
6.	Gujarat	64	41	0
7.	Goa	3	0	0
8.	Haryana	26	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	0
11.	Jharkhand	30	20	0

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	27	16	0
13.	Kerala	7	9	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	17	0
15.	Maharashtra	52	33	1
16.	Meghalaya	12	6	0
17.	Odisha	34	26	0
18.	Puducherry	1	0	0
19.	Punjab	22	8	0
20.	Rajasthan	33	10	0
21.	Sikkim	1	2	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	37	21	0
23.	Telangana	21	15	0
24.	Tripura	1	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	39	27	0
26.	Uttarakhand	6	5	0
27.	West Bengal	34	22	0
TOTAL		592	347	1

Statement-II

Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015) & WHO report 2014/2018

State	Sl. No.	City
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijayawada
	5.	Vishakhapatnam
Assam	6.	Guwahati

State	Sl. No.	City
	7.	Nagaon
	8.	Nalbari
	9.	Sibsagar
	10.	Silchar
Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhilai
	13.	Korba
	14.	Raipur
Delhi	15.	Delhi
Gujarat	16.	Surat
	17.	Ahmedabad
Himachal Pradesh	18.	Baddi
	19.	Damtal
	20.	Kala Amb
	21.	Nalagarh
	22.	Paonta Sahib
	23.	Parwanoo
	24.	Sunder Nagar
Jammu and Kashmir	25.	Jammu
	26.	Srinagar
Jharkhand	27.	Dhanbad
Karnataka	28.	Bangalore
	29.	Devanagere
	30.	Gulburga
	31.	Hubli-Dharwad
Madhya Pradesh	32.	Bhopal
	33.	Dewas

State	Sl. No.	City
Maharashtra	34.	Indore
	35.	Sagar
	36.	Ujjain
	37.	Gwalior
	38.	Akola
	39.	Amravati
	40.	Aurangabad
	41.	Badlapur
	42.	Chandrapur
	43.	Jalgaon
	44.	Jalna
	45.	Kolhapur
	46.	Latur
	47.	Mumbai
	48.	Nagpur
	49.	Nashik
	50.	Navi Mumbai
	51.	Pune
	52.	Sangli
	53.	Solapur
	54.	Ulhasnagar
Meghalaya	55.	Byrnihat
Nagaland	56.	Dimapur
	57.	Kohima
	58.	Angul
Odisha	59.	Balasore
	60.	Bhubaneswar

State	Sl. No.	City
Punjab	61.	Cuttack
	62.	Rourkela
	63.	Talcher
	64.	Dera Bassi
	65.	Gobindgarh
	66.	Jalandhar
	67.	Khanna
	68.	Ludhiana
	69.	Naya Nangal
	70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
	71.	Patiala
	72.	Amritsar
	73.	Alwar
	74.	Jaipur
Rajasthan	75.	Jodhpur
	76.	Kota
	77.	Udaipur
Tamil Nadu	78.	Thoothukudi
	79.	Hyderabad
Telangana	80.	Nalgonda
	81.	Patancheruv
	82.	Agra
	83.	Allahabad
	84.	Anpara
	85.	Bareilly
	86.	Firozabad
	87.	Gajraula

State	Sl. No.	City
Uttar Pradesh	88.	Ghaziabad
	89.	Jhansi
	90.	Kanpur
	91.	Khurja
	92.	Lucknow
	93.	Moradabad
	94.	Noida
	95.	Raebareli
Uttarakhand	96.	Varanasi
	97.	Kashipur
	98.	Rishikesh
West Bengal	99.	Kolkata
	100.	Patna
Bihar	101.	Gaya
	102.	Muzaffarpur

Dumping of plastic waste into water bodies

†2405. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty major economies of the world have agreed on a deal to reduce the quantum of the plastic waste being dumped into the sea and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of plastic waste that is dumped into the sea, rivers, drainage, dumping yards and landfills or being burnt respectively, in the country; and

(c) the total landfill area used for disposal of plastic waste, so far and the area therefrom turning unsuitable for cultivation and the impact thereof on agriculture and environment?

†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) Realizing the global nature of the challenge of marine litter, the G20 resolved to work together to promote and initiate measures and actions at local, national, and regional levels to prevent and reduce marine litter. G20 resolved to take action to prevent and reduce marine litter of all kinds, including from single-use plastics and micro-plastics.

(b) and (c) There is no specific information available on the quantum of plastic waste that is dumped into the sea, rivers, drainage, however, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4059 Tonne per day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Extrapolating this data to the entire country, it is estimated that around 25,940 Tonne per day of plastic waste is generated in the country. The plastic waste which is collected is recycled by the plastic recycling industries, therefore, there is no separate landfill area occupied by the plastic waste. However, the mixed waste reaching the dumping sites contains plastic as well.

Air Pollution due to Particulate Matter

†2406. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi was the most air polluted city in terms of Particulate Matter (PM) during three months of this year due to which people of Delhi had to suffer health related loss;

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to control air pollution in the Metropolitan cities of the country and the effect thereof; and

(c) the extent of effect of polluted air in terms of Particulate Matter (PM) on human body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Central Government has taken

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. As a result of these steps in Delhi, 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. Analysis of Ambient air quality data of Delhi monitored under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) during 2016-2018 revealed that there is reduction of 7.3% in PM_{2.5} levels in 2018 over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016 and reduction of 8.6% in PM₁₀ levels in 2018 over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

Further, CAAQMS data during April to June indicates general improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2019 as compared with 2018. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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 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 in 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 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 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 carpooling 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.

(c) 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.

Statement*Monthly average for Particulate Matter for Delhi*

Apr-19		May-19		Jun-19	
PM2.5	PM10	PM2.5	PM10	PM2.5	PM10
83	236	89	247	63	209

Apr-18		May-18		Jun-18	
PM2.5	PM10	PM2.5	PM10	PM2.5	PM10
90	257	86	244	85	259

Changes in rain cycle

†2407. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the changes in rain cycle during the last decade due to climate change to ascertain the extent of reduction in rainfall and its effects;

(b) the details of the areas affected due to changes in rain cycle in the last decade and the steps taken by the Ministry to resolve this; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to provide accurate forecast related to changes in rain cycle to farmers and common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, analysis of rainfall data for the period from 1901 to 2017 reveals that the average rainfall of the country has not shown any significant decrease. It is also found that all India South West Monsoon Seasonal rainfall has not shown any significant increasing or decreasing trend. However, from the analysis of the past data of more than 100 years, it has been reported that all India rainfall has multi decadal/epochal variability and currently it is in the dry epoch.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To combat climate change, 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 an 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.

(c) Under National Monsoon Mission, the Ministry of Earth Sciences has implemented state of the art prediction systems for short, medium and extended range forecasts and seasonal forecasts. These initiatives have helped to improve the accuracy of the forecast. The forecast issued are made available to the public through website of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) as well as through social media.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) is also running an operational Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme for the benefit of farming community in the country. Under the scheme, medium range weather forecast at district level is generated and issued and based on the forecast, Agromet Advisories are prepared and communicated to the farmers by the Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities, institutes of ICAR and IIT etc., on every Tuesday and Friday to take decision on day-to-day agricultural operations.

Agromet Advisories are communicated to the farming community through multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet etc. including SMS using mobile phones through Kisan Portal launched by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and also through private companies under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. At present, 42 million farmers in the country receive the Agromet Advisories through SMS directly.

AAS rendered by IMD is a step towards weather-based crop and livestock management strategies and operations dedicated to enhancing crop production and food security besides reducing crop damage and loss due to unusual weather.

Rise in air pollution levels

†2408. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution level is on the rise in big cities of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith names of cities which have recorded highest level of air pollution during the last three years; and

(c) if not, steps being taken by Government to reduce air pollution levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality data for metropolitan cities/million plus urban agglomerations during 2016- 2018 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Analysis of ambient air quality data during 2016- 2018 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. Based on ambient air quality data for the period of 2011-2015 and WHO reports 2014/18, 102 non-attainment cities that failed to meet prescribed standards have been identified. State-wise list of non-attainment cities is given Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government has taken a number of initiatives for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. These include:

Plans and Directions

- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) identifying timelines and implementing agency for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a time bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner has been launched.
- 102 non-attainment cities for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP have been identified.

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 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.

Industry

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- 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.

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 and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) 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.

As a result of these steps in Delhi, 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. Analysis of Ambient air quality data of Delhi monitored under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) during 2016-2018 revealed that there is reduction of 7.3 % in PM_{2.5} levels in 2018 over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016 and reduction of 8.6% in PM₁₀ levels in 2018 over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

Statement-I*Air quality status of million plus/ urban agglomerations cities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 under NAMP (Manual)*

(Annual average in µg/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-Bhillai nagar	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		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	-
		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

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		25.	Gwalior	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47	13	21	134	62	Written Answers to [15 July, 2019]
		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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14.	Punjab	35.	Amritsar	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-	13	34	177	-	Unstarred Questions
		36.	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-	10	28	162	-	9	32	162	-	
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	-	
		40.	Chennai	10	18	65	25	9	17	62	32	9	16	78	34	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Tamil Nadu	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
		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
18.	Uttar Pradesh	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, '-' data not available, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³, NO₂ = 40 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ & PM₂₅ = 40 µg/m³ and SO₂ = 20 µg/m³, NO₂ = 30 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ and PM₂₅ = 40 µg/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2018 is as available on date.

210 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

*Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India (2011-15)
and WHO report 2014/2018*

Sl. No.	State	Cities	Sl. No.	Cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1.	Guntur
			2.	Kurnool
			3.	Nellore
			4.	Vijaywada
			5.	Vishakhapatnam
			6.	Guwahati
			7.	Nagaon
2.	Assam		8.	Nalbari
			9.	Sibsagar
			10.	Silchar
3.	Chandigarh		11.	Chandigarh
			12.	Bhillai
4.	Chhattisgarh		13.	Korba
			14.	Raipur
5.	Delhi		15.	Delhi
6.	Gujarat		16.	Surat
			17.	Ahmedabad
			18.	Baddi
			19.	Damtal
			20.	Kala Amb
7.	Himachal Pradesh		21.	Nalagarh
			22.	Paonta Sahib

Sl. No.	State	Cities	Sl. No.	Cities
			23.	Parwanoo
			24.	Sunder Nagar
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		25.	Jammu
			26.	Srinagar
9.	Jharkhand		27.	Dhanbad
			28.	Bangalore
10.	Karnataka		29.	Devanagere
			30.	Gulburga
			31.	Hubli-Dharwad
			32.	Bhopal
			33.	Dewas
11.	Madhya Pradesh		34.	Indore
			35.	Sagar
			36.	Ujjain
			37.	Gwalior
12.	Maharashtra		38.	Akola
			39.	Amravati
			40.	Aurangabad
			41.	Badlapur
			42.	Chandrapur
			43.	Jalgaon
			44.	Jalna
			45.	Kolhapur
			46.	Latur
			47.	Mumbai

Sl. No.	State	Cities	Sl. No.	Cities
			48.	Nagpur
			49.	Nashik
			50.	Navi Mumbai
			51.	Pune
			52.	Sangli
			53.	Solapur
			54.	Ulhasnagar
13.	Meghalaya		55.	Byrnihat
14.	Nagaland		56.	Dimapur
			57.	Kohima
15.	Odisha		58.	Angul
			59.	Balasore
			60.	Bhubneshwar
			61.	Cuttack
			62.	Rourkela
			63.	Talcher
16.	Punjab		64.	DeraBassi
			65.	Gobindgarh
			66.	Jalandhar
			67.	Khanna
			68.	Ludhiana
			69.	NayaNangal
			70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
			71.	Patiala
			72.	Amritsar

Sl. No.	State	Cities	Sl. No.	Cities
17.	Rajasthan		73.	Alwar
			74.	Jaipur
			75.	Jodhpur
			76.	Kota
			77.	Udaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu		78.	Tuticorin
19.	Telangana		79.	Hydrabad
			80.	Nalgonda
			81.	Patancheru
20.	Uttar Pradesh		82.	Agra
			83.	Allahabad
			84.	Anpara
			85.	Bareilly
			86.	Firozabad
			87.	Gajraula
			88.	Ghaziabad
			89.	Jhansi
			90.	Kanpur
			91.	Khurja
			92.	Lucknow
			93.	Muradabad
			94.	Noida
			95.	Raebareli
			96.	Varanasi
21.	Uttarakhand		97.	Kashipur

Sl. No.	State	Cities Sl. No.	Cities
		98.	Rishikesh
22.	West Bengal	99.	Kolkata
23.	Bihar	100.	Patna
		101.	Gaya
		102.	Muzaffarpur

Violation of E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011

2409. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment to identify the e-waste generated annually by each State in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of recyclers/authorised dealers of e-waste in each State of the country;

(c) whether the cases of violation of E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 by recyclers/authorized dealers have come to the notice of Government since the said Rules came into force and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017", 20 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2016. Recently Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has developed a guideline on uniform inventorization of e-waste in the Country.

(b) As per the information available with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 312 dismantlers and recyclers have been granted authorization by 18 State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). These authorized dismantlers and recyclers have the cumulative annual processing capacity of 7,82,080

MT. State-wise detail of installed recycling/dismantling facilities operating in the country is given as following:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Authorised Dismantler/Recycler	State-wise Capacity (MTPA)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	480
2.	Chhattisgarh	01	600
3.	Gujarat	16	49053
4.	Goa	01	103
5.	Haryana	28	87378
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01	1000
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	165
8.	Karnataka	71	52722
9.	Maharashtra	75	78179
10.	Madhya Pradesh	02	9600
11.	Odisha	03	3680
12.	Punjab	03	4850
13.	Rajasthan	26	90769
14.	Tamil Nadu	24	97271
15.	Telangana	11	41493
16.	Uttar Pradesh	41	243627
17.	Uttarakhand	04	19250
18.	West Bengal	03	1860
TOTAL		312	7,82,080

(c) The Maharashtra SPCB has issued directions to 9 dismantles / recycler and also issued closure notice to one unit for non-provision of air pollution control system. The Haryana SPCB has issued show cause notice to two non-compliant units.

(d) The Ministry has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23rd March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for its effective implementation. The provisions of these Rules include extended producer responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization by CPCB. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Forest fires

2410. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of forest fires which happened in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether any investigation was made and action suggested to prevent such fires;
- (c) the quantum of loss of the forest ecosystem, diversity of flora and fauna and economic wealth, due to such forest fires;
- (d) whether there is lackadaisical approach in preventing and tackling the forest fires; and
- (e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Forest Fires occur every year during summer due to various natural and anthropogenic reasons. Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, disseminates the satellite based forest fire alerts to the State Forest Departments and other registered mobile users whenever forest fires are detected. Detail of forest fire alerts issued to all State/ Union Territory Forest Departments during last three years is given in Statement (*See below*) [Refer to Statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 2403 (Part (a))]

(b) Ministry in collaboration with the World Bank has conducted a study on Situation Analysis of Forest Fire and released a study report titled "Strengthening Forest Fire Management in India" which contains various recommendations regarding forest fire prevention, detection, suppression, post-fire management, engaging with communities, coordination with other agencies etc. Inputs from the study were used by the Ministry in preparation of National Action Plan on Forest Fire which has to be circulated to all State/UTs in April, 2018 to take appropriate action.

(c) As per the report received from the various State/UT Governments, the details of loss of economic wealth, death of Wildlife, death of humans, area affected due to forest fire and no. of incidents reported due to forest fire are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of forest fire alert as per FSI	Area affected (in hectare)	Economic loss (₹ in Lakh)	Death of wildlife	Death of Humans
1.	2017	35,888	99541.61	373.45	0	0
2.	2018	37059	70503.38	495.78	0	21
3.	2019 (till June)	28252	10297.52	130.65	0	1

(c) and (e) National Action Plan on Forest Fire was prepared by the ministry after several rounds of consultation with all the State Forest Departments and other stakeholders. The objective of this Plan is to minimize forest fires by informing, enabling and empowering forest fringe communities and incentivizing them to work in tandem with the State Forest Departments. The Plan also intends to substantially reduce the vulnerability of forests across the diverse forest ecosystems in the country against fire

hazards, enhance the capabilities of forest personnel and institutions in fighting fires, and speed up recovery after a fire event.

Ministry is the Nodal Ministry for disaster management caused by forest fire, water pollution and hazardous substances in the country. A Crisis Management Committee has been constituted in the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Secretary. For the supervision and review of forest fire management, a Central Monitoring Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary and represented by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of all States, and Union Territories. Nodal Officer for forest fire prevention and control has been appointed in all the States.

Forest Survey of India has been made responsible to keep constant vigil on forest fire across the country and send forest fire alerts on registered mobile numbers in the States. Till date around 50,000 users have been registered to receive the fire alerts from Forest Survey of India.

Since the forests are managed by the State Forest Departments, responsibility of forest fire prevention and management lies primarily with the respective State Governments. Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme. State Government prepares Annual Plan of Operation for prevention and management of forest fire under this central sponsored scheme and funds are released as per the Central Sponsored Scheme Guidelines. A sum of ₹125 crore (Rupees one hundred twenty-five crore) have been released to the States in last three years under this scheme.

In addition, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 provide for utilisation of net present value component of the fund for capacity building and providing appropriate firefighting equipment to forest fire fighting squads and activities for forest fire management in the States.

Environmental clearance to Mokedatu dam project

2411. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given environment clearance for Mokedatu project by Government of Karnataka to construct dam across river Cauvery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had considered all aspects including the final verdict of Cauvery water tribunal before granting Environment Clearance to his project; 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.

(c) and (d) Proposal of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir and Drinking Water Project in Ramanagara and Chamarajanagar Districts of Karnataka has been submitted to the Ministry for the Terms of Reference (ToR) on 20.06.2019. Proposal is yet to be placed before the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for consideration of the project for ToR.

Plantation drive in 2019

†2412. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the density of forest cover and green belt existing in the country in post-independence era, and the number of trees added through plantation drives in the forest area, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and

(b) the measures undertaken to promote plantation, preservation and irrigation and the expenditure incurred on plantation corresponding to the target fixed, in this regard, during the rainy season and thereafter, in the year 2019, the State-wise details thereof, including the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2017 a biennial report by Forest Survey of India (FSI) of this ministry, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometer (sq.km) (forest cover 6778 sq.km, tree cover 1243 sq.km) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. In terms of density classes, area covered by Very Dense Forest (VDF) is 98,158 sq.km, that with Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) is 3,08,318 sq.km and Open Forest (OF) is 3,01,797 sq.km corresponding to 2.99%, 9.38 % and 9.18 % respectively of the total geographic area.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Targets of afforestation in the country under 20 Point Programme (20 PP) are fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), in consultation with the States and achievements are monitored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and MoEF&CC. The afforestation under 20 PP are undertaken as a cross-sectoral and multi departmental activity under various centrally sponsored schemes of different ministries and a number of State Plan and Non Plan Schemes. State-wise and year-wise achievements for number of seedlings planted under 20 PP during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and the target including Madhya Pradesh for the year 2019-20 given in Statement-I (*See below*).

This Ministry implements two schemes National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for tree plantation in degraded forests through people's participation and National Mission for a Green India (GIM), for plantation on landscape basis. An area over 2 million ha. has been afforested with an investment of about ₹3874 crore under NAP since its launching year 2000. The State-wise funds released during the last three years under NAP and GIM is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Ministry also supports the programmes like school nursery and urban forestry and augmentation of fodder and water in the Protected Areas. The fund under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter-alia*, is also used in plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. After plantations of seedlings, maintenance work including watering/irrigating, weeding and casualty replacement is done to ensure good health and survival of plants.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise achievements of seedlings planted under Twenty Point Programme during the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and targets for the year 2019-20

[Number of Seedlings (in lakhs)]					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements 2015-16	Achievements 2016-17	Achievements 2017-18	Targets 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1839.48	1820.43	2115.50	1519.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.23
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
4.	Bihar	269.22	281.32	228.24	153.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.70	787.00	598.74	615.55
6.	Goa	0.33	0.32	0.12	0.20
7.	Gujarat	1689.92	1841.46	1177.56	1183.65
8.	Haryana	238.50	191.64	165.83	174.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	121.68	106.99	91.82	73.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.60	41.34	59.63	70.40
11.	Jharkhand	NR	192.10	159.95	156.33
12.	Karnataka	435.38	547.00	465.08	459.68
13.	Kerala	17.30	29.48	34.41	118.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.94	855.37	0.00	383.50
15.	Maharashtra	557.50	566.62	0.00	322.40
16.	Manipur	62.06	78.09	64.61	51.35
17.	Meghalaya	33.65	0.00	13.08	21.19
18.	Mizoram	NR	26.46	24.81	28.86
19.	Nagaland	NR	0.00	0.00	8.26
20.	Odisha	960.03	874.32	312.00	2275.00
21.	Punjab	19.07	35.35	44.50	36.34
22.	Rajasthan	461.14	443.57	300.67	432.77
23.	Sikkim	16.31	22.99	2.37	12.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.34	258.63	215.46	281.39
25.	Telangana	1378.31	3680.62	3407.94	2774.85
26.	Tripura	15.38	433.31	31.58	26.85
27.	Uttarakhand	157.76	166.58	189.07	137.02
28.	Uttar Pradesh	587.03	711.93	589.92	737.69
29.	West Bengal	324.19	27.51	429.69	60.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.13	7.25	1.62	7.48
31.	Chandigarh	1.33	1.38	1.23	1.24
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.03	3.83	4.55	1.56
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.19	0.62	0.07
34.	Delhi	9.74	8.72	0.0	10.01
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
36.	Puducherry	0.33	0.87	0.41	0.91
TOTAL		9738.43	14042.88	10731.01	12137.09

Note: 1. NR-Not Reported 2. The achievements for the year 2018-19 has not yet published by MoSPI

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) for the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19)

(A) National Afforestation Programme

(₹ in crores)				
Sl. No.	State	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.33	3.36	6.38
2.	Bihar	2.18	4.23	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.92	10.86	7.82
4.	Gujarat	4.36	-	-
5.	Haryana	3.50	2.71	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.73	2.92
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	7.20	-
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	-	-

Sl. No.	State	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19
9.	Karnataka	7.33	3.24	10.99
10.	Kerala	0.00	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	8.74	7.78
12.	Maharashtra	4.76	6.73	15.33
13.	Odisha	4.62	3.49	11.36
14.	Punjab	0.00	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	1.40	1.95
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.56	-	2.07
17.	Telangana	0.00	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2.55	0.67	0.32
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	3.36	2.58
20.	West Bengal	0.00	-	-
TOTAL (Other States)		41.10	57.71	69.50
North Eastern States				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.86	-
22.	Assam	0.00	-	0.58
23.	Manipur	1.21	3.20	4.38
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.65	0.74
25.	Mizoram	6.74	5.80	7.79
26.	Nagaland	5.21	5.85	6.41
27.	Sikkim	5.09	-	5.98
28.	Tripura	0.00	4.94	-
TOTAL (NE States)		18.25	22.29	25.88
GRAND TOTAL		59.35	80.00	95.38

(B) Green India Mission

		(₹ in crores)		
Sl. No.	States	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.45	2.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.23	10.95	5.36
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	0.87	0.86	1.62
13.	Kerala	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	24.16
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	10.30
16.	Manipur	7.82	6.41	4.89
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	9.88	20.00	22.36
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	1.39	1.40	4.74
21.	Punjab	-	6.22	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	3.32

Sl. No.	States	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-
TOTAL		41.25	46.29	79.43

Decreasing pollution in rivers

†2413. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy in place for protecting rivers from getting polluted and the measures taken therefor;

(b) the names of the pollution free, as well as polluted rivers in Madhya Pradesh out of the 20 major rivers in the State and the measures taken to protect these rivers from getting polluted; and

(c) details of the rivers which have water flowing in them throughout the year and those have water flowing in them until the month of March?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers, thereby polluting them. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for taking up works relating to interception & diversion of raw sewage, laying of sewer lines, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, improved wood crematoria, river front/bathing ghat development, etc. Project proposals are received

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers, and are considered for financial assistance under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) subject to their conformity with the scheme guidelines, pollution status, prioritisation, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds.

(b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board is monitoring 41 rivers of Madhya Pradesh under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP). As per a report published by CPCB in September, 2018, 22 polluted stretches have been identified on 41 monitored rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), a parameter which is indicator of organic pollution. The details of polluted stretches on rivers of Madhya Pradesh are given below.

Sl. No.	River	Identified Polluted Stretches
1.	Chambal	Nagda to Rampura
2.	Khan	Kabit Khedi to Khajrana
3.	Kshipra	Siddhawati to Trivenisangam
4.	Betwa	Mandideep to Vidisha
5.	Sone	Along amlai
6.	Gohad	Gohad Dam to Gormi
7.	Kolar	Surajnagar to Shirdipuram
8.	Tapi	Nepanagar to Burhanpur
9.	Bichia	Silpari to Gadhwara
10.	Chamla	Along Badnagar, Ujjain
11.	Choupan	Along Vijaipur
12.	Kalisot	Mandideep to Samardha Village
13.	Kanhan	Kanhan in Chindwara district boundary
14.	Katni	Along Katni
15.	Kunda	Khargone to Khedi Khurd

Sl. No.	River	Identified Polluted Stretches
16.	Malei	Jaora to Barauda
17.	Mandakini (MP)	Along Chitrakut
18.	Newaj	Along Shujalpur
19.	Parvati	Batawada to Pilukhed
20.	Simrar	Along Katni
21.	Tons	ChakGhat to Chappar
22.	Wainganga	Chindwara to Balaghat

(c) There are two types of rivers in the country; perennial rivers, in which water remains available throughout the year and non-perennial rivers, which are rain-fed rivers that flows only during the rainfall period. The flow of rivers and a dynamic in nature and depends on many several factors such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, health of catchment area, vegetation and withdrawals/ utilization of water, etc.

Lapses in the F.I.A study for infrastructure of power projects

2414. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any serious lapses in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study conducted for infrastructure of power projects have been noticed in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) name of the organisations which conducted the aforesaid studies in which serious lapses occurred;

(d) whether any specific step has been taken to avoid such lapses in future and to make the organisations which conducted the EIA accountable towards environmental norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

with Project Reports and EIA/EMP reports for grant of Terms of Reference and Environmental Clearance, respectively are scrutinized within the Ministry for completeness before placing it before the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC). The EAC during the appraisal suggests rectification of reports which are not in compliance with the guidelines issued under EIA Notification and/or seek additional information/studies. The details of projects in the last three years in respect of which deficiencies were noticed in the application for ToR and EC are mentioned below:

- (i) 5x800 MW Yadadri Thermal Power Project in Nalgonda District, Telangana State by M/s Telangana State Power Generation Corporation (TSGENCO) Ltd.
- (ii) 20 MW Captive Thermal Power Project in District Aurangabad, Bihar by M/s Shree Cement Ltd.
- (iii) 2x660 MW Kendrapara Thermal Power Project in Kendrapara District, Odisha by M/s. SPI Ports Private Ltd.
- (c) The Organisations involved in the aforesaid studies are as follows:
 - (i) M/s B. S. Envi- Tech Pvt. Ltd. (Consultants)
 - (ii) M/s Bhagavathi Ana Labs Ltd.(Consultants)
 - (iii) M/s J. M. Environet Pvt. Ltd. (Consultants)
 - (iv) M/s Envomin Consultant Pvt. Ltd. (Consultants)
 - (v) M/s. SPI Ports Private Ltd. (Project Proponent)

(d) and (e) Ministry has a well established mechanism to deal with such instances involving issue of show-cause notices, withholding of accreditation certificate, etc. In the instances mentioned above, Show Cause notices were issued to the organisation and corrective measures were taken. Further, in order to avoid such lapses in future, the Ministry has already prepared a compendium of series of guidelines issued under EIA Notification and made available on Ministry's website at PARIVESH to access and follow these guidelines in preparing applications/EIA studies for grant of Environmental Clearances. The Ministry proposes to deal sternly with such lapses in future as well.

Commitment of India at WSDS

2415. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) Commitment of India at World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) to protect the environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) A think tank based in Delhi has organised an event named World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) in February, 2019. Government has not made any specific commitments in the Summit.

(c) Government is committed to the protection of Environment. Towards this, the Ministry is implementing policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being.

Pollution in Delhi

2416. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pollution has become very alarming in Delhi;
- (b) if so, proposals of Government to tackle this alarming pollution;
- (c) the percentage of green cover in Delhi and whether the percentage of green cover has decreased or increased during the last three years and the plans of Government to increase the green cover in Delhi; and
- (d) proposal of Government to tackle the water pollution in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

As a result of these steps in Delhi, 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. Analysis of Ambient air quality data of Delhi monitored under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) during 2016-2018 revealed that there is reduction of 7.3 % in $PM_{2.5}$ levels in 2018 over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016 and reduction of 8.6% in PM_{10} levels in 2018 over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

(b) 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.

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.

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 atotal 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 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.

(c) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organisation under the Ministry carries out assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest in the Delhi is as follows:-

(Area in Square kilometre)				
State	Geographical area	Forest Cover as per ISFR 2015	Forest Cover as per ISFR 2017	Increase in Forest Cover
Delhi	1,483	188.77	192.41	3.64

Thus there is a significant increase in forest cover of Delhi over the two year period. Further, to increase the forest/green cover in the country, afforestation

programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission 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, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Compensatory Afforestation Fund and under concerned State/UT schemes/plans.

(d) Various steps have been taken by the Central Government to check the pollution of water bodies, *inter alia*, include formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through consent mechanism and regular monitoring; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality; installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluent directly into water bodies; promotion of cleaner production processes; installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units; issuance of directions for implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge in certain categories of highly polluting industries; issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(l)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, etc.

Pollution due to e-waste

†2417. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total e-waste generated in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of the e-waste recycled from the total e-waste;

(c) whether e-waste is the reason behind rising pollution in the country, especially in metropolitan cities and people are also becoming vulnerable to lung cancer as a result of this;

(d) whether it is a fact that e-waste is being imported in the country from developed countries;

(e) if so, steps taken by Government to stop this; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) 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 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017", 20 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2016. Recently Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has developed a guideline on uniform inventory of e-waste in the Country. As per information available with CPCB 69,414 MT of e-waste was collected, dismantled and recycled during 2017-18.

(c) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments has resulted in increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. The toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices. Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment. No specific study has been carried out to assess the contribution of E-Waste towards total pollution in the country. Regarding vulnerability of E-Waste towards Lung Cancer, no specific study has been carried out to ascertain the same.

(d) to (f) The import of waste including e-waste is regulated under Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. As per the Rules, no import of waste for dumping or for disposal in the country is permitted. The Ministry has not granted any permission for import of e-waste into the country for the above purpose.

Climate Justice and Climate Change

†2418. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in his address in United Nations on 26 September, 2015, Prime Minister had talked about Climate Justice along with Climate Change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether policy measures have been taken towards realising the concept of Climate Justice at national and international level, and whether the concept of Climate Justice is taking shape as envisaged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi spoke about climate justice and climate change while addressing the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. In his address, the Prime Minister highlighted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as the bedrock of global climate change response. He stated that climate justice demonstrates the sensitivity and resolve to secure the future of the poor from the perils of natural disasters. For combating climate change, he emphasized the need for a solution-oriented approach with a focus on international partnerships, sustainable lifestyle practices, global public partnership for harnessing technology, innovation and finance to put affordable clean and renewable energy within the reach of all and fulfillment of climate finance commitments by developed countries.

(c) and (d) Climate Justice gained traction under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris, France in 2015. With India's efforts, climate justice was inscribed in the preamble of Paris Agreement. The principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances were also recognized in the Preamble of the Paris Agreement and form the basis of international climate change negotiations.

India has been addressing climate change as one of its key national priorities. India efforts towards addressing climate change are designed to ensure sustainable development and poverty alleviation. To that effect, all the efforts outlined in India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) viz. increasing clean energy production and access, deploying new energy efficient technologies, and adapting to low carbon-intensive lifestyles, are targeted at creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, and sustainable development for the poor throughout India. India has introduced climate sensitivity in domestic policies and an emphasis on - energy for all, housing for all, health insurance and crop insurance and greater reliance on renewable energy

sources to meet India's energy needs are all aimed at ensuring climate justice to the vulnerable and poor sections that are worst hit by climate change.

Assessment of harm caused by Pollution

†2419. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assesses the harm caused by pollution emanating from development projects on regular basis and whether development projects are approved only on the basis of such assessment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) New projects or activities, or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments therein, entailing capacity addition with change in process and or technology shall be undertaken in any part of India only after the prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority or District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, duly constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, in accordance with the procedure specified hereinafter in EIA Notification.

Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) or District Level Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC), as the case may be, makes an assessment of Environmental Impact Assessment / Environmental Management Plan submitted by the project proponent and make the categorical recommendations to the regulatory authority either for grant of prior environmental clearance on stipulated terms and conditions, or rejection of the application for prior environmental clearance. The regulatory authority shall consider the recommendations of the EAC or SEAC or DEAC concerned and grant or reject the environmental clearance.

Danger posed by Ghazipur landfill

2420. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Ghazipur dumpyard has grown to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approximately 65 metres in height, way beyond its maximum capacity, which was crossed in 2002;

(b) if so, reasons that no step is being taken to close the same;

(c) whether red warning lights will be put on the dump to alert passing jets if there are no immediate plans to prevent further dumping at the site, as directed by Supreme Court in 2018; and

(d) steps being taken to prevent any collapse as had occurred in 2018 in view of the approaching rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Gazipur land-fill sites in Delhi is in operation for more than 20 years and have crossed the permissible height of 30 m. Further, the site continue to receive the waste due to non-availability of any new engineered site. A portion of the Ghazipur landfill site was caved in on September 01, 2017. Directions were issued to DPCC to take necessary action to prevent such incidents.

A high-level committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development Department, GNCTD with members from Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi Pollution Control Committee and Municipal Corporation of North and East Delhi. The Committee recommended that the capacity of the Waste to Energy plant installed adjacent to the landfill site may be increased, methane gas extraction wells need to be constructed, separate the inert material from the older digested zone and use for covering the fresh waste, all construction agencies like PWD, NHAI, DMRC, MCD may be contacted for utilizing the inert material from the dumpsite, fire tenders may be permanently stationed at landfill, safety and health issues of the people at the landfill site must be monitored and all safety equipment may be made available etc. By adopting some of these measures some relief in terms of air pollution, odor problem, fire at the site has been achieved.

(c) and (d) No warning lights have been installed. Several steps are being taken to prevent any kind of mishap at the Gazipur dumpsite. Onenew secured land fill site is coming up in Ghonda Gujran. East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) has one Waste to Energy Plant at Ghazipur in which 1000-1500 waste is processed for making 12 MW of electricity. Provision for gas venting has been provided by EDMC at

Ghazipur site. At the dumping site bulldozers, excavators and compactor have been provided for leveling and dressing of garbage and construction of internal temporary roads. A pilot project for processing of legacy waste is under consideration.

Rapid decline of riverine fisheries

2421. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that with declining health of rivers, riverine fisheries are declining and collapsing rapidly;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken cognisance of the fact that riverine fisheries are very crucial component in livelihood and nutritional security of the rural poor; 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) to (c) An investigation by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) revealed that the death of fishes occurs due to reduced Dissolved Oxygen by discharge of untreated/ partially treated sewage and industrial effluent and low amount of pesticide used by miscreant for fish catching. Bio-monitoring of water quality plays a vital role in planning effective pollution control strategy, in order to restore the biological health of a river. Biological assessment relies on the fact that pollution of water bodies will cause change in physical and chemical environment of the water and that these changes will disrupt the ecological balance including riverine fisheries.

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. Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are entrusted to monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for taking up works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, laying of sewer lines, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation

facilities, improved wood crematoria, river front/bathing ghat development, etc. Project proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers, and are considered for financial assistance under the NRCP subject to their conformity with the scheme guidelines, pollution status, prioritisation, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds.

Further, to ensure proper treatment of municipal sewage 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 SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country, including Chhattisgarh regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated to control pollution in rivers.

Land Degradation and desertification

2422. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether land degradation and desertification are causing serious problems to the country's land map;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) measures being contemplated by Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) A 2016 report by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) revealed that about 29 percent of India's land is 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, 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) 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.

Increase in forest area

2423. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the forest area has increased during each of the last three years; and

(b) steps taken to increase the forest area in the Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, organization under the Ministry carries out assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and 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 kilometre (forest cover 7,08,273 square kilometre, tree cover 93,815 square kilometre) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8,021 square kilometre (forest cover 6,778 square kilometre, tree cover 1,243 square kilometre) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. The

names of States/UTs where forest cover has increased as per ISFR-2017 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) To increase the forest area in the country, including Southern States, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission 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, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Compensatory Afforestation Fund and under concerned State/UT schemes/plans.

Statement

Details of States/UTs where Forest Cover has increased as per ISFR 2017

(Area in square kilometre)				
States	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover (2015 updated)	Total Forest Cover (2017)	Total Change
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	26006	28147	2141
Assam	78438	27538	28105	567
Bihar	94163	7254	7299	45
Delhi	1483	188.77	192.41	3.64
Goa	3702	2210	2229	19
Gujarat	196244	14710	14757	47
Haryana	44212	1580	1588	8
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14707	15100	393
Jammu and Kashmir*	222236	22988	23241	253
Jharkhand	79716	23524	23553	29
Karnataka	191791	36449	37550	1101
Kerala	38852	19278	20321	1043

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	22327	17083	17346	263
Odisha	155707	50460	51345	885
Punjab	50362	1771	1837	66
Rajasthan	342239	16106	16572	466
Tamil Nadu	130060	26208	26281	73
Telangana	112077	19854	20419	565
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14401	14679	278
Uttarakhand	53483	24272	24295	23
West Bengal	88752	16826	16847	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	207	1
Daman and Diu	111	19.61	20.49	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.06	27.10	0.04
GRAND TOTAL	2366045	383666.44	391958.00	8291.56

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

Rehabilitation to villages under CAMPA

2424. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh relating to special grant for rehabilitation of villages in protected areas under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. the Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh relating to special

grant for rehabilitation of villages in protected areas under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds.

- (b) Does not arise.

Shelf life of bottled water

†2425. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study on the effect of plastic bottles for bottled water on environment, human health and diseases borne by them and if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) shelf life of bottled water with respect to Indian climate, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Some laboratory tests showed that samples of bottled water had evidence for contamination with bacteria. Further, there is growing concern regarding plastics being entering the food chain as microscopic particles absorbed by fish and other sea creatures. Other foods can be contaminated during production and processing or from plastic packaging, and the study showed that bottled water could also be a significant source of micro plastic' consumption. However, since there are only limited studies and evidence available on the subject, the negative impacts of micro plastics are not fully understood. In India, there is no mention of shelf life on the bottled water, however, a Best Before date usually 6 months in case of bottled water is printed

Pollution of surface and ground water

2426. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of increase in surface water and ground water, category-wise, during the last three years;

- (b) the measures Government is taking to reduce pollution of water bodies; and

(c) the measures Government is taking to reduce the pollution especially from industrial discharge and dumping of solid waste?

†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) to (c) Water bodies in the country are polluted due to discharge of untreated sewage, industrial effluent, agricultural runoff containing fertilizers, pesticides, etc. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the water quality of both surface and ground water under the National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) through a network of monitoring stations across the country. The water quality is assessed for various parameters, including physico-chemical, bacteriological, heavy metals, pesticides, etc. CPCB has identified 351 polluted river stretches on 323 rivers during 2018.

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.

The steps taken by the Government to check the pollution of water bodies, *inter alia*, include formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through consent mechanism and regular monitoring; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality; installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluent directly into water bodies; promotion of cleaner production processes; installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units; issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, etc. In addition, CGWB undertakes construction of wells for exploration of ground water and successful contamination-free wells are handed over to the State Governments for gainful utilization. They also undertake awareness generation programmes/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution.

Destruction of mangrove trees due to Bullet Train Project

2427. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Bullet Train Project will cost the destruction of 54,000 Mangrove trees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, the number of hectares of mangrove that will be affected;
- (d) whether there will be an impact on the environment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Bullet train project submitted by the National High Speed Rail Corporation (NHRC) is of utmost public importance for connecting and reducing the travel time between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The project involves of 131.302 ha. forest land in the State of Maharashtra and 5.847 ha. forest land in State of Gujarat (Total forest area of 137.149 ha. including 24.137 ha mangrove forest area). A total of 53,467 trees of Mangrove species are to be removed as part of the project.

In lieu of land diverted and felling of trees, compensatory afforestation will be taken up in double the area diverted (274.298 hectares), wherein plantation will be taken up.

(d) and (e) Railway projects are not covered within the ambit of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, hence do not require prior environment clearance. As far as forest clearance is concerned, amount towards compensatory afforestation for the loss of forest land is levied and also for the loss of ecosystem services, net present value is levied from the user agency.

Effect of Climate Change on Crops

2428. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a study in United States of America (USA) has shown that climate change affects five major crops of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to protect such major and other crops from climate change; 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 (b) Various organisations publish studies/research papers from time to time on various aspects of climate change. One such research paper has been published on effects of climate change on five major crops in India namely finger millet, maize, pearl millet, sorghum and rice in the journal *Environmental Research Letters* 14 (2019). The Government has not peer reviewed the papers or verified the authenticity of the data used for this paper.

The Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change commissioned a scientific study titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The study projects a variable rate of agricultural production including decrease in yield in some crops and change in the composition of the forests and net primary productivity.

(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 an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty three States /Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line 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 National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) under National Action Plan on Climate Change focuses on agriculture sector with the objectives including resource conservation, restoration of soil fertility and productivity focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency and soil health management especially in rain-fed agriculture areas, and contributes to co-benefits of mitigation. Other schemes and programmes addressing climate change related issues include Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMSKY), Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY), Agricultural Contingency Plans and National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), and Sub-mission on Agro-forestry.

Crop diversification program is being implemented since 2013-14 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to divert the area of water guzzling paddy to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, maize, cotton and agro-forestry with the objective of tackling changing climate.

Plantation for combating Green House Gases

2429. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the details of the alternative tree plantation done to combat the ill effects of the emission of Carbon Dioxide and other "Green House Gases" and the details of the policy framed by Government and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): The National Forest Policy (NFP), 1988 envisages maintaining one-third of the total geographical area of the country under forest and tree cover. In consonance with the NFP to improve and increase the forest and tree cover in the country as one of the measure to combat the ill effects of the emission of Carbon Dioxide and other "Green House Gases", afforestation programmes are taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the ministry such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM). The fund under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter-alia*, is also used for plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. The ministry also promotes tree plantation as people's movement through school nursery and urban forestry programmes. The Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme of the ministry take care of the forest fire prevention and management aspects to prevent destruction of forests.

Tree Plantation/Afforestation activities are also taken up cross-sectorally by various Departments, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society, Corporate bodies etc., under various Central and State Plan/Non Plan Schemes by State/Union Territory Governments.

CPSEs established in West Bengal

2430. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) established in West Bengal till date;

(b) whether Government has identified land for disposal, regarding those CPSEs that have been earmarked for closure;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued for disposal of land and the current status of the same;

(d) the details regarding proceeds realised from disposal of assets of such CPSEs; and

(e) the other new initiatives taken by Government for CPSEs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18 that was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 27.12.2018, there are 24 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which have their Registered Office in the State of West Bengal as on 31.3.2018. Detail of such CPSEs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per the information available with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), out of these 24 CPSEs having Registered Office in the State of West Bengal, 5 CPSEs namely Hindustan Cables Limited, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Burn Standard Company Ltd., National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. and Birds Jute and Exports Limited have been approved for closure by the Government. The detail of status of disposal of land of these five CPSEs is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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. As per these guidelines, the administrative Ministry / Department / CPSE in consultation with Land Management Agency (LMA) identifies/ undertakes sale/ transfer of land of CPSE under closure. DPE does not centrally maintain data on disposal of land and other assets of CPSEs and amount realized thereof.

(e) In order to bring in systematic improvement in the functioning of CPSEs, a number of initiatives have been taken by the Government which include, professionalization of Boards of CPSEs, strengthening of Corporate Governance framework, revamping of MoU system for evaluation of performance under result oriented parameters, CAPEX monitoring etc.

Statement-I***List of CPSEs having Registered Office in the State of West Bengal***

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSEs
---------	---------------------------------------

D/O Pharmaceuticals

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
|----|---|

Ministry of Coal

- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 2. | Coal India Ltd. |
| 3. | Eastern Coalfields Ltd. |

D/O Defence Production

- | | |
|----|--|
| 4. | Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. |
|----|--|

D/O Heavy Industries

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5. | Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. |
| 6. | Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd. |
| 7. | Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd. |
| 8. | Hindustan Cables Ltd. |
| 9. | Hooghly Printing Company Ltd. |

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 10. | Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd. |
|-----|----------------------------------|

Ministry of Mines

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 11. | Hindustan Copper Ltd. |
|-----|-----------------------|

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 12. | Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. |
| 13. | Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd. |

Ministry of Railways

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 14. | Braithwaite and Co. Ltd. |
| 15. | Burn Standard Company Ltd. |
-

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSEs
Ministry of Shipping	
16.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.
17.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
Ministry of Steel	
18.	Eastern Investment Ltd.
19.	MSTC Ltd.
20.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.
21.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.
Ministry of Textiles	
22.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.
23.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.
24.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.

Statement-II

Details of land assets of 5 CPSEs (having Registered Office in the State of West Bengal) approved for closure by the Government

Sl. No.	CPSE	Total extent of land	Status of disposal
Department of Heavy Industry			
1.	Hindustan Cables Limited	Company has approx. 1273.58 acres of free hold land, of which 947.23 acres is in Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, 324.35 acres in Hyderabad and 2 acres in Narendrapur, West Bengal.	NBCC as the LMA together with the Department is making efforts for disposal of immovable assets as per DPE guidelines dated 14.6.2018.

Sl. No.	CPSE	Total extent of land	Status of disposal
Ministry of Shipping			
2.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	The Company has 13.82 acres of land in Assam and 17.45 acres in West Bengal. Entire 31.27 acres land is free hold.	The land has been allotted to Central Government/ CPSEs/State Government/ State PSUs and Kolkata Port Trust in terms of Cabinet approval dated 31.8.2016.
Ministry of Railways			
3.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	The Company has a total of 975.71 acres of land including 422.84 acres of freehold land and 552.87 acres of lease hold land.	Disposal of land could not take place due to pending litigation.
Ministry of Textiles			
4.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC)	The company has a total area of 327.836 acres freehold land.	Disposal of the assets of NJMC will be in accordance with the DPE guidelines dated 14.06.2018. NBCC has been appointed as LMA.
5.	Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL)	The company has a total area of 49.677 acres of land in. West Bengal.	Disposal of the assets of BJEL will be in accordance with the DPE guidelines issued on 14.06.2018.

Adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles

2431. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of personal vehicles which are hybrid or electric, currently in use, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to promote adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles among public?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) and (b) In order to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle (xEV) and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Government notified a scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India [FAME India Scheme] Phase-I w.e.f. 1st April 2015 for a period of 2 years, which was further extended till 31st March 2019. Through this scheme, the electric and hybrid vehicles (xEVs) are being incentivised in the form of an upfront reduction in purchase price to buyers of xEV. Since inception of the scheme, about 2.78 lakh vehicles have been supported by way of extending demand incentives of ₹ 343 crore [Approx]. As pilot project, 465 buses were also sanctioned to various cities / states under this phase of the scheme.

Under recently notified Phase-II of FAME India Scheme on 8th March 2019, about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers will be supported through demand incentives. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure will be supported in selected cities and along major highways to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles.

Various other initiatives which were also taken by the Government to promote electric mobility in the country are as mentioned 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 and Highways issued notification regarding exemption of permit in case of battery operated commercial vehicles.
- (iv) In the budget of 2019-20, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced for providing additional income tax deduction of ₹ 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles.

Reducing stake in PSUs

2432. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to reduce its stake in various PSUs such as NTPC, Power Grid Corporation and BHEL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), the nodal Department for disinvestment of Government equity, the Government has decided to reduce its stake in NTPC and BHEL by 10% and 5% respectively through Offer For Sale (OFS). Currently, there is no proposal to reduce stake in Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

Performance of loss making PSUs

2433. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiatives have been taken by Government for improving the performance of loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether there is any plan for better or alternate utilisation of excess employees in many of these PSUs;

(c) whether there are any attempts to bring down the component of wasteful or avoidable expenditure in these PSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/ incipient sick and weak CPSEs". As per the guidelines, the administrative Ministries/ Departments are responsible to monitor the sickness of CPSEs under their control based on their performance and to take redressal measures. Based on their

review, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments take measures, which may include preparation of proposals for revival/restructuring/closure, etc. of CPSEs in consultation with stakeholders and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement those plans.

(b) The concerned CPSE assesses its manpower requirement and prepares plans for utilization of excess employees, if any, in consultation with their administrative Ministries/ Departments.

(c) to (e) The CPSEs are expected to incur the expenditure as per commercial expediency and prudence after approval from the competent authority. Guidelines are issued from time to time for expenditure management and to enforce austerity measures in CPSEs. The CPSEs take all possible measures to reduce wasteful expenditure in consultation with their administrative Ministry. DPE has written a letter on 27.11.2018 to all the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments to take immediate steps to reduce the wasteful expenditure by CPSEs.

Promotion and availability of electrical vehicles

2434. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the updated data on the promotion and availability of electrical vehicles, particularly for public transportation;

(b) the number of these vehicles which are fully electric like buses and places where are they being used across the country;

(c) whether payment based charging kiosk can be installed to ease the mobility and reduce dependence on petrol/diesel vehicles; and

(d) if so, city-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) and (b) Under FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India], the Government has so far supported about 2.78 lakh electric and hybrid vehicles (xEVs) by way of extending demand incentives to the tune of ₹ 343 crore [Approximately]. In addition, 465 electric and hybrid buses have also been sanctioned to various cities/states through this scheme as per details given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Power has allowed sale of electricity as 'service' for charging of electric vehicles. This would serve as an incentive to attract investments into charging infrastructure.

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) under the Ministry of Power has informed that they have installed 209 AC Chargers (Slow) and 132 DC Chargers (Fast) all over India, as per details given in Statement-II (*See* below). In addition, the following projects/proposals for establishment of charging stations have also been sanctioned by the Government under FAME India Scheme -

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Proposals	Implementing Agencies
1.	Public Fast Charging Infrastructure Network for Electric Vehicles at Bangalore	M/s Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in NCR	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL), Jaipur
3.	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in the premises of Udyog Bhawan	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL)
4.	Proposal of Setting-up 200 Charging Stations in NCR of Delhi, Jaipur & Chandigarh	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL), Jaipur
5.	Setting up of solar based charging stations in Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi Highway	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL)
6.	Setting up of charging stations in Delhi-Jaipur-Delhi Highway and in Mumbai-Pune-Mumbai Highway (Solar as well as Conventional)	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL), Jaipur

Statement-I

Details of electric and hybrid buses sanctioned to various cities/States under FAME India Scheme

Sl. No.	City/State	No. of Buses Sanctioned
1.	Hyderabad	40 [Electric]
2.	Mumbai	80 [Electric]
3.	Indore	40 [Electric]
4.	Assam	15 [Electric]
5.	Kolkata	80 [Electric]
6.	Lucknow	40 [Electric]
7.	Jammu	40 [Electric]
8.	Navi Mumbai	30 [Electric]
9.	MMRDA (Mumbai)	25 [Hybrid]
10.	Himachal	75 [Electric]
TOTAL		465

Statement-II

List of Charging Stations (PAN India)

State	Government Office/Institution	AC Charger (Slow)	DC Charger (Fast)
1	2	3	4
Delhi/ NCR	SDMC	24	11
	NDMC	28	9
	NTPC	10	3
	PFC	1	-
	Ministry of Power	4	1
	15th Finance Commission	2	1

1	2	3	4
	Power Grid Corporation Limited	5	2
	MNRE	2	1
	Gurgaon Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA)	5	1
	NISE	1	-
	CEA	2	1
	IREDA	1	-
	UNEP	1	-
	NITI Aayog	7	3
	Gujarat Bhawan	1	1
	Department of Heavy Industries	6	-
	Prime Minister's Office (PMO)	9	6
	BSES Rajdhani	1	1
	GIZ	2	-
	AAI	4	5
	Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance)	6	4
	ONGC Videsh	2	1
	EESL	1	1
	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	1	1
	Ministry of Health	1	1
	NHPC	1	1
	CAG	1	1
	Rail Coach Factory	2	1
	Ministry of External Affairs	2	1

1	2	3	4
	Parliament House	4	3
	PGIMER, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	1	1
	Rashtrapati Bhawan	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	Indore (Atal Indore City Transport)	1	1
	Bhopal (MPUVNL, Devi Ahilyabai Vishwavidyalaya)	2	1
Telangana	GMMC, Hyderabad	8	2
Maharashtra	Mumbai	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL		
	APSPDCL		
	GVMC		
	VMC		
	ACRDA		
	AMC		
	NREDCAP	20	29
	RMC		
	DC Vizag		
	DC Guntur		
	DC Tirupati		
	DC Krishna		
	DC East Godavari		
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8	4
Jharkhand	JBVNL	15	7
Gujarat	MGVCL, DGVCL	10	2

1	2	3	4
Lucknow	Lucknow Development Authority, UP Khadi	2	1
Delhi/ NCR	NDMC Public Charging station	-	20
TOTAL		209	132

Formula of creamy layer in PSUs

2435. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation alleging discrimination against OBC employees working in PSUs over calculation formula of creamy layer in the country;

(b) if so, the detail of complaints received so far therein;

(c) Government's policy and decision applied during the last three years to determine creamy layer formula therefor; and

(d) reason behind in not applying uniform formula in calculating PSU creamy layer row thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) to (c) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) OM dated 25-10-2017 lays down the general principle for determination of 'creamy layer' criteria in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). As per the said OM dated 25.10.2017 in respect of the CPSEs, the general principle is that all executive level posts *i.e.* Board and below board level executives are considered as creamy layer subject to the proviso that those executives whose annual income as per criterion given in Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) OM dated 08-09-1993 is less than ₹ 8 lakhs (as amended *vide* DoPT OM dated 13-09-2017) will not fall under creamy layer criteria. However, it is for the concerned CPSE to issue the necessary order in accordance with the above mentioned principle for determination of creamy layer criteria in respect of posts in the CPSE. Prior to the OM dated 25.10.2017, the provisions laid down in the DOPT OM No. 36012/22/93-Estt (SCT) dated 8.9.1993 were applicable to CPSEs for determination of creamy layer criteria. Certain representations had been received on the issue of

determination of creamy layer criteria which *inter alia* include request for drawing of equivalence between Group A, B C & D level posts of Central Government with those of the CPSEs, clarification on the status of the non-executive in CPSEs, greater dissemination of information on the provisions of the DPE's OM, dated 25.10.2017 etc.

(d) The above mentioned DPE OM dated 25.10.2017 is uniformly applicable to all CPSEs.

FM/Commercial radio by linguistic minorities

2436. SHRI A.VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to give concession/ exemption to linguistic minorities for starting FM/Commercial radio in Metro Cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to grant concession/exemption to linguistic minorities for starting FM/ commercial radio in Metro Cities.

(c) No such proposal has been received.

Increase in price of TV channels

2437. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of TRAI ushering in a changed tariff regime making pricing of TV channels low and transparent, complaints have been pouring in, alleging that the rates have actually gone up with all round confusion on faulty implementation of the scheme;

(b) whether a Crisil rating agency report says that after the new order came into force on 1st February, 2019, bill amount of most cable TV and DTH subscribers has increased;

(c) whether the TRAI is floating a new consultation paper to find where the scheme went wrong and to rectify the shortcomings in the implementation; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) notified the new Regulatory Framework for Broadcasting and Cable Services. As reported by TRAI, the analysis of preliminary data of few large Distribution Platform Operators (DPOs) reflects actual savings by subscribers to the tune of 10 to 15% in Metro cities and between 5 to 10% in Non-Metro areas after implementation of new regulatory framework.

(b) Yes. However, CRISIL report is based on ratings of only one week dated 25th January, 2019. The report refers to various market trends like transformational shift to Over-The-Top, etc. without referring to any background data points. TRAI has issued an Information Note on 6th February 2019 in this regard clarifying the facts.

(c) and (d) TRAI has reported that it is overseeing the development and it will intervene in the interest of consumers, if necessary.

Plantation of trees in Ganga basin

†2438. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent by Government to make Ganga clean during last three years;
- (b) whether Government is planning to plant trees in basin areas of Ganga; and
- (c) if so, the places where these trees would be planted and by when and the amount that would be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Program to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga and its tributaries with a total budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore for the period from FY 2014-15 till 31/12/2020. During the last three financial years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and in current financial year upto 31 May 2019, the Government of India has released ₹5,805.72 crore to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Further, NMCG has released/spent ₹5,361.34 crore on the projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir. Plantation of tree in Ganga basin is an important component of Namami Gange program and NMCG supports the State Forest Departments to plant trees as per the Detailed Progress Report (DPR) prepared by Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun in the Ganga river scape.

(c) Since the launch of program, NMCG has sanctioned plantation projects worth ₹269.0 crore for plantation over 22000 ha. land in the five Ganga states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Cleaning of Yamuna river

†2439. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan for cleaning of Yamuna river;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The cleaning of Rivers is a continuous process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to different States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP).

Presently, Government of India/National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned 25 projects costing ₹4598 crore in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange Programme to conserve the River Yamuna.

In Himachal Pradesh, NMCG has approved one project "Sewerage Scheme of Paonta Town in Paonta Sahib, District Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh" at a cost of ₹11.57 crore.

In Haryana, a total of 2 projects "Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and Sewerage Works" in Sonapat and Panipat towns, sanctioned at total cost of ₹217.87 crore, have been completed under Namami Gange Program by NMCG to conserve the River Yamuna.

In Delhi under Namami Gange Programme, a total of 14 projects have been taken up at a cost of ₹2421 crore by NMCG to conserve the River Yamuna. Majority of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projects are for the sewerage infrastructure projects and are at various stages of implementation.

In Uttar Pradesh, under Namami Gange Programme, a total of 8 projects have been taken up at a cost of ₹ 1948 crore by NMCG to conserve River Yamuna. NMCG has sanctioned Mathura Sewerage project (new 30 Million Litres per Day STP in Mathura) at a total cost of ₹460 crore and is being implemented under hybrid annuity based PPP model. Other project "construction of new STP of 5 MLD at Vrindavan (Mathura), U.P." at a total cost of ₹30.00 crore is being implemented by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (UPJN) under Design Build Operate (DBO) basis. One more project Rehabilitation/ Renovation of Agra Sewerage Scheme (Interception & Diversion Works Part 1 & 2) in Agra, UP has been sanctioned by NMCG at a cost of ₹ 1174 crore and is being implemented under hybrid annuity based PPP model along with one city one operator policy. NMCG has also sanctioned one project in Etawah costing ₹140 crore, one project in Firozabad costing ₹51 crore, one project in Baghpat costing ₹77 crore and one Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) project in Mathura costing ₹13.8 crore.

In addition, following initiatives have also been taken for cleanliness of river Yamuna:

- To remove the floating trash from the river surface, trash skimmers have been deployed at Mathura and Delhi.
- A project for regular cleaning of ghats has been sanctioned for Mathura and Prayagraj.

Award of Polavaram work on nomination basis

2440. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has awarded contracts worth crores of rupees after due process on nomination basis in each components of Polavaram viz. Head works, LMC and RMC by removing the Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of works given to other contractors on nomination basis and their value, in each component of Polavaram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per information available in the Ministry, a part of works of Polavaram was deleted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the recommendation of Joint Committee of State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) and Internal Benchmark Committee (IBM) from the scope of M/s Transtroy (India) Ltd. and has been entrusted to the new agencies M/s Navayuga Engineering Company (NEC) Limited and M/s BEKEM Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. as per clause 60(c) of Preliminary Specification (PS) to Andhra Pradesh Detailed Standard Specification (APDSS) at agreement rates of original EPC agency with key objective of time bound completion of works. M/S NEC limited has been entrusted to carry out works on spillway, spill channel, balance works of earth dam (Gaps), coffer dams, approach channel etc. for a cost of ₹ 2914.66 crore, while M/S BEKEM Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. has been given the balance works of Radial gates at a cost of ₹ 387.56 crore.

Central assistance in national irrigation projects

2441. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the irrigation projects declared as National Projects are getting 90 per cent of the project cost as grant from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, Government's commitment on the Irrigation Projects declared as National Projects; and

(c) reasons as to why Polavaram Project is not being treated at par with other National Projects and granted 90 per cent cost of the Project, as grant by Government and the reasons for deciding that Government will bear only project cost at 2013-14 Price Level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Funding ratio (Central: State) in respect of National Projects (irrigation component) is as under:

- 90:10 for National Projects in North Eastern States and three Hilly States;
- 60:40 for National Projects in remaining States.

Two National Projects namely, Gosikhurd and Saryu Nahar Pariyojana have been included for funding in the scheme of 99 prioritised projects approved during 2016-17.

Central Assistance (CA) is being provided for these projects in applicable ratio for cost with escalation up to 20% over the approved cost as in 2012. Funding for Shahpurkandi dam National Project is being provided for irrigation component in the ratio of 90(C): 10 (S) and 60 (C): 40 (S) in proportion to envisaged irrigation benefits in J&K and Punjab respectively.

(c) Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) has been declared to be a national project under Section 90 (1) of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 and Central Government is to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the Project for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date as per Ministry of Finance letter No: I(2)/PF-I/2014(Pt) dated: 30.09.2016.

Funds spent for cleaning of Ganga river

2442. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government under Clean Ganga Mission as on date; and

(b) the data on levels of contamination at the time of inception of mission and at present, at various testing spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Program to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga and its tributaries with a total budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore for the period from FY 2014-15 till 31/12/2020. During the financial years from 2011-12 to 31 May 2019, the Government of India has released ₹ 8,451.77 crore to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Further, NMCG has released/spent ₹6,589.84 crore on the projects.

(b) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Water quality of river Ganga is monitored at 94 locations in 5 main stem States through the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

The observed water quality indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing

water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

As per the water quality data received from SPCBs, on Comparison from year 2014 to 2018, available data of 54 Monitoring locations reveals that overall improvement in Water Quality was observed at 16 locations with respect to water quality criteria parameters such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC).

Summary of the water quality data at the time of inception of mission and at present can be seen from the minimum and maximum values for the years 2014 and 2018 for criteria parameters putting together all the locations which are monitored.

Year	D.O. (mg/l)		B.O.D. (mg/l)		Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
2014	2.8	11.1	0	12	370	13 x 10 ⁵
2018	2.0	14.1	0.7	10.1	7	5 x 10 ⁵

Above results reveal that there is a fluctuation in the water quality of River Ganga over the years. However, in the Year 2018 when compared with the value in 2014 there is an increase in DO level and decrease in BOD and FC count. The maximum levels of Dissolved Oxygen, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand and Faecal Coliform have improved.

River Cleaning is a continuous process and under the Namami Gange programme, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India which includes abatement and control of pollution at the source of pollution generation by adopting activities such as establishment/ upgradation of Wastewater Treatment Plants for the towns located on Ganga main stem and its tributaries, surface cleaning activities and solid waste management.

Water crisis in the country

2443. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian States are grappling with water crisis, with the depletion of aquifers especially in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether half of the ground water in country is contaminated, causing various water borne diseases among its population;

(d) whether Government has identified the dark zones and prepared a model legislation for Conservation, Protection, Regulation and Management of Ground Water in the country, especially in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) the details of other measures taken by Government for conservation and augmentation of the ground water level in almost all the States/UTs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, 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 the total Current Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource. Categorization of 'Over Exploited' Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in India (2017) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of areas affected by Arsenic and other contaminants *viz.* Salinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Lead, Cadmium and Chromium in ground water, as per data available with CGWB are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) DoWR, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs, including Himachal Pradesh, have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.

(e) An 'Inter Ministerial Committee' under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR, RD & GR) has been constituted to take forward the subject of 'Water Conservation Related Activities for Optimum Utilization of Monsoon Rainfall' which meets from time to time to discuss the issue of water conservation. The Committee includes officers from different States/UTs. Last meeting of Inter-Ministerial Committee was held on 01/05/2019.

Cabinet Secretary discussed the issue of water conservation with the Chief Secretaries of the States thorough video-conference on 21.05.2019.

The issue was also discussed with the concerned Ministers and officials of the States Governments by Minister Jal Shakti in a meeting held on 11.06.2019.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all Sarpanchs on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and rain 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

Statement-I

Categorization of 'Over Exploited' Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (2017)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	45	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0
3.	Assam	28	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	12	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0
6.	Delhi	34	22	65
7.	Goa	12	0	0
8.	Gujarat	248	25	10

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	128	78	61
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	3	1
13.	Karnataka	176	45	26
14.	Kerala	152	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	22	7
16.	Maharashtra	353	11	3
17.	Manipur	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0
19.	Mizoram	26	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	109	79
23.	Rajasthan	295	185	63
24.	Sikkim	4	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1166	462	40
26.	Telangana	584	70	12
27.	Tripura	59	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh*	830	91	11
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	0
30.	West Bengal **	268	0	0
TOTAL STATES		6828	1185	17

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
5.	Lakshdweep	9	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25
TOTAL UTs		53	1	2
GRAND TOTAL		6881	1186	17

Note:

Blocks- Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand,

Taluks -Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra

Mandals - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

Districts/Valley- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal

Islands - Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Firka-Tamil Nadu

Region - Puducherry

UT - Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu Tehsil-NCT Delhi

* Uttar Pradesh: There are total 820 block and 10 Cities

**The Ground Water resources assessment as on 2013

Statement-II

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 Conducti- vity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1 mg/l) mg/l)	Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadm- ium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chrom- ium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	12	13	3	7			
2	Telangana	8	10	10	1	8	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam		9		19	18			
4.	Arunachal					4			
5.	Bihar		13	10	22	19			
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	19	12	1	17	1	1	1
7.	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
8.	Goa					2			
9.	Gujarat	21	22	24	12	10			
10.	Haryana	18	21	21	15	17	17	7	1
11.	Himachal			6	1				
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		2	6	3	9	3	1	
13.	Jharkhand		12	11	2	6	1		
14.	Karnataka	29	30	29	2	22			
15.	Kerala	4	5	11		14	2		1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	18	43	51	8	41	16		
17.	Maharashtra	25	17	30		20	19		
18.	Manipur		1		2	4			
19.	Meghalaya		1			6			
20.	Nagaland		1			1			
21.	Odisha	17	26	28	1	30			1
22.	Punjab	10	19	21	10	9	6	8	10
23.	Rajasthan	30	33	33	1	33	3		
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	25	29	9	2	3	1	5
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
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1				2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 Parts of 92 districts in 14 States	Cd in Parts of 24 districts in 9 States	Cr in Parts of 29 districts in 10 States

Testing for drinking water contamination

2444. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- whether Government has any regular programme to test contamination of drinking water to provide safe drinking water;
- if so, number of samples tested during the last two years, State-wise;
- the number of samples found contaminated and unsafe for drinking, Statewise; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) States can utilize up to 5% of funds released to them under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for water quality monitoring and surveillance. This, *inter alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources in the water quality testing laboratories set up at different levels (State/District/Sub-Division/Block etc.), testing of drinking water sources at panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-district/mobile water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed.

(b) to (d) The number of drinking water samples tested during last two years and the no. of samples found to be contaminated and unsafe for drinking State-wise are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Drinking water samples tested and found to be contaminated in 2017-18 & 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	2017-2018				2018-2019			
		Testing		Contaminated Samples		Testing		Contaminated Samples	
		Source	Samples	Chemical	Bacteriological	Source	Samples	Chemical	Bacteriological
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	150089	249822	48525	15648	156697	254696	44716	13673
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12152	23838	27	3	9224	17114	6	0
4.	Assam	126516	147508	45162	404	128330	147990	45550	363
5.	Bihar	87117	117990	18303	12	68101	88140	6243	1290
6.	Chhattisgarh	37023	42443	3509	1	33161	38902	3751	2
7.	Gujarat	197335	257755	29876	2087	133444	233304	21549	2741
8.	Haryana	34430	135377	1392	11017	34709	129672	1199	11511
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29999	78144	192	103	28433	76441	260	76

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23187	144837	162	1	25821	149373	141	6	<i>Written Answers to</i> [15 July, 2019]
11.	Jharkhand	81114	87090	5589	2	76192	82055	4291	16	
12.	Karnataka	35076	43424	14840	13	1786	1859	857	0	
13.	Kerala	123144	124980	4324	105536	109471	109957	3923	93126	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299993	467642	9037	1692	280266	410020	8689	1797	
15.	Maharashtra	187005	426372	34972	27325	197631	456880	39215	23295	
16.	Manipur	2094	3399	1	0	1710	2661	3	0	
17.	Meghalaya	2407	3595	5	2	9416	13512	4	7	
18.	Mizoram	1875	2475	12	0	3236	7625	41	34	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	484	489	18	47	
20.	Odisha	289359	307123	23973	0	263866	280689	27962	698	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Punjab	12691	40623	2290	0	18663	58037	2106	35	
23.	Rajasthan	78026	84974	41613	596	90535	104346	46221	363	
24.	Sikkim	795	835	0	0	1234	1273	0	403	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	156884	168600	5398	0	162860	169767	4161	5389
26.	Telangana	143541	238256	31772	8479	154131	233474	28048	1517
27.	Tripura	10627	13350	4712	43	6829	8040	2731	25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18532	18967	2331	12	25184	25802	1355	6242
29.	Uttarakhand	6663	7704	26	0	7083	7970	14	0
30.	West Bengal	379651	781208	145821	93293	371870	802456	146127	118154
TOTAL		2527325	4018331	473864	266269	2400367	3912544	439181	280810

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), Department of DWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

276 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Use of groundwater for irrigation

2445. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that 80 per cent of groundwater is being used for irrigation of crops;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to make judicious use of groundwater for irrigation by adopting new technology to save precious water;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 393 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 249 BCM. Irrigation is the predominant consumer of ground water resources wherein about 89% of total Current Annual Ground Water Extraction *i.e.* around 221 BCM is extracted in the country.

(b) to (d) As per information received from Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, they are implementing Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational from 2015-16 in the Country. The PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, the component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement Micro Irrigation. Year-wise releases to States under PMKSY-PDMC is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of year-wise releases to the States under PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop*

Year	Released (₹ In Crore)	Achievement (Coverage of Micro-Irrigation) (lakh Ha)	Irrigation Potential Protected (Ha)
1	2	3	4
2015-16	1556.73	5.72	27835
2016-17	1991.17	8.39	101483

1	2	3	4
2017-18	2819.16	10.48	125228
2018-19	2918.38	11.58	132354

Release of funds to Odisha for drinking water

2446. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) by when funds for the year 2019-20 is going to be released against the Annual Action Plan submitted by Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department of Odisha to Central Government;

(b) whether more funds would be allocated under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for eight saline affected districts of Odisha, as coverage of habitation as well as households connection through piped water is less as compared to national average; and

(c) whether funds would be allocated for provision of spot sources in NRDWP to supply drinking water to scattered tribal habitations, where supply of water through pipes is uneconomical?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per the extent NRDWP Guidelines, the State Governments including Odisha are required to submit Annual Action Plan for release of funds under the programme. As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (pipe Water Supply) to all rural households by 2024 under Jal Jeevan Mission by restructuring the NRDWP. The Mission is under approval. The Mission would also provide safe water to quality affected districts including saline affected districts, and tribal areas.

Drought conditions in Maharashtra

2447. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during the recent worst drought conditions, the villages of Marathwada and adjoining regions in Maharashtra solely depended on drinking water supplied by water tankers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that water supply in such areas was very erratic due to shortage of water tankers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the shortage of water tankers; and
- (e) remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to deal with drinking water woes in Marathwada and adjoining regions of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) As reported by State Government of Maharashtra, some of the villages of Marathwada regions are solely dependent on drinking water supplied by water tankers. Other drinking water sources are also available in most of villages. As on 05.07.2019, a total of 1684 water tankers are deployed for supply of drinking water to the 1477 villages / habitations in the Marathwada region. Adequate numbers of tankers are deployed, as per norms and demand from local bodies.

(e) State Government has issued comprehensive guidelines for tackling drinking water scarcity *vide* Government Resolution dated 28.09.2018. District wise scarcity action plans have been prepared to take suitable measures to tackle the drinking water scarcity. The measures include digging new borewells, repairs of existing hand pumps, requisition of private wells and bore wells, deepening of wells, sanction of new temporary piped water supply schemes, pipe water supply special repairs and water supply through tankers.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan

2448. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is set to initiate the Jal Shakti Abhiyan to ramp up rainwater harvesting and conservation efforts in 255 water stressed districts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the campaign will be coordinated by 255 central IAS officers of Joint Secretary or Additional Secretary rank; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a water conservation campaign is a collaborative effort of various Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, being coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti. Under JSA, total 1592 blocks have been selected in 256 ground water stressed districts. Out of 1592 blocks, 312 are critical blocks, 1186 are over-exploited blocks and 94 blocks are with low groundwater availability.

(c) and (d) Government has deputed 256 Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary Level officers from different services including IAS officers posted in Government of India as Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) to 256 water stressed districts who will coordinate the implementation, review progress and provide feedback on five interventions namely (i) water conservation and rainwater harvesting, (ii) renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, (iii) reuse and borewell recharge structures, (iv) watershed development, and (v) intensive afforestation under JSA.

Coverage of blocks in Jal Shakti campaign

2449. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jal Shakti campaign will be covered in 313 blocks with critical groundwater levels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the campaign will also be covered with 1816 blocks with over exploited groundwater and 94 blocks with low groundwater availability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a water conservation campaign is a collaborative effort of various Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, being coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti. Under JSA, a total of 1592 blocks have been selected in 256 ground water stressed districts. Out of 1592 blocks, 312 are critical blocks, 1186 are over-exploited blocks and 94 blocks are with low groundwater availability.

Ganga river cleaning

2450. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stretches of Ganga or other major rivers have become contamination free and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any town/city on the river banks have succeeded in treating all wastes before they are released into rivers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of money spent during the last three years for Ganga river cleaning and other development projects and the physical targets achieved thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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. Namami Gange Program 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.

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 MLD, rehabilitation of 1114.39 MLD capacity and laying of around 4972.35 KM sewerage network. As on May 2019, 43 of these projects have been completed resulting in creation of 575.84 MLD of STP capacity and laying of 2645.6 KM sewage network. Against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Liters Per Day (MLD) from the 97 towns along main stem of river Ganga, the current sewage treatment capacity in the towns has increased to 1954 MLD. Projects have been taken to create 100% sewage treatment capacity in these 97 towns.

At present 100% sewage treatment capacity has been created in 14 towns (Uttarakhand-6, Uttar Pradesh-4, Jharkhand-1, West Bengal-3) along main stem of river

Ganga. Further addition of 1354 MLD treatment capacity have also been taken up and are at various stages of implementation.

As regards contamination free stretch of Ganga, the comparison of 2017 & 2018 River water quality data over the entire stretch of River with respect to parameters such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal coliforms (FC) indicates the following:

- River water quality is assessed for outdoor primary water quality criteria for bathing in terms of pH (6.5-8.5), DO (>5mg/L), BOD (<3mg/L) and FC (<2500 MPN/100 ml).
- The analysis of data for the year 2018 indicates that the DO (median) is meeting the primary water quality criteria for bathing (>5mg/L) at all the locations of River Ganga. Dissolved Oxygen level has improved at 35 locations (3 in UK, 11 in UP, 17 in Bihar & 4 in WB).
- Median BOD is meeting the primary water quality criteria for bathing (<3mg/L) at all the locations of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Bihar. BOD has improved at 41 locations (11 in UP, 23 in Bihar, 1 in Jharkhand & 6 in WB).
- The median FC (<2500 MPN/100 ml) is meeting the primary water quality criteria for bathing at all locations in Uttarakhand.
- In UP, FC (median) is meeting the primary water quality criteria for bathing from Garhmukteshwar to Kannauj Up stream (U/s), Bithoor (Kanpur), U/s Mirzapur, Down stream (D/s) Mirzapur, and Varanasi U/s.
- FC has improved at total 29 locations (1 in UK, 10 in UP, 13 in Bihar & 5 in WB).

For other rivers as reported by NRCD, 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&20mg/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.

During the last three financial years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and in current financial year upto 31 May 2019, the Government of India has released ₹5,805.72 crore to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Further, NMCG has released/spent ₹5,361.34 crore on the projects.

Water storage in dams

2451. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of dams hitting zero level water storage, the relief measures that are proposed to be provided to affected regions and the method of estimation regarding the requirement and if there is no such proposal, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the plan and budget which has been allocated to restore dams to their former level, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of alternative measures to be provided in case of natural disasters like droughts etc. and the budget allocated, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis. The details of dams hitting zero level

water storage, out of the 91 reservoirs, as per the latest CWC report dated 11.07.2019 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Whenever the current storage of water in a reservoir goes 20 per cent below the average storage of last ten years, an advisory is issued to the State Government for judicious use of the available water. The Central Water Commission has issued advisory to the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Kerala Uttarakhand and Tripura.

(b) To improve safety and operational performance of dams the Ministry is implementing a World Bank assisted Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) since April 2012 at an estimated cost of ₹ 2100 crores which has been revised in 2018 to ₹ 3466 crores to be completed in June 2020.

(c) The Ministry has accorded priority to drought prone areas under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). A total 54 projects benefitting drought prone areas in 11 States are part of the 99 prioritized AIBP projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Government of India provides central assistance with higher funding ratio of 60 percent central share for irrigation projects under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) as against 25 percent for other areas. A list of projects under DPAP category are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

In addition, the Ministry has approved a special package for completion of irrigation projects in Vidarbha and Marathwada and other chronically drought prone areas of Rest of Maharashtra during July, 2018. The package consists of 8 Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects and 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Projects. Project-wise details of these MMI are given in Statement-III (*See* below) and details of SMI are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I*The dams hitting zero level water storage as per the bulletin dated 11.07.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	(State)	FRL (Mts.)	Live Cap. at FRL (BCM)	Latest Date Available	This Season		Last Season		Last year storage as % of live cap at FRL	Avg. of last 10 year live cap as % of live cap at FRL
						Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)		
1.	Yeldari	(MAH)	461.77	0.809	7-11-19	446.08	0.000	447.43	0.000	0	9
2.	Bhima (Ujjani)	(MAH)	496.83	1.517	7-9-19	485.98	0.000	489.69	0.000	0	4
3.	Jayakwadi (Paithon)	(MAH)	463.91	2.171	7-11-19	453.90	0.000	457.92	0.419	19	7
4.	Pench (Totaladoh)	(MAH.)	490.00	1.091	7-11-19	461.15	0.000	470.47	0.105	10	23
5.	Nagarjuna Sagar	AP/TG	179.83	6.841	7-11-19	154.59	0.000	155.75	0.048	1	13
6.	Aliyar	(IN)	320.04	0.095	7-11-19	298.03	0.000	308.24	0.028	29	38

Statement-II

*List of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Category Projects among Priority
99 MMI ongoing AIBP projects under PMKSY*

Andhra Pradesh		17. Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-III (km. 143 to km. 206)
1. Gundlakamma		
2. Thotapally		18. Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase- IV (km. 206 to km. 243)
3. Tarakaram Teerta sagaram		
4. Musurumilli		19. Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - V (Khargone Lift)
5. Pushkara LIS		20. Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km 65.50)
Bihar		
6. Durgawati		21. Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC km. 65.50 to km 142)
Chhattisgarh		
7. Maniyari Tank		Maharashtra
Jammu and Kashmir		22. Waghur
8. Prakachik Khows Canal		23. Lower Panzara
Karnataka		24. Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II
9. Karanja		25. Gosikhurd (NP)
10. Sri Rameswar Irrigation		26. Upper Pen Ganga
11. NLBC System Project (New)		27. Bembla
12. Upper Tunga Irrigation Project		28. Tarali
13. Bhima LIS		29. Dhom Balakwadi
Madhya Pradesh		30. Upper Kundalika
14. Mahi Project		31. Krishna Koyana Lift
15. Bansagar Unit 2		32. Dongargaon
16. Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-I and II (km. 0 to km. 142)		33. Sangola Branch Canal
		34. Khadakpurna
		35. Lower Pedhi

Odisha	45. Mathadivagu Project
36. Lower Indra (KBK)	46. Peddavagu @ Neelwai project
37. Upper Indravati (KBK)	47. Palemvagu project
38. Rukura-Tribal	48. Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur
39. RET irrigation	49. SRSP St.II
40. Kanupur	50. Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme
41. Telengiri	51. J. Chokha Rao LIS
Telangana	52. Indiramma Flood Flow Canal
42. SriKomaram Bheem project	Uttar Pradesh
43. Gollavagu Project	53. Bansagar Canal
44. Rallivagu project	54. Arjun sahayak

Statement-III

Status of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under Special Package for Drought Mitigation and Addressing Agrarian Distress in 14 Suicide Prone Districts of Vidharba and marathwada and Projects in Chronically Drought Prone Areas of Rest of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District-wise Name of Project	Type of Project	Ultimate Irrigation Potential in Ha	Potential created in Ha as on 31.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tembhu LIS Dist. Satara	Major	111856	15537
2.	Urmodi Dist. Satara	Medium	32000	7628
3.	Sulwade Jamphal L.I. Scheme Dist. Dhule	Major	52720	0
4.	Shelgaon Barrage Medium Project, Dist. Jalgaon	Medium	11318	0
5.	Ghungshi Barrage LIS Distt. Akola	Medium	6660	0
6.	Purna Barrage No.2 (Nerdhamana) Dist. Akola	Medium	6954	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jigaon Dist. Buldhana	Major	101088	0
8.	Varkhede Londhe Dist. Jalgaon	Major	7919	0
Total Major & Medium		330515	23165	

Statement-IV

*List of 83 MI Projects under Special Package for Suicide Prone Districts of
Vidharbha, Marathwada and Rest of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of District
1.	Devgaon Rangari	Aurangabad
2.	Titwi	Aurangabad
3.	Banoti	Aurangabad
4.	Wangaon Pohari	Aurangabad
5.	Sawaladbara ST	Aurangabad
6.	Palaskheda	Jalna
7.	Barbada	Jalna
8.	Hatwan	Jalna
9.	Patoda	Jalna
10.	Sonkheda ST	Jalna
11.	Khoradsawangi	Jalna
12.	Daresarsam S.T.	Nanded
13.	Maniramkhed L.M.I.P.	Nanded
14.	Borasuri St. Tank	Latur
15.	Vairagad St. Tank	Latur
16.	Chondi St. Tank	Latur
17.	Satra Potra ST	Beed
18.	Shirud	Wardha

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of District
19.	Ampati (Storage Tank)(TSP)	Amaravati
20.	Chandi River Project	Amaravati
21.	Bhimdi	Amaravati
22.	Zatamzari	Amaravati
23.	Bhagadi	Amaravati
24.	Bor River	Amaravati
25.	Chandrabhaga Barrage	Amaravati
26.	Pak River	Amaravati
27.	Raigad	Amaravati
28.	Samda Saundi	Amaravati
29.	Songaon Shivam	Amaravati
30.	Takali Kalan	Amaravati
31.	Waghadi Barrage	Amaravati
32.	Timtala(Storage Tank)	Amaravati
33.	Banglinga	Amaravati
34.	Karajgaon	Amaravati
35.	Lower Chargad	Amaravati
36.	Lower Sakali	Amaravati
37.	Kawtha Barrage	Akola
38.	Wai (Storage Tank)	Akola
39.	Shahapur MI	Akola
40.	Popatkhed Stage II	Akola
41.	Shahapur LMI	Akola
42.	Naya Andura	Akola
43.	Katipati	Akola

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of District
44.	Jaipur (NABARD)	Washim
45.	Mangalsa (St T) LMI	Washim
46.	Mirzapur	Washim
47.	Palaskhed	Washim
48.	Pangrabandi LMI	Washim
49.	Surkhandi	Washim
50.	Wadiraitala LMI	Washim
51.	Wakand (Storage Tank) LMI	Washim
52.	Wara Jahanglr LMI	Washim
53.	Swasin MI Tank	Washim
54.	Shelgaon	Washim
55.	Arakchinchala LMI	Washim
56.	Gondegaon MIT	Washim
57.	Ingalwadi (Storage Tank)	Washim
58.	Raperi (Storage Tank)	Washim
59.	Umari	Washim
60.	Falegaon	Washim
61.	Panchala	Washim
62.	Antargaon	Yavatmal
63.	Hatwanzari	Yavatmal
64.	Manpur ST	Yavatmal
65.	Kohal	Yavatmal
66.	Mahadapur	Yavatmal
67.	Mahagaon	Yavatmal
68.	Digdoh	Yavatmal

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of District
69.	Warud Yeoti	Yavatmal
70.	Dahegaon Gargoti	Yavatmal
71.	Lakhmapur	Yavatmal
72.	Pachpahur	Yavatmal
73.	Amdapur LMI	Yavatmal
74.	Kharda	Yavatmal
75.	Kochi Ambezan	Yavatmal
76.	Chondhi	Buldhana
77.	Digras KT Weir	Buldhana
78.	Lower Dyanganga	Buldhana
79.	Rahera MI (St)	Buldhana
80.	Borkhedi	Buldhana
81.	Durgabori	Buldhana
82.	Alewadi	Buldhana
83.	Arkacheri	Buldhana

Rational use of water

2452. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the various initiatives being taken by this new Ministry for conservation and promotion of rational use of water;

(b) whether Government has made any tie-up with the State Governments, in order to carry forward the initiatives so as to get effective results; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all Sarpanchs

on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and rain harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.

An 'Inter Ministerial Committee' under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR, RD & GR) has been constituted to take forward the subject of 'Water Conservation Related Activities for Optimum Utilization of Monsoon Rainfall' which meets from time to time to discuss the issue of water conservation. The Committee includes officers from different States/UTs. Last meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee was held on 01/05/2019.

Cabinet Secretary discussed the issue of water conservation with the Chief Secretaries of the States through video-conference on 21.05.2019.

The issue was also discussed with the concerned Ministers and officials of the State Governments by Minister Jal Shakti in a meeting held on 11.6.2019.

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

Pending irrigation projects in Jharkhand

†2453. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the major irrigation projects initiated in 1970s and 1980s which are under construction in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) whether these pending projects would be completed with the help of resources provided by the State Government, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the factors responsible for the non-completion of these pending irrigation projects by the State and action taken against them; and

(d) whether the Central Government is willing to provide special grant, assistance and technical support to complete these projects, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) 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.

As informed by the Government of Jharkhand, six major projects namely Subernarekha Multipurpose Project, Amanat Barrage Project, Punasi Reservoir Project, Konar Irrigation Project, North Koel Res. Project and Gumani Barrage Project, which were initiated in 70's and 80's are under construction at present. The delay in completion of these projects is attributed to various factors such as slow process of land acquisition, delay in forest clearance, local hindrances, lack of adequate resources with State Governments etc.

Four of these projects namely, Amanat Barrage Project, Punasi Reservoir Project, Konar Irrigation Project and Gumani Barrage Project are being executed by State Government from its own resources.

Subernarekha Multipurpose Project of Jharkhand is getting Central Assistance (CA) from 2011-12 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) [now Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-AIBP], CA of ₹ 1132.883 crore had been released for this project up to March, 2016. During 2016-17, it was prioritized for completion under PMKSY-AIBP. Funding arrangements for both CA and State share has been approved through NABARD. CA of ₹ 756.73 crore and State Share of ₹ 518.10 crore has been released for the project since 2016-17.

Further, the Government of India approved a proposal to complete the balance works of North Koel project during Aug, 2017 for an estimated cost of ₹ 1622.27 crore. CA component is ₹ 1378.61 crore against which CA of ₹ 659.17 cr. has been released so far.

Time-frame for completion of above projects is dependent upon issues related to Land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R), availability of funds, various statutory clearances etc.

Interlinking of rivers

†2454. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is making any plan of interlinking the rivers of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government is making any plan to avoid the rising water crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) 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 Feasibility Reports (FRs).

Under the NPP, four priority links have also been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) 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. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of KBLP, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed and sent to concerned States.

Further, draft DPR of Godavari-Cauvery link project consisting of three links *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 in March 2019.

The Government is pursuing the inter-linking of rivers (ILR) program in a consultative manner. A "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" has been constituted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in September, 2014 for the implementation of ILR programme. Fifteen meetings of the Special Committee have been held so far. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers has been constituted by MoWR, RD & GR in April, 2015. Ten meetings of the Task Force for interlinking of rivers have been held so far. Efforts have been made for building consensus among the concerned States and also setting out road maps for implementation of the projects.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources including tackling of water crisis 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 tackle water crisis 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.

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.

The National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated and circulated to States/UTs, which recommends that water needs to be managed as a common pool community

resource held by the State, under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, support livelihood, and ensure equitable and sustainable development for all.

Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and 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 Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for completion of 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares.

Various steps taken by the Central Government to control ground water depletion in the country include:

- Central Ground Water Board has initiated a nationwide programme of "National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)" for mapping of aquifers (water bearing formations), their characterization and development of aquifer management plans to facilitate sustainable development of ground water resources.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA has issued directives to all States as well as all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

Rain water harvesting for residential complex

2455. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is constant pressure on groundwater resources in the country and its level has gone down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

- (c) whether Government proposes to popularize and campaign for rainwater harvesting scheme for residential complexes and office buildings throughout the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any monitoring is being done to ensure that all new buildings have rainwater harvesting facility, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, 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 the total Current Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource. Categorization of 'Over Exploited' Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (2017) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) As per information received from Ministry of Housing and 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.

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. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is participating actively in the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) along with States/UTs/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to make water conservation measures a Jan Andolan.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the Central Government has taken up a number of initiatives for conservation and management of ground water and rain water harvesting some of the important initiatives taken up are available at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Statement*Categorization of 'Over Exploited' Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (2017)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	45	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0
3.	Assam	28	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	12	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0
6.	Delhi	34	22	65
7.	Goa	12	0	0
8.	Gujarat	248	25	10
9.	Haryana	128	78	61
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	3	1
13.	Karnataka	176	45	26
14.	Kerala	152	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	22	7
16.	Maharashtra	353	11	3
17.	Manipur	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0
19.	Mizoram	26	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	314	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	109	79
23.	Rajasthan	295	185	63
24.	Sikkini	4	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1166	462	40
26.	Telangana	584	70	12
27.	Tripura	59	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh*	830	91	11
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	0
30.	West Bengal **	268	0	0
	Total States	6828	1185	17
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Islands	1	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25
	TOTAL UTs	53	1	2
	GRAND TOTAL	6881	1186	17

Note

Blocks- Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala.

Taluks -Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra.

Mandals - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.

Districts/Valley- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal.

Islands - Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Firka-Tamil Nadu.

Region-Puducherry.

UT-Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.

Tehsil-NCT Delhi.

* Uttar Pradesh: There are total 820 block and 10 Cities.

**The Ground Water resources assessment as on 2013 habeen.

Simplification of irrigation projects by CWC

†2456. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the simplification process of guidelines for clearance and approval of irrigation projects by Central Water Commission (CWC) since May 2014;

(b) the details of the improvement brought about in the complex process of the Central assistance given under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for irrigation projects; and

(c) whether the condition of obtaining approval of Central Water Commission and NITI Aayog for investments, mandatory for the Central assistance has been abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Guidelines for Submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects have been revised/simplified in 2017. The main modifications incorporated are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The procedure for providing Central Assistance (CA) has been simplified as below:

- i. No separate Advisory Committee clearance/Investment Clearance is required for funding of the projects, which have cost escalation of up to 20% on approved cost (AIBP component) as on 01.04.2012.
- ii. Fast track *proforma* clearance from Central Water Commission (CWC) is sufficient for funding of projects where revised cost may be more than the 20% over and above approved cost as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance from Deptt. of WR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti is required.

(c) As per present procedure, the State Governments have to submit the Investment Clearance proposal to Central Water Commission (CWC) as per prescribed check list and after examination, CWC recommend the proposal to Investment Clearance Committee of Ministry of Jal Shakti (DoWR, RD & GR). Based upon recommendations of the committee, this Ministry accords Investment Clearance to such projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Main modifications incorporated in the guidelines for irrigation projects*

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

Construction of dam on Mahanadi by Chhattisgarh Government

2457. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) number of water arresting structures that have been constructed/proposed for construction by Chhattisgarh Government across Mahanadi and its tributaries;

(b) whether Chhattisgarh Government has obtained clearance/concurrence from Central Government and Odisha Government prior to construction of such structures on the inter-State river basin of Mahanadi;

(c) whether Chhattisgarh Government has considered the lower riparian requirement of Odisha in Mahanadi water while planning its water sector development on Mahanadi basin; and

(d) whether Chhattisgarh Government in its planning on Mahanadi basin has considered the guidelines of Ministry of EF&CC for minimum downstream environmental flow, if so, the quantity of flow proposed to be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (b) 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), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Under the SMI scheme of PMKSY (HKKP), one cluster of 147 SMI schemes from the State of Chhattisgarh was included in FY 2013-14 for the release of Central Assistance. Estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 722.17 crore with a planned irrigation potential creation of 50513 hectare. So far, ₹ 200.37 crore has been released as Central Assistance (CA).

Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Jal Shakti carries out techno-economic appraisal of major (command area more than 10000 hectare) and medium (command area more than 2000 hectare and less than 10000 hectare) irrigation projects which are planned on Inter-State river/river basins. List of medium and major irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of Ministry of Jal Shakti is given in Statement (*See below*). As per the information received from Government of Chhattisgarh 2365 projects have been constructed and 1802 projects have been proposed by the State of Chhattisgarh in Mahanadi Basin.

(c) and (d) As per the claim submitted by Odisha to the Ministry through complaint dated 19.11.2016 under Section 3 of the Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the requirement of water by Chhattisgarh for the purposes of existing, ongoing and future irrigation, industrial use and domestic projects of Chhattisgarh will be to the extent of 33.89 BCM. In this complaint Government of Odisha raised issues like quantum of minimum flow in Hirakud dam, surplus flow and shares of States in minimum and surplus flows.

In the meanwhile, Government of Odisha filed Original Suit No. 1/2017 before Hon'ble Supreme Court for restraining Government of Chhattisgarh from continuing construction and operation of six industrial barrages and taking up any future project.

The Original Suit was disposed off in the final hearing on 23.01.2018 with directions to the Central Government to constitute Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute between the concerned States within a period of one month from the date of order. Accordingly, the Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal *vide* Gazette Notification dated 12.03.2018 for adjudication of water disputes. Presently, the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

Statement

*List of projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted by TAC of
Ministry of Jal Shakti*

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name
1	2	3	4
1.	80th	07.02.2003	Mahanadi Reservoir Project
2.	80th	07.02.2003	Sutiapat Irrigation Project
3.	81st	04.08.2003	Mongra Irrigation Project
4.	82nd	19.02.2004	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)
5.	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)
6.	95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project
7.	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)
8.	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)
9.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project
10.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project
11.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)
12.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM
13.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM
14.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project
15.	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project

Soil erosion from rivers

2458. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the constant soil erosion from various rivers in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether financial assistance has been provided to check this type of soil erosion during the above said period; and

(c) the quantum of funds spent thereon by Government during the said period along with the amount proposed to be provided/ utilized during 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Government is aware of soil erosion caused by heavy floods and consequent damages. Soil erosion by river is a dynamic and natural process resulting in changes in river course and causing loss of land, the intensity of which varies with time and space. The extent of maximum area affected in a year by floods as per XII Plan Working Group Report on "Flood Management and Region Specific Issues" is 49.815 million hectare. The details of damages caused by floods across the country State-wise as per the data available with Central Water Commission during the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The flood management and anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for flood management in critical areas.

Government of India launched "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" during XI Plan period for providing central assistance to the State Governments for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works which was continued during XII Plan. A scheme *viz.* "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for flood management works in entire country and River Management activities and works related to Border Areas with an outlay of ₹ 3342 crores is under implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20. Central Assistance amounting to ₹ 5863.95 crores has been released since XI Plan till March 2019 to States/ UTs. The Central Assistance released to States during the Financial Years 2016-17 to 2018-19 under FMP component is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details showing State-wise flood damage during 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25	0.000	0	1	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.106	0.199	0.041	97.540	1463	5.550	1177	60	1471.590	1574.680
3.	Assam	0.280	5.602	0.280	178.69	111070	90.940	2763	160	3895.180	4164.810
4.	Bihar	0.810	17.164	0.810	0.000	118410	0.000	373	514	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	929	0.000	0	52	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	0.891	0.520	0.891	8.600	38796	15.740	9445	284	3531.530	3555.870
8.	Haryana	0.001	0.000	0.001	17.960	8	0.047	0	0	0.000	18.007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	6.865	0.003	34.607	2195	13.300	199	75	3.460	51.367
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	92	0.000	0	7	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.178	0.000	0.000	183	0.667	5	2	0.000	0.667
12.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1910	0.000	0	84	0.000	0.000
13.	Kerala	0.000	0.037	0.001	0.000	5288	0.000	76	80	0.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	148	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.089	0.000	0.089	0.000	18989	0.000	0	21	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	148	0.140	0	1	0.000	0.140
18.	Mizoram	0.046	0.130	0.046	11.890	5437	19.950	9	11	72.180	104.020
19.	Nagaland	0.568	0.667	0.568	9.300	4200	18.200	2515	29	524.090	551.590
20.	Odisha	0.658	0.697	0.021	0.000	5610	0.000	1316	3	334.315	334.315
21.	Punjab	0.006	0.000	0.006	18.230	130	0.410	6	5	0.000	18.640
22.	Rajasthan	1.087	3.586	0.739	1333.2	57290	30.450	5536	101	513.186	1876.858
23.	Sikkim	0.002	0.033	0.001	5.000	810	9.270	110	10	231.170	245.440

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	0.000	0	1	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.057	0.020	0.047	14.387	24682	20.549	193	17	97.888	132.824
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.437	2.923	0.396	308.05	26834	0.000	93	121	0.000	308.053
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410	0.000	0	59	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	1.033	8.723	1.033	6914.5	826982	9158.280	2857	217	1655.160	17727.940
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.100	0.100
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14	0.525	0	0	0.000	0.525
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		6.076	47.343	4.972	8951.9	1252914	9384.018	26673	2063	12329.849	30665.846

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Details showing State-wise flood damage during 2016											
Sl. No.	Name of State	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses and Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.003	0.386	0.003				4	3		0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					354		15671	42		0.000
3.	Assam		0.003	0.000					36	17.890	17.890
4.	Bihar	0.410	8.823	0.410	443.53	16717	44.262	246	254	40.970	528.762
5.	Chhattisgarh										0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
7.	Gujarat		0.012			128		322	99		0.000
8.	Haryana	0.004	0.000	0.004	518.23	49	4.212	1	2	0.000	522.447
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.035	6.865	0.035	26.830	2283	15.270	136	40	3.020	45.120

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Unstarred Questions

10.	Jammu and Kashmir								3		0.000
11.	Jharkhand										0.000
12.	Karnataka	3.780	2.180	3.780	1771.2	21224	5.370	521	63	236.180	2012.810
13.	Kerala	0.002	0.006	0.002	42.680	5809		56	66		42.680
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.304	1.560	1.304		168267		2623	327	207.860	207.860
15.	Maharashtra	0.015	0.077	0.015		8164		1036	145		0.000
16.	Manipur										0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.003	0.124	0.003	17.730	1412	15.477	0	4	29.322	62.529
18.	Mizoram									1.790	1.790
19.	Nagaland										
20.	Odisha	0.009	0.015			9	0.050		3	31.245	31.295
21.	Punjab	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.140	20	0.025	0	13	0.495	1.660
22.	Rajasthan	0.884	4.381	0.796	1014.2	14494	20.378	635	129	164.514	1199.113
23.	Sikkim					6					0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu										0.000
25.	Tripura	0.037	0.091	0.019	89.122	455	0.235		3		89.357

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.569	2.032	0.277	123.77	35525		293	74		123.776
27.	Uttarakhand	0.010		0.010	4.200	3324	9.397	823	114	774.640	788.237
28.	West Bengal										0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		7.065	26.555	6.658	4052.7	278240	114.676	22367	1420	1507.926	5675.325

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Details showing State-wise flood damage during 2015											
Sl. No.	Name of State	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			0.000		103		420	28		0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.014	0.177	0.014	15.294	1702	16.946	848	29	1730.570	1762.810
3.	Assam	0.002	0.018	0.002		16				3.318	3.318
4.	Bihar		0.279	0.000		518	0.694	1	27	62.000	62.694
5.	Chhattisgarh										0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
7.	Gujarat		4.000						98		0.000
8.	Haryana	0.097	0.160	0.094	437.20	24	0.025	1	0	0.000	437.225
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	6.865		121.380	3264	6.690	686	133	2.550	130.620

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir								3		0.000
11.	Jharkhand										0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.174		0.174	776.48	10427	12.020	430	128	75.490	863.990
13.	Kerala	0.006	0.017	0.006		6705		4	74	6.507	6.507
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	1.000			3442		54	19	69.010	69.010
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.045	0.427	0.045	35.050	11607	43.000	29	16	396.640	474.690
17.	Meghalaya		0.000			50			1		0.000
18.	Mizoram	0.189	0.000	0.189	0.386	4	0.200	0	0	0.050	0.636
19.	Nagaland										
20.	Odisha	0.046	0.012	0.046		573			3		0.000
21.	Punjab	0.037	0.032	0.037	63.860	462	2.680	23	11	98.000	164.540
22.	Rajasthan	1.559	6.257	0.464	1122.2	70290	48.339	3607	54	234.445	1405.030
23.	Sikkim	0.600		0.600				303			0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.383	3.042	0.383	2782.7	3015270		16215	421	23129.722	25912.510

312 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Tripura	0.001	0.014	0.001	247.90	3255	20.735	21	1	42.120	310.763
26.	Uttar Pradesh		0.010			6					0.000
27.	Uttarakhand					411		181	33		0.000
28.	West Bengal	1.300	10.840	1.300	11433.	830245	7895.630	22774	338	6023.960	25353.270
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.002		0.477	149	0.010		0	0.000	0.487
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	0.020	0.050	0.020	7.200	668			3	325.800	333.000
TOTAL		4.478	33.203	3.374	17043.	3959191	8046.969	45597	1420	32200.182	57291.098

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

State-wise release of Central assistance under FMP component of "Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP)"

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.69	21.18	
2.	Assam		245.49	142.12
3.	Bihar			16.58
4.	Himachal Pradesh	50	87.50	162.60
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.56	110.40	52.20
6.	Kerala		19.05	
7.	Mizoram		0.48	
8.	Nagaland	23.13		10.84
9.	Uttar Pradesh		13.55	15.57
10.	Uttarakhand			4.63
11.	West Bengal	12.61	65.03	23.65
TOTAL		149.99	562.67	428.20

Interlinking of rivers for distribution of water

2459. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of water in various parts of the country;
- (b) steps taken by Government to tackle the water shortage in the country;
- (c) if so, steps taken for interlinking of rivers so that there is equitable distribution of water in various parts of the county; and
- (d) the time-frame by which the interlinking of rivers would be completed?

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. 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) 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 tackle water shortage 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.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works.

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.

(c) and (d) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared for water resources development through inter-basin transfer of water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, 30 links have been identified (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The status of the river interlinking projects is given in Statement (*See below*).

The implementation of the ILR projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre-feasibility Reports (PFRs)/Feasibility Reports (FRs) / Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, obtaining statutory clearances, construction of the project, etc. Thus, the implementation of the projects will take varying periods of time.

Statement

Status/details of river interlinking projects

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status of PFR/FR/DPR
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh,	FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link		Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh	
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila)- Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)- Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph- I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh- Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

Piped water coverage

2460. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that piped water coverage in the country is very low and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken some fresh initiatives to increase the piped water coverage in consultation with all concerned authorities of Government and State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which States played their role, as it is a State subject?

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), 56.58% of the rural population have the facility of drinking water from piped water supply, as on 11.07.2019.

Water is a State subject. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of drinking water in rural areas. Further, as announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal 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.

Protection of groundwater

2461. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that groundwater is the largest useable source of freshwater on the planet and more than two billion people rely on it to drink or irrigate crops;

(b) whether Government is aware that only half of all groundwater supplies are likely to fully replenish or re-balance within the next 100 years, potentially leading to shortages in drier areas; and

(c) if so, the counter measures Government has taken so far to replenish or re-balance groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) estimates, the total volume of water on earth is about 1.4 billion km³, of which only about 35 million km³ or 2.5% is fresh water. Of the fresh

water resources of the world, about 29.9% is present as ground water (shallow and deep groundwater basins down to 2,000 metres). Further details on water resources may be accessed at <http://cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/water-related-statistics-2015.pdf>.

In India, the total annual ground water recharge *i.e.* the ground water available in the zone of water level fluctuation is 432 billion cubic metre as per latest assessment of 2017 jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board and State Governments. Keeping 39 BCM for natural discharge, the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource for entire country is 393 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses in the country is 249 BCM. Therefore only 63% of Net replenishable (Extractable) Ground water resource is being used at present in the country as a whole. However, out of 6881 assessment units (Block/Taluks/Mandals/watershed/Firka) all over the country, 1186 units (17%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', where Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all Sarpanchs on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and rain harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.

An 'Inter Ministerial Committee' under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR, RD & GR) has been constituted to take forward the subject of 'Water Conservation Related Activities for Optimum Utilization of Monsoon Rainfall' which meets from time to time to discuss the issue of water conservation. The Committee includes officers from different States/UTs. Last meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee was held on 01.05.2019.

Cabinet Secretary discussed the issue of water conservation with the Chief Secretaries of the States through video-conference on 21.05.2019.

The issue was also discussed with the concerned Ministers and officials of the State Governments by Minister Jal Shakti in a meeting held on 11.6.2019.

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://movvr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps to control water depletion Jun2019.pdf](http://movvr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps%20to%20control%20water%20depletion%20Jun2019.pdf)

Allocation levels under SBM in Chhattisgarh

†2462. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in Chhattisgarh during the last three years along with status of the Mission;
- (b) the details of targets set and made under the Mission; and
- (c) the number of Key Resource Centres (KRC) to be identified in the State of Chhattisgarh under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Under the programme, more than 9.6 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed. As a result, sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the country has increased to over 99% and 30 States, 622 Districts, 6,212 Blocks, 2,50,658 Gram Panchayats and 5,68,367 villages have been declared ODF. In Chhattisgarh, more than 33 lakh IHHLs have been constructed and the State has achieved 100% sanitation coverage and became ODF except for some severely LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected Gram Panchayats/villages.

SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence no fixed State-wise allocation of funds is made under the programme. The details of Central share funds released to Chhattisgarh under SBM(G) and utilized as per the Utilisation Certificate (UC) furnished by the State, during the last three years are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Amount in ₹ crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released	Amount utilized
1.	2016-17	584.46	532.01
2.	2017-18	677.83	539.60
3.	2018-19	448.50	327.26 (As per Provisional UC)
TOTAL		1710.79	1398.87

(c) In Chhattisgarh, the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) has been identified as Key Resource Centre (KRQ under SBM(G).

Water harvesting and conservation activities

2463. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jal Shakti Abhiyan would aim to accelerate water harvesting, conservation and borewell recharge activities already being carried out under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the Integrated Watershed Management Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the progress would be monitored in real time through mobile applications and an online dashboard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a water conservation campaign is a collaborative effort of various Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, being coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti. Under JSA five interventions namely (i) water conservation and rainwater harvesting, (ii) renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, (iii) reuse and bore well recharge structures, (iv) watershed development, and (v) intensive afforestation, have been taken up which are being implemented through various existing schemes of the Government under different Ministries including

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

(c) and (d) A portal has been developed by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti and National Informatics Commission (NIC) through which districts will report progress under JSA in all 5 interventions activities. A national level dashboard has been developed that shows progress of the States against JSA interventions and on real time basis. A separate mobile application has also been developed to report feedback and key observations from assigned nodal officers and State Government officers.

Installation of AMRIT plants

2464. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of JAI SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology (AMRIT) plants operational in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the capacity of each plant to cover the Arsenic affected households; and

(c) the details of AMRIT plants proposed to be installed during 2019-20, along with their locations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government of West Bengal has informed that they have installed 330 Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology (AMRIT) plants of 1000 litres per day capacity in schools and habitations in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad. The State has also installed 1000 AMRIT plants of 1200 litres per day capacity in schools, anganwadis, madrasas, health centres, mosque and habitations in the district of Murshidabad.

Government of Punjab has covered 127 Arsenic affected habitations by installing 108 AMRIT plants. Out of which, 22 are Hand Pump attached units covering 22 villages and 86 are retrofitted to piped water supply schemes covering 105 Arsenic affected villages. The capacity of 22 hand pump attached units is 8 LPCD (litre per capita per day). 86 retrofitted units are of different capacities ranging from 25 KLD (Kilo Litres per Day) to 200 KLD.

In Uttar Pradesh, 2 no. of AMRIT plants each were installed and operational in the districts of Lakhimpur Kheri, Bareilly and Ballia. The capacity of plants installed is 15 to 18 litre per minute.

No other Arsenic affected State have reported any operational AMRIT plants in their State.

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

It is up to the State Governments to adopt suitable technology including AMRIT depending on their requirements. No Arsenic affected State have reported any plans to install AMRIT plants for the year 2019-20.

Framework for governing of ground water resources

2465. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has in place an adequate framework for governing Ground Water Resources and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has collaborated with any private or foreign bodies on Ground Water Management projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the 'Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. CGWA grants No Objection Certificates for ground water abstraction, in 23 States/UTs, through guidelines which are modified from time to time. Rest of the States/UTs are regulating ground water development through their own Acts, notifications or Government Orders. Further, CGWA has also appointed the District Magistrate/District Collector of each Revenue District and Regional Directors of CGWB in these States as Authorized Officers, with power to enforce compliance of NOC conditions.

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

Construction of Polavaram Project in in A.P.

2466. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) status of construction of Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the extent to which the claims that 60 per cent of work has been completed made by earlier Andhra Pradesh Government and reported in the media is correct;
- (c) whether CAG has said that completion of Polavaram cannot be done before 2019 and now Government says that Polavaram can be completed only by 2021;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is a fact that Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package for displaced people of Polavaram has not yet been completed; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor and by when R&R package would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), about 66.96% works of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) have been completed.

(c) and (d) As informed by the GoAP, noticing shortfall in physical progress of various components of the project, the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) in its report mentioned that it appears the targeted date of June, 2019 may be difficult to achieve. Further, the State Government has now informed that project is targeted for completion by June, 2021.

(e) and (f) As per progress reported by the State Government, out of 105601 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) due to PIP, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) works in respect of 3922 PDFs has been completed. R&R of balance PDFs is planned in phased manner. Entire R&R activities are proposed to be completed well before the actual impoundment of water in reservoir.

Construction of Mekedatu dam

2467. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any final decision on the request of Tamil Nadu Government regarding restraining State of Karnataka Government in constructing Mekedatu dam across river Cauvery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has written to Karnataka Government in this regard referring to the final order of Cauvery Water Tribunal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) Screening Committee of Central Water Commission (CWC) in its meeting held on 24.10.2018 has accorded "In-Principle" clearance for preparation of DPR of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir-cum-Drinking Water Project by project authority (Government of Karnataka) with the condition that Government of Karnataka would resolve the inter-State matters amicably by due consultations with co-basin States of Cauvery Basin. The Central Government has also constituted Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) to give effect to the decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Administrative Secretary in-charge of Water Resources Department of all the co-basin States, including Tamil Nadu is a member of this Authority. Acceptance of the DPR by CWMA is a pre-requisite for consideration of DPR by the Advisory Committee of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation

2468. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of safe drinking water and sanitation are the most serious challenges of the 21st century in developing countries like India;

(b) whether unsafe water and poor sanitation are primary causes for the vast majority of water borne and primarily diarrhoeal diseases; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to provide safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities in rural, semi-urban and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Globally, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation are recognised as serious challenges of the 21st century in developing countries and consumption of unsafe water and poor sanitation facilities are recognised *inter-alia* as reasons for cause of water borne diseases including diarrhoea.

(c) Ministry of Jal Shakti administers the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which aims at providing safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes. 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, 13,98,331 rural habitations (81.02%) are fully covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water). Further, out of total rural population of 9182.58 lakhs, 7001.76 lakhs rural population (76.25%) are getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water.

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. Water supply component also includes Rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water.

The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Under SBM(G), 9.66 crore toilets have been constructed till 11.07.2019. As a result, sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the country which was 38.7% on 2.10.2014 has increased to more than 99% and 30 States, 622 Districts, 6,225 Blocks, 2,50,859 Gram Panchayats and 5,69,289 villages have been declared ODF.

The Government had also launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)[SBM(U)] with objective of achieving 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status for all cities and 100% scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste. Under SBM(U), 58,46,107 Individual household toilets (IHHT) and 4,99,006 Community/Public toilets have been constructed so far.

Entrepreneurs in MSMEs

2469. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) details of initiatives taken by Government to start up entrepreneurs in MSME sector;
- (b) steps taken by Government to develop entrepreneurship mentality/skills among youth; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Government has launched the Startup India Initiative with the objective of building strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country. The incentives available to Startups under Startup India initiative are given below:

- (i) Self-Certification under 6 Labour Laws and 3 Environmental Laws.
- (ii) Relaxation in Public Procurement Norms.
- (iii) Faster exit under the Bankruptcy Code.
- (iv) Rebates on Patent and Trademark filing fees, support from facilitators and to expedite examination of Patent application.
- (v) Income Tax exemption.
- (vi) Exemption from Income Tax on investments received above fair market value.
- (vii) Funding support under the Fund of Funds for Start ups.
- (viii) Guidance and facilitation support from Start up India Hub.

Further, Government implements different schemes and programmes for MSME I sector, which include 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 Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro and

Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH), and schemes for coir products and Khadi and Village Industries, etc.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) also instituted National Entrepreneurship Awards Scheme (NEAS) to recognize and honour the achievements of aspiring first generation entrepreneurs to promote a culture of entrepreneurship among youth and inspire them to set-up their own enterprise.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) across the country for imparting skills and motivate unemployed youth towards Entrepreneurship through various Skill Development Programmes. Skill Development training programmes through MSME Technology Centres, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), National Institute for MSMEs (ni-msme), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board are also organized.

Financial assistance to MSME traders

2470. SHRI DHARAMPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide financial assistance to MSME traders under various schemes of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the schemes that are being implemented in the State of Telangana;

(d) the quantum of funds being released under each programme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) Ministry of MSME implements Credit Guarantee Scheme to support Micro and Small Enterprises. Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) in Retail Trade segment are included in the ambit of this Scheme. The extent of guarantee cover

under the scheme is 50% of the sanctioned amount of the credit facility for credit up to ₹100 lakh per MSE borrower.

The Credit Guarantee Scheme is implemented across the country including the State of Telangana. Under this Scheme, 1386 proposals for guarantee cover of ₹ 80.56 Crores were approved in F.Y. 2018-19.

Sinha Committee recommendations for MSMEs

†2471. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of RBI led by Shri U.K. Sinha has made some recommendation for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, if so, by when these recommendations would be implemented;

(b) whether Government has any plans to create a ₹5000 crore reserved corpus to assist MSME in cluster, if so, by when it would be started; and

(c) whether MSME employees are covered by insurance, if so, the details thereof and if not, by when such cover would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee led by Shri U.K. Sinha has submitted its report to the RBI.

(b) No such plan is under consideration of the Ministry of MSME, Government of India.

(c) MSME employees can also be covered by insurance under various insurance products available in the country based on their coverage criteria.

Relief to textile MSMEs

2472. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to bring relief to textile MSMEs which are in crisis due to the implementation of GST, alterations in income tax policy and rise in cost of production; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details thereof, including impact of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The stated policy of the Government is to reduce tax burden and increase ease of tax compliance of MSME's including Textiles MSMEs. For furtherance of this objective, the Government has taken various steps. Some of these steps taken in recent years are:

- (i) The rate of corporate tax was reduced to 25 per cent for companies with a turnover of upto ₹ 250 crores in Financial Year 2016-17 (covering 99 per cent of domestic companies). This limit is further proposed to be increased to ₹ 400 crores vide Finance (No.2) Bill, 2019.
- (ii) The threshold limit for applicability of presumptive taxation of business income was increased from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2. crore.
- (iii) The threshold for maintaining books of accounts on part of individuals and Hindu undivided family has been increased to income of ₹ 2.5 lakh from ₹ 1.2 lakh earlier or total turnover of ₹ 25 lakh from ₹ 10 lakh earlier.
- (iv) The rebate provided under the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been increased and now any individuals or Hindu undivided family having a total taxable income upto ₹ 5 lakh do not need to pay any Income-tax.
- (v) Section 80JJAA of the Act provides for deduction *in lieu* of employment generation. Considering the seasonal nature of the business of an assessee engaged in manufacturing of apparel, the requirement of 240 days of employment has been relaxed to 150 days.

Ministry of Textiles has taken up the issues raised by the Textiles Industry/ Traders Associations regarding reduction of GST rates on various textile items and actively engaged with the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance for getting them resolved. As a result, many important changes have been made, *inter alia*, which are as follows:

- (i) GST rate on job works for entire textile segment *i.e.* yarn, fabric garments and made-ups was revised from 18% to 5%.
- (ii) Initially GST rates for a few Handicraft items have been reduced. Subsequently, GST Council in its 28th Meeting held on 21.7.2018 reduced

the GST rate to Zero for two handicrafts items, reduced from 12% to 10% for 15 handicraft items and reduced the GST rates from 12% to 5% on 8 items.

- (iii) GST rates for Corduroy and velvet fabric has been reduced from 12% to 5%.
- (iv) GST rates for Manmade Filament (MMF) yarn has been reduced from 18% to 12%.
- (v) GST on Common Effluent Treatment Plants services of effluents has been reduced from 18% to 12%.
- (vi) The import duty on MMF has been enhanced from 10% to 20% to protect domestic market.
- (vii) Sari has been included in the classification of fabric with 5% GST.
- (viii) Refund ITC to fabrics was allowed with prospective effect (*i.e.* 27.7.2018). The inverted duty structure on MMR (*i.e.* 18% on fibre, 12% on yarn and 5% on fabric without refund of ITC) led to stranding of 2% tax at the fabric stage and rendering the weavers uncompetitive in domestic and international markets).

Protection of MSMEs

2473. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that with the import liberalisation and entry of MNCs into India, the Indian small scale entrepreneurs are not able to face competition and finding it difficult to survive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to reserve certain sectors/ entrepreneurship exclusively for Indian entrepreneurs in order to save and protect the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The survival and growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) depends on a number of factors such as availability of timely credit, up-gradation of technology, infrastructure, access to market, quality of products etc. Competition from internal and external sources including competition from multinational companies is also one of the factors.

(c) to (e) The Government has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 under MSMED Act. Under this policy, 25% of annual procurement by Central Ministries /Departments/Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has to be made from Micro and Small enterprises. This includes 4% from MSEs owned by SC/STs and 3% from MSEs owned by Women entrepreneurs.

Issues and concerns of Unorganized Sector

2474. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any effort of the National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganized Sector to assess the situation of the Unorganized Sector, after the 2007 report on Condition of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganized Sector workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quarterly and annual figures of employment growth in the Unorganized Sector for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised Sector, the Central Government has already enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide the formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) implements various schemes to promote MSMEs and job creation in the MSMEs sector in which major share is of unorganized sector, which include Prime Minister's Employment

Generation Programme (PMEGP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in North Eastern Region and Sikkim, Tool Rooms and Technology Centers, Mission Solar Charkha (MSC), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

(c) As per the 73rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during the period 2015-16, the estimated number of workers in unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities excluding the MSMEs registered under (a) Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, (b) Companies Act, 1956 and (c) Construction activities falling under Section F of National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2008, are 11.10 crore.

Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP,) the growth in employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 26.32%, -5.15% and 51.68%, respectively.

Funds to MSME sector in Haryana

2475. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MSME sector in the country is severely undercapitalised and is in the need of capital infusion and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such undercapitalised MSMEs sector in the State of Haryana; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to provide an easy access to finance by MSMEs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The total bank credit outstanding to MSMEs in the last three years is furnished in the following table:

Year	No. of A/c (in Lakh)	Amount O/s (in ₹ crore)
March 2017	232.06	1070129.48
March 2018	259.64	1149353.83
March 2019 (Provisional)	322.09	1497687.10

To address the issue of unmet credit demand, Government has taken several measures such as providing credit guarantee support, margin money subsidy under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP), Scheme for Interest Subvention, loans to micro enterprises under the Prime Minister's Mudra Yojana and support under Start up India and Stand up India programmes etc.

Closure of MSMEs

2476. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of micro and small industries, which have been closed in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the reasons Government envisage for the closure of these industries in different parts of the country;
- (c) whether Government has devised any strategy to prevent this rampant closure of MSMEs in different parts of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), stressed accounts referred to the Corrective Action Plan Committees during the half-year ended March 31, 2017, September 30, 2017; March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 are 1,00,803, 87,062; 1,30,208 and 1,50,165, respectively and the number of sick MSMEs as on March 31, 2016 was 4,86,291.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various Schemes/programmes for the promotion and development of MSMEs in the country. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP),

Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in North Eastern Region and Sikkim, Tool Rooms and Technology Centers, Mission Solar Charkha (MSC), Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

Extension of statutory approvals for leasing of mines

2477. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that environment and forest related clearances are major irritants to auction mines;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to extend the validity of key statutory approvals like environment and forest related clearances by three years in respect of mining leases which are due for expiry by March 31, 2020;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the steps, if implemented, will ensure hassle free auctions of the mines besides facilitating seamless change in ownership; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance are statutory requirements under Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for carrying out mining operations.

(b) to (e) The steps being taken by the Central Government will facilitate the seamless reallocation of the mines expiring on 31st March, 2020. To expedite the auction of mines which are due to expire on 31st March, 2020, General Exploration (G2) over the entire mineralised area under the mining lease has been completed in working mines. The modality for seamless grant of fresh Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance in respect of mining leases expiring by March 31, 2020 has been worked out in consultation with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Illegal sand mining

2478. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to stop the illegal mining of sand from river banks;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to allow the import of sand for construction?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, empowers the State Governments to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith. Sand is a minor mineral under Section 3(e) of the MMDR Act. For minor minerals, all policy and legislation for grant of mineral concessions, regulation and administration is covered in the jurisdiction of the State Governments under the MMDR Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

(c) As per the ITC (HS) Scheduled (Import Policy), 2017, notified by Directorate General of Foreign Trade, import policy of natural sands all kinds is free. Therefore, the question of allowing / granting permission for import of sand for construction does not arise.

Auction of iron ore mines and the extension of lease

2479. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to extend the mining leases of Iron ore lease holders (private merchant miners), which are due to lapse in March, 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any steps have been taken to expedite the auction of Iron ore blocks which are due to lapse in March, 2020; and
- (c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. The mines expiring in March, 2020 are to be reallocated through auction.

(b) and (c) To expedite the auction of mines including Iron ore mines, which are due to expire in March, 2020, General Exploration (G2) over the entire mineralised area under the mining lease has been completed in working mines. The modality for seamless grant of fresh Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance has also been worked out in consultation with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Scrambling for auction of mines

2480. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked the States involved in mining to prepare the roadmap for a transition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these States are scrambling to auction blocks whose licences are lapsing by 31st March, 2020; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Mines has been coordinating with the State Governments and other stakeholder Ministries/Departments to facilitate the seamless reallocation of the mines expiring on 31st March, 2020. To expedite the auction of mines which are due to expire on 31st March, 2020, General Exploration (G2) over the entire mineralised area under the mining lease has been completed in working mines. The modality for seamless grant of fresh Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance has also been worked out in consultation with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Educational institutions run by minority community

†2481. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical engineering and management colleges / universities or other institutions being run by Muslim and Christian minority communities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students belonging to minority communities and that of general category studying in these institutions; and

(c) the number of teachers in these institutions and their pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) 1393 medical, engineering and management colleges / universities or other higher education institutions being run by Muslim and Christian minority communities, have been granted minority status by National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Total 3,50,14,080 students including 1,69,29,871 female are enrolled in these institutes. Out of them, 26,84,314 (of which 13,59,430 are females) students belongs to minorities and remaining 3,23,29,766 students belong to SC, ST, OBC, PWD, non-minorities category.

(c) Number of teachers in these institutes and their pay scales are not maintained centrally.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of universities, medical, engineering and management colleges granted minority status certificates by NCMEI run by muslim and christian communities

Sl. No.	State Name	University#		Medical College#		Engineering Colleges#		Management Colleges#		Other Institutions of higher Education*	
		Muslim	Christian	Muslim	Christian	Muslim	Christian	Muslim	Christian	Muslim	Christian
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	0	19	7	4	2	63	59
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3
3.	Bihar	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	33	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
5.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9
11.	Karnataka	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	33	81

12.	Kerala	0	0	8	7	20	19	5	7	206	192
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	29	17
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	10	5
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16.	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
17.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
19.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	29	46
21.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	15
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	0	5	0	10	6	231	45
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	11
24.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	6
TOTAL		7	1	19	7	55	35	28	22	702	517

The Status of MSC Granted Since 2005

* The Status of MSC Granted is from 1st Aug 2017

Total Muslim : 811

Total Christian : 582

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Scholarships for minorities

2482. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-matric, post-matric, merit-cum-means and other scholarships disbursed by Government to the students of minority community during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the manner in which the number of such scholarships is proposed to be doubled during the next five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Government, during the last five years, has provided 3.18 crore scholarships to students from amongst the six centrally notified Minorities namely Jain, Buddhist, Sikh, Parsi, Muslim and Christian. Out of these, girls constitute more than 50% of the beneficiaries. The State-wise and year-wise details of Pre-Matric, Post Matric, Merit-cum-Means, Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarships and Maulana Azad National Fellowships disbursed during each of the last three years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) During the next five years, the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) proposes to provide Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarships to five crore economically weaker-section students from these notified Minority communities. This will include more than 50% of girl students. The three scholarship schemes are now being implemented through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) and since 2015-16 the scholarships are being disbursed under direct benefit transfer (DBT) mode to improve the efficiency and bring transparency by removing duplicity and stopping pilferages.

Statement

(A) *Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme: State-wise and year-wise details of scholarships awarded/sanctioned during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17 Scholarship awarded	2017-18 Scholarship awarded	2018-19* Scholarship Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126764	120350	128962
2.	Telangana	159023	157736	169123

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	137516	169325	116514
5.	Bihar	60399	112488	222066
6.	Chhattisgarh	7329	7673	5593
7.	Goa	1414	0	349
8.	Gujarat	113690	123638	128394
9.	Haryana	2419	4596	6259
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1665	1600	1541
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	54137	117679	154711
12.	Jharkhand	18976	46124	50450
13.	Karnataka	418552	321073	432622
14.	Kerala	498400	516560	568333
15.	Madhya Pradesh	71286	95428	108819
16.	Maharashtra	445635	586128	685052
17.	Manipur	3382	5453	14819
18.	Meghalaya	8470	4988	5391
19.	Mizoram	47427	29732	42678
20.	Nagaland	16718	23459	27862
21.	Odisha	14771	9574	10486
22.	Punjab	379737	408251	409291
23.	Rajasthan	117739	132479	135036
24.	Sikkim	1026	740	392
25.	Tamil Nadu	330731	309645	324682
26.	Tripura	1	4895	3283
27.	Uttar Pradesh	422293	541116	691257

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	14480	20292	21271
29.	West Bengal	675373	991851	1168407
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	0	56
31.	Chandigarh	2394	2139	1341
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63	54	134
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	3	7232	2216
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1645	1922	2331
TOTAL		4153524	4874220	5639721

* Provisional Data. Disbursement of Scholarship for 2018-19 continues in 2019-20. The scholarship for 2019-20 yet to be disbursed.

(B) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme: State-wise and year-wise details of scholarships awarded/sanctioned during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17 Scholarship awarded	2017-18 Scholarship awarded	2018-19* Scholarship Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12002	13626	13094
2.	Telangana	15017	15465	15597
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	28330	29200	27827
5.	Bihar	46630	47105	48856
6.	Chhattisgarh	2001	2137	2109
7.	Goa	239	0	140

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	18257	18823	20552
9.	Haryana	3413	5218	3199
10.	Himachal Pradesh	503	529	430
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23676	22480	27787
12.	Jharkhand	12946	14751	12616
13.	Karnataka	41720	32220	45468
14.	Kerala	54613	55941	63725
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15296	17538	18238
16.	Maharashtra	44085	45604	47963
17.	Manipur	2852	3346	3819
18.	Meghalaya	4954	6034	6517
19.	Mizoram	1331	1331	1299
20.	Nagaland	3676	5520	4359
21.	Odisha	3179	3019	1555
22.	Punjab	58822	51292	54663
23.	Rajasthan	24608	21973	24016
24.	Sikkim	207	97	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	38444	32690	34668
26.	Tripura	909	1021	1148
27.	Uttar Pradesh	74833	86787	86302
28.	Uttarakhand	2920	4045	2830
29.	West Bengal	88387	78171	93475
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	5	0	18
31.	Chandigarh	259	167	115
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	11	13

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Daman and Diu	39	4	45
34.	Delhi	531	4794	2063
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	280	382	508
TOTAL		624990	621321	666118

* Provisional Data. Disbursement of Scholarship for 2018-19 continues in 2019-20. The scholarship for 2019-20 yet to be disbursed.

(C) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme: State-wise and year-wise details of scholarships awarded/sanctioned during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17 Scholarship awarded	2017-18 Scholarship awarded	2018-19* Scholarship Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1281	2568	2106
2.	Telangana	1583	2908	2843
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	3217	4938	4437
5.	Bihar	9501	11028	10727
6.	Chhattisgarh	325	497	419
7.	Goa	68	0	76
8.	Gujarat	2930	4012	3393
9.	Haryana	1006	1112	558
10.	Himachal Pradesh	45	66	48
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3837	6103	3817
12.	Jharkhand	1811	2424	1264

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	7530	9779	11145
14.	Kerala	8053	19194	18274
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1889	2112	2078
16.	Maharashtra	3548	6379	3607
17.	Manipur	230	296	358
18.	Meghalaya	650	1209	1169
19.	Mizoram	135	398	518
20.	Nagaland	713	1228	1170
21.	Odisha	454	749	332
22.	Punjab	2669	5319	3273
23.	Rajasthan	3226	3833	3508
24.	Sikkim	21	13	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	2863	6063	4337
26.	Tripura	114	167	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10090	10530	9897
28.	Uttarakhand	504	574	526
29.	West Bengal	10329	12393	13154
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	21	11	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	5	1
33.	Daman and Diu	9	1	0
34.	Delhi	403	484	459
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	26	59	57
TOTAL		79088	116452	103690

* Provisional Data. Disbursement of Scholarship for 2018-19 continues in 2019-20. The scholarship for 2019-20 yet to be disbursed.

(D) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for meritorious girls belonging to minorities: State-wise details of Scholarships sanctioned/released during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of girls		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	9	0	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	601	2299	4579
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	1	1
4.	Assam	1136	1850	3804
5.	Bihar	1109	8280	19630
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	12	80
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3
10.	Delhi	434	188	382
11.	Goa	3	1	10
12.	Gujarat	318	3096	9515
13.	Haryana	16	44	428
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	8	29
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	931	807	1283
16.	Jharkhand	514	1247	2047
17.	Karnataka	4367	25139	16315
18.	Kerala	5944	20534	25272
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	372	3686	7826
21.	Maharashtra	4090	8383	21286

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	100	248	738
23.	Meghalaya	8	0	192
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0
25.	Nagaland	26	2	81
26.	Odisha	171	691	801
27.	Puducherry	39	5	33
28.	Punjab	129	44	110
29.	Rajasthan	794	15	3296
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	961	3153	7873
32.	Telangana	2385	5696	6146
33.	Tripura	3	19	37
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7979	26045	49196
35.	Uttarakhand	319	530	1152
36.	West Bengal	693	2070	17845
TOTAL		33482	114094	200000

(E) Status of Physical and Financial Achievement under Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	16	30	15	30	19	40	Selection for 2018-19 is still to be made by UGC
2.	Telangana	0	15	0	15	0	13	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
4.	Assam	33	33	33	33	33	33	50	
5.	Bihar	50	55	50	50	50	53	73	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	
7.	Goa	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	
8.	Gujarat	23	22	23	8	23	22	26	
9.	Haryana	10	11	10	10	10	10	13	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	39	28	80	28	31	38	
12.	Jharkhand	19	19	19	19	19	19	25	
13.	Karnataka	33	33	33	33	33	33	39	
14.	Kerala	50	50	50	52	50	51	61	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24	23	24	22	24	24	27	
16.	Maharashtra	62	60	62	59	62	64	93	
17.	Manipur	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	
18.	Meghalaya	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	
19.	Mizoram	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
20.	Nagaland	6	6	6	6	6	6	61	
21.	Odisha	10	8	10	3	10	11	9	
22.	Punjab	54	52	54	54	54	57	70	
23.	Rajasthan	25	25	25	26	25	25	34	
24.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	31	29	33	29	31	37	
26.	Tripura	4	4	4	0	4	2	4	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	111	111	111	110	111	115	165	
28.	Uttarakhand	4	4	4	4	4	2	17	
29.	West Bengal	80	79	80	79	80	82	106	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	4	1	4	0	4	0	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Chandigarh	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	
33.	Daman and Diu	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	
34.	Delhi	13	17	13	9	13	11	13	
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	4	0	4	2	4	
36.	Puducherry	4	4	4	31	4	3	4	
TOTAL		756	756	756	756	756	756	1000	

*50% slots from Andhra Pradesh to Telangana State

T-Target, A=Achievement (Besides Renewals)

Seekho aur Kamao Scheme

2483. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of people who have availed skill upgradation training under Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn) Scheme, State-wise;

(b) details of the number of youth from Minority community who have secured jobs over the past three years post the training, State-wise; and

(c) the estimated amount spent by the Ministry for the above mentioned scheme in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", is a placement linked skill development scheme for minorities aiming to upgrade the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitable skilled to go for self-employment. Total number of 2,42,189 persons have been trained under the scheme since its inception, State-wise details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Though the trained persons need to be placed after completion of training over a period of time, some beneficiaries prefer to go to self employment or higher/different trainings as per their requirements. The remaining are given placements in an

ongoing exercise across the country. The details of the placements can be seen at seekhoaurkamao-moma.gov.in, a dedicated portal.

(c) The estimated amount spent by the Ministry for the above mentioned scheme in the past three years is as follows:

Year	Budget (crore)	Expenditure (crore)
2016-17	210.00	204.93
2017-18	200.00	199.80
2018-19	250.00	175.21

Statement

Details of trainees trained since inception of the scheme 'Learn and Earn'

Sl. No.	State/UT	Trainees trained since inception of the scheme*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	579
3.	Assam	9512
4.	Bihar	10088
5.	Chandigarh	30
6.	Chhattisgarh	3112
7.	Delhi	6134
8.	Gujarat	5472
9.	Haryana	7400
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3355
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18970
12.	Jharkhand	8490
13.	Karnataka	6765
14.	Kerala	1924

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20646
16.	Maharashtra	7363
17.	Manipur	2807
18.	Meghalaya	1994
19.	Mizoram	1104
20.	Nagaland	900
21.	Odisha	1961
22.	Puducherry	100
23.	Punjab	10932
24.	Rajasthan	7629
25.	Sikkim	1100
26.	Tamil Nadu	3691
27.	Telangana	8095
28.	Tripura	2081
29.	Uttar Pradesh	38623
30.	Uttarakhand	3569
31.	West Bengal	20328
	*2013-14 (State-wise data has not been compiled)	19524
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	242189

Cases of corruption and irregularities in implementation of schemes

2484. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes intended for the benefits of the persons belonging to the minority communities in the country;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the cases of irregularities and corruption in the implementation of such schemes have come to the notice of Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The Government is implementing various schemes for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains. These schemes/Programmes in brief are as under-

Educational Empowerment

- Scholarship Schemes
- Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF)
- Padho Pardesh - Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students Belonging to the Minority Communities
- Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
- Nai Udaan - Support for Students for preparation of Main Examination who clear Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.

Economic Empowerment

- Skill Development.
- Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)
- USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)
- Nai Manzil
- Garib Nawaj Employment Programme
- Concessional credit through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

Infrastructure Development

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)

Special Needs

- Nai Roshni - The Leadership Development of Minority Women
- Hamari Dharohar
- Jiyo Parsi - Scheme for Containing Population Decline of Parsis in India
- Waqf Management
- Qaumi Waqf Board Taraqqiati Scheme (Scheme of Computerization of Records and Strengthening of State Waqf Boards)
- Shahari Waqf Sampatti Vikas Yojana (Scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Waqf Development of Urban Waqf Properties)
- Research / Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Scheme Including Publicity

(b) The budget of the Ministry has increased from ₹3090 crore in 2014-15 to ₹4700 crore in 2019-20. The scheme-wise details of funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three year & the current year in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and state-wise expenditure under the PMJVK scheme are available at website - minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(c) and (d) As and when such instances are reported or come to the notice of the Government, necessary steps are taken as per extant guidelines and rules.

Vehicles linked to Aadhaar

2485. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vehicle licenses and registrations already linked to Aadhaar;
- (b) the number of biometrics collected by Road Transport Offices (RTOs) to issue smart cards for vehicle licenses and registrations; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will link Aadhaar with vehicle licence and registration again?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry in compliance to the order of the Supreme Court dated 26th September, 2018, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 494 of 2012 - Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. Vs. Union of India and Ors. stopped the process of verification using Aadhaar for the Driving Licences. As per the information provided by National Informatics Centre the Aadhaar number obtained for Driving Licences are 1,57,93,259 and for vehicle registrations are 1,65,29,733. The process of collection of biometric at the RTOs has been discontinued.

Conversion of State Highways into NHs in Odisha

2486. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Odisha State roads which have been approved in principle for declaration as NHs during last three years along with the present position of those projects; and

(b) steps taken by Government for declaration of those roads as NHs?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 13 State Roads as "in principle" National Highways in the State of Odisha with a view to provide funds for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for ascertaining the feasibility of upgradation of State Roads as National Highways. The decision regarding declaration and notification of these roads as National Highway or otherwise depends on the outcome of the DPR, subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria as per the Guidelines.

Improvement work of NHs in Odisha

2487. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stretches entrusted to NHAI for improvement under different programmes in Odisha;

(b) whether Government is contemplating any alternative method for improvement of those NHs in Odisha where improvement work of NH is yet to be taken up, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware of the alarming condition of the NHs in Odisha entrusted to NHAI due to lack of proper maintenance; and

(d) if so, the steps been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) A total of Eleven National Highway stretches with an aggregate length of about 1,912 km have been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Odisha. The National Highway stretches are developed/improved/maintained as per the terms and conditions stipulated in contract/concession agreements executed in accordance with respective mode of implementation finalised on the basis of outcome of detailed project report/feasibility study and tying up of funding requirement under different programmes.

(c) and (d) No such stretch is in alarming condition due to lack of maintenance in the State of Odisha.

Use of plastic waste in roads/highways construction

2488. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is utilising plastic waste in building roads/highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and length of roads built, the State/UT-wise; and
- (c) details of cost incurred in building these roads, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry has issued guidelines for use of plastic waste in wearing course of National Highways on pilot basis. The plastic waste has been used in the State of Tamil Nadu for about 11 Km length and about 1 Km length in the State of Kerala. Further, allocation of the funds for the development and maintenance of National Highways are made State wise in the country and not separately for using plastic waste in road construction.

Environmental clearances for NHs

†2489. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Highways (NHs) pending for environmental clearance during last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons therefor and quantum of cost over-run on account of pendency of said projects;

(c) the details of the efforts made by Government to complete these pending projects; and

(d) the total length of National Highways, in kilometers, on which the work has been completed during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No project of the National Highways is pending for environment clearance during last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) 28915 km of National Highways has been constructed during the last three financial years.

Cases of deaths due to drunken driving

2490. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents reported due to drunken driving from various States/UTs in the country during the last three years including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage road safety measures to put a check on drunken driving cases?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per information received from police department of State/UTs, the total number of road accidents under the category of drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug in India including Uttar Pradesh during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015 to 2017 is given below:-

Year	Road Accidents in India		Road Accidents in Uttar Pradesh	
	Total	Due to Drunken Driving	Total	Due to Drunken Driving
2015	501423	16298(3.25%)	32385	2403(7.42%)
2016	480652	14894(3.10%)	35612	4633(13.01%)
2017	464910	14071(3.03%)	38783	3336(8.60%)

State-wise details of road accidents under the category of drunken driving/ consumption of alcohol and drug during the period from 2015 to 2017 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) This Ministry has taken various measures to put a check on drunken driving in road accidents. The major initiatives are as under:-

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.
- (ii) 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. All the State Government/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. Further they have also been requested to review cases where licence has already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways and to take corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness on road safety.
- (iv) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has provided financial assistance to States for procurement of breath analysers to check cases of drunken driving.

Statement

Total Number of Road Accidents due to Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol & drug in India 2015 to 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State/UT-Wise Total Number of Road Accidents due to Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol & drug during		
		2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	490	128	2064
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	15	19
3.	Assam	611	352	373

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	1457	593	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	227	145	86
6.	Goa	6	3	10
7.	Gujarat	361	64	65
8.	Haryana	1092	529	180
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50	72	214
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	375	47	1
11.	Jharkhand	1518	543	801
12.	Karnataka	298	396	169
13.	Kerala	49	133	133
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2665	3083	1049
15.	Maharashtra	1345	226	863
16.	Manipur	0	71	44
17.	Meghalaya	137	35	132
18.	Mizoram	15	27	16
19.	Nagaland	2	13	157
20.	Odisha	972	1255	1533
21.	Punjab	118	317	129
22.	Rajasthan	667	673	421
23.	Sikkim	30	12	32
24.	Tamil Nadu	818	531	1833
25.	Telangana	42	202	163
26.	Tripura	13	5	11
27.	Uttarakhand	6	40	56

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2403	4633	3336
29.	West Bengal	413	462	16
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	27	13
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	7	7	12
34.	Delhi	40	164	124
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	82	5
TOTAL		16298	14894	14071

Declaration of NHs in Odisha

2491. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Odisha Government in Works Department letter No. 16451 dated 19th December, 2016 had recommended 30 State roads covering 2483 k.m. in length to the Ministry for consideration as new National Highway; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the Ministry is not taking any decision in the matter whereas Central Government has declared various State roads as National Highways in other States in the meanwhile?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) This 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 Odisha. This 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. About 1,099 kms of State roads have been declared as National Highways during April, 2014 to March 2019 in the State of Odisha.

Status of road development projects

2492. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of road development projects have been delayed or stopped in Jharkhand in particular and the country in general;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of projects delayed, scheme-wise;
- (c) the details of steps taken to fast track completion of the road development projects;
- (d) whether Government has identified any fault on part of Government agencies involved in planning and development of the road projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) National Highways projects are delayed mainly due to delay in environment/forest/wildlife clearances, land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of construction materials like soil/aggregate, poor performance of contractors, ROB/RUB issues with Railways, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc. Details of delayed projects scheme-wise for the state of Jharkhand in particular and the country in general are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Major steps taken by the government to fast track completion of road development projects are streamlining of land acquisition process such as online processing of notification for land acquisition and disbursement of compensation, award of projects after possession of 90% land, early resolution of forest and environment clearance issues, proper monitoring and regular review of projects at DPR, pre-construction and construction stages. Also, the process of project appraisal commences soon after receipt of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Statement

List of delayed projects in the State of Jharkhand in particular and the country in general

A. Delayed projects in the State of Jharkhand

Scheme		Upto date details of delayed National Highway Projects in Jharkhand		
		Nos.	Length (Km.)	Cost (Cr.)
Under State	NH(O)	6	94	262.76
PWD	LWE	5	0	88.93
Under NHAI	NHDP-III	1	163.50	1479
	NHDP-IV	1	41.28	336.60

B. Over Entire Country [Except the State of Jharkhand]

State/Scheme		Details of delayed National Highways Projects State-wise/scheme wise*		
		Nos.	Length (Km.)	Cost (Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
Under State PWD (NH(O)/LWE/ES&IC etc.)	Bihar	15	368.99	2535.38
	Uttar Pradesh	7	143.36	681.51
	Uttarakhand	12	94.48	267.39
	Haryana	3	58.56	534.23
	Himachal Pradesh	11	0	135.5
	Jammu and Kashmir	7	43.46	102.16
	Punjab	8	169.49	2962.68
	Rajasthan	11	561	2530
	Andhra Pradesh	7	298.75	1803.14
	Kerala	7	40.9	419.99
	Odisha	17	938.36	3051.57

1	2	3	4	5
	Puducherry	1	0	28.98
	Tamil Nadu	3	121.6	290.63
	Telangana	10	318.68	1672.08
	Chhattisgarh	44	1930.8	7559.96
	Goa	7	33.98	1317.65
	Karnataka	28	582	2468
	Maharashtra	13	369.3	2173.34
	Madhya Pradesh	17	406	2553
	Gujarat	5	41.8	116.69
	West Bengal	11	225	2844
	Arunachal Pradesh	3	316.01	2472.32
	Assam	10	305.45	1382.74
	Manipur	1	0	14.15
	Meghalaya	1	0	26.4
	Mizoram	4	191.18	2004.19
	Nagaland	2	27.3	509.07
	Sikkim	3	88	712.98
	Tripura	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL		268	7674.45	43169.73
Under BRO	CHARDHAM	0	0	0
	SARDP-NE	15	261.34	1520.48
Under NHIDCL		20	624.57	10340
Under NHA1		135	11044	111182
GRAND TOTAL		438	19604.36	166212.21

* Details as on 31st March 2019.

Debris dumping on roads/NHs of the capital

2493. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that ring road and National Highways passing through the national capital have become dumping ground for debris;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that stretch of ring road between Naraina and Mayapuri is full of debris and is creating problems for road users; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action Government has taken or proposes to take to effectively deal with the menace of debris dumping on roads and highways of the national capital?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) There has been instances of dumping of unclaimed debris along the Ring Road and National Highways which are being cleared by the Highway Authorities as and when identified.

Accidents due to the bad roads

†2494. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that accidents occur due to the bad roads also;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government does not have any data to ascertain which accidents occurred due to the bad roads; and
- (c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as use of Mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol/drug, overloaded vehicle, poor light condition, jumping red light, over speeding, overtaking, neglect of civic bodies, weather condition, fault of driver, driving on wrong side, defect in road condition, defect in condition of motor vehicle, fault of cyclist, fault of pedestrian etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry does not collect data under the specific head "Bad Roads". However, as per the information received from police departments of State/UTs, road accidents under the categories of "Pot Holes" and "Ongoing Road Works/Under Construction in India for the calendar year 2017 is given below:-

Year	Road Accidents in India due to		
	Total Road Accidents	Pot Holes	Ongoing Road Works/Under Construction
2017	464910	9423(2.03%)	11822(2.54%)

(c) 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 varies 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.

Declaration and upgradation of SHs to NHs

2495. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any plan to declare State Highways (SHs) as National Highways (NHs), for which an approval has been granted, in principle;

(b) whether there is any policy for the upgradation of State Highways and National Highways and a plan for maintenance of excessively damaged roads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads including State Highways (SHs) as NHs from time to time based on the requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The same is also applicable for State roads approved "In-Principle" as NHs.

The criteria for declaration of State roads including SHs as new NHs include roads running through length/breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals/mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km. etc.

Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per traffic density, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

Various types of Maintenance and Repair (M&R) works taken up on NHs include Ordinary Repairs (OR), Periodical Renewals (PR), Special Repairs (SR) and Flood Damage Repairs (FDR). The M&R of stretches of NHs, where either Development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessioners/ Contractors till the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/the Concession Period. M&R of balance stretches of NHs, including Restoration of damages due to floods, rainfalls, etc., on such stretches, are carried out annually as per available budgetary outlay, *inter-se* priority and traffic density to keep such NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The State Governments are responsible for development and maintenance of State roads including SHs. The Ministry does not allocate funds for maintenance of State roads including SHs approved "In-Principle" as NHs.

Implementation of Bharatmala in Telangana

2496. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to develop National Highways across the country under proposed Bharatmala project;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the road projects initiated in the State of Telangana;
- (d) the total funds released so far and the work undertaken/completed so far; and
- (e) the details of the estimated time of completing the road projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) The Government of India had approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-1 in October, 2017 for development of economic corridors, inter corridors, feeder routes, national corridors, border roads, international connectivity roads, coastal roads, port connectivity roads and expressways with an aggregate length of about 34,800 km. (including 10,000 km. residual NHDP stretches) in the entire country including State of Telangana, at an estimated outlay of ₹ 5,35,000.00 crores. In the State of Telangana, Six projects with an aggregate length of about 261 km and cost of ₹ 6,200 crores approximately have been awarded under this programme. The scheduled completion period for Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I is five years.

Four laning of NH 30 in Chhattisgarh

†2497. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that four laning work from Raipur to Jagdalpur at National Highway No. 30, is moving at a slow pace;
- (b) the targets set for the construction of this road and the present status of the work completed;
- (c) whether the work is progressing as per the target; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to construct a bypass at Keshkalghati in Bastar and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The 4-laning work on Raipur-Dhamtari-Kodebod road stretch was started in March, 2017 in two packages. Original scheduled completion date was March, 2019. The work on these stretches has been delayed due to delay in land acquisition,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

tree cutting and financial crisis faced by the contractor/concessionaire. The rescheduled completion date for Raipur-Dhamtari-Kodebod stretch is March, 2021. The road stretch from Kodebod to Kanker (length 48.41 km.) has been upgraded to 2-lane with paved shoulder in January, 2018. For Kanker-Bedma stretch (length 53.25 km.), the rescheduled completion date for 2-laning with paved shoulder work is August, 2020. The Kanker-Bedma stretch also includes development of Keshkal bypass (length 11.38 km.). The work of 2-lane with paved shoulder on Bedma to Jagdalpur stretch has been completed in May, 2018.

Status of Chennai-Bangalore Expressway

2498. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the date when Chennai-Bangalore Expressway was conceived and the initial estimated cost of the project;
- (b) length of the above Expressway;
- (c) the time when DPR was supposed to be prepared and the reasons for not preparing it till now; and
- (d) by when DPR is going to be completed and by when the expressway will become operational?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Earlier Chennai-Bangalore Expressway was envisaged under NHDP. The preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the expressway was commenced in August, 2009. The Government of India approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I in October, 2017 for development of 34,800 km. of road stretches with financial outlay of ₹5,35,000 crores which includes Chennai-Bangalore Expressway. The alignment of the expressway having total length of about 286 km. passes through States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The scheduled completion date for DPR preparation was May, 2010 but it was delayed due to delay in approval of alignment from respective State Governments, modification in the alignment in forest areas, delay in forest/wild life clearances and land acquisition etc. The DPR is targeted for completion in year 2019-20. The civil work on road stretch is taken up on completion of DPR, land acquisition, obtaining of statutory clearances, firming up of construction cost, tying up of funding requirements and requisite appraisal/approval.

Six laning of NH-2

†2499. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work involving six laning of National Highway (NH-2) from Varanasi to Aurangabad, which started three years back and wherein fifteen flyovers were to be constructed, has been completed only in parts, so far, leading to a heavy traffic jam, and the one hour journey actually takes three hours to complete and if so, the reasons for such a delay in this regard;

(b) the flyovers already completed/ under construction out of the total number of flyovers proposed on NH-2; and

(c) the reasons responsible for delay in the work and the scheduled target/ timeline fixed for completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The 6-laning work from Varanasi to Aurangabad section of NH-2 has been completed for a length of about 114 km out of total project length of 192.40 km. At present, there is no traffic jam on the entire stretch other than the isolated incidents of vehicle breakdown/accidents. Further, work of one flyover has been completed out of total seven flyovers in the scope of work. The work on this stretch has been delayed due to poor deployment of resources by concessionaire, financial crunch of the Concessionaire as well as delay in handing over of land by National Highways Authority of India. The rescheduled date of completion is June, 2020.

Progress on BS VI vehicles standards

2500. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of achieving the target of 10 per cent ethanol blending with petrol (E10);

(b) whether the blending enables the refineries to meet the norms as required under BS VI standards; and

(c) the number of automobile manufacturers who have begun to standardise their process to manufacture BS VI compliant vehicles, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has informed that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have achieved an average blend percentage of 6.2 percent ethanol in petrol as on 17.06.2019 during the current ethanol supply year 2018-19. Refineries have planned to produce Gasoline as per BS-VI standard. This Gasoline will continue to meet BS-VI standard after ethanol blending.

(c) It has been informed by the type approval agencies that various automobile manufacturers have started the process for obtaining type approval of models in compliance to BS VI.

Approval status of new NH in Rajasthan

2501. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved ₹9635.00 crore committed for construction of roads which has been declared a new NH (1927 kms.) including land acquisition for Rajasthan Government;

(b) whether Government have received letter dated 25th April, 2017 from Government of Rajasthan requesting to enhance the annual plan for sanctioning ₹8443.00 crore for financial year 2017-18 by bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to enhance the annual plan and sanctions of bank for the year 2017-18 as requested by Rajasthan Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No, Sir. No such commitment was made by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan had proposed projects amounting to ₹8443 crore for sanction in Annual Plan 2017-18. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) The development of National Highways is a continuous process and works are sanctioned subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. For Financial

Year 2017-18, sanction ceiling for the State of Rajasthan was initially fixed as ₹1108 crore which was enhanced to ₹2675 crore out of which works amounting to ₹1986 crore were sanctioned in the Financial Year 2017-18.

Statement

Details of the financial requirements of projects proposed by Government of Rajasthan on existing National Highways for sanction in Annual Plan 2017-18

i.	DPR based cost estimate submitted to MoRT&H	₹6459 crore
ii.	Construction of 9 ROBs on NHs	₹320 crore
iii.	Construction of Mandrail bridge over Chambal + Parwan + Lahasi + Hamir (4 bridges)	₹504 crore
iv.	Cost of preparation of DPR (2287 km.)	₹80 crore
v.	NH(O) works (strengthening, widening etc.)	₹500 crore
vi.	Road Safety Works	₹80 crore
vii.	Land Acquisition and Utility shifting	₹500 crore
TOTAL		₹8443 crore

One Nation One Card

2502. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce One Nation One Card for public transport system with a view to have seamless connectivity between various modes of transportation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has launched the 'One Nation One Card' on 4th March, 2019 at Ahmedabad. This National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) enables seamless travel by metro rails and other transport systems across the country besides retail shopping and purchases. National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) program, as envisaged by MoHUA (Ministry of Housing and

Urban Affairs), offers offline transactions independent of network connectivity by utilizing the existing infrastructure with banks. This card may be used for all payment applications (low value-offline/high value-online) including transit, retail, toll, parking and smart cities. The stored value of the card offers the offline transaction proposition across all low value segments.

Status of centrally sponsored road projects in Kerala

2503. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned/on-going road projects under the administrative control of Ministry in the State of Kerala at present; and
- (b) the status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. List of sanctioned/ongoing National Highway projects in the State of Kerala at present, is given in Statement.

Statement

(1) Sanctioned/ongoing National Highway projects in the State of Kerala entrusted to State PWD

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of Project	Length (in Km.)	Total Project Cost (₹ in Cr)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	66	Construction of 6.80 km. 2 lane with paved shoulders Alappuzha bypass on NH47 (New NH 66) from km 408/100 to 414/900 on EPC basis with 50:50 cost sharing between Government of Kerala and Government of India (MORTH)	6.80	348.43	98.6%

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	966	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from km. 87/000 to km. 133/720 (Nattukal to Thanau Jn in Palakkad) of NH 966 (Old NH 213) on EPC mode	46.72	294.26	30%
3.	85	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-85 (Old NH 49) from km 119/017 to km. 161/300 (Design chainage km 119/017 to km. 160/800) (Bodimettu to Munnar) to 2 lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	41.78	380.76	56%
4.	966	Strengthening of carriage way from km. 64/0 to km. 87/0 of NH-966 (Old NH 213)	23	60.110	90%
5.	966	Strengthening of carriage way from km 15/656 to km. 54/000 of NH -966 (Old NH 213)	36.65	71.593	25%
6.	185	Strengthening from km. 16/00 to km. 41/500 of NH.185	25.50	50.14	60%
7.	85	Strengthening from km 202/00 to km. 248/530 of NH 85 (Old NH 49)	46.53	82.13	30%
8.	85	Strengthening from km 161/300 to km. 184/000 of NH 85 (Old NH 49)	22.70	34.99	60%
9.	766	Strengthening from km. 76/000 to km. 117/600 of Old NH 212	41.60	55.3808	20%
10.	183	Strengthening and Geometric Improvements from km. 50/300 to 51/800 and from Km. 53/500 to 62/100 of NH 183 (Old NH-220)	10.10	15.72	Awarded on 26.06.2019 Agree-ment to be executed
11.	766	Construction of Pathiri bridge at km. 89/400 on NH 766 (Old NH 212)	-	5.23	85%
12.	744	Reconstruction of Kazhuthurutty Bridge at km. 69/960 of NH-744	-	3.43	90%

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	66	Strengthening and Geometric Improvements from km. 157/000 to km. 174/000 on NH 17 (New NH 66)	17.00	31.70	
14.	183 A	Strengthening from km. 103/200 to km. 116/800 of NH 183 A	13.60	18.98	
15.	183	Strengthening and geometric improvements from km. 172/200 to 185/500 of NH 183 (Old NH 220)	13.30	23.43	
16.	85	Strengthening and Geometric Improvements from km. 274/00 to 286/610 of NH 85 (Old NH-49)	12.61	17.73	
17.	744	Strengthening and Geometric Improvements from km. 45/00 to km. 81/250 of NH 744(Old NH-208) on EPC mode	36.25	45.96	On tender Stage
18.	85	Strengthening and geometric improvements from km. 184/000 to km 194/000 of NH 85 (Old NH -49).	10	15.23	
19.	766	Strengthening and geometric improvements from km. 5/000 to 15/000 of NH 766	10	19.77	

(2) Sanctioned/ongoing National Highway projects in the State of Kerala entrusted to NHAI.

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretik	Length (in Km)	Total Project Cost (₹ in Cr)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	66	4 laning of NH-66 (Old NH-47) Thiruvananthapuram Bypass from Kazhakuttom (Km 0.000) - Mukkola (Km26.500) in the State of Kerala	26.798	845.24	92.11%

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	66	4 Laning of NH-66 (Old NH-47) Thiruvananthapuram Bypass from Mukkola (Km. 26.500) to Kerala/ Tamilnadu Border (Km. 43.000) in the State of Kerala	16.202	1435.43	68.86%
3.	66	4-laning of Thalassery - Mahe Bypass from Muzhipilangadu (Km. 170.600) to Azhiyur (Km. 188.000)	18.600	1181	28.25%
4.	66	Construction of 4-lane ROB near Neleshwaram Town (Pallikara Railway Gate) from Km. 93.468 (Existing Km. 95.650) to Km. 94.248 (Existing Km. 96.450)	0.780	81.87	11.74%
5.	66	Construction of new 4 lane elevated highway (2 x 10.50 wide twin two lane structures) including approaches and service roads connecting Kazhakkottom Junction and Technopark Junction of NH-47 (New NH-66) from KM 547/080 to KM 549/801 in Kerala- Kazhakuttom Elevated Highway	2.721	317.31	5.9%
6.	66	6-laning of Kozhikode Bypass from Km. 230.400 to Km. 258.800 on NH-66	28.4	1710.00	0%
7.	NH 544	6 Laning of Vadakkanchery (Km 240.000) to Thrissur (Km 270.000)	28.355	910.28	82.87
8.	NH 966 A	Construction of Service Road at Mulavukad area from Ch. Km. 12.300 to Ch. Km. 14.900 on LHS in the Four lane NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam.	2.600	21.47	75%

Progress in construction of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway

†2504. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister had announced to build an expressway between Delhi and Jaipur in his budget speech, 2006-07;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not giving top priority to the construction of said expressway by Government; and
- (c) by when the construction of said expressway would be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Development of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway was earlier envisaged under NHDP. Initially, a Greenfield alignment for Delhi-Jaipur Expressway was envisaged. Meanwhile, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I in October, 2017 under which development of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway was also included.

Now, development of Greenfield Delhi-Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has been taken up. The Expressway intersects already developed Agra-Jaipur section of NH-11 near Dausa. Alternate connectivity from Delhi to Jaipur has been envisaged through development of Delhi-Dausa section of this Expressway in conjunction with Dausa-Jaipur Section of NH-11. The civil construction works on Delhi-Dausa section of the expressway have already been awarded with scheduled completion period within 730 days from the appointed date.

Proposal for NHs in Telangana

2505. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Telangana has proposed to convert Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalvakuriti-Jedcherla road as National Highway;
- (b) if so, the time when such request has been made to the Ministry; and
- (c) details of the action taken on the stretch?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Kodad-Miryalaguda - Devarakonda - Kalwakurti- Jadcherla road was notified as new National Highway No. 167 in Gazette of India on 30.11.2016.

Compliance of good Samaritan Guidelines

2506. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Ministry is monitoring the compliance of the Good Samaritan Guidelines;

(b) whether Ministry has put in place a grievance redressal mechanism for violation of Good Samaritan Guidelines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any nodal officer has been designated to receive complaints in case the Good Samaritan Guidelines are not followed; and

(d) the details of all the cases where action has been taken for violation of Good Samaritan Guidelines, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry has issued guidelines in pursuance of order dated 29.10.2014 in W.P. No. 235 of 2012 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to protect the Good Samaritans. As per Para 1 (7) and (8) of the guidelines dated 12th May, 2015, Standard Operating Procedures for the examination of Good Samaritans by the Police or during trial has been issued by the Ministry on 21st January 2016 envisaging the procedures to be followed for the examination of an eyewitness to a road accident, so that the witness does not get harassed.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 30th March 2016 have approved both the guidelines dated 12.05.2015 and 21.01.2016 with slight modification and directed that these guidelines, as modified, be complied with by the Union Territories and all the functionaries of the State Governments as law laid down by the Court under Article 32 read with Article 142 of the Constitution of India and the same be treated as binding as per the mandate of Article 141.

(c) and (d) No Sir, No such information is available in the Ministry as Law and Order is a State Subject.

Status of construction activities on NH-544

2507. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the major reasons for abruptly halting the ongoing widening activities and construction of tunnel in Kuthiran in Thrissur district in Kerala on NH-544;

(b) whether Government will take any *suo moto* action against the private contractor who had made the commitment to complete the work within three years but the work has been going on for the last ten years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has given any assurance for the completion of the construction and widening activities on NH-544 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The work on NH-544 in the State of Kerala has been completed except in the stretch from Vadakanchery to Thrissur. The civil work in the stretch from Vadakanchery to Thrissur was started in September, 2012. The project was delayed on account of non-availability of land and financial crisis faced by the concessionaire. As far as Kuthiran tunnel is concerned, the same has been constructed except for minor works in tunnel tube on one side and approaches due to non-availability of land and delay in Forest and Wild life Clearance. The project has been stopped since May, 2018. The project has been declared as NPA by the Bankers/Lending Agencies. The efforts to infuse funds required for completion of the project have been initiated by the Concessionaire. At present, 83% physical progress has been achieved in the project. The rescheduled completion date is May, 2020.

Plantation along the highways

†2508. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to plant trees on a large scale along the National Highways;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the same during the last financial year;

(c) the details of highways in the State of Bihar along which tree plantations are planned; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government plans to promote intensive afforestation along the National Highways in order to increase the forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Road Congress (IRC) has published the Guidelines on Landscaping and Tree Plantation (IRC:SP:21:2009) to focus attention on different aspects of landscaping, broad guidelines on Landscaping and Plantation, types of species which includes general considerations relating to landscaping, specific aspects relevant to rural and urban highways, landscaping problems of existing roads and maintenance of the landscaping facilities.

(b) An amount of about ₹80.60 crores is spent during the last financial year for carrying out plantation through forest department/Government Agencies, as deposit work including through private agencies. Besides above, plantation is carried out by Concessionaire/contractor as a scope of agreement.

(c) The plantation for a length of 220 km is planned in 2019-20 in the State of Bihar.

(d) Indian Road Congress' Guidelines on Landscaping and Tree Plantation (IRC: SP: 21:2009) has been adopted by the Ministry for plantation along the National Highways.

Condition of various National Highways

2509. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the dilapidated condition of various National Highways (NHs) in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, NH-wise;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from various States including Maharashtra to improve the condition of NHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the maintenance and repair of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory- wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of NHs in various States?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The main reason for deficiencies in certain NH stretches are due to inadequate pavement thickness/composition of State roads while handing over them to the Central Government after declaration of these roads as new NHs. The works on such NHs as well as other NHs are taken up from time to time as per *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of stretches of NHs, where either Development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessioners/Contractors till the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/the Concession Period. M&R of balance stretches of NHs are carried out annually as per available budgetary outlay, *inter-se* priority and traffic density to keep such NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The State/Union Territory (UT) - wise, year-wise details of proposals received from States/UTs for development of NHs, Periodical Renewals (PR)/Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) and proposals sanctioned during last three years and current year, except for the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Puducherry and Delhi, are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). The information regarding year-wise details of proposals received from States/UTs for development of NHs, Periodical Renewals (PR)/ Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) and proposals sanctioned during last three years and current year for the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Puducherry and Delhi, are being compiled and the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated for M&R for NHs and funds utilised/released during last three years and current year is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise and year-wise details of proposals received for development of NHs and proposals sanctioned during last three years and current year

(Length in km, Amount in ₹ crore)													
Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17						2017-18					
		Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned			Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned		
		No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	521.8	4,685.5	17	521.8	4,685.5	17	355.0	2,551.5	17	355.0	2,551.5
2.	Assam	35	338.6	1,299.1	14	248.1	870.1	11	174.3	466.1	11	139.6	324.5
3.	Bihar	13	186.5	813.8	13	186.5	813.8	15	225.1	917.8	15	225.1	917.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	225.4	1,063.3	10	225.4	1,063.3	7	81.7	694.3	7	81.7	694.3
5.	Haryana	18	149.6	990.9	17	126.8	793.8	8	380.6	402.7	2	13.8	15.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17	295.1	455.9	16	209.9	394.1	9	106.0	212.9	8	106.0	198.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	32.1	47.4	3	32.1	47.4	2	26.0	33.5	2	26.0	33.5
8.	Jharkhand	14	180.5	624.2	14	180.5	624.2	11	166.0	316.8	11	166.0	316.8

9.	Karnataka	138	665.0	9,331.9	49	706.0	4,125.8	240	1,531.8	13,543.0	28	592.0	2,240.0
10.	Kerala	8	90.5	766.9	8	90.5	766.9	15	317.7	474.0	15	317.7	474.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	350.6	1,667.0	6	313.1	1,137.0	12	679.9	3,430.6	19	768.8	3,447.7
12.	Manipur	9	174.9	777.2	9	174.9	777.2	4	10.0	67.0	4	10.0	67.0
13.	Meghalaya	15	12.0	129.3	15	12.0	129.3	3	8.0	32.1	3	8.0	32.1
14.	Mizoram	11	22.6	334.7	11	22.6	334.7	2	56.4	56.5	2	56.4	56.5
15.	Nagaland	5	85.5	1,072.3	5	85.5	1,072.3	1	6.0	24.0	1	6.0	24.0
16.	Odisha	6	377.5	1,078.0	6	377.5	1,147.5	3	121.9	505.0	3	121.9	443.5
17.	Punjab	36	105.9	1,112.5	36	105.9	1,112.5	17	265.6	1,317.1	17	265.6	1,317.1
18.	Rajasthan	75	565.0	908.0	75	565.0	908.0	34	372.0	1,986.0	34	372.0	1,986.0
19.	Sikkim	1	3.0	10.9	1	3.0	10.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	38	69.5	308.0	38	69.5	307.9	53	510.1	1,059.4	53	510.1	1,059.4
21.	Telangana	10	439.1	2,609.9	11	378.2	3,664.7	12	311.7	3,054.1	13	313.7	3,066.7
22.	Tripura	6	77.8	452.1	6	77.8	452.1	2	20.0	153.5	2	20.0	153.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17	472.0	2,683.7	11	378.6	2,041.6	11	109.5	1,586.6	11	142.7	1,622.6
24.	Uttarakhand	39	590.7	2,999.9	39	590.7	2,999.9	22	194.8	1,533.5	22	194.8	1,533.5

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	West Bengal	18	142.0	1,281.6	18	142.0	1,281.6	8	92.0	1,007.1	8	92.0	1,007.1
26.	Chandigarh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

(Length in km, Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19						2019-20					
		Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned			Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned		
		No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	341.5	2,163.4	6	98.1	267.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2.	Assam	12	90.7	296.5	3	74.0	106.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	13	103.9	4,827.7	13	103.9	4,827.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	28.6	15.3	9	28.6	15.3	12	365.0	2,412.0	0	0.0	0.0
5.	Haryana	4	28.7	166.0	3	26.2	105.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	152.5	175.4	7	143.2	6,488.6	5	137.9	1,459.3	0	0.0	0.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	107.7	202.6	8	84.7	170.5	7	118.0	1,297.5	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Jharkhand	7	116.3	118.3	7	116.3	118.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9.	Karnataka	39	214.9	2,757.1	3	40.0	476.3	59	414.1	3,919.5	0	0.0	0.0
10.	Kerala	8	122.9	188.5	8	122.9	188.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	153.3	779.8	1	79.6	264.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
12.	Manipur	1	14.7	28.8	1	14.7	28.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
13.	Meghalaya	1	5.0	24.1	1	5.0	24.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
14.	Mizoram	6	73.9	274.3	6	73.9	274.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15.	Nagaland	2	38.0	257.4	2	38.0	257.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
16.	Odisha	5	89.7	494.2	3	41.2	139.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17.	Punjab	16	161.6	436.8	16	161.6	436.8	26	119.8	1,225.4	0	0.0	0.0
18.	Rajasthan	5	84.0	432.0	5	84.0	432.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19.	Sikkim	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	24	142.3	1,294.7	24	142.3	1,294.7	108	586.7	3,501.2	0	0.0	0.0
21.	Telangana	3	64.5	255.7	3	64.5	255.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions 385

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
22.	Tripura	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6	169.2	3,069.6	4	73.0	2,413.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24.	Uttarakhand	21	42.3	110.5	21	42.3	110.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25.	West Bengal	10	102.0	158.1	10	102.0	153.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
26.	Chandigarh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	7.1	94.4	2	7.1	94.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	Daman and Diu	3	17.8	59.0	3	17.8	59.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Statement-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise and year-wise details of proposals received for Periodical Renewals (PR)/Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) and proposals sanctioned during last three years and current year

(Length in Km, Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17						2017-18					
		Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned			Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned		
		No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	139.2	55.8	14	139.2	54.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

2.	Assam	23	265.5	148.3	14	158.8	158.8	6	46.6	31.2	0	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	23	430.8	128.9	23	430.8	128.9	14	168.7	52.0	14	168.7	52.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	124.9	35.2	10	124.9	35.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
5.	Haryana	13	217.4	45.4	11	152.9	39.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14	195.5	49.1	13	186.0	70.0	6	218.2	64.0	3	75.0	26.8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Jharkhand	16	217.1	89.6	16	217.1	89.6	3	22.5	11.4	3	22.5	11.4
9.	Karnataka	19	371.8	112.0	19	319.6	108.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10.	Kerala	6	90.4	100.0	6	90.4	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	83.4	41.1	8	90.4	40.7	9	89.3	50.4	0	0.0	0.0
12.	Manipur	2	34.0	29.1	2	34.0	29.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
13.	Meghalaya	10	94.1	63.7	10	94.1	63.7	7	100.0	59.1	0	0.0	0.0
14.	Mizoram	9	248.7	164.1	9	248.7	164.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15.	Nagaland	14	155.5	76.3	14	155.5	76.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
16.	Odisha	12	186.3	46.5	12	187.3	45.8	9	134.4	33.5	0	0.0	0.0

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 387

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Punjab	13	222.9	105.7	13	222.9	105.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18.	Rajasthan	18	344.0	108.0	18	344.0	108.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19.	Sikkim	2	20.4	9.2	2	20.4	9.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	11	82.4	54.9	11	82.4	54.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
21.	Telangana	13	60.4	73.3	13	60.4	73.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22.	Tripura	11	66.7	21.7	4	66.7	21.7	6	75.2	30.4	6	75.2	30.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9	247.3	98.4	9	247.3	97.7	10	209.8	78.2	3	75.8	24.9
24.	Uttarakhand	6	69.7	27.7	6	69.7	27.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25.	West Bengal	13	142.1	60.3	13	142.1	60.3	3	83.5	34.2	3	83.5	34.2
26.	Chandigarh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		(Length in km, Amount in ₹ crore)											
Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19						2019-20					
		Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned			Proposals Received			Proposals Sanctioned		
		No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	99.8	50.4	14	99.8	50.2	11	84.4	30.0	0	0.0	0.0
2.	Assam	9	91.6	80.3	0	0.0	0.0	5	48.0	46.7	3	29.0	24.7
3.	Bihar	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	77.2	25.1	0	0.0	0.0
5.	Haryana	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20	149.9	70.8	20	149.9	70.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	35.1	14.9	4	35.1	14.9	7	41.0	24.7	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Jharkhand	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9.	Karnataka	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15	308.9	134.5	15	308.9	134.5
10.	Kerala	6	72.6	74.1	6	72.6	74.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	75.3	38.9	4	46.4	15.9	10	116.6	24.5	0	0.0	0.0

Written Answers to

[15 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12.	Manipur	1	2.5	5.9	1	2.5	5.9	5	19.4	160.4	0	0.0	0.0
13.	Meghalaya	7	100.0	59.1	7	100.0	59.1	11	82.8	75.2	0	0.0	0.0
14.	Mizoram	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15.	Nagaland	7	61.0	30.0	7	61.0	30.0	4	64.7	42.9	0	0.0	0.0
16.	Odisha	3	19.5	12.5	3	17.5	12.5	9	184.7	70.4	0	0.0	0.0
17.	Punjab	6	35.4	17.6	6	35.4	17.6	8	116.1	92.5	0	0.0	0.0
18.	Rajasthan	9	156.8	39.9	9	156.8	39.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19.	Sikkim	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	41.6	25.8	5	41.6	25.8	14	62.8	60.2	0	0.0	0.0
21.	Telangana	18	164.6	96.2	18	164.6	96.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22.	Tripura	1	24.2	3.6	1	24.2	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8	150.2	67.7	8	148.6	62.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24.	Uttarakhand	10	88.2	31.5	10	88.2	31.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25.	West Bengal	5	62.4	40.0	5	62.4	38.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26.	Chandigarh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Written Answers to

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated/utilized for maintenance and repair of NHs during last three years and current year

		Amount in ₹ crore							
Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Alloc.	Expd**.	Alloc.	Expd**.	Alloc.	Expd**.	Alloc.	**Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.87	123.10	83.52	77.02	87.98	18.06	39.39	13.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.63	28.87	42.67	36.31	34.10	15.97	13.58	0.00
3.	Assam	136.50	97.52	122.63	89.28	48.33	11.33	33.55	0.00
4.	Bihar	104.77	88.68	121.68	97.29	38.86	20.92	24.71	0.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.00	36.05	28.17	21.95	28.59	8.24	12.39	0.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	34.13	24.96	21.60	14.75	8.10	4.61	4.40	0.00
7.	Gujarat	121.69	108.44	65.19	68.43	80.30	30.31	23.60	1.60
8.	Haryana	56.31	50.38	40.38	39.53	0.80	0.26	11.00	0.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.85	89.41	79.02	56.46	55.45	39.00	20.90	0.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.34	6.50	12.95	2.96	33.48	9.14	5.30	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	91.26	96.14	65.48	54.69	44.31	32.25	18.13	0.00
12.	Karnataka	204.53	161.51	126.78	88.91	66.21	5.18	18.93	0.00
13.	Kerala	115.46	91.18	113.99	99.15	81.95	29.93	52.11	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.35	10.98	75.37	48.75	40.59	11.23	18.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	319.23	276.21	225.75	200.99	387.90	338.89	226.80	0.93
16.	Manipur	27.86	6.77	23.06	12.01	34.94	21.67	15.94	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	57.83	60.17	107.60	122.37	121.29	67.35	64.41	0.00
18.	Mizoram	64.51	66.87	125.93	125.25	158.98	126.86	84.67	0.00
19.	Nagaland	47.77	45.09	55.32	55.64	63.33	50.65	33.37	0.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

20.	Odisha	88.39	86.88	34.81	27.74	43.24	25.90	12.21	0.00	Written Answers to [15 July, 2019]
21.	Punjab	78.00	74.60	38.00	30.45	33.20	10.62	20.20	3.85	
22.	Rajasthan	64.91	63.71	69.78	63.30	52.73	16.23	22.70	0.00	
23.	Sikkim	1.99	0.00	4.13	4.13	16.00	17.30	6.64	0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	156.66	151.23	74.39	72.99	52.77	42.64	21.92	2.20	
25.	Telangana	117.15	107.92	54.36	52.15	37.34	21.17	8.46	0.00	
26.	Tripura	52.78	52.22	40.65	43.19	47.94	47.35	21.85	1.51	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.27	119.81	88.53	56.51	73.07	26.19	29.47	0.58	
28.	Uttarakhand	52.67	32.39	31.98	18.92	38.06	15.04	12.02	0.00	
29.	West Bengal	93.47	76.75	60.78	59.74	32.27	28.54	7.55	0.01	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions
31.	Chandigarh	1.49	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.00	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.00	
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.00	
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.00	393

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Puducherry	1.21	1.02	1.14	0.36	1.08	0.32	1.10	0.00
36.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	100.00	100.00	575.00	575.00	272.19	272.19	50.00	0.00
37.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*	52.00	52.00	125.00	125.00	100.00	100.00	25.00	0.00
38.	Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	115.00	114.75	135.00	134.78	115.00-	114.81	25.00	0.00
39.	Bridge Management System	1.80	0.88	2.69	2.68				

*-State/UT-wise allocation not made.

394 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Status of upgradation of State Highways of Rajasthan

†2510. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to take action regarding necessary gazette notification related to National Highways, for 50 earlier in-principle approved roads (4772 km. length) in Rajasthan, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) by when Government of India will declare these 50 in-principle approved roads as National Highways and by when necessary development work will be undertaken therein?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 50 State roads as 'In-principle' National Highways in the State of Rajasthan with a view to providing funds for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for ascertaining the feasibility of upgradation of the State roads as National Highways. The decision regarding declaration and notification of these roads as National Highways, or otherwise, and subsequent taking up of developmental works depends on the outcome of the DPR, subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria as per the guidelines.

Funds for NHs

2511. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount released/spent for maintenance of National Highways during the last three years and current year, National Highway-wise;
- (b) the revised guidelines regarding declaration of National Highways;
- (c) whether Government is considering to release funds to the National Highway wing of the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD) for their upkeep;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when the fund is likely to be released to HPPWD; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the status of those State Highways which were approved in-principle for upgradation as National Highways during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) State-wise allocation made and fund released/expenditure incurred for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and current year is given in Statement (*See* below) [Refer Statement -II appe]. The Ministry does not allocate NH-wise funds.

(b) The existing criteria for State roads for declaration as new NHs include roads running through length/breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals/mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centres or tourist centres, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km. etc.

(c) and (d) Vote on Account allocation for 2019-20 for the M&R of NHs made so far for the NHs entrusted with the State Government of Himachal Pradesh is ₹ 20.90 crore.

(e) About 71,898 km. length of State roads including State Highways (SHs) were approved "In-Principle" as NHs, out of which about 19,170 km. length of State roads including SHs have been declared as NHs.

Shortage of marine experts

†2512. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of marine experts in Maritime Board and it is controlled by non-marine experts;

(b) the number of total members in Maritime Board and number of marine experts amongst them who have marine knowledge at present; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken by Government to increase the representation of marine experts in the Maritime Board and to hand over its control to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As informed by the State Maritime Boards, there is no shortage of marine experts.

(b) At present, 5 State Maritime Boards are constituted and functional in the State of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala. The details of the members along with the number of marine experts in five (5) State Maritime Boards is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The members and marine experts are selected as specified in the Maritime Boards Act of the concerned State Government.

Statement

*Details of members alongwith number of Marine experts in State
Maritime Boards*

Sl. No.	Name of Maritime Board	Total number of members present	Number of Marine Experts
1.	Gujarat	14	2
2.	Maharashtra	13	5
3.	Tamil Nadu	14	4
4.	West Bengal	13	2
5.	Kerala	9	5

Increased utilisation of waterways

2513. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects which have been initiated as of May, 2019, by the Ministry under the Sagarmala initiative data, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of increased utilisation of coastline and navigable waterways since the inception of the project and the estimated increase in amount of exports, since the launch of the Sagarmala initiative, if any; and

(c) the number of jobs, if any, which have been created through the projects started under the above initiative during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The number of projects (State-wise) which have been initiated as of May, 2019, by the Ministry of Shipping under the Sagarmala Programme, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) There has been an increase of 54% in the cargo carried through coastal shipping and navigable waterways since the inception of the Sagarmala Programme. Sagarmala projects help in reducing logistics cost and thus promote exports. However, there is no direct correlation between the project and increase in exports.

(c) Approximately ten thousand jobs have been created through projects initiated under Sagarmala by Ministry of Shipping during last three years. This does not include mandays of jobs created at construction stages of projects.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of projects started by the Ministry under
Sagarmala Programme*

State/UT	No. of Projects
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	29
Assam	1
Bihar	1
Goa	16
Gujarat	32
Karnataka	24

State/UT	No. of Projects
Kerala	19
Lakshadweep	1
Maharashtra	75
Odisha	25
Puducherry	2
Tamil Nadu	75
West Bengal	33
TOTAL	334

Status of the waterways at Sahibganj, Jharkhand

2514. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the multi-modal terminal at waterways, one project at Sahibganj, Jharkhand was to be completed in June, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the project; and
- (c) the expected cargo and employment opportunities which could be generated with this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The expected completion date of Multi-Modal Terminal (MMT) project at Sahibganj, Jharkhand on National Waterway-1 (NW-I) under the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is August, 2019. Sahibganj MMT on NW-I is strategically located in the logistic chain of Eastern Transport Corridor of India, as NH-80 and the Sakrigali railway station are located near the MMT site. Thus, the MMT is aimed to boost the cargo movement in the area, leading to extensive socio-economic and industrial development of the region. It also intends to provide alternate connectivity to Nepal bound cargo and also open up international markets for sea trade for land locked State

of Jharkhand and Bihar through NW-I (River Ganga). The details of construction of MMT at Sahibganj are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The projected traffic volume of Sahibganj MMT is 2.24 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) by 2020-21 and the major cargo expected to be handled are stone chips, coal, cement, foodgrains, fertilizer and sugar. The MMT is projected to generate employment of 2500 persons.

Statement

Details of construction of the Multi Modal Terminal (MMT) at Sahibganj

- (i) Sahibganj MMT is being constructed on 183.13 acres of land.
- (ii) Cost of civil works of Phase-I of MMT is ₹ 280.90 crore.
- (iii) Cost of land, including Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) package is ₹ 187 crore.
- (iv) Apart from various compensations to the project affected families, two resettlement colonies are also under establishment in Samdanala and Paltanganj.
- (v) Terminal capacity is 2.24 MPTA.
- (vi) Commencement of the project: November, 2016.
- (vii) Physical progress: 94%
- (viii) Financial progress: ₹ 220.79 crore.
- (ix) External approach road of 1.034 km. on 9.24 acres of land is being constructed by the State Government on deposit basis to connect the terminal with NH-80.
- (x) The terminal will be connected to the Sakrigali railway station in Phase-II expansion.

Status of PPP projects by VPT

2515. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) details of projects taken up and completed on Public Private Participation (PPP) mode by Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) during the last three years, project-wise;

- (b) status of each of the above project;
- (c) whether PPP projects are facing stiff competition from the nearby private port in view of rigid tariff structure imposed by Tariff Authority for major ports;
- (d) why Government is not giving flexibility to VPT to fix flexible terms in cargo handling;
- (e) whether any request in this regard has been received from VPT; and
- (f) if so, the action taken by Ministry on the above and other requests from VPT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of the project and their status are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Est. Cost (₹ in crores)	Status
1.	Development of EQ-10 berth for handling Liquid bulk cargo (1.84 MT Capacity)	55.38	Completed on 25.7.2017 and operational
2.	Upgradation of the existing mechanized facility at outer harbor for handling iron ore (16.20 MT Capacity)	580.89	Completed on 31.3.2018 and operational
3.	Extension of existing container terminal in the Outer Harbour (0.54 M TEU capacity)	633.11	Awarded on 2.3.2019 with two years construction period

(c) The PPP operators are free to collect tariff lesser than the tariff caps notified by TAMP. However, proportionate reduction in revenue share to the Ports is not envisaged in the Concession Agreements.

(d) Under PPP arrangement, all project parameters such as the concession period, tariff, price indexation and technical parameters are clearly stated upfront, and short-listed bidders specifies the proportion of revenues from user charges that they are willing to share with the Port Trust. The bidder who offers the highest revenue share is awarded the contract and a Concession Agreement is signed by the

Concessioning Authority (Ports) and the Concessionaire (PPP operators). As such, any changes in the project parameters leads to post bid modification.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. After detailed examination of various issues including high storage charges faced in the PPP projects by various Major Ports, Indian Port Association (IPA), an apex body of Major Ports, submitted its report to the Ministry of Shipping. Ministry of Shipping, further constituted a Committee to examine the suggestion given in the IPA's report. The Committee has worked out a methodology for dealing with such cases of high storage charges and bring the stressed projects on track. A detailed guidelines in this regard have been conveyed to all Major Ports on 11.7.2018.

Cargo traffic handling by ports

2516. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cargo traffic handled by ports in India is expected to reach 1,695 million metric tonnes by year 2021-22;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that within the ports sector, projects worth an investment of US \$ 10 billion have been identified and will be awarded over the coming five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC) projected Indian Ports traffic for the year 2021-22 as 1695 Million Tonnes in its report India Transport Report: Moving India to 2023 in the year 2014. However, during the last 5 years traffic handled at Indian Ports are given as under:

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Major Ports	581.34	606.47	648.40	679.37	699.05
Non-Major Ports	470.60	465.91	485.22	529.10	578.50
All Indian Ports	1051.94	1072.38	1133.62	1208.47	1277.55

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of traffic in Indian Ports between 2014-15 and 2018-19 is 4.98%. If the same growth rate is applied till 2021-22, the projected traffic of Indian Ports will be 1478 Million Tonnes.

(c) and (d) Under 'Port Modernisation and New Port Development' pillar of the Sagarmala programme, 96 projects with cost of US\$ 7.5 Billion (@ Rs 70/US\$) have been identified for award in next five years. The list of projects is given in Statement.

Statement

Projects identified for 'Port Modernization and New Port Development under Sagarmala Programme

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost (₹ crore)	Expected Year of Award	Implementing Agency
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Dry Dock at Timber Pond-Boat basin at Chennai port or Development of Marina	315	2019	Chennai Port Trust
2.	SBM terminal at Chennai port	600	2021	Chennai Port Trust
3.	Conversion of JD East into Multi cargo Berth at Chennai port	110	2021	Chennai Port Trust
4.	Development of Bharti Dock II for Additional Container Storage at Chennai or Development of Bharti Dock II berth and back up space for fully mechanised fertilizer terminal	100	2021	Chennai Port Trust
5.	Cryogenic Warehousing - Cochin	150	2019	Cochin Port Trust
6.	Development of Ro-Ro Terminal cum GCB-2 at KPL	150	2019	Kamarajar Port Limited
7.	Development of Oil Jetty 8 at Old Kandla	150	2019	Deendayal Port Trust
8.	LNG-LPG-SPM LNG Terminal at Kandla	5,000	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
9.	Mechanisation of Barge Unloading Facility at Kandla	100	2021	Deendayal Port Trust

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Mechanisation of Food Grains Handling Facility at Kandla	155	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
11.	Development of Ro-Ro Terminal at Kandla Port	70	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
12.	Development of Tuna Tekra Container Terminal at Kandla-Phase 1	1,500	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
13.	Development of Tuna Tekra Additional Bulk Terminal at Kandla - Phase 1	1,050	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
14.	Development of Tuna Tekra Container Terminal at Kandla-Phase 2	1,500	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
15.	Development of Tuna Tekra Additional Bulk Terminal-Phase 2 - Kandla	400	2021	Deendayal Port Trust
16.	Upgrading berth 2 and 11 KPD for coastal vessels at KoPT	8	2019	Kolkata Port Trust
17.	Setting up of Outer Terminal-I at HDC	481	2021	Haldia Dock Complex
18.	Building barge jetty for Coal in KPD II- KoPT	25	2021	Kolkata Port Trust
19.	Mechanisation of Berth 3 at HDC	323	2019	Haldia Dock Complex
20.	Building Barge Jetty to Support the Anchorage Operations at Haldia	120	2021	Haldia Dock Complex
21.	Mechanization of Berth 14 and Backup area for handling Container Terminal at NMPT	258	2019	New Mangalore Port Trust
22.	Deepening of Approach Channel Capesize vessels at Mormugao	194	2019	Mormugao Port Trust

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Development of POL berth at Mormugao	156	2019	Mormugao Port Trust
24.	Development of Coastal Cargo and General Cargo Berth	203	2021	Mormugao Port Trust
25.	Development of 2 berths with connecting flyover for Indian Navy and Coastguard at Vasco Bay - Mormugao	850	2019	Mormugao Port Trust
26.	Offshore Container Terminal - Mumbai Port	1,286	2019	Mumbai Port Trust
27.	Setting up of a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit -FSRU- Mumbai	2,690	2019	Mumbai Port Trust
28.	Development of Marina at Prince's Dock - Mumbai	200	2019	Mumbai Port Trust
29.	Mechanisation of CQ1 and CQ2 berths on BOT basis - Paradip	1,103	2021	Paradip Port Trust
30.	Drive through Container Scanner-1 No. - Tuticorin	50	2019	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
31.	Channel and Basin Deepening of Inner Harbour Tuticorin for Fully Loaded Panamax Ships	335	2019	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
32.	Conversion of Oil jetty to handle coal at Tuticorin Port	200	2019	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
33.	NCB 1 - Utilisation of its full capacity at Tuticorin	10	2019	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
34.	Upgradation of inner harbour - Barge berths for food grains at Tuticorin	100	2021	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
35.	Upgradation of Inner Harbour-Deep draft bulk Berth - Tuticorin	330	2021	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust

1	2	3	4	5
36.	New Port at Vadhavan	9,267	2021	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
37.	New transshipment Port at Kanyakumari Phase-I	8,840	2021	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
38.	Construction of jetties at Borivali	15	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
39.	Capital dredging at Versova	37	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
40.	Construction of Passenger Jetty at Baruva in Srikakulam	59	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
41.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Manginapudi-Krishna	74	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
42.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Kothapatnam-Prakasam	62	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
43.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Maypadu- SPS Nellore	58	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
44.	Development of Passenger Jetty- Sea Plane Jetty and upgradation of existing jetty at Kakinada	58	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
45.	Construction of a passenger Jetty at Bheemunipatnam	79	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
46.	Construction of a passenger Jetty at Kalingapatnam	48	2019	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
47.	Development of passenger jetties at Kakinada Port for tourism	100	2021	Department of Ports, GoAP

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Capital Dredging at Old Mangaluru Port -Bengre Side	29	2019	Ports & IWT, Karnataka
49.	Construction of coastal cargo berth at Old Mangaluru Port	65	2019	Ports & IWT, Karnataka
50.	Construction of Coastal cargo berth of 250 m at Karwar Port	61	2019	Ports & IWT, Karnataka
51.	Capital dredging- including rock dredging at Karwar port to increase the draft up to 16m	100	2020	Ports & IWT, Karnataka
52.	Construction of Dry dock for Coastal vessels repairs at Old Mangaluru Port	60	2021	Ports & IWT, Karnataka
53.	Coastal berth for passenger-cargo at Porbandar Port	37	2019	Gujarat Maritime Board
54.	Upgrading of existing Alang Sosiya ship recycling yard with the help of JICA ODA loan	715	2019	Gujarat Maritime Board
55.	Coastal jetty at Navlakhi for cement	108	2020	Gujarat Maritime Board
56.	Construction of jetties at Shiroda	12.48	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
57.	Construction of jetties at Durbhat	5.20	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
58.	Construction of jetties at Cortalim-Rassaim	6.01	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
59.	Construction of jetties at Aldona	8.17	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
60.	Construction of jetties at Sanvordem	6.56	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
61.	Construction of coastal berths-dredging and construction of break-water at Azhikkal Port	496	2019	Kerala Ports
62.	Construction of jetties at Raibander	7.11	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
63.	Construction of jetties at Old Goa-Divar	6.17	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Construction of jetties at Banastarim	9.89	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
65.	Construction of jetties at Pilgao	11.45	2019	Captain of Ports, Goa
66.	Extension of passenger berthing facility at Kanyakumari Port	20	2019	Tamil Nadu Maritime Board
67.	Construction of Landing Platform for pleasure Tourism in Gurupur river	10	2021	Ports & IWT, Karnataka
68.	Modernization of Infrastructure at Kakinada Anchorage Port	90	2019	Department of Ports, GoAP
69.	New deep Sea port at Tajpur-Purba Medinipore- West Bengal	5,808	2021	Kolkata Port Trust
70.	Development of Sea Port Terminal at Phoenix Bay Harbour- Port Blair	27	2019	Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works
71.	Development of Sea Port Terminal at (Havelock) Swaraj Dweep	25	2019	Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works
72.	Providing separate approach way for cargo movement in Havelock jetty at Havelock	11	2019	Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works
73.	Tourism Jetty at Durgadi-Kalyan in Thane District	9.12	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
74.	Tourism Jetty at Diveagar in Raigad District	7.81	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
75.	Tourism Jetty at Underi in Raigad District	9.12	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
76.	Tourism Jetty at Padmadurg in Raigad District	8.3	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
77.	Tourism Jetty at Suvarnadurg in Ratnagiri District	8.8	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
78.	Tourism Jetty at Guhagar in Ratnagiri District	8.46	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Tourism Jetty at Chivla in Sindhudurg District	9.46	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
80.	Extension of berthing jetty at Campbell bay in Great Nicobar Island	49	2019	Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works
81.	Construction of Passenger jetty and Allied Facilities at Devichapada Dombivali-Tal. Kalyan	12.68	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
82.	Construction of jetty at Arnala fort-Tal. Vasai- Dist. Thane	9.94	2019	Maharashtra Maritime Board
83.	Passenger Jetty at Vasco Bay-MoPT	21	2019	Mormugao Port Trust
84.	Capital Dredging for Puducherry Port	68.75	2019	Govt. of Puducherry
85.	Multipurpose Jetty at Chhoti Chowpatty - Marine Drive	45	2019	Mumbai Port Trust
86.	New Port - Kakinada SEZ -KSEZ	2123	2019	GMR
87.	Development of Western Dock Basin - 2 Captive berths for port dependent industries	2000	2019	Paradip Port Trust
88.	Construction of Oil Jetty 10 and 11 at Kandla	200	2022	Deendayal Port Trust
89.	Extended port gate at Balagarh	320	2019	Kolkata Port Trust
90.	Procurement of 1 no. Rail Mounted Quay Crane - RMQC at HDS	61.31	2019	Haldia Dock Complex
91.	Construction of Additional car parking yard for RoRo cum GCB-2	50	2019	Kamarajar Port Limited
92.	Development of LNG FSRU Terminal at NMPT	331	2019	New Mangalore Port Trust

1	2	3	4	5
93.	Setting up of FSRU in the Outer Harbour for LNG	200	2019	Visakhapatnam Port Trust
94.	Cruise-cum-coastal cargo terminal	77	2020	Visakhapatnam Port Trust
95.	JNPT-Mumbai Port Barge-Ship Operations to Reduce City Congestion and Create Value for Trade	160	2019	Mumbai Port Trust
96.	Removal of 2 Nos. Mooring of Spiral in the area of Cruise Berth-Mormugao	13.87	2019	Mormugao Port Trust

Project for modernisation of ports

2517. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity addition at ports is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5 to 6 per cent till year 2022, thereby adding 275-325 MT of capacity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the Sagarmala programme, Government has envisioned a total of 189 projects for modernisation of ports involving an investment of ₹ 1.42 million by the year 2035; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. The capacity addition at ports is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of approx 6% till 2022 thereby adding around 500 MTPA of capacity.

(b) and (c) Under the Sagarmala, Government has identified 252 projects for modernisation of Ports involving an investment of ₹ 139,284 crores by the year 2035. The details of projects is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of projects identified for modernisation of Ports under
Sagarmala Programme*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3
1.	Development of Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre at Chennai Port Trust	18
2.	Coastal Cargo Berth at ChPT	80
3.	Development of paved storage yard at Chennai Port for handling export cargo	54
4.	Construction of Bunker berth at Chennai Port	44
5.	Development of Dry Dock at Timber Pond-Boat basin at Chennai port or Development of Marina	315
6.	SBM terminal at Chennai port	600
7.	Conversion of JD East into Multi cargo Berth at Chennai port	110
8.	Development of Bharti Dock II for Additional Container Storage at Chennai or Development of Bharti Dock II berth and back up space for fully mechanised fertilizer terminal	100
9.	Installation- Commissioning and maintenance of RFID based gate access system for vehicle entry-exit - Cochin	1
10.	Refurbishment and Capacity enhancement of Coastal liquid terminal -COT and NTB at CoPT	20
11.	Multi User Liquid Terminal at Puthuvypeen- Cochin Port	240
12.	Development of Cruise Berthing Facilities cum Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre near Boat Train Pier Jetty-Cochin	28
13.	Provision of Scanner - Cochin	15

1	2	3
14.	Construction of dry dock at Cochin Shipyard	1,799
15.	International Ship Repair Facility -ISRF - Cochin Shipyard	970
16.	Cryogenic Warehousing - Cochin	150
17.	RFID Implementation at KPL	12
18.	Multi Cargo Terminal at KPL on DBFOT -Design- Build- Finance- Operate and Transfer basis	151
19.	LNG Import Terminal at Ennore	5,151
20.	Development of Ro-Ro Terminal cum GCB-2 at KPL	150
21.	Capital Dredging Phase 4 at KPL -To provide 18m deep draft	258
22.	Construction of Coal berth 4 at KPL	250
23.	Construction of Container Terminal Phase 1 Stage 1 and 2 at KPL	1,270
24.	Additional TNEB Coal Berth CB 3 at Ennore Port	247
25.	Construction of IOCL Oil jetty on Captive basis at KPL	480
26.	Mobile X-ray Container Scanner -1 no systems at KPL	35
27.	Capital Dredging Phase 3 at KPL	334
28.	Construction of Container Pre-Stacking Yard in the area of Port access road - KPL	24
29.	Modification of existing Iron Ore Terminal to handle coal - SIOTL - KPL	228
30.	Multi-User Liquid Terminal-II at Ennore	393
31.	Capital Dredging Phase-V for providing water depth of -16 m CD for the proposed Ro-Ro cum GCB 2- LNG- MLT 2 and IOCL Captive Jetty berths at KPL	250
32.	Construction of Container Terminal Phase 2 at KPL	2,000
33.	Coal Berth -Bulk Terminal -2x9 MTPA at KPL	700
34.	Ro-Ro and General Cargo Berth-3 at KPL	350

1	2	3
35.	2nd Multi Cargo Terminal at KPL	200
36.	JNPT Container Terminal 4 - Phase 1	4,719
37.	Procurement of 15 RTYGCs at port owned Container Terminal - JNPT	160
38.	Restructuring of JNPT Yard for Optimal Yard Utilisation	115
39.	Deepening and widening of JNPT and Mumbai Channel Phase-II	1,963
40.	Construction of Central Truck Parking Terminal at JNPT	149
41.	Development of Additional Liquid Cargo Jetty - JNPT	385
42.	JNPT Container Terminal 4 - Phase 2	3,196
43.	Terminals in Nhava Creek at JNPT	600
44.	JNPT 5th Container Terminal	5,500
45.	JNPT Multipurpose Cargo Terminal in Uran Mudflats	1,000
46.	Development of Oil Jetty 7 at Old Kandla	42
47.	Container Terminal at Berth Nos. 11 and 12 at Kandla Port on PPP Mode	160
48.	Development of Liquid Terminal facilities consisting of SPM and 2 product jetties at OOT- Vadinar- Kandla Port on captive use basis	448
49.	Deployment of two Mobile Harbour Cranes - Kandla Port	93
50.	Mechanisation of Fertilizer Handling Facility at Kandla	461
51.	Construction of 14th berth for Multipurpose Cargo at Kandla	138
52.	Construction of 16th berth for Multipurpose Cargo at Kandla	150
53.	Development of Oil Jetty 8 at Old Kandla	150
54.	LNG-LPG-SPM LNG Terminal at Kandla	5,000
55.	Mechanisation of Barge Unloading Facility at Kandla	100

1	2	3
56.	Mechanisation of Food Grains Handling Facility at Kandla	155
57.	Development of Ro-Ro Terminal at Kandla Port	70
58.	Development of Tuna Tekra Container Terminal at Kandla - Phase 1	1,500
59.	Development of Tuna Tekra Additional Bulk Terminal at Kandla - Phase 1	1,050
60.	Development of Tuna Tekra Container Terminal at Kandla - Phase 2	1,500
61.	Development of Tuna Tekra Additional Bulk Terminal- Phase 2 - Kandla	400
62.	Installation of 2 MHCs at Berth 13- HDC	50
63.	Installation of RFID facilities at HDC	16
64.	Deployment of 2 floating cranes near Sagar	65
65.	Mini Bulk Carrier Facility on upstream of 3rd Oil Jetty at HDC- Floating Cargo Handling Jetty	73
66.	Upgrading berth 2 and 11 KPD for coastal vessels at KoPT	8
67.	Replacement of Fendering System at lead in Jetty - HDC	28
68.	Development of hardstand storage area of 1.13 lakh sqm behind Berth No. 13 at HDC	44
69.	Setting up of Outer Terminal-2 for handling of liquid bulk cargo at Haldia Dock Complex	74
70.	Setting up of Outer Terminal-1 at HDC	481
71.	Setting up of Liquid Cargo Handling facilities at Shalukkhali- Haldia Dock-II	173
72.	Building barge jetty for Coal in KPD II- KoPT	25
73.	Mechanisation of Berth 3 at HDC	323
74.	Building Barge Jetty to Support the Anchorage Operations at Haldia	120

1	2	3
75.	Construction of berth 18 in Western dock Arm at NMPT	94
76.	Implementation of RFID - NMPT	5
77.	Mechanisation of Berth 18 - now 16 for handling bulk cargo at NMPT	469
78.	Development of 30 acres of stack yard and ancillary roads for parking of Ro-Ro cargoes and cars - NMPT	22
79.	Implementation of Mobile X-Ray Container Scanner at NMPT	40
80.	Mechanization of Berth 14 and Backup area for handling Container Terminal at NMPT	258
81.	Development of Storage area for container at Mormugao	15
82.	Additional Transshipments Goa	56
83.	Deepening of Approach Channel Capesize vessels at Mormugao	194
84.	Re-development of Ore and multipurpose berths 8-9 and barge berths - Mormugao	1,145
85.	RFID Implementation - Mormugao	5
86.	Development of POL berth at Mormugao	156
87.	Development of Coastal Cargo and General Cargo Berth	203
88.	Development of 2 berths with connecting flyover for Indian Navy and Coastguard at Vasco Bay - Mormugao	850
89.	5th Oil Berth at Jawahar Dweep -JD5 including capital dredging	811
90.	Bunkering Terminal at Jawahar Dweep	50
91.	Offshore Container Terminal - Mumbai Port	1,286
92.	Redevelopment - Facelift of Indira Dock - Mumbai Port	55
93.	Upgrading and modernisation of International Cruise Terminal at BPX -Indira Dock - Mumbai	300
94.	Setting up of a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit-FSRU- Mumbai	2,690

1	2	3
95.	Development of Marina at Prince's Dock - Mumbai	200
96.	RFID - Paradip	10
97.	2 nos. of Harbour mobile cranes - Paradip	70
98.	Deep Draft Iron Ore Export Berth on BOT basis - Paradip	740
99.	Multi Purpose Berth to handle clean cargo including container on BOT basis at Paradip port	431
100.	Mechanisation of EQ1- EQ2 and EQ3 Berths on BOT basis - Paradip	1,438
101.	Development of IWT Terminal at Paradip Port	80
102.	New Deep Draft Coal Import Berth on BOT basis at Paradip	656
103.	LPG Terminal at South oil jetty in Paradip	690
104.	Capital Dredging of BOT basin - Paradip	86
105.	Mechanisation of CQ1 and CQ2 berths on BOT basis-Paradip	1,103
106.	Drive through Container Scanner -1 No.-Tuticorin	50
107.	RFID-Tuticorin	5
108.	Mechanization of Berth IX at Tuticorin	93
109.	Development and Operation of a full-fledged Truck Parking Terminal adjacent to NH-7A opposite to Fisheries college at Tuticorin	25
110.	Construction of North Cargo berth-II for handling bulk cargoes on DBFOT basis - Tuticorin	335
111.	Conversion of 8th berth as container terminal on BOT basis for a period of 30 years - Tuticorin	312
112.	Coastal berth with dredged depth of 10.0m to handle vessels up to 15000 DWT -length 150m at VoCPT	36
113.	Development of a PPP berth for construction material	65
114.	Upgradation of Existing Coal Jetty -GJ1 and GJ2 at Tuticorin	98

1	2	3
115.	Deployment of Additional Harbour Mobile Cranes at III and IV berth - Tuticorin Port	29
116.	Construction of NCB3 at VOCPT	37
117.	Upgradation of Inner Harbour - SEPC Berths - Tuticorin	250
118.	Channel and Basin Deepening of Inner Harbour Tuticorin for Fully Loaded Panamax Ships	325
119.	Conversion of Oil jetty to handle coal at Tuticorin Port	200
120.	NCB 1 - Utilisation of its full capacity at Tuticorin	10
121.	Upgradation of inner harbour - Barge berths for food grains at Tuticorin	100
122.	Upgradation of Inner Harbour- Deep draft bulk Berth - Tuticorin	330
123.	Development of Outer Harbour- Dredging and Breakwaters- Tuticorin	500
124.	Development of Outer Harbour - Phase 1 – 2 coal and 2 container berths - Tuticorin	1,500
125.	Multi-Purpose Berth at Tuticorin	330
126.	Development of Outer Harbour - Phase 2 – 2 coal and 5 container berths - Tuticorin	1,700
127.	Extension of existing container terminal at VPT on DBFOT basis	633
128.	Conversion of existing berths EQ-2- EQ-3- EQ-4 and part of EQ-5 into two numbers of berths - Vizag	182
129.	Upgradation of OB 1 and 2 for Iron Ore Handling - Phase 1	395
130.	Development of WQ N -WQ-7 and WQ-8 - Vizag	243
131.	Development of New Berth EQ 1A - Vizag	313
132.	RFID system - Vizag Port	7
133.	Container scanners - Vizag Port	30
134.	Supply- Erection- Testing and commissioning of 2 HMCs of capacity greater than 100 MT at east quay berth - Vizag Port	39

1	2	3
135.	Construction of coastal Berth at VPT	43
136.	Additional Oil Jetty -OR3 alongwith OR1 and OR2 at Vizag	168
137.	LNG Import Terminal at Mundra	5,040
138.	New Mega Port at Outer harbour- Paradip	8,767
139.	Development of new port at Sirkazhi	3,000
140.	New Port at Vadhavan	9,267
141.	New transshipment Port at Enayam	6,575
142.	New Port at Belekeri	2,783
143.	Construction of break water at Mandwa	72
144.	Ro Ro service at Mandwa -Phase 2 of Mandwa port development	63
145.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetties at Gorai	7
146.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetties at Vasai	7
147.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetties at Bhayander	14
148.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetties at Narangi -Virar	7
149.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetties at Kharwadeshwari -Palghar	13
150.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetties at Manori	7
151.	Construction of jetties at Ghodbunder	8
152.	Construction of jetties at Malvan- Sindhudurg	10
153.	Construction of jetties at Borivali	15
154.	Capital dredging in Navigational Channel for Ro-Ro Pax Services at Mandwa	18
155.	Capital dredging at Versova	37
156.	Construction of passenger jetty at Bhavani island- Krishna district	22
157.	Construction of Passenger Jetty at Baruva in Srikakulam	59

1	2	3
158.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Manginapudi-Krishna	74
159.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Kothapatnam-Prakasam	62
160.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Maypadu- SPS Nellore	58
161.	Development of Passenger Jetty- Sea Plane Jetty and upgradation of existing jetty at Kakinada	58
162.	Construction of a passenger Jetty at Bheemunipatnam	79
163.	Construction of a passenger Jetty at Kalingapatnam	48
164.	Development of passenger jetties at Kakinada Port for tourism	100
165.	Capital Dredging at Old Mangaluru Port -Bengre Side	29
166.	Construction of 1258m Wharf at Karwar Port	250
167.	Extension of Southern breakwater by 145m and construction of 1-160 m northern break-water at Karwar Port	215
168.	Construction of coastal cargo berth at Old Mangaluru Port	65
169.	Construction of Coastal cargo berth of 250 m at Karwar Port	61
170.	Capital dredging- including rock dredging at karwar port to increase the draft up to 16m	100
171.	Construction of Dry dock for Coastal vessels repairs at Old Mangaluru Port	60
172.	Construction of Breakwater both in North and South side of entrance channel- Berth-1- Berth-2 and Capital Dredging at Cuddalore Port -From entrance channel till cargo berths	135
173.	Coastal berth for passenger-cargo at Porbandar Port	37
174.	Upgrading of existing Alang - Sosiya ship recycling yard with the help of JICAODA Ioan	715

1	2	3
175.	Coastal jetty at Navlakhi for cement	108
176.	Construction of jetties at Shiroda	12.48
177.	Construction of jetties at Durbhat	5.20
178.	Construction of jetties at Cortalim-Rassaim	6.01
179.	Construction of jetties at Aldona	8.17
180.	Construction of jetties at Sanvordem	6.56
181.	Construction of coastal berths- dredging and construction of break- water at Azhikkal Port	496
182.	Construction of Multipurpose Coastal Berth at Kollam	19
183.	Construction of jetties at Raibander	7.11
184.	Construction of jetties at Old Goa-Divar	6.17
185.	Construction of jetties at Banastarim	9.89
186.	Construction of jetties at Pilgao	11.45
187.	Strengthening of existing revetment at eastern seashore of Chennai Port	63
188.	Extension of passenger berthing facility at Kanyakumari Port	20
189.	Dredging of RO-Pax Ferry Services between Gogha and Dahej in Gulf of Cambay	234
190.	Construction of passenger boat landing jetty at Kanhoji Angre Island	14
191.	Construction of Landing Platform for pleasure Tourism in Gurupur river	10
192.	Setting up of LNG facilities at HDC	200
193.	Construction of Coastal Berth at JNPT	143
194.	Modernisation of Infrastructure at Kakinada Anchorage Port	90
195.	New deep Sea port at Tajpur- Purba Medinipore- West Bengal	5,808

1	2	3
196.	Development of Sea Port Terminal at Phoenix Bay Harbour- Port Blair	27
197.	Development of Sea Port Terminal at (Havelock) Swaraj Dweep	25
198.	Providing separate approach way for cargo movement in Havelock jetty at Havelock	11
199.	Tourism Jetty at Durgadi -Kalyan in Thane District	9.12
200.	Tourism Jetty at Belapur in Navi Mumbai	8.48
201.	Tourism Jetty at Diveagar in Raigad District	7.81
202.	Tourism Jetty at Underi in Raigad District	9.12
203.	Tourism Jetty at Kashid in Raigad District	98
204.	Tourism Jetty at Padmadurg in Raigad District	8.3
205.	Tourism Jetty at Suvarnadurg in Ratnagiri District	8.8
206.	Tourism Jetty at Veldur in Ratnagiri District	7.99
207.	Tourism Jetty at Guhagar in Ratnagiri District	8.46
208.	Tourism Jetty at Chivla in Sindhudurg District	9.46
209.	Extension of berthing jetty at Campbell bay in Great Nicobar Island	49
210.	Development of New EQ-10 berth - Vizag	55.38
211.	Ship Repair Operations and Management of Ship Repair Facility at 7 Indira dock- MbPT	80
212.	Dredging the dock basin for coastal cargo berth at VOCPT- Dredging in front of dedicated coastal berth	98
213.	Construction of Ro-Ro jetty at Marve- Mumbai Suburban - Including. Terminal Building- Dredging- Parking	4.17
214.	Construction of Passenger jetty and Allied Facilities at Devichapada Dombivali- Tal.Kalyan.	12.68
215.	Construction of jetty at Arnala fort- Tal Vasai- Distt. Thane.	9.94

1	2	3
216.	Construction of Passenger Jetty at Ambavane shigwan in Ratnagiri district.	7.4
217.	International Cruise Terminal at Ernakulam Wharf	25.72
218.	Passenger Jetty at Vasco Bay- MoPT	21
219.	Capital Dredging for Puducherry Port	68.75
220.	Multipurpose Jetty at Chhoti Chowpatty -Marine Drive	45
221.	New Port at Machhilipatnam -Phase 1	11924
222.	New Port - Kakinada SEZ -KSEZ	2123
223.	New Port - Bhavanapadu	4000
224.	Development of Hughe's Dry Dock at MbPT	115
225.	Connectivity of IOHP and MCHP at PPT	66.47
226.	Development of Western Dock Basin -2 Captive berths for port dependent industries	2000
227.	Reconstruction of QI Berth at Mattancherry Wharf	5.02
228.	Refurbishment of South Tanker Berth	29.22
229.	Truck parking at Liquid Storage Tank Farm area	10.27
230.	Construction of Oil Jetty 9 at Kandla	159
231.	Construction of Oil Jetty 10 and 11 at Kandla	200
232.	Ferry service from Baina to Panaji	5
233.	Container scanners - JNPT	135
234.	Extended port gate at Balagarh	320
235.	Procurement of 1 no. Rail Mounted Quay Crane -RMQC at HDC	61.31
236.	Construction of 1.5 Lakh sq.meters of Hardstand inside HDC	54.48
237.	Container Scanner KoPT and HDC	40
238.	Construction of Additional car parking yard for RoRo cum GCB-2	50
239.	Development of LNG FSRU Terminal at NMPT	331

1	2	3
240.	Container scanners - PPT	40
241.	Development of Tourism Jetty- waterfront- promenade recreational facility at Jaigad Creek- Ratnagiri	69.82
242.	Mobile rubber tyred electrically operated hopper	38.08
243.	Ferry service between Tuticorin - Kanyakumari and Kanyakumari -Trivandrum	TBD
244.	Strengthening of existing EQ-7 berth to handle vessels of 14.5 m draft	16.5
245.	Setting up of FSRU in the Outer Harbour for LNG	200
246.	Cruise-cum-coastal cargo terminal	77
247.	JNPT-Mumbai Port Barge-Ship Operations to Reduce City Congestion and Create Value for Trade	160
248.	Development of domestic cruise terminal	15
249.	Tank Farm at JD5- MbPT	700
250.	Dredging at Vanakbara Port of UT of Daman and Diu	46.44
251.	Dredging at Diu port of UT of Daman and Diu	45.9
252.	Removal of 2 No.s Mooring of Spiral in the area of Cruise Berth -Mormugao	13.87
TOTAL Project Cost (₹ cr.)		139,284

Maritime agenda of ports

2518. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken several measures to improve operational efficiency through mechanisation, deepening the draft and speedy evacuations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the maritime agenda 2010-20 has a target of 3,130 MT of port capacity by the year 2020; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Improving the operational efficiencies of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects for development/ expansion of the Major Ports. Port Projects such as construction of berths, installation of state of the art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling system and dredging projects to accommodate large size vessels, etc. help in improving the operational efficiencies at major ports. Further, to bring the Major Ports at par with the International standards, a study on Benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of Major Ports was carried out. The study has identified 116 port-wise action points/ initiatives, of which 93 initiatives have already been completed.

(c) and (d) Yes, under Maritime Agenda 2010-20, total capacity at Indian Ports (Major and Non-Major Ports) was envisaged as 3130 Million Tonnes by 2020. Total Capacity of all Indian Ports (Major and Non-Major Ports) by 2020, as per Maritime Agenda, is given as under:

Particular	Projected capacity by 2020 (In Million Tonnes)
Major Ports	1455.42
Maritime States	1674.62
TOTAL	3130.04

Development of coastal economic regions

2519. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced a massive investment in India's ports sector which is likely to boost the country's economy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to develop ten coastal economic regions as part of plans to revive the country's Sagarmala project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Sagarmala Programme has been announced by Government in

2015 for port-led development. Under this programme, a roadmap has been created for increasing the India's port capacity to 3300+ MMTPA to cater the projected traffic of 2500 MMTPA by the year 2025.

(b) and (c) 14 Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) are identified in the National Perspective Plan (NPP) of Sagarmala Programme, details of which are given in Statement (See below) Proposal for developing one prototype CEZ has been taken up.

Statement

Details of 14 Coastal Economic Zones identified under National Perspective Plan of Sagarmala Programme

	CEZ	Potential Districts	Port
1.	Kachchh - Gujarat	Kachchh	Kandla, Mundra
2.	Saurashtra - Gujarat	Junagarh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad	Pipavav, Sikka
3.	Suryapur - Gujarat	Bharuch, Surat, Navsari, Valsad	Dahej, Mazira
4.	North Konkan - Maharashtra	Nashik, Thane, Mumbai, Pune, Raigarh	JNPT, Mumbai
5.	South Konkan - Maharashtra	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, North Goa, South Goa	Dighi, Jaigarh, Mormugao
6.	Dakshin Kanara - Karnataka	Udupi, Dakshin Kannada, Kodagu, Mysore	Mangalore
7.	Malabar - Kerala	Ernakulam, Alappuzha Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi
8.	Mannar-Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi	Tuticorin
9.	Poompuhar-Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Tiruchirappallu, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam	Cuddalore

	CEZ	Potential Districts	Port
10.	VCIC South-Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur, Chennai, Kancheepuram	Chennai, Ennore and Katupalli
11.	VCIC Central - Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Nellore	Krishnapatnam
12.	VCIC North- Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam	Vizag, Kakinada
13.	Kalinga - Odisha	Puri, Jagatsinghapur, Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajapur, Bhadrak	Paradip, Dhamra
14.	Gaud - West Bengal	Purba Medinipur, South Twenty Parganas	Kolkata, Haldia

Regulation of ship breaking industry

2520. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of workers employed at various ship breaking yards in the country and the details of ship breaking yards, State-wise;
- (b) whether the workers in the ship breaking yards are reported to be facing health hazards due to negligence in waste disposal practices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to improve waste disposal practices for well being of these workers;
- (d) whether there is an urgent need for regulatory framework for ship breaking industry in the country; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ship breaking yards are located at Alang in Gujarat, Mumbai Port in Maharashtra, Kolkata Port in West Bengal and at Kannur in Kerala. Workers are employed directly by the plot holders/contractors in Alang, Mumbai and Kolkata.

Around 8000 workers are employed in ship breaking industry in these yards. 45 persons are employed by Steel Industries Kerala Limited in the ship recycling yard at Kannur (Kerala).

(b) No such report has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Regulatory framework for ship breaking industry is already in place in the form of Shipbreaking Code (Revised), 2013.

Khelo India programme

2521. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of national Khelo India programme for development of sports;

(b) details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the scholarships under the aforementioned programme so far, year-wise, State/UT-wise; and

(c) details of number of sports activities covered and number of beneficiaries undergoing training under the programme so far, year-wise, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sir. The Khelo India Scheme, with twelve verticals, is being implemented across the country from the year 2017-18 onwards.

(b) The Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India scheme provides for grant of financial assistance of ₹5.00 lakh per annum for a period of 8 years for selected sportspersons. State/Union Territory (UT)-wise allocation or release of funds is not made under this vertical, which is implemented centrally by Sports Authority of India (SAI). Expenditure incurred under this vertical of the Khelo India Scheme is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) 2437 sporting talents across 20 sports disciplines have been selected under Talent Search and Development programme out of which financial assistance has been given to 2433 athletes. Year-wise and State-wise details of beneficiaries is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Expenditure for the Talent Search and Development vertical of
Khelo India Scheme.*

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
1.	2017-18	Nil
2.	2018-19	2637.50
3.	2019-20 (as on 30.06.19)	2382.29

Statement-II

*Year-wise and State-wise details of beneficiaries under Talent Search and
Development vertical of Khelo India scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of beneficiaries	
		2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41	54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8
4.	Assam	36	38
5.	Bihar	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	27	33
7.	Chhattisgarh	21	25
8.	Daman and Diu	3	4
9.	Delhi	176	206
10.	Goa	14	14
11.	Gujarat	63	83

1	2	3	4
12.	Haryana	292	360
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13	27
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	19
15.	Jharkhand	22	25
16.	Karnataka	119	134
17.	Kerala	81	103
18.	Madhya Pradesh	52	67
19.	Maharashtra	251	303
20.	Manipur	85	90
21.	Meghalaya	3	3
22.	Mizoram	24	25
23.	Odisha	46	50
24.	Puducherry	2	3
25.	Punjab	144	173
26.	Rajasthan	56	76
27.	Sikkim	2	2
28.	Tamil Nadu	94	130
29.	Telangana	52	67
30.	Tripura	8	8
31.	Uttar Pradesh	119	147
32.	Uttarakhand	26	37
33.	West Bengal	82	93

*The beneficiaries of the Talent Search and Development vertical for the year 2019-20 also include sporting talents identified in the year 2018-19 who continue to get the benefit of the scheme.

Guidelines for National Sports Federations

2522. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed National Sports Development Code of India to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of National Sports Federations (NSFs) for healthy development of sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of NSFs complying with such guidelines and the number of NSFs which have not complied with; and
- (d) action taken by Ministry against NSFs which have not followed the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI) came into effect in January, 2011. It is an amalgamation of all relevant orders/ notifications/instructions/ circulars, etc., issued by this Ministry and defines the areas of responsibility of the various agencies involved in the promotion and development of sports.

(c) and (d) For the year 2019 annual recognition of 43 National Sports Federations (NSFs) was renewed. Show cause notices for failing to comply with the NSDCI, 2011 have been issued to 9 NSFs.

Regulations for sports associations

2523. DR. ANILAGRAWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to frame any regulation so that only the reputed sportspersons may head sports associations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when such regulations will be made operational;
- (d) whether sports federations have expressed reservation in accepting new regulations/sports code; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) The National Sports Development Code of

India (NSDCI) came into effect in January, 2011. It is an amalgamation of all relevant orders / notifications / instructions / circulars, etc. issued by this Ministry and defines the areas of responsibility of the various agencies involved in the promotion and development of sports. A Committee was constituted to study the existing sports governance frame work in the country, recent developments related to sports governance, international best practices, etc. and to make recommendations. Recommendations of the Committee include a minimum of 25% Board members from eminent athletes in any National Sports Federation (NSF). No decision has yet been taken on the recommendation of the Committee.

Standard of sports in India

2524. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the standard of sports in the country is not upto the mark;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the state of different sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Improving standard of sports in the country is a continuing process. Sports being a State subject the responsibility for promotion of sports, including improving standard of sports, rests with the State/UT Governments. Central Government supports State/UT Governments in their efforts by providing assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and running expert training facilities in Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres. Training facilities and financial support are provided to sportspersons under various schemes such as Khelo India, Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and SAI schemes. Khelo India scheme provides comprehensively for promotion of sports from scouting of talent at an early age and its nurturing to excellence at international level.

Promotion of sports among female students

2525. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote sports among girls in schools and colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (c) the details of the allocated expenditure on such activities, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) "Sports" being a State subject the responsibility of development of Sports, including among girls in schools and colleges across the country rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments by providing financial assistance through National Sports Federations, training in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres and support under Khelo India Scheme. Khelo India Scheme *inter-alia* provides for bridging gaps in sports infrastructure. Sports Authority of India (SAI) also implements the Schemes of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) and Extension Centres of SAI Training Centres (STC)/Special Area Games (SAG) Centres with the aim of promoting sports. These schemes are applicable for all including girls schools and colleges. In financial year 2018-19 this Ministry spent ₹ 1297.39 crore for sports development details of which are as below:-

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	Development in sports Institutions	483.83
2.	Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson	312.32
3.	Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports	501.24

Sports as a Fundamental Right

2526. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to harness inherent strengths in sports, there is a need to use sports as a tool for human resource development at par with health and education;

(b) if so, whether any efforts in this direction have been made by the Ministry and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to make sports a Fundamental Right like Right to Education; and

(d) 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 RIJIJU): (a) Sports and Physical Education are essential components of human resource development to promote good health, comradeship and a spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has positive impact on the overall development of personality.

(b) In 2017, Department of Sports launched Khelo India Scheme to encourage sports all over the country thus allowing the population to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children and youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Department of Sports.

(d) Does not arise.

Mini sports complex at Kommadi, Visakhapatnam

2527. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the time when approval for laying of synthetic track at Kommadi mini sports complex, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh was approved;

(b) whether it is a fact that ₹7 crores have been sanctioned for this purpose, but so far only ₹ 1.2 crores have been released;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the track would be completed and would come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The project of laying of synthetic athletic track at Kommadi mini sports complex, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh was sanctioned on 30.03.2017 to the Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP) under the Khelo India Scheme.

(b) and (c) The sanctioned cost of the project was is 7.00 crore. First installment of ₹ 1.50 crore was released to SAAP. Subsequent installment could not be released for want of Utilization Certificate (UC) of ₹3.99 crore released to SAAP for other projects under the Khelo India Scheme.

(d) Completion of project and its coming into operation depend upon submission of UC and execution of works by SAAP. SAAP has been advised to complete the project and make it operational expeditiously.

New sports universities in the country

2528. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for promotion of sports in the country;

(b) details of the sports universities opened till date in the country;

(c) whether Government has any plan/ proposal of converting sports colleges into sports universities or opening new sports universities in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) 'Sports' being a State subject promotion of sports is the responsibility of States/Union Territories. Central Government supplements efforts of State/Union Territory Governments by providing assistance to National Sports Federations, training in Sports Authority of India (SAI), support under Khelo India Scheme and bridging critical gaps in sports infrastructure.

(b) At present there is only one National Sports University (NSU) in the country, which is being set up in Manipur. The National Sports University Bill was enacted into the National Sports University Act, 2018 on 17.08.2018. One Post Graduate and two Under Graduate programmes have been started in the University.

(c) and (d) For converting sports colleges into sports universities or opening new sports universities State/UT Governments do not need approval of the Central Government. Central Government is not considering any new sports university.

Centralised online reservation system for accommodation in youth hostel

2529. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the steps taken by Government for promotion of 'youth travel' within the country with the objective of low cost budget accommodations to travellers;

(b) total number of youth hostels constructed across the country, built with the objective of low cost budget accommodations;

(c) whether Government has any plan of centralised online reservation system for accommodation in Youth Hostels; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Youth Hostels have been built in the country to promote youth travel with low cost budget accommodation and facilities for travelling students and youth groups on excursions or study tours with the objective to encourage youth to travel and to learn more about the diversity of India's culture and people.

(b) 84 youth hostels have been constructed by the Ministry in the country till now.

(c) There is no plan of centralised online reservation system for accommodation in youth hostels.

(d) Not applicable.

Doping tests for sportspersons

2530. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several sportspersons have tested positive in doping tests conducted by National Anti-Doping Agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the Ministry has constituted a Committee to enquire into issues concerning prevalence of doping;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether doping scandal involving leading athletes will hit India's preparation for Olympics; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The information of athletes who were tested for doping by National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) during the last three financial years is as follow:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Dope Tests conducted	No. of cases detected positive
1.	2016-17	3112	79
2.	2017-18	3822	74
3.	2018-19	4348	187

(c) and (d) No Sir, this Ministry has not constituted any committee to enquire into issues relating to prevalence of doping in the recent past. In July, 2011 a one member committee of Justice Mukul Mudgal, Retired Chief Justice of High Court of Punjab and Haryana was constituted. Justice Mudgal submitted his report in May, 2012 and appropriate action was taken.

(e) and (f) No doping scandal has come to the notice of the Government. As and when the result of dope testing is found positive for any athlete appropriate action is taken by the National Anti Doping Agency.

Construction of stadiums in rural areas

†2531. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to build stadiums at district level, especially in rural areas so that the youth in rural areas can hone their talent; and

(b) the details of the areas in the State of Bihar in which Government has formulated a scheme for the construction of stadiums under 'Khelo India' so that the youth belonging to these areas can get the opportunity to showcase their talent on national as well as international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. Sports being a State subject the responsibility for promotion of sports, including building, stadiums at district level, rests with the State Governments. Central Government supports the efforts of State Governments by bridging gaps in infrastructure under Khelo India scheme. A project of Bihar State Sports Authority for construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Harish Chandra Playground, Nawada, Bihar was sanctioned under Khelo India scheme for ₹ 8.00 crore in the year 2018-19. First installment could not be released as the Bihar State Sports Authority did not activate the requisite online module for online release of grant by this Ministry.

Khelo India Programme in A.P.

2532. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up any programmes under Khelo India to promote sports in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the competitions organised and sports programmes taken up so far; and

(d) the amount of fund allocated and released under each programme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Details of sports development projects and programmes sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh and funds released for the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

purpose under the Khelo India Scheme is given in the Statement. Khelo India Games were organized in New Delhi in 2018 and at Pune in 2019. In these competitions 3507 and 5925 young athletes participated respectively. State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Khelo India Scheme.

Statement

*Details of sports development projects and programmes sanctioned
for the State of Andhra Pradesh*

1. Details of infrastructure projects sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2016-17 to 2019-20 (as on 30.06.2019) under Khelo India scheme.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Grant Approved	Grant released
1.	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Vizzy Stadium, Vijayanagram.	6.00	1.00
2.	Construction of Indoor Stadium/Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Nellore.	8.00	2.50
3.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex, Vishakhapatnam.	7.00	1.50
4.	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakinada, East Godavari District.	5.50	2.50
2.	₹ 1.49 crore was released to Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2016-17 for conducting sports competitions.		
3.	Under Khelo India scheme Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres at Vishakhapatnam and Kurnool have been approved as State level Khelo India Centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh.		

Pension for sportspersons

2533. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme for providing pension to meritorious sportspersons;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has laid down any eligibility criteria for selection of sportspersons for providing pension;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) details regarding amount of pension payable to different categories of meritorious sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the scheme of 'Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons', sportspersons who have won medals for the country in international competitions are given lifelong pension to provide additional financial security to them after they retire from active sports career.

(c) and (d) The scheme is applicable to those sportspersons, who are Indian citizens and have won Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup in different disciplines held once in 4 years in Olympics and Asian Games disciplines, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Para-Olympic Games, and have retired from active sports. The pension is payable to a sportsperson on his or her attaining the age of 30 years or from date of retirement from active sports whichever is later.

(e) The amount of pension payable to different categories of meritorious sportspersons with effect from 01.04.2018 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of Pension (₹ per month)
1.	Medallists at the Olympic Games / Para Olympic Games	20,000
2.	Gold medallists at the World Cup/World Championship in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	16,000
3.	Silver and Bronze medallists at the World Cup in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	14,000
4.	Gold medallists of the Asian/ Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	14,000
5.	Silver and Bronze medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/ Para Asian Games	12,000

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULE 272

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to move the following Motion:—

"That Rule 272 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States in its application to consideration of the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries/Departments for 2019-20 by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees of Rajya Sabha, be suspended."

The question was proposed.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, nobody is opposing this Motion, because this is not the first time that it is happening. It has happened at least three or four times in the past. I will just make two quick points. And I thank you for allowing me to make these two quick points on the Motion for Suspending the Rules. Basically this means that none of this goes to the Standing Committees for their approval. We understand that this time the Standing Committees are not ready. Sir, the two quick points are these. The Government, as in the past, should assure this House that this is an emergency situation because Standing Committees have not been constituted like

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

it happened in 2004. This is one assurance that we want. Second is again on the issue of Standing Committees. Seven Bills have already been passed by both the Houses. Ten more have come in here. Seventeen Bills are being passed without scrutiny. Hon. Chairman also agrees to it. This is not the spirit in which the Standing Committees were made in 1993. On second point, no comment, Sir. But on the first, we want an assurance to be given that the Standing Committees will not be bypassed either in this Session or in the next Session. This is an emergency situation because the election dates were such that Committees could not be constituted.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN (Maharashtra): Sir, as this has already been mentioned, this is an emergency provision. I would like to bring it to the notice of House, through you, Sir, that on earlier occasions also this has happened. I have instances of having done this four times. In 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2014 when there were such occasions, this had been done. The Government does not want to bypass the Standing Committee forever. This time, since the situation warrants it, the House will have to consider this as the Standing Committees have not been constituted. That is why this has been proposed. The Government has no intention of bypassing the Standing Committees forever. This is not a provision forever. This is a provision for this Session.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): वही, जो इन्होंने कहा।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, when does the Government propose to constitute the Standing Committees? Tell us the timeline.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, it is under process. As you know, Committees are formed after discussing it with all the parties. Every party gives its names and then they are fitted into the scheme. If excess names have come, then we again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Rule 272 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States in its application to consideration of the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries/Departments for 2019-20 by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees of Rajya Sabha, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTI CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 15th of July, 2019, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Two Hours
2.	Consideration and passing of the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Two Hours
3.	Consideration and passing of the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019 as passed by Lok Sabha.	One Hour
4.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a)	The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Two Hours
(b)	The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
(c)	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
(d)	The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Two Hours
(e)	The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
(f)	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019.	Two Hours
(g)	The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Two Hours

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of AYUSH. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav to raise the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know; of course, the Business Advisory Committee has decided it. But, time of two hours is insufficient for the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप जानते हैं कि Business Advisory Committee के process में सारे दलों के नेता होते हैं।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, through you, we are requesting the Treasury Benches to consider this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, it is a simple Amendment. It is not that Bill which is mentioned by him. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, two of the Bills which you mentioned, the DNA Bill and the NIA Bill, have far-reaching significance. They have not been subjected to the scrutiny of the relevant Standing Committee. I would really make a request. Many of those Bills can be passed. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill is relatively minor. It is important but it does not have to go to a Standing Committee. But the NIA Bill, the Consumer Protection Bill, the DNA Bill and the UAPA Bill must go through the Standing Committees. You give a time-frame; you give a deadline. But, it must go to the Standing Committee.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जयराम रमेश जी, आप बहुत seasoned हैं और संसदीय परंपरा को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। माननीय चेयरमैन ने already कहा है कि यह सदन का काम है कि वह तय करे, discuss करे और उसका निष्कर्ष निकाले। आप, बाकी सदस्य और सत्ता पक्ष मिल कर इसका रास्ता निकालें।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, परंपरा यही रही है कि सारे Bills Standing Committee में जाते हैं और उसके बाद यहाँ चर्चा होती है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, बार-बार यह विषय उठ रहा है, परसों भी एक बार यह चर्चा में आया था कि 1993 से जब से Standing Committees शुरू हुई, उनके आँकड़े सदन के सामने पेश किए गए, फिर भी हम आँकड़े देंगे कि कितनी बार और कौन से वर्ष में without Standing Committees चर्चाएँ हुई हैं और अभी पिछले पाँच साल में without Standing Committees कितनी चर्चाएँ हुई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: यह argument की बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज आप लोग अपनी जगह बैठें। यह केवल time allotment है, Standing Committee में इनका जाना, न जाना, यह निर्णय बाद में आप सबको करना है। Now, Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of AYUSH. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadavji.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA
AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैं आपको और इस सदन के विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को, सबको धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उनकी सहमति से आयुष मंत्रालय पर चर्चा स्वीकृत की गई और उसको प्रारम्भ करने की इजाजत मुझे मिली। श्रीमन्, इस मंत्रालय की functioning पर चर्चा करने से पहले मैं यह अवश्य बताना चाहूँगा कि आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में बहुत प्राचीन भारतीय पद्धतियाँ हैं, लेकिन allopathic medicines और allopathy के जबर्दस्त विकास के साथ हमारी ये जो प्राचीन पद्धतियाँ थीं, इनकी निरंतर उपेक्षा होती रही। हालांकि वे बहुत प्रभावी हैं। आज भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर इन पद्धतियों के जरिए ही लोग इलाज कराते हैं, क्योंकि ये सस्ती होती हैं। इनकी प्राचीनता का अंदाज़ा हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति के इतिहास से भी लगाया जा सकता है। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग इसको सही न भी मानते हों या कुछ लोग काल्पनिक मानते हों, लेकिन करोड़ों लोग इसके संबंध में पढ़ते-सुनते आए हैं। लोग यह मानते हैं कि आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयाँ इतनी प्रभावी हुआ करती थीं कि जब लक्ष्मणजी को शक्तिबाण लगा, तो उनके मृतप्राय शरीर को ज़िंदा करने के लिए एक वैद्य के द्वारा संजीवनी का प्रयोग किया, जो दैत्यराज रावण के वैद्य थे। यह प्रसंग सबने पढ़ा है, लोग मानें या न मानें, लेकिन अगर कोई किसी गांव में जाकर कह देगा कि यह गलत है, तो लोग उसको मारेंगे। लोगों का इन कथाओं की सत्यता पर पूर्ण विश्वास है। हम लोगों ने यह भी पढ़ा है कि एक राजा की दो रानियाँ थीं, जिनसे आधे-आधे बच्चे पैदा हुए थे, तो उस राजा ने उन बच्चों को जंगल में फिकवा दिया। उस समय एक आदिवासी महिला ने जड़ी-बूटियों से इन बच्चों को जोड़ दिया और राजा को दे दिया। राजा ने उसी महिला के नाम पर अपने बेटे का नाम जरासंध रखा और वह जरासंध इतना बलशाली हुआ कि उसकी वजह से भगवान कृष्ण को मथुरा छोड़कर द्वारका जाना पड़ा। आयुर्वेद कोई आजकल की चिकित्सा पद्धति नहीं है, बहुत पुरानी पद्धति है। हमारा अथर्ववेद तो सारा का सारा आयुर्वेद से ही भरा हुआ है, फिर चरक संहिता है, सुश्रुत संहिता है। महर्षि पतंजलि ने योग पर पूरा योगशास्त्र ही लिख डाला। यह बिना पैसे की दवाई है। अगर योग का कोई सही अध्यापक है और सही तरीके से ट्रेनिंग देना जानता है, तो शरीर स्वस्थ ही रहेगा, उसमें कोई रोग होगा ही नहीं। जब कोई रोग ही नहीं होगा, तो किसी अस्पताल में जाना ही नहीं पड़ेगा, कोई दवाई लेनी ही नहीं पड़ेगी। अल्जाइमर जैसे रोग का एलोपैथी में कोई इलाज नहीं है, लेकिन प्राणायाम और योग के ज़रिए उसको भी ठीक किया जा सकता है, सुधारा जा सकता है। लोग इसका सफल प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अब तक इन सब उपचार पद्धतियों की उपेक्षा होती रही है। उपेक्षा इसलिए भी होती रही है, क्योंकि

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

एलोपैथी वाली जो लॉबी है, वह बहुत ताकतवर रही है। Competition के कारण एलोपैथी वालों ने हमारी प्राचीन चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के खिलाफ काफी दुष्प्रचार भी किया है। कहा गया कि इसकी दवाइयां substandard हैं, इनमें metallic तत्वों की मात्रा ज्यादा है, लीवर को खराब कर देती हैं, ये सब बातें कही जाती रहीं। हां, इसमें substandard दवाएं भी आ गई हैं, क्योंकि हर क्षेत्र में तमाम क्वैक्स आ जाते हैं। क्या एलोपैथी में क्वैक्स नहीं हैं? कितने झोला छाप डॉक्टर घूमते रहते हैं, जो इंजेक्शन भी लगा देते हैं और ऑपरेशन भी कर देते हैं।

आयुर्वेद और योग के साथ यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति भी है, जो ग्रीक से चली। हिन्दुस्तान में अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के ज़माने में और मुगल काल में इसका बहुत ज्यादा प्रचार प्रसार हुआ। सब लोग यूनानी दवाइयां लेते थे। आज भी यूनानी दवाइयों के लिए 'हमदर्द' एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है, जिसकी बहुत सारी दवाइयां उपलब्ध हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर लोग इन दवाइयों को लेते हैं। मैं ये सब बातें इसलिए कह रहा था कि हमारा आयुर्वेद का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है।

जब सागरमंथन हुआ, तो जिन्हें आयुर्वेद का प्रथम गुरु या एक तरीके से भगवान माना जाता है, भगवान धन्वंतरि, वे अमृत कलश हाथ में लेकर सागर से ही पैदा हुए। हमारी चिकित्सा की जो विधा इतनी प्राचीन है, उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब मैं मंत्रालय पर बात करूंगा, तो मैं इस विषय पर और अधिक कहना चाहूंगा। हालांकि हमें टाइम तो ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले स्वास्थ्य विभाग में एक डिपार्टमेंट हुआ करता था - Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy'. उसका नाम 2003 में बदल कर "Department of Ayush" कर दिया गया और 2014 में इस Department of Ayush को मंत्रालय का दर्जा मिला। तो यह मंत्रालय नया है, लेकिन अच्छी बात यह है कि मंत्रालय बनने के बाद इसमें कुछ प्रगति हुई। 2014 में ही एक "नेशनल आयुष मिशन " की स्थापना की गयी, जिसने आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा को सुधारने, आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों की गुणवत्ता को सुधारने और दवाइयों की manufacturing के लिए जो herbs हैं, उनकी availability को सुनिश्चित कराने की कार्रवाई की। लेकिन इसके लिए जितना पैसा चाहिए था, उतना पैसा कभी मिला नहीं। सर, जहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय के बजट का सवाल है, उस दिन मैंने इशारा भी किया था, वहाँ मंत्री जी बैठे थे और बगल में वित्त मंत्री जी भी बैठी थीं, कि इस मंत्रालय को ज्यादा पैसा दीजिए। पिछले साल स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का जो बजट था, वह लगभग 53,000 करोड़ रुपये का था और इस मंत्रालय का बजट उसका केवल 3 परसेंट था, जो लगभग 1,600 करोड़ रहा होगा। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने बार-बार रिकमंड किया कि इसका बजट एलोकेशन बढ़ाया जाये, क्योंकि जब तक बजट एलोकेशन नहीं बढ़ेगा, आप drug testing laboratories की स्थापना नहीं कर पायेंगे। नेशनल आयुष मिशन के जरिए देश के हर राज्य में प्रत्येक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर पर, प्रत्येक कम्युनिटी हेल्थ सेंटर पर, प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय पर जो जिला अस्पताल है, उसमें आयुष के डॉक्टर्स होने चाहिए, उनके अपॉइंटमेंट्स होने चाहिए, वह बिना बजट के नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें हाथ उठा लेती हैं कि नेशनल आयुष मिशन केन्द्र का है, तो केन्द्र सरकार जब तक इतनी मदद

नहीं करेगी, हम यह काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। मतलब सर, आप देखिए कि विडम्बना यह है कि All India Institute of Medical Sciences का जो बजट है, वह आयुष मंत्रालय के पूरे बजट से ज्यादा है। तो हम इसको कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं ! हम गरीबों का इलाज नहीं करा पाते। अभी भी 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, योग और होम्योपैथी की शरण में जाते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और न वे बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में जा सकते हैं। जो मेदांता में चला जाता है, वहाँ एक दिन में शाम तक केवल टेस्टिंग में एक लाख रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं। तो क्या वह यहाँ जा पायेगा? इसलिए इस पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और यह इतना बड़ा देश है, इतना विशाल देश है, इसके लोगों को इलाज दिलाने के लिए अगर हजार-दो हजार करोड़ रुपये उधर से कम करके इधर कर दिया जाए, तो क्या फर्क पड़ता है? यह हमारी अपनी पद्धति है। इसके बारे में जो दुष्प्रचार किया जाता है, उसको रोकने के लिए जो आपका मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम है, वह बहुत मज़बूत होना चाहिए, जो इसको कंट्रोल करे, जो इसको चेक करे। औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए जो काम किया जाता है, जहाँ ये बनती हैं, उनकी टेस्टिंग सही होनी चाहिए। बहुत सारे ऐसे रोग हैं, जिनका एलोपैथी में कोई इलाज नहीं है, लेकिन आयुर्वेद उनको ठीक कर देता है, होम्योपैथी उनको ठीक कर देती है। मैं स्वयं इसका भुक्तभोगी हूँ। 1977-78 में मुझे बहुत सीरियस Fistula था। लखनऊ मेडिकल कॉलेज के ऑपरेशन टेबल से, वहाँ के जो सबसे renowned surgeon थे, उन्होंने मुझे हटा दिया और कहा कि नहीं, मैं अगर इसका ऑपरेशन करूँगा, फिर भी इसके recurrence को मैं रोक नहीं सकता हूँ। तब डॉक्टर राय, जो बलरामपुर अस्पताल में थे और बाद में लखनऊ के मेयर हुए, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि प्रो. पी.जी. देशपांडे बीएचयू में आयुर्वेदिक सर्जरी के हेड हैं, आप उनके पास जाइए और उन्हें दिखाइए। He will cure it. मैं उनके पास गया और उन्हें दिखाया। फिर मुझे एक सप्ताह ज़रूर जाना पड़ा, लेकिन 1978 से लेकर आज तक, लगभग 40 साल हो गए, मैं 100 परसेंट cure हो गया हूँ। इतना ही नहीं, मैंने जिन लोगों को भेजा, वे सभी 100 फीसदी cure हो गए। Allopathy के डॉक्टरों ने कहा कि हम ऑपरेशन कर देंगे, लेकिन यह फिर हो जाएगा। हम इसकी recurrence नहीं रोक सकते। ऐसी तमाम चीजें हैं, जैसे migraine है, वे उसे नहीं रोक पाते। केवल दवा के बल पर दर्द को दबा देते हैं, लेकिन आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी उसे ठीक कर देती है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि इस मंत्रालय के बजट को बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं बस एक मिनट और बोलूंगा। मैं अभी आयुर्वेद पर ही चल रहा था। सिद्ध के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह बिल्कुल perfect सिद्धि होती है, perfect होता है। नाथ सम्प्रदाय वाले इसे ज्यादा use करते हैं। नाथ सम्प्रदाय के लोग आज उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। उनके पास ऐसी औषधि होती है कि काले नाग को ऐसे ही पकड़ लें, वह उन्हें काटेगा नहीं।

श्री उपसभापति: तमिलनाडु में बड़े पैमाने पर यही करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वह उन्हें काट नहीं सकता। मैंने खुद देखा है। हमारे घर के बगल में थाना है। एक दिन वहां काला नाग आ गया। पास में नाथ सम्प्रदाय का एक आदमी रहता था। पुलिस वालों ने उसे टेलीफोन करके बुलाया, उनके पास उसका टेलीफोन नम्बर था। वह मोटर साइकिल से आता था तथा पेट्रोल के पैसों के अलावा 100 रुपए और लेता था। दरोगा जी ने उसे पेमेंट कर दी और वह सांप को पकड़कर ले गया। एक बार थाने में फिर सांप निकला। उसे फिर बुलाया गया। SHO उस समय थाने में नहीं थे। उसने सांप को तो पकड़ लिया और कहा कि 175 रुपए लाओ। आप जानते हैं कि जैसे पुलिस वाले behave करते हैं, उसे गाली-गलौज करके वहां से भगा दिया। उसने कहा कि ठीक है और चला गया। वहां से 2 किलोमीटर दूर एक गांव में गया। एक घंटे बाद लौटकर आया और एक बोरे में सांप पकड़कर लाया। थाने में लाकर मुंशी की टेबल पर उसने बोरा उलट दिया और बाहर आकर खड़ा हो गया। सारे पुलिस वाले तुरन्त थाने के बाहर आ गए। वह बोला कि मेरे पैसे मत दो, अब इन सांपों के बीच में रहो। इसी बीच SHO आ गए। उन्होंने पैसे दिए और हाथ जोड़कर बोले कि अब इन सबको पकड़कर ले जा। उनमें poisonous और non-poisonous दोनों तरह के सांप थे। हालांकि poisonous कम होते हैं -- poisonous में हमारे यहां काला नाग होता है और एक करैत होता है - दूसरे ज्यादातर non-poisonous होते हैं। उस बोरे में poisonous सांप भी थे। ऐसा नहीं है कि सब एक-जैसे होते हैं। सबके पास कुछ-न-कुछ होता है। उनका योगदान हमें लेना चाहिए और उन्हें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, अब आप conclude कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, आज हर्बल खेती में किसान को घाटा हो रहा है। आप उसे promote कीजिए ताकि किसान हर्बल पैदा करें और आपकी laboratories उसे खरीदें। आज हिमालय की सारे बेशकीमती and important herbs देश के बाहर smuggle होकर जा रही हैं। कुछ बड़े लोग हैं, मैं किसी का यहां नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जो योग करते-करते बहुत बड़े industrialist बन गए। वे सब हर्बल लिए जा रहे हैं। आपकी laboratories के लिए हर्बल नहीं मिलेंगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उन्हें किसानों को उपलब्ध कराइए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, अब conclude कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... समय से 3 मिनट अधिक हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं बस आधे मिनट में conclude कर लेता हूं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आप इसका educational system ठीक कीजिए ताकि अच्छे students उसमें प्रवेश ले सकें। जैसे MBBS की परीक्षा होती है - NEET -- उसी तरह से इसकी भी परीक्षा होनी चाहिए, अन्यथा जो रद्दी लोग होते हैं, वे चले आते हैं और कहते हैं कि चलो, आज आयुष से कर आएं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर आप ध्यान दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके अलावा quality control को भी देखिए। जो लोग इसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं, जिनके कारण हम बदनाम होते हैं कि हमारी दवाइयां ठीक नहीं हैं, metals डाल देते हैं, भस्में बढ़ा देते हैं, यह कर दिया,

वह कर दिया, इन सबको control करने के लिए, आपके यहां कोई system होना चाहिए। जो इसका उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं, उन्हें दंडित करने का प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा करेंगे तो वह देश के लिए बहुत कल्याणकारी बात होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया। डा. जटिया जी, आपकी पार्टी ने आपको 45 मिनट का समय दिया है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आयुर्वेद, योग आदि प्रणाली को स्थापित करने के लिए सन् 1995 में इसकी स्थापना हुई थी। होम्योपैथी और भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति से... 2003 में इसका नामकरण आयुष के रूप में हुआ। AYUSH में A से आयुर्वेद, Y से योग और नैचुरोपैथी, U से यूनानी, S से सिद्ध और H से होम्योपैथी, इन सबको मिला कर यह आयुष बना। जब इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी, तब प्रारंभ में यानी 2014 में इसका बजट केवल 71 करोड़ रुपए का था, जो कि इस वक्त यानी 2019-20 में 656 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया है। यह परंपरा हमारे यहां पर प्रचलित रही है, इन सारी प्रणालियों से, इसकी विश्वसनीयता से लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा। आयुर्वेद में वनस्पति का बड़ा महत्व है और वनस्पति की पहचान करने के लिए जो आचार्य लोग हुआ करते थे, वे इसकी पहचान करते थे। बाल्य काल में मुझे भी यह अवसर मिला और पास में ही वनों में जाकर उस औषधि को, उस वनस्पति को देखने का मौका मिला। इन सारी पद्धतियों में निश्चित रूप से जो योजकता चाहिए, उस योजकता की आवश्यकता है। केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बात की शुरुआत की है। "अमंत्रं अक्षरं नास्ति", हर अक्षर मंत्र हो सकता है, "अमंत्रं अक्षरं नास्ति, नास्ति मूलं अनौषधं", और हर वनस्पति औषध हो सकती है। "अयोग्यः पुरुषो नास्ति", कोई भी व्यक्ति अयोग्य नहीं है, "योजकः तत्र दुर्लभः", जो योजनाकार है, जो जानकार है, जो विशेषज्ञ है, वही दुर्लभ होता है और इसीलिए जब हमारे यहां 1995 में इस पद्धति की स्थापना हुई, तब से लेकर शनैः-शनैः बढ़ते हुए 2003 में इसको एक बड़े विभाग का स्वरूप दिया गया। मैं आज भी इस पद्धति में विश्वास करता हूँ और उसकी औषधियों का उपयोग भी करता हूँ और उसका लाभ भी मुझे मिलता है। ऐसे अनेक लोग हो सकते हैं, जिन्होंने इन औषधियों का उपयोग किया होगा। ये औषधियां अचूक हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि इनका कोई side effect नहीं होता है। इसमें नुकसान तो होता ही नहीं है, इसलिए इसका फायदा लेने के बारे में बात थी। इस बार इसके लिए 656 करोड़ रुपए का बजट रखा गया है और उसमें अनेक प्रकार की नेक योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। इन योजनाओं में निश्चित रूप से जैसा कहा गया है कि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर और जिला अस्पतालों में आयुष सुविधाओं को और स्थान मिलेगा। जब वहां पर इसके लिए स्थान मिलेगा, तो उसके लिए स्थान चाहिए, इसलिए उसका construction करने के लिए उचित स्थान मिले, निदान करने के लिए स्थान मिले। अब हमारे पास आधुनिक आयुर्विज्ञान आ गया है, हमें उसका भी लाभ मिलता है। ब्लड प्रेशर नापने के लिए, डायबिटीज नापने जैसी ये जो सारी बातें हैं या इसका निदान करने के लिए जो जांच प्रयोगशालाएं हैं, वे जिला अस्पतालों में होती ही हैं, वे उस प्रकार का निदान करने के लिए, उसकी

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

पहचान करने के लिए काफी सहायक होंगे। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और जिला अस्पतालों में आयुष को accommodate करने की जो योजना बनाई गई है, इसको कारगर करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से उपाय करना चाहिए। इसमें राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग आवश्यक है, क्योंकि जहां-जहां जिला अस्पताल हैं, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं, उनमें इन सारी बातों को करना है। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों के साथ इस प्रकार का चर्चा करने का भी अवसर जुटाया गया, उसके माध्यम से इस बात को नीचे तक ले जाने के लिए क्या योग्य उपाय हो सकते हैं, उस प्रकार की बातें कही गई हैं। राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर आयुष अस्पताल का उन्नयन करना चाहिए। यह अच्छी बात है। ऐसे महाविद्यालय भी हैं। हमारे उज्जैन में भी अच्छा विद्यालय है, वहाँ पंचकर्म की व्यवस्था है। पंचकर्म के माध्यम से शरीर की व्याधियों और अलग प्रकार के कष्टों को दूर करने के लिए वहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार के उपाय होते हैं। हमें इन सारी बातों को लोकप्रिय करना है। अभी इसका प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं हो पा रहा है। अभी हमने डायबिटीज के लिए अच्छी औषधि निकाली है, लेकिन इस औषधि के बारे में लोगों को कौन बताएगा? हम यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, तो यहाँ जो डिस्पेंसरी है, उसमें एक-एक दिन के लिए आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी के विशेषज्ञ आते हैं। वे अपना उपचार करते हैं, परंतु वे एक ही दिन आते हैं, वे रोजाना नहीं आते हैं। इसमें continuity नहीं है, निरंतरता नहीं है। इसका निदान करने के लिए हमें स्थायी रूप से कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी। निश्चित रूप से इसके लिए शिक्षण का प्रबंध सरकार ने किया है, उसके माध्यम से इसका विस्तार होगा, पर इस गति को और बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसके लिए धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अभी सदन में बताया गया कि इसमें बजट बढ़ गया है। आयुष मंत्रालय को बजट अनुमान में 1626.37 करोड़ का बजट दिया गया है। यह निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छी बात है। इस पैसे का कैसे उपयोग किया जाएगा, यह देखना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, अधिकतम 50 बेड के साथ एकीकृत आयुष अस्पताल की स्थापना होगी। आयुष अस्पताल की स्थापना की बात बहुत अच्छी है। मुझे याद है कि आपातकाल में जब मैं जेल में था, तब मुझे सिर दर्द का बड़ा कष्ट हुआ था। उस कारण, मैं आयुष अस्पताल में भर्ती हुआ था। वहाँ पर उपचार करने के बाद मुझे निश्चित रूप से लाभ भी हुआ। वह एक तो आपातकाल था और दूसरा आपातकाल था और दोनों से निजात पाने के लिए अलग-अलग प्रकार के उपाय हुए। वह अस्पताल बड़ा प्रसिद्ध हुआ। अब उसका विकास भी हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से ऐसे सेंटर्स स्थापित होने चाहिए।

अब हम एम्स के बारे में बात करते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने आयुर्वेद का भी एम्स बनाने के बारे में विचार किया हुआ है। इसके स्वरूप को जल्दी आकार में लाना चाहिए। एक एम्स हमारा एलोपैथी का है, जिसके सेंटर्स हमने देश भर में बनाए हुए हैं। हमारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय उसकी चिंता करता है, इसलिए उसका विस्तार हुआ है। आयुष मंत्रालय की दृष्टि से भी इस प्रकार के प्रामाणिक और विश्वसनीय संस्थानों का खोला जाना आवश्यक है। हम इसका जितना विस्तार करेंगे, निश्चित रूप से इसका लाभ मिलेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, राज्य सरकार शैक्षिक संस्थानों का उन्नयन करे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सब जगह आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी के विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के काम भी हुए हैं। यह निश्चित रूप से एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी की फार्मसी और ड्रग प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं का सृजन करना और औषधिक पौधों की खेती का संवर्द्धन करना। औषधिक खेती का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से प्रशिक्षण लेने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे किस औषधि का किस मिट्टी में अच्छा विकास हो सकता है, यह पता चले। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ मालवा में मंदसौर जिले में अश्वगंधा होता है। वहाँ वह प्रचुर मात्रा में होता है। उसका एक पौधा लगता है, उसकी जड़ काट दी जाती है। यह काम लोग गृह-उद्योग की दृष्टि से भी करते हैं। इससे मजदूरों को काम मिलता है और हमें अश्वगंधा मिलता है। हमारे यहाँ इन्दौर के पास भी आयुर्वेद की खेती होती है। हम इन सारी बातों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए योजनाबद्ध रूप से काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हम कह सकेंगे कि यह औषधि यहाँ पैदा हुई है और उसका यह लाभ मिलने वाला है। जो ऐसे आयुर्वेदाचार्य हैं, जो ऐसे निष्णात लोग हैं, इस बारे में जानकार लोग हैं, उन लोगों की सहायता से इस प्रकार की प्रसिद्धि को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, 'आयुष मिशन', जो 1 अप्रैल, 2017 से शुरू हुआ और 31 मार्च, 2020 तक जारी रहने वाला है, इस 'आयुष मिशन' को मंजूरी मिली है। इसमें तीन वर्ष की अवधि में 2400 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च आएगा। इस मिशन की शुरुआत सितंबर 2014 में की गई थी। इसमें 2,400 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने हैं, उनका हम क्या-क्या करने वाले हैं? उसमें इस मिशन के संभावित परिणामों के बारे में कहा गया है कि आयुष सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाली स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने और दवाओं तथा प्रशिक्षित श्रम-शक्ति की बेहतर उपलब्धता के जरिए आयुष स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की बेहतर पहुंच बनाएं। उनकी बेहतर पहुंच बनाने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए? गाँवों में इसके लिए अनुकूलता है। पहले वैदिक तरीके से जो इलाज किया जाता था, उसमें वैद्य नाड़ी देखकर ही यह बता देते थे कि वात, पित्त, कफ में से किसका प्रकोप हो रहा है और फिर वे उसके आधार पर औषधि का निर्धारण करते थे। प्रायः इस तरह से किसी रोग का निदान करके उसका उपचार करना आसान हुआ करता था। आज के समय में जिस प्रकार की एलोपैथी पद्धति चल पड़ी है, उसमें हर बात के लिए जाँच करानी पड़ती है। सामान्यतः जो जाँच होती है, उनके लिए पैसे चाहिए, जबकि सामान्य आदमी के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है। इसलिए, सामान्य प्रकार की बीमारियों का निदान करके उनके उपचार के लिए औषधि देने हेतु इस प्रकार के उपाय करने से निश्चित रूप से लाभ होगा।

हर तरह की सुविधाओं से लैस आयुष शिक्षा संस्थानों की संख्या बढ़ाकर आयुष शिक्षा में सुधार करना - हमारे यहाँ बाकी चीजें वैज्ञानिक तरीके से हो रही हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी पैथी की विशेषताओं को हम छोड़ दें। जहाँ से जो अच्छा मिल सकता है, उसको स्वीकार करते हुए, हमारी बात की शुद्धता को प्रमाणित करने की दृष्टि से भी जो-जो उपाय जरूरी हैं, उनको करना चाहिए, इसलिए शिक्षण-पद्धति में सुधार होना चाहिए। अभी यह होता है कि आयुर्वेद में जिस

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

किसी ने भी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर ली है, आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए जिसके पास बीएएमएस की डिग्री है, उसको नौकरी प्राप्त करने का मौका नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अगर उसके पास नौकरी के लिए ही मौका नहीं है, तो फिर वह क्यों पढ़ेगा? क्योंकि जब वह पढ़ता है, तो वह किसी उम्मीद को लेकर ही पढ़ता है। इसलिए ऐसे पढ़े हुए लोगों की ठीक प्रकार से प्लेसमेंट होनी चाहिए, पोस्टिंग होनी चाहिए और उनके प्रमोशन के चैनल्स खुलने चाहिए, ताकि वह अपना काम ठीक से कर सके। अन्यथा होता यह है कि जब वह तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से यह देखता है कि जो एमबीबीएस है, उसका विस्तार काफी ऊँचे तक चला जाता है और जो बीएएमएस करके आता है, उसको मौका नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की एक पूरी प्रणाली स्थापित करनी चाहिए। यानी, सारे सिस्टम को विकसित करना चाहिए, तब जाकर इसके प्रति रुझान बढ़ेगा, इसलिए यह बात भी महत्वपूर्ण है।

परिवर्तन प्रणाली से लैस बेहतर फार्मसी और औषधि जाँच प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या बढ़ाकर बेहतर आयुष दवाओं की उपलब्धता में सुधार करना - हमारे यहाँ पर और हर जगह पर औषधियाँ बनाने वाले अनेक प्रसिद्ध लोग हैं। अजमेर में कालरा का नाम प्रसिद्ध है। ऐसे और भी अनेक प्रकार की औषधियों के शोधन करने और उनको बनाने वाले जो निष्णात लोग हैं, उनकी सेवाओं का भी हम उपयोग कर सकते हैं। सभी राज्यों में इस प्रकार की जो व्यवस्था है, उसका हम सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं। हृदय रोग के लिए एक अर्जुनारिष्ट दवा है। दिल्ली में अर्जुन के बहुत सारे झाड़ हैं। उसकी छाल को गला कर सुबह लेने से लाभ मिलता ही है। इस प्रकार के जो छोटे-छोटे प्रयोग हैं, उनको लोगों तक पहुँचाने का काम किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रतिरोधात्मक स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणाली के रूप में योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा को अपनाने के लिए जागरूकता पैदा करना - योग के बारे में हमने निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छी शुरुआत की है। हमने वर्ष 2015 से हर वर्ष 24 जून को "योग दिवस" मनाना शुरू किया है। हम इस योग की प्रणाली को सार्वदेशिक रूप से स्थापित करने में सफल भी हुए हैं। हमारे यहाँ योग की कई विधाएँ हैं। कार्य करने की पद्धति को कुशलतापूर्वक करने को योग कहा गया है। इस योग की पद्धति को ठीक प्रकार से स्थापित करने के लिए कहा गया है- "कर्मण्यकर्म यः पश्येदकर्मणि च कर्म यः। स बुद्धिमान् मनुष्येषु स युक्तः कृत्स्नकर्मकृत्॥" काम करते-करते भी अभिमान नहीं होना, यही योग की एक प्रणाली है। गीता में तो इसको उद्धृत किया हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से यह जो अभिमान है, अहंकार है, यह भी तो एक रोग है। इस प्रकार से योग वहाँ तक जाता है। जो मनुष्य कर्म में अकर्म देखता है, जो अकर्म में कर्म देखता है, वह मनुष्यों में बुद्धिमान है तथा वह योगी समस्त कर्मों को करने वाला है। योग की कुछ क्रियाएँ हैं- ध्यान, प्रार्थना, आसन, जिनकी शुरुआत मन को साँस पर केन्द्रित करके की जाती है। इसके साथ ही, अर्ध हलासन, शशांक आसन, सर्पासन, सेतुबंध आसन, निस्पंद भाव, प्राणायाम, योगेन्द्र प्राणायाम, अनुलोम-विलोम, भ्रामरी प्राणायाम, ओउम का उच्चारण, शवासन, योगनिद्रा और सूर्य नमस्कार आदि योग की अन्य प्रणालियाँ हमारे यहाँ हैं। इनका विस्तार जितना ज्यादा होगा, उतना ज्यादा लाभ हम इन विधाओं का ले

सकेंगे। ऐसी बहुत सारी विधाएँ हैं, जिनको प्रसिद्धि मिलनी तो दूर, उनकी पहचान भी नहीं हुई है। लोगों को पूछा जाए कि आयुष का मतलब क्या है? आयुष का मतलब मोटे तौर पर आयुर्वेद से शुरू होता है, फिर योग पर आएगा, फिर बाकी बातों के ऊपर, बहुत ज्यादा होम्योपैथी आदि की जानकारी होती है। उनकी विशेषताओं के बारे में कहने वाला कौन है? मंत्रालय द्वारा उसके प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए ज्यादा अवसर होने चाहिए। इसीलिए हमारे यहां पर कहा है कि

"नास्ति आयुर्वेदस्य पारम्..."

इसका कोई पार नहीं है।

"समुद्र इव गम्भीरं

नैव शक्यं चिकित्सितम्।

वक्तुं निरवशेषेण

श्लोकानामुत्तरपि?"

चिकित्सा शास्त्र समुद्र की तरह अगाध है। लाखों श्लोकों से भी उसको कहा नहीं जा सकता। इस तरह से हम मनुष्य के जीवन की जो आयु मानते हैं, वह शतायु हो, इस प्रकार की हमारे यहां कल्पना की गई है, किंतु शतायु कैसे होगी, जबकि शरीर स्वस्थ न हो। शरीर के स्वास्थ्य के लिए शरीर, मन, बुद्धि और आत्मा की पुष्टि होना ज़रूरी है। हमारे यहां इसलिए कहा गया है कि

"पश्येम शरदः शतं जीवेम शरदः शतं।"

हम आंखों से सौ साल तक देखते रहें। 100 वर्ष तक देखते रहने के लिए आंखों को देखने लायक बनाने के लिए हमें इस प्रकार के उपाय करने होंगे, जो हमारे लिए लाभदायक हों।

"शृणुयाम शरदः शतं?"

अब होता यह है कि 75 वर्ष की आयु के बाद आदमी का सुनना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है, फिर वह सुनता ही नहीं है, जब वह नहीं सुनता है तो लोग सुनाते रहते हैं, किंतु वह बिल्कुल नहीं सुनता है। कुल मिलाकर हमारे यहां एक बहुत अच्छी बात चल रही है। हमारे यहां एक मुख्य मंत्री हुआ करते थे, उनके सामने लोग बोलते रहते थे, वे मशीन निकाल कर रख देते थे। इस तरह से उपहास हो जाता है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जटिया जी, समय भी खत्म होने वाला है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:

"प्रब्रवाम शरदः शतं"

हम 100 वर्ष तक बोलते रहें। बोलने के लिए तो सबके पास मौका रहता ही है।

"अदीना स्याम शरदः शतं"

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

अदीन बन कर रहें, किसी की याचना करने की ज़रूरत न हो, किसी की सहायता की आवश्यकता न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"भूयश्च शरदः शतात्।"

इस प्रकार से 100 वर्षों तक हम हमारे जीवन को अच्छा व सबल बनाएं और अंततः आयुर्वेद की विद्या, योग की विद्या का विस्तार इण्डिया में हुआ है और इसकी प्रसिद्धि हुई है। इसको और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय करने चाहिए और निश्चित ही जीवन को सुखी बनाने के लिए सब प्रकार के उपाय हो सकते हैं।

"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः,
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत्।"

सभी सुखी हों, सभी निरोगी हों, सभी मंगलमयी घटनाओं के साक्षी बनें और किसी को भी दुःख का भागी न बनना पड़े। ऐसी शुभ भावना के साथ आपने जो समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जयराम रमेश जी, आपकी पार्टी से दो वक्ता हैं, आपके पास कुल 43 मिनट का समय है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, कितने मिनट का समय है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has 43 minutes and there are two speakers.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, today we are discussing a Ministry which has recently been constituted and whose allocation is less than ₹ 2,000 crores. It does not appear to me a very important Ministry. And, even judging from the attendance in the afternoon, you can see how Members treat the AYUSH Ministry. However, this is a Ministry that has great social significance. And, I want to raise four issues today: First on manpower; second on research; third on drugs; and, fourth on education.

Sir, as far as AYUSH is concerned, I am not a romantic. But, I am an open mind. And, as a student of Indian cultural traditions, I think, India can emerge as a world leader in this area. In 2015, the Nobel Prize in Medicine went to a Chinese lady for a Chinese System of Medicine for treating malaria. Fifteen years from now, why can't an Indian Ayurveda doctor or an Indian practitioner of AYUSH get a Nobel Prize in Medicine for discovering some drug that will affect millions of life? And, it is in that spirit that I want to make my observations.

Sir, on the 9th of July, just six days ago, Mr. Naresh Gujral put a question to the Health Minister. And, the answer is very interesting. The answer shows that there are twelve lakh MBBS doctors. As compared to this, there are eight lakh AYUSH registered practitioners. That means, 60 per cent of the doctors in India are MBBS doctors and 40 per cent of Indian doctors are AYUSH doctors. This is not a small number, Sir; eight lakh registered AYUSH practitioners! And, there are six States in India where the number of AYUSH practitioners exceeds the number of medical doctors — Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and most surprisingly — Keshava Rao Garu — Telangana. I was actually quite surprised to see this answer to look at these States. Bihar and U.P., I knew; Madhya Pradesh, I knew. But even in a State like Telangana, the number of AYUSH-registered practitioners is much more than the number of doctors who have gone through an MBBS degree. So, in terms of manpower, Sir, it is very important. Twelve lakh MBBS doctors, eight lakh AYUSH practitioners and the number is increasing every year! But the question is, what is this manpower doing? Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav said that these people, these AYUSH practitioners are very important. They are holding up the primary health system in the country. Sir, I was disappointed to read that eighty per cent of Ayurvedic doctors end up practising Allopathy. Eighty per cent of Ayurvedic doctors end up practising Allopathy, and this is a study published in the Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medicine. This is not a journal which is hostile to Ayurveda. This is a journal which actually promotes education and research in Ayurveda. So, my first question to the hon. Minister is, we are producing 20,000 AYUSH practitioners, 20,000 students get into various colleges. There are eight lakh AYUSH practitioners. Are they practising AYUSH or are they practising Allopathy? That is the first question that I want to ask. They are meant to practice and propagate an Indian System of Medicine. They are not meant to propagate Allopathic system of medicine, and, Sir, it is unfortunate that there are a large number of States in our country, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, which allow AYUSH doctors to prescribe allopathic drugs. Sir, this hybrid is not helping. This is neither Naturopathy, nor Allopathy, this is 'crosspathy', and this crosspathy is very dangerous. Allopathic doctors should promote allopathic medicine; AYUSH practitioners must promote AYUSH systems, not allopathic systems. Sir, I want to congratulate the Government. After many, many years not only was this made into a Ministry, but the stranglehold of the IAS was broken on this Ministry and a very distinguished Ayurvedic professional has been made Secretary of this Ministry, and if not under this leadership, when will you do it? So, my first request is, on manpower, please give us clarity. Is AYUSH meant to be second-hand players of allopathic

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medicine or are they meant for promoting AYUSH systems of medicines, which, I think, is the objective of this Ministry?

Sir, in the National Medical Commission Bill that was introduced and which went into the Standing Committee, there was a very controversial provision of a 'Bridge Course' that you will have a Bridge Course and anybody who has gone through an AYUSH college can then, after getting this Bridge Course, start practising allopathy. Sir, after a great deal of debate, I think, the Government has withdrawn this controversial provision. I want to congratulate the Government that they have withdrawn this provision but I think what we are trying to aim at are not two parallel systems but an integrative system of Allopathic and AYUSH system and, therefore, I want to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. Why can't medical colleges, all medical colleges of the country, for the first three years have a common curriculum? Whether it is Allopathy or AYUSH is immaterial. At the end of three years, you specialize in Allopathy or you specialize in Ayush. Why can't the Government of India start this experiment in AIIMS? Why can't it start it in JIPMER? Why can't they start it in Government medical colleges? In other words, you could have a common course for anybody wanting to practice Medicine. At the end of three years, if somebody wants to practice allopathy, you follow one stream; if somebody wants to practice ayurveda, you follow another stream. This is the only way. There is no other way to promote AYUSH in this country without integrating it into the mainstream medical profession, the mainstream medical educational system. Even today, Sir, when you go to hospitals, you would find allopathic doctors telling you after a while 'इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है, आपको आयुष दवाई ही ठीक करेगी।' I have seen it with my own eyes. I have experienced this in All Indian Institute of Medical Sciences. If this be the case, why not start early? This Bridge course is coming after a long time. You start them young. When they go into the education system, all medical doctors must have sensitivity to AYUSH systems and all AYUSH students must have sensitivity towards allopathic systems. Sir, there is no need to see allopathy and AYUSH as rivals. The world is big enough to accommodate both, and the Indian challenge — we have always been known for the middle way — our challenge, must be to find a middle way. And the middle way is to integrate AYUSH and allopathy.

Sir, I would make two other very quick points. A large number of AYUSH drugs are available in the market. Of course, there are a large number of spurious allopathic drugs also in the market. But, Sir, for every one spurious allopathic drug that gets

nabbed , there are a hundred fake AYUSH drugs which make false claims that don't get nabbed. I want to request the hon. Minister to tighten the regulatory system, tighten the licensing system. Fake claims are being made. Claims are being made that there are drugs which would determine the sex of an unborn child. I don't wish to take the name of who are these drug -makers, but a very high profile company which says that if you want a son, take AUISJ you could take this drug. This is the height of ridiculousness. It is the height of irresponsibility and I think the Ministry should take tough action. You must set up a regulatory system which is independent of the Ministry and go after all these people who are making false claims.

Sir, India is still exporting medicinal plants. We should not be exporting medicinal plants. We should be exporting finished products. We should be exporting finished drugs. Last year, we exported 350 million dollars worth of medicinal plants. This is a crime, Sir. Why should we export medicinal plants to other countries and then import the drugs from those very countries? We have a large storehouse of medicinal plants. In forest areas, in the olden days, there used to be the concept of devarvanam, the sacred groves where medicinal plants used to be grown. I thank the Government of India.. We have laws now. We have the National Medicinal Plants Board under the AYUSH Ministry. We have the National Biodiversity Act under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. We must ensure that extraction of medicinal plants from the forests is done in a sustainable manner and that when drugs are made, the royalties are given to the local communities and not taken away by big private companies. Even today, if you have Hepatitis, when I was a child and I had jaundice, my grandmother gave me Liv-52. Liv-52 is a very popular drug made by a company in Bangalore and it is all based on plants and herbs taken from the Western Ghats. People who are cultivating them have not benefited, but some companies have benefited to a very large extent. So, on the export of medicinal plants, I would request the Ministry to be tough. No compromise should be made. No export of medicinal plants should be done. Only export of finished, value-added products must be done. And if there is extraction of medicinal plants from forest areas, benefits should go back to the local communities. I think it is very, very important to ensure that there is sustainable use.

Sir, in the word AYUSH, my friend, Shri Madhusudan Mistry, reminded me last week that there is no mention of tribal medicine. We talk of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. The tribal system of medicine is very important. In Jharkhand,

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Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Bihar, parts of Odisha and a large parts of Central India where we have tribal population, indigenous medical traditions are still very important. These have to be documented; these have to be codified and these have to be given proper investment attention. Therefore, I would say that AYUSH should not just focus on AYUSH. You are masters at coining phrases and acronyms. I have always seen, just as an aside, that all Government schemes end in 'Y', that is, *Yojana*. But, for the first time, there is a scheme which ends in 'P', that is, *Pariyojana* because it has to be shown as PMBJP, that is, Pradhan Mantri Bharatiye Jan Aushadhi *Pariyojana*. It had to be *Yojana* but you made it *Pariyojana* to show it as PMBJP. So, you are masters at coining these phrases. I am sure you will coin some phrase and bring in tribal system of medicine as well because that is the real focus as far as AYUSH is concerned. Finally, *Jatijaji* is here. I love listening to him. No one in the hall can match his knowledge and mastery over Sanskrit. But AYUSH will not become great by chanting *shlokas*. AYUSH will become great only by modern science. Only if you bring modern science, only if you bring modern research into AYUSH, will it become great. Quoting tradition, quoting *shlokas* is all very well; we can satisfy ourselves. But if you want to make AYUSH really strong, if you want to make consumers have faith in AYUSH, then it must be based on modern science, and, for that, the Ministry has to do more on research, more on testing, more on clinical trials and more on collaborations with other medical institutions so that we don't see AYUSH separately and allopathic system separately. So, at the end, Sir, I would just say that this is a Ministry that is new, that is under-funded. However, it is a Ministry that in the next ten years can make a very significant difference to the lives of millions of our countrymen and it deserves every support that Parliament can give it. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, जयराम रमेश जी। आपने बड़े सकारात्मक सुझाव रखे हैं।

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in a discussion concerning our country's old systems of medicines.

The Ayurveda and Siddha are the two Indian systems of medicines being practised in the country for thousands of years. Siddha system of medicine originated in Tamil Nadu. This system was developed by *rishis* called Siddhars. Sage Agasthya is held as *Guru Muni*. He was born in Kurcharam, the present Gujarat in the Harappan region. He is presumed to be still living and his age is considered to be at 9500-and-odd years.

He is the one rishi referred to as pan-India and both in Mahabharata and Ramayana the fact of which indicates his immortality. The Siddha system of medicine offers the best cure for non-communicable diseases. It is astonishing to know that the disease AIDS is referred in the older Siddha literature by name Kandhar Nadi Sastram by Agasthya. This unpublished literature being in possession of only one or two people. The Sastra describes the origin, symptoms, diagnosis and cure of the disease AIDS. It is understood through the literature that the disease was prevalent thousands of years ago among the people living in the forest. The disease is diagnosed by reacting the saliva with a particular herbal juice, in a matter of one nazhigai that is 24 minutes. The cure is offered through oral and injection systems. It is really astonishing that the Siddhars had used double distilled extracts for injections. They have used golden needles and bamboo systems for the purposes. Since the system is not in present use in Siddha medicine, the department of AYUSH is rejecting proposals of drug testing with Siddha injection procedures. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and encourage the drug trials with the injection. One such proposal is with AYUSH already. Siddha system of medicine can also treat many non-communicable diseases, physical disorder by a technique called varmam by activating energy centres in the body. AYUSH system is highly effective in all diseases. Ayurveda gives a definite solution for all the diseases through *Panchkarma* treatment. Therefore, there is a need to establish AYUSH hospitals in all districts of the country with Panchkarma facilities. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to favourably consider such proposals from Siddha system and fund such systems for cheap and efficient cure of diseases as well as promote AYUSH hospitals in all the districts of the country with Panchkarma treatments. I would also urge upon the hon. Minister to upgrade the Siddha medical college in Palayamkottai into a university with Central assistance so that the country can produce more Siddha practitioners and research activities in Siddha system of medicine. It is also urged that the Government should extend all support for AYUSH for its popularisation and for turning people towards AYUSH for all treatments. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Before I draw the kind attention of hon. Minister through you, I would like to thank the Chairman for giving importance to four Ministries, as for example, AYUSH to be initiated by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadavji, Samajwadi Party; Home by Indian National Congress, MSME by Trinamool Congress; and, another Ministry by BJP. My humble submission is that we should look into the fact that the two Ministries would be completed in this Session and the rest in the coming Session

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so that all the four Ministries can be covered in 2019. Sir, it is really good to see that we are getting the Ministerial Budget approved by the Standing Committees which is really a good practice. Sir, as a Member of Parliament, it seems to me, sometimes that it is a fight between NDA and UPA. But, to me, it is not a fight between NDA and UPA; it is a question of glory, it is a question of heritage of Parliament. Sir, as I have already said, during my previous speeches, that the hard reality is that the present Government has already made a record of bringing up Ordinances. We have to appreciate that during the year 1993 to 2003, almost all the Bills used to be scrutinised. Now, during the period 2004 to 2014, the number came down. And, to be very truthful to ourselves, we have to appreciate, in the last year, between 2018 and 2019, the situation is worst. We have to admit it.

Now, let us come to the main point regarding AYUSH. Sir, as you know that this AYUSH Ministry was formed in the year 2014. What was the idea behind the formation of this Ministry? Principally, the idea was policy formulation, implementation of programmes, and, of course, propagation of AYUSH systems of healthcare. Sir, if we go by the National Sample Survey, we will see that only 5 to 7 per cent population of the entire country go for the treatment through AYUSH systems. Most surprisingly, urban men take more advantage of these systems than rural men, and rural women believe less in AYUSH systems as compared to urban women.

Sir, now, I come to how this system was being regulated. Initially, it was being regulated by the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, based on which the Central Council of Indian Medicines was formed; and, the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, based on which the Central Council of Homoeopathy was formed. Later on, the NITI Aayog, which I replaced the Planning Commission, had some idea in their mind and they put forward certain observations:- (i) lack of qualified persons regulating AYUSH, (ii) sub-standard curriculum of doctors, (iii) varied standards of under-graduate and post-graduate levels, (iv) absence of transparency in the process of inspection and in the process of sanctioning grants, and (v) of course, low quality of teaching and training staff skills. They noticed that there was a conflict of interest - doctors regulating doctors. Many of the doctors, who were on the chairs of the regulators, used to have their own institutions. So, of course, there was a conflict of interest. Now, there is a recommendation of certain committees that the regulators should be appointed through an independent and transparent selection process by the Search Committee. It was later

on realized though there are five systems in AYUSH, there are only two regulatory bodies - CCIM and CCH. So, it was proposed that five independent autonomous bodies should exist to regulate these five systems of AYUSH.

Sir, so far as the admission system is concerned, it was expected to be merit based and through common exam and by all-India exam, but the hard reality is that it could not be implemented till date. So far as my knowledge goes, the capitation fees, while getting admission in several AYUSH medical colleges, varies like anything in several States.

Sir, the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) was notified in the year 2014. The idea was to increase the number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries across the country based on the population of the particular States. The approach target was to cater to 11,750 Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and district hospitals per year. But the hard reality is, if you go by the result of 2017-2018, it is only 4,555, much below even 50 per cent of the target. So far as the number of doctors is concerned, as per 2017 figures, total registered AYUSH doctors were 7,73,668, only a 2.9 per cent increase in comparison to 2016 figures. Sir, if you compare the figures of 2008 with those of 2017, you will be surprised to see that during this period, there was a decrease of 6.4 per cent in the number of AYUSH doctors across the country, though we must appreciate the fact that there was an increase of 145 per cent in the number of Yoga and Naturopathy doctors in our country. Sir, out of the total number of doctors who are practising AYUSH, Ayurveda is being practised by 55.4 per cent; Homoeopathy is being practised by 36.8 per cent; Unani is being practised by 6 per cent; Siddha is being practised by 1.1 per cent; and Yoga and Naturopathy is being practised by 0.3 per cent only. Sir, there was a Quality Control Index. The quality control of AYUSH drugs was supposed to be done by the Drug Control Cell, but to be very honest, it has not been working very sincerely. As of January, 2018, it is said that this much fund had been given to each and every State, but the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare observed that the amount, which is given to each and every State, is much below than what is required for each and every State to promote this AYUSH system everywhere. Sir, if we come to the drug laboratory centers in the country, there are 29 State drug laboratories and 47 State pharmacies. On the contrary, there are 55 private drug laboratories and 8667 number of private pharmacies. What does it reflect? Sir, people who are interested to get the AYUSH treatment, they are being forced to go to the private sector and they have to pay from their own pockets. This is very unfortunate

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for our country. Sir, according to the Standing Committee's recommendation, there should be at least one public sector laboratory in each State, but, it is not there as of now. Sir, let us come to the advertisement part of AYUSH drugs. Sir, there is an organisation called GAMA, *i.e.*, Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements. This organisation was launched by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Sir, Drug Control Cell, in collaboration with ASCI, *i.e.*, the Advertising Standards Council of India, was supposed to look into all these misleading advertisements. But, if you go through the newspapers and electronic media, you will be surprised to note that many such misleading advertisements are still taking place. Sir, as far as the data is concerned, from the year 2016 to 2018, 1109 misleading advertisements have been reported. Sir, ASCI has dealt with another 960 new complaints in the year 2017-18. In the year 2016, the number of complaints was 204. In the year 2017, the number of complaints was 547. In the year 2018, the number of complaints was 358. Sir, in the last three years, 1109 misleading advertisements have taken place. You must know that research is an integrated part of this AYUSH system and rather research work should be considered as a must. But unfortunately, the fund that has been provided by the present Government for the research purpose is much below than the required amount. The Government must take this thing into consideration. The Ministry has formed five autonomous research councils. My question to the hon. Minister is: what are these councils doing? What are the outcomes of the research works in our country in the field of AYUSH? Sir, let us now come to the State-wise list of AYUSH doctors. I must tell you that it is in accordance with the data available in the public domain published on 1st January, 2017.

Sir, we are talking about AYUSH and AYUSH starts with ayurveda. Sir, there are no ayurveda doctors in Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. These States are totally deprived of ayurveda doctors. Sir, 'Y' stands for Yoga and Naturopathy. Sir, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, only these six States are having Yoga and Naturopathy doctors, rest of the States in our country are deprived of it. Sir, 'U5' stands for Unani and let us now come to Unani. Sir, there is no doctor of Unani in Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh. Let us come to Siddha, you will be shocked to know that Siddha doctors are available in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. *...(Time bell)...* Sir, only these three States are having Siddha doctors. Sir, if we talk about homoeopathy, there is no doctor of

homoeopathy in Manipur, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Sir, if you talk about State pharmacies, the number of State pharmacy in Delhi is zero. Can you believe it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Dr. Sen.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, one more minute, please. Sir, I absolutely endorse the deliberation of Jairam Rameshji. Sir, there is no sufficient provision of jobs for these AYUSH doctors. There is no sufficient budgetary allocation by our present Government for promotion of AYUSH. The horrible part of the story, the terrifying part of the story is 'Bridge Course'. Instead of making sufficient effort to promote each and every individual system of AYUSH, the present Government is trying to promote *mixopathy* and *crosspathy*. Sir, I am an MBBS doctor. I have gone through MBBS course. If I am asked to go through the bridge course of six months and if I am asked to practice homoeopathy or if I am asked to practice ayurveda, you just simply imagine what type of Doctor I will be at the end of the day.

So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is, if you want to promote each and every individual system of AYUSH, you should be more careful. More budgetary allocation should be there, and, instead of going in for mixopathy and crosspathy, try to open more and more medical colleges of each and every system. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Amar Patnaik.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is my maiden speech.

Sir, I am basically a numbers' person. I used to work with the CAG of India, and, so, I will start with numbers. The Budget has only a provision of one per cent of the GDP for the health sector. Given that particular fact, when there is a fifteen per cent hike in the Budget of Ministry of AYUSH, it is a welcome development. It is ₹ 1,939.76 crore. Now, under this, one has ₹ 40 crore for All India Institute of Ayurveda at Delhi, and, ₹ 50 crore for National Institute for Homoeopathy at Kolkata.

What is interesting, however, is that in case of AYUSH Delivery System, from the Revised Estimates of 101.86 crore of rupees, it has been brought down to 92.31 crore of rupees. When we are having several deliberations and detailed deliberations on the idea of expanding AYUSH, I really do not understand how the AYUSH Delivery System Budget provision has been decreased, though marginally, by ten crore of rupees. There

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have been provisions made in 2018-19 Budget in various schemes, and, it is basically continuing in 2019-20. What I thought interesting is the fact that experience of Kerala would suggest, (I was Principal AG in Kerala), that AYUSH related naturopathy kind of practices have been merged, seamlessly rather, into the tourism sector. The medical tourism has come up in a big way in Kerala for a long period of time, whether in Kottakkal or in Santhigiri, in a beautiful way, and, I have seen it myself where foreigners, a number of foreign tourists come specifically to Kerala for a particular time during the year, just to avail this particular treatment. When it is actually being practiced in Kerala in such a large way, and, in an institutionalised manner, I thought, the Budget has missed this previously and even now.

Sir, I belong to Odisha. I have an interesting anecdote to tell. Just a few days before the Rath Yatra which we recently had, we had a function. The function is, when Lord comes outside and takes a bath and, we call it *snana purnima*; because of that, he gets fever, and, for around 13 days, probably, nobody can see the Lord because he is ill. During this particular process, the sewayats, who are responsible for treating the Lord, they put various kinds of balms in all aspects relating to Ayurveda or Siddha, we really do not know, but I know for certain that it is not Allopathy.

Now, when the origin of the treatment of the Lord of the Universe starts with a system which is there since long, I would suggest and my demand for Odisha would be that we should have a university in Puri which basically integrates all the aspects of AYUSH in that particular training course.

Here, there have been deliberations regarding separate systems for each branch. I am sure, as we go along, when at one particular place, we are talking about integrated medicine system, and, at another particular place, we are talking about separate systems;- I think, there is no place in India where we have a university which teaches all aspects, all branches of the AYUSH, together to a particular student. This is one aspect which could be considered by the Government. While making provisions is fine, I must say that there are about ₹500 crore which have been allocated for the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani without really giving indications as to what would be the output. But interestingly, there is the 2017 Union Report No.12 of the CAG and in various States like Delhi and Rajasthan where it has brought out several issues which need to be considered. I am not really sure whether the current Budget spending of about ₹2,000 crore is taking these aspects into account. For

example, in several places, there have been unutilised funds or blockage of funds. The example is the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata. You have staff shortages. There is shortage of doctors, nurses and pharmacists. Just now they said about the shortages in various places. There are no toilet facilities. You have low utilisation of beds. You have under-utilization of equipment. There is improper storage of drugs. The emergency services, essential diagnostics and operation theaters are inadequate. The mandatory quality check inspections are not being done. This is very serious. This is what the CAG Report has been saying consistently in 2017 and 2018. The Ministry in 2014-15 had been allocated about ₹1,069 crore out of which the amount of ₹573.21 crore was surrendered due to non-approval. Numerous ambitious projects have been stuck due to lack of land resources. An amount of ₹25 crore had been allotted from the Budget to set up the All India Institute of Unani Medicine, but the funds had to be returned completely due to non-approval. These were the observations of the CAG. We can have a lot of grandiose plans. We can have a very high Budget. But all that really does not work if it does not get implemented in practice. The number of doctors does not go up. The number of beds does not go up. The training of the doctors does not take place. The drugs are not stored properly. The drugs are not supplied properly and at the right time. I would not like to quote the CAG Report which I intended to, but it can be referred to which is at page No.25 of the CAG Report No.12 of 2018.

Now, I would like to come to a very serious issue. These are the questions or rather suggestions made by Shri Jairam Ramesh. The National Rural Health Mission states that one of its key mandates is mainstreaming AYUSH into the national health system or national health policy because of human resource shortages in the Indian healthcare, particularly in the allopathy sector. This was planned at the primary level, secondary level and tertiary level by co-locating AYUSH doctors along with their allopathy counterparts.

Now I come to practical challenges. The broad philosophical orientation of each system of medicine is distinct. Can you combine the allopathy philosophy, the philosophy that guides the administration of allopathy drugs as a profession, and the philosophy that guides the entire AYUSH system? Can they be combined? Can these two be ever combined? Can you have a combined course of this for first three years and can you separate them later? No, it is not possible. Because the basic philosophy of allopathic system addresses symptoms and treatment of causes of illness based on a biomedical model understood with the help of epidemiological investigations. The Ayurveda system

[Shri Amar Patnaik]

largely operates on a holistic approach to illness that balances the three *doshas*, namely *vata*, *pitta* and *kapha* and places health in the larger context of social, economic environmental and psychological situations. The basic philosophical foundations are different. This diversity makes it very important to keep in mind while integrating the systems. These are the issues which are not very easy to handle. I can understand the problem of the people who would be working on this. It is not very easy to handle. This difference pertains not only to AYUSH but it also pertains to different branches under AYUSH. The Siddha, the Ayurveda, the Naturopathy and the Homeopathy have different philosophical orientations. The philosophically divergent practices forced together without a common ground can mean chaos unless the systems are ready to evolve, gaining from their mutual strengths. So, rather than trying to integrate in an artificial manner the philosophical bedrock of these different branches of AYUSH and allopathy, it would probably be better if the practitioners sit down to decide as to what their mutual strengths and weaknesses are, as they say a SWOT analysis, and try to reach a conclusion as to how to take it forward. Besides this macro-level differences, there are also distinctions in the approach to specific illnesses. There have been various studies which have been done in which one has found that in cases, where in a particular disease, which required no treatment by an allopathic doctor, was prescribed by a Siddha doctor and *vice-versa*. These differences in approach in various areas of healthcare such as chronic kidney diseases, cancer, diabetes, etc. are well known. Now, this plurality of practice that arises in such integrated centres has to be kept in mind while doing this integration.

Then, there is the third point. In the current form, Ayurveda and Siddha systems largely derive their knowledge base from traditional wisdom, not supported by a body of evidence, as understood by the allopathic practitioners. Though Ayurveda texts do describe several levels of evidence, they do not exactly match what the allopathic doctors want. They basically want randomized field trials. It can be debated as to how good or bad randomised field trials can be. But, again, the method of evidence collection and their accumulation and interpretation are completely different. One is normative evidence-based; another one has empirical approach. Then, there is the fourth issue which is to be addressed, that is, cross referral of patients. The National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health background paper on integrative medicine highlights some of those important illnesses where the AYUSH system, as some hon. Member said, is better than the allopathic system. But, this is tentative and it is not based on

evidence. So, it is very important that the practitioners of each of these branches within AYUSH and practitioners of AYUSH with allopathic branches sit down and discuss which are the particular diseases where the cross reference of patients will be minimized? There have been several instances where a patient, referred to or initially under treatment under AYUSH system, goes to an allopathic doctor and says that he had been mistreated or he had been given a wrong treatment resulting in failure of a kidney or heart or liver. So, this cross reference is an issue which has to be addressed.

And, lastly, as is being discussed here, whether you can have cross practice. The Supreme Court has clearly said that cross practice is prohibited. Wherever it is going on, it is illegal. The Common Review Missions of NRHM have shown that AYUSH practitioners are practising allopathic medicines in several States including Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. But, this is illegal. Now, if it is to be made legal, there will have to be changes which have to be brought into Medical Council's own declaration to define who a practitioner is and this exercise has to be carried out.

Now, I will come to the point of the way forward. The way forward is at two levels. One is at the institutional level and the other one is at the community level. At the institutional level, I would like to suggest that there has to be a clear role definition of AYUSH practitioners and allopathic practitioners in their treatment of patients in their mutual interactions and in community accountability mechanisms which have to be specified. It should basically include proper identification of allopathic and AYUSH practitioners by patients, understanding what their limit are, what restrictions are on each of these professions, how far they can go and how far they cannot go or they should restrict themselves, etc. And then comes accountability. That has to be specified. The second is very important, that is, protocols for interactions and referrals between the allopathy system and AYUSH have to be established and they have to be established after assessment of mutual strengths and weaknesses of both the professions sitting down with each of the practitioners. The ongoing standardization and quality control of AYUSH treatments and procedures have to be strengthened. A strong traditional knowledge database and a strong evidence database for AYUSH — because both of them have different methods of collecting evidence and consolidating the same for interpretation — has to be established. An ethos of trust and mutual respect between AYUSH and allopathy practitioners has to be established which is grossly lacking now.

So, all I want to say is that despite all the provisions, the bulk of the provisions that we make, — the CAG says it probably does not get spent — but more important is the philosophical issues behind integrating these two systems. I personally feel that

[Shri Amar Patnaik]

Kerala is a good example where my personal experience has been that they have integrated these to such an extent that the community has accepted it. This may not have happened elsewhere. Thank you so much, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: अमर पटनायक जी, अपनी पहली maiden speech में बहुत सकारात्मक और अच्छे सुझाव देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे आयुष मंत्रालय पर होने वाली चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ। श्रद्धेय प्रो. राम गोपाल बाबू की बातें मैंने सुनीं। उनके दिल में और मन में गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ितों के प्रति अगाध श्रद्धा है। उनके दुखों को उन्होंने अपने आप में समाहित करके यहां बातें कहीं। मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी में कितने छात्रों ने admission लिया; कितने छात्रों ने शोध किया और उनकी नियुक्ति सरकार ने कब की? अगर नियुक्ति नहीं की, तो क्यों नहीं की? मुझे स्मरण है जब 1982 में मैं अपने पिता जी को दिखाने श्री त्रिगुण सेन के पास ले गया, जो उस समय गाज़ियाबाद में आयुर्वेद के बहुत बड़े आचार्य थे। मुझे लोगों ने सलाह दी कि उनके यहां जाइए। उन्होंने सिर्फ नाड़ी देखकर दुःख के लक्षण बता दिए और फीस के रूप में केवल 11 रुपए लिए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

गरीब लोगों के लिए हम सदन में आयुष की कल्पना कर रहे हैं। आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथ, यूनानी उपचार गरीबों के लिए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबों के प्रति हमदर्दी रखने वाली सरकार ने आयुष - आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथ और यूनानी - के कितने कॉलेज खोले, कितने विद्यार्थी उनमें समाहित हुए और उन्हें किस जगह रखा गया। अभी तक उन्हें नियुक्ति मिली या नहीं? इस पर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की कुल जनसंख्या लगभग 130 करोड़ है। यहां पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने बताया कि पूरे देश में लगभग 16 लाख एम.बी.बी.एस. डॉक्टर और 8 लाख आयुष के डॉक्टर हैं। देश की कुल जनसंख्या 130 करोड़ को देखते हुए, वे 16 लाख डॉक्टर कितने प्रतिशत बैठते हैं? मैं यहां आंकड़ों के जाल में नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन गांवों की PHCs में, जहां गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ित रहते हैं, उस गांव में आयुष के डॉक्टर हैं या नहीं? उनकी खोज किसने करनी है? WHO के अनुसार एलोपैथी में 1,00 मरीज पर एक डॉक्टर चाहिए लेकिन अभी 0.62 है। आयुष का नहीं है, इसलिए आयुष के डॉक्टरों यानी आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथ, यूनानी, सिद्ध आदि के डॉक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए और 130 करोड़ लोगों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि हम कम पैसे में उनकी रक्षा कर सकें।

महोदय, तीसरी बात जो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि एलोपैथी के जो कॉलेज खुले हैं, उसकी भी संख्या कम है, होम्योपैथ, आयुर्वेद, यूनानी में भी ज्यादा संख्या में कॉलेज खोलने चाहिए और उसमें ज्यादा एडमिशन होने चाहिए। अगर सरकार के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, तो निजी कॉलेज भी खोलने चाहिए और निजी कॉलेज में जो पढ़ाई करेंगे, उनकी नियुक्ति भी होनी चाहिए। मेरी यह मांग है कि डॉक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए। अभी 16 लाख एमबीबीएस डॉक्टर्स हैं, इनकी संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए और इसी रफ्तार में जो 8 लाख आयुष डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनकी भी संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए।

महोदय, पहले जब हम लोगों का हाथ कट जाता था, पैर कट जाता था, तो किसी एमबीबीएस डॉक्टर के यहां नहीं जाते थे, बल्कि गेंदे के फूल के पत्ते को हाथ पर रगड़ कर उस पर लगा देते थे, तो वह छूट जाता था। बड़े-बड़े गांव में जहां भाले, फरसे से लड़ाई होती थी, वहां जब पैर कट जाते थे, हाथ कट जाते थे, तब बांस के कौपल को मसल कर उस पर रख देते थे, तो खून आना बंद हो जाता था और वह छूट जाता था। हम पुरानी पद्धति को छोड़ते गए और नई पद्धति में आते गए, हम उसका आंकड़ा नहीं देख पाए, इसलिए हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि 130 करोड़ जनसंख्या की आबादी पर, जो शोषित हैं, पीड़ित हैं, दलित हैं, लांचित हैं, उनकी कम पैसे में रक्षा के लिए आयुष के डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार इस मद में पैसे की बढ़ोतरी करे, मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): डा. के. केशव राव जी।

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मेरे लिए कितना समय है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके लिए पांच मिनट का समय है।

डा. के. केशव राव: पांच मिनट।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जो यहां पर लिखा हुआ है, वही मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी तरफ से किसी को कम-ज्यादा समय एलॉट नहीं करता।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I don't mind sitting now.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप केशव राव हैं।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Whatever it is, it has to...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कर सकते हैं।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much. जब हम आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध आदि की बात करते हैं, तो हमें हिन्दी में बात करनी चाहिए। सवाल यह है कि मैं तो लोहिया साहब का follower हूँ, लेकिन जब से यहां आया हूँ, आप लोगों की

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

हिन्दी सुन कर मैं हिन्दी से भागने लगा हूँ, क्योंकि जब आप लोग हिन्दी में बात करते हैं, तो मुझे उसमें से आधा ही समझ में आता है, आधा समझ में नहीं आता है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):
आप तेलुगु में बोलिए।

डा. के. केशव राव : जावडेकर जी, जब आप बात करते हैं, तो मैं समझ लेता हूँ। Any Maharashtrian talking in Hindi, मैं समझ लेता हूँ, लेकिन शुद्ध हिन्दी से मुझे मुश्किल होती है। Anyhow, Sir, the question is that the debate has two streams. One is about the Government's intention and another is about the AYUSH, the five systems. As Shri Jairam said, it is not only about these five systems but there are traditional systems also. China has really attained all that, barefoot doctors and all that because they have come as traditional, complementary and alternative medicines. Now, that is what we have really done. Both of us have done the same thing. If I talk about Yoga first, as a lot of Members, particularly, here in this House know about Yoga and a lot of Members know about Unani. योग 3,000 साल से पहले से है, आयुर्वेद, वैदिक लिटरेचर से आया है, संहिता से आया है और it has a lot of good things. यूनानी के बारे में शायद हम लोग कम जानते हैं, क्योंकि यूनानी इजिप्ट और बेबीलोनिया से आया। वहां से वह ग्रीस तक गया, वहां पर यूनानी में सर्जरी भी होती है। Siddha is the oldest form of practice. This has emanated from Tamil Nadu, as Dravidian culture went down around 10,000 B.C., to let us say 7,000 BC. About Siddha, there is a mythical belief that Lord Shiva gave all the rules to Parvati, Parvati gave it to Nandi, Nandi gave it to Siddhars and they developed the system. Whatever it may be, it is thousands of years' successful medical practice. सर, हम लोग आज पैदा नहीं हुए हैं। दुनिया हजारों साल पहले पैदा हुई थी। हम सब वहाँ से पुकारते हैं कि आयुर्वेद बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है। इसे हमारे इंडियन मेडिसिन सिस्टम को अपनाना चाहिए, लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि हर आदमी एलोपैथी से इलाज कराता है, why? The public perception, today, about Ayurveda is absolutely low. Let us be clear about it. हम इस बारे में कितनी भी बात करें। I am a votary of Ayurveda. सर, मैं आयुर्वेद प्रैक्टिस करता हूँ। I take only Ayurveda. I am 80 years old. I still walk six miles daily. If anybody asks about my secret, I say it is Ayurveda or Yoga. About 90 per cent of the people in this country opt only Allopathy. Coming to Ayurveda or traditional systems, only six per cent go for the Indian systems. अगर हम हॉस्पिटल की बात करेंगे, तो वहाँ less than one percent लोग ही हैं। हमारे एक hon. Member ने बताया कि 0.6 per cent लोग ही इन पद्धतियों का

उपयोग करते हैं। सर, यह क्या बात है? अगर ऐसा एक paradox हमारी आंखों के सामने है, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं? This is the question. It is not simply for saying. मैं उपसभाध्यक्ष जी से नहीं पूछ सकता। वे पूरा संस्कृत में बोलेंगे। जयराम रमेश जी बोले, that only reciting Sanskrit verses will not help. What exactly we need to do? There was regular research as far as Ayurveda is concerned up to 10th to 16th century. 16th century कोई पुरानी बात नहीं है, 16th century is the medieval thing. जब Bhava Prakasha came, that was the last treatise or commentary on the original text. After that, there were no commentary or revision at all; otherwise, Ayurvedic Samhita literature would have undergone a lot of revision by great thinkers. यह अब नहीं हो रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह बहुत बड़ा बने, लेकिन इस पर पब्लिक evidence मांग रही है। The present day people are only asking for the evidence. They know that they are cured. मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक मीटिंग में बोला, that AYUSH will cure all non-communicable diseases. Whether it can really cure or not, I do not know, but, certainly, it can help cure diseases. Let us also not claim that big but it will certainly help in curing diseases because it is still proved today. If anybody goes out of the allopathic hospital to Ayurvedic or Unani, or Siddha, you will certainly see good results. Now, how do we really promote it? आज हमारे स्कूलों की किताबों में देखिए, उसमें हम Archimedes के बारे में सुनते हैं, Galileo, Newton के बारे में सुनते हैं, लेकिन ध्वंस्तरि, चरक और सुश्रुत के बारे में कोई बात नहीं है। That means we have not been taught at all. These systems have not come into our body system. So this has to get in. जब तक आप स्कूल लेवल की एजुकेशन में इसे promote नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। Then, I am suggesting to you the committee reports. In one of the Committee reports, Secretary, DBT, Prof. Raghavan suggested that there has to be meetings of the Ayurveda people and किसी विषय पर मिलकर वर्कशॉप करने और डिस्कस करने के बाद ही evidence बाहर आता है and the world will accept you because you are scientists, sitting and talking about it. You have a global plan. WHO Global Plan के हिसाब से भी non-communicable disease के लिए एक प्लान लाया गया है, उसमें जो इंडिया का (TCAM) Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine complementary system है, उसको involve किया है, उसे factor in करके बताया है कि इस particular plan से 25 per cent of the non-communicable diseases will come down by 2025. अगर ऐसा है, तो ऐसा scientific system आपको help कर रहा है, world is helping you. For Yoga, the West has started accepting you. The United Nation has accepted the 'Yoga Day'. हम लोग आपस में बैठकर इसके research और कॉलेजेज़ के बारे में discussion करें। इन चीज़ों में सुधार करना चाहिए। लोगों में आयुर्वेद के against जो perception है, उसे हमें निकाल देना चाहिए और उसको निकालने के लिए any step is welcome, whether you are giving ₹ 1,600 crores or ₹ 1,900 crores as a Budget, it is not enough. It is our will power which matters; it is our sustained effort which matters. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): के. सोमप्रसाद जी, आपके पास चार मिनट हैं।

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, my first request to the Government is that more money should be allocated to the public healthcare system. Now, the money allocated to this system is not sufficient. It is very meagre. Actually, it disappointed the people who are interested in their healthcare system. We know that in this country having more than 130 crore people, most of them are very poor. Their condition is very pathetic, and they are having a very low income. They depend solely on the public health system. Now, there is a very meagre enhancement in the Budget allocation for the whole healthcare system. The Government should pay more attention to this sector. Sir, in the last month, the media was full with news of the death of children in Muzaffarpur and other parts of the country. These incidents reveal the naked truth that the sizeable population of India is poor, and they are not financially capable of availing the medical services in the private healthcare sector. They always depend on the Government hospitals. They have no other choice.

So, the public healthcare system should be improved. More money should be pumped in for the infrastructure development and for the expansion of the system to the bottom level.

It is well known that India has a pluralistic medical culture, with a well-documented history and practice of alternate medicinal form. Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Naturopathy, Siddha and Homoeopathy are the integral part of our medical care system.

The formation of AYUSH Department is a very good decision of the Government. But, the follow up action and allotment of sufficient fund are also necessary. The development of AYUSH fully depends on the attitude of the Government.

Ayurveda is a science of life with a holistic approach to health and personalized medicine. It is one of the oldest medical systems in India. It has more than 5,000 years of tradition.

Ayurveda has the ability to treat many chronic diseases, such as, cancer, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, etc. Unfortunately, due to the lack of scientific validation in various concepts, the previous gift from our ancestors is trailing. Hence, the evidence-based research is highly needed for the global recognition and acceptance of Ayurveda.

According to the World Health Organization, about 70-80 per cent of the world population relies on non-conventional medicines, mainly, herbal sources in their

healthcare. The side effects of the synthetic medicines, lack of curative treatment for several chronic diseases, like rheumatoid arthritis, the unaffordable high cost of the new drugs, etc., attract the people to the alternative traditional medicines and treatments. Currently, global population is widely accepting the Ayurvedic medicine as the plant-based treatment, which can rescue the patient from adverse side effects of western medicines. Sir, the Government should prepare a timeframe roadmap for the progressive development of Ayurvedic education and research. Science-based approach may be promoted, utilised and inculcated in the education of Ayurveda like traditional Chinese medicine.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I will take one more minute. Moreover, Ayurveda is continuously facing constraints and difficulties from regulatory authorities and scientific community, which is coming in the way of global acceptance. Available literature on the use of Ayurveda for the treatment of diseases is still not evidence-based. There is need for evidence-based researches in this area to make the literature adequate. Western or modern medicine introduced in Asian countries...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: The Government should allocate more money for research. That is my main point. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मनोज कुमार जी, आपके पास चार मिनट का समय है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सर, मैं जानता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटी सी बात से शुरुआत करना चाहता हूँ। यदि हम सत्तापक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष के तमाम लोग एक साथ बैठ जाएं और यह तय करें कि चीटियां कितने प्रकार की होती हैं, तो हममें से कोई कहेगा लाल चीटी, सफेद चीटी, बड़ी चीटी, छोटी चीटी, काली चीटी आदि। हम विशेषण में चीटी का बंटवारा करते हैं, लेकिन मेघालय की एक ट्राइब है, जो 87 प्रकार की चीटियों का विश्लेषण और उसके प्रकार की गणना कर सकती है। मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ, इसलिए कि हमारा पूरा का पूरा नॉलेज सिस्टम, आयुष हो या Allopathy हो, वह Spair Whorf hypothesis में फंस गया है, जिसमें dominant mode of knowledge production वह छोटी-छोटी चीजों को खा लेता है। आज चर्चा हो रही थी। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एनआरएचएम का एक goal था कि Local Health Tradition (L.H.T.) को revitalize करेंगे। उस संदर्भ में जब ट्राइबल मेडिकल सिस्टम की बात

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

हो रही थी, जिसकी हम अक्सर चर्चा नहीं करते हैं, मेडिकल साइंस में एक और शब्द आया, जो राजनीति में बहुत प्रचलित है। जैसे हम कहते हैं कि राजनीति में बाहुल्यवाद, diversity, उसी तरह मेडिसिन में कहते हैं, medical pluralism, चिकित्सकीय बाहुल्यवाद। आयुष हो या Allopathy हो, उसमें बाहुल्यवाद में जो छोटे-छोटे तथाकथित knowledge systems हैं, उनको हम कैसे incorporate करें, महोदय, यह मेरी पहली submission है।

महोदय, जयराम जी एक बात कह रहे थे कि तीन वर्ष का फाउण्डेशन हो। महोदय, मेरा उसमें सुझाव है, अगर सदन उसे माने। One-year foundation course common to both the streams, AYUSH and Allopathy and after one year people should move to their different streams, specialise etc. This is one issue where more than us, probably the medical professionals will take a call.

महोदय, आयुष... हम वर्ष 1995 से अब तक चल रही हमारी यात्रा के एक बेहतरीन मुकाम पर आए हैं, जिसका हम जिक्र कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अक्सर जब दोस्तों से इस सिस्टम पर चर्चा होती है तो वे कहते हैं कि आयुष में H यानि Homoeopathy सब पर भारी हो गया है। होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, सिद्ध, योग और naturopathy पर, योग को तो एक spectacle वाला कवरेज भी मिलता है, लेकिन बाकियों को वह नहीं मिलता। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बैलेंस की कमी है। Sir, there have been serious concerns with regard to traces of toxic elements in some of these medicines. For instance, lead, mercury, arsenic and there have been serious concerns. I have in front of me an allopathic doctor, Dr. C. P. Thakur. He would also understand. It is not about rivalry between two streams, but there are concerns about the presence of toxic elements and practitioners say that it gets neutralised whereas others believe that it doesn't get neutralised. There have also been serious concerns about the presence of steroids. अब तो Amazon, Flipkart आदि पर भी आयुर्वेद की दवाइयाँ मिलती हैं और हर दवाई दावा करती है, उस दावे और वादे में क्या-क्या तत्व हैं, उनकी गणना और उस पर एक सख्ती की भी आवश्यकता होनी चाहिए।

एक अन्य चीज़ यह कि Allopathy ने एक सिस्टम विकसित किया है good quality clinical trials. वह clinical trial बहुत ही scare है, कम है। अगर हम आयुष के संदर्भ में देखें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें हमने मुकम्मल सफलता हासिल नहीं की है। उसके बरअक्स अगर बजट के संदर्भ में मैं बात करूँ तो budgetary allocation से प्राथमिकता का भी पता चलता है।

अगर हम आयुष को सबल बनाना चाहते हैं, तो tokenism से आगे जाना होगा। अभी तक हमारी सारी व्यवस्थाएं ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, आज मैं आपको घंटी नहीं बजाने दूंगा। जय हिन्द!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं घंटी नहीं बजा रहा हूँ। ऊपर से वर्षा की आवाज़ आ रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि बरसात का एक अच्छा आगाज़ हुआ है। हम सभी स्वागत करते हैं। हमारे परशोत्तम रुपाला जी कह रहे हैं, तो स्वागत हो ही जाएगा।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आयुष का मतलब है - जीवन। जीवन ठीक रखना है, तो हमारा स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहना चाहिए। हमारे जो प्राचीन समय के लोग हैं, जो ऋषि हैं, मुनि हैं, हकीम हैं, उन सभी लोगों ने आयुर्वेद के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। आयुष मंत्रालय, जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रेरणा से एक विशेष मंत्रालय शुरू हो गया है, हम जरूर चाहेंगे कि यह मंत्रालय बढ़े, मंत्रालय का काम बढ़े। पूरे विश्व में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी, जो हमारे आयुर्वेद और योग के सबसे बड़े एम्बेसेडर हो गए हैं, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरे विश्व में योग है, पूरे विश्व में आयुर्वेद है, तो इस आयुष मंत्रालय का 1500 करोड़ रुपये के बजट से कम से कम 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट होगा, तो पूरे देश में जो आप कहते हैं, ठाकुर साहब गरीबों को, जो पीड़ित हैं, उनको...पंडित जी, आपने भी कहा कि जैसे आप अपने पिताजी को त्रिगुण सेन के पास लेकर गए और उन्होंने केवल 11 रुपये लिए। आयुर्वेद में इनकम कम है, लेकिन उसकी मात्रा बहुत भारी है। आपको मालूम है कि हम आयुर्वेद का दरवाज़ा कब खटखटाते हैं? जब सब दरवाज़े बंद हो जाते हैं। जब ऐलोपैथी वाला कहता है कि अब हमसे कुछ नहीं होगा, आप एक बार आयुर्वेद का इस्तेमाल कर लीजिए, तब हम आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टर के पास जाते हैं। यह इसलिए होता है कि मार्केटिंग और पैकेजिंग, इस कॉरपोरेट दुनिया में ये दो बड़ी बातें हैं। आयुष मंत्रालय के जो प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनको बनाने में आपको बहुत मदद करनी पड़ेगी। आपने अस्पताल खोले हैं, कॉलेजें खोले हैं। महाराष्ट्र एक प्रोग्रेसिव राज्य है। आज भी ग्रामीण रुग्णालय में मुझे आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर नहीं दिखते हैं, जो एमएस और एमडी लेवल के हों। आपने जो आयुर्वेदिक कालेज खोले हैं, वहां आपने न तो पंचकर्म के लिए कुछ अलग से प्रावधान किया है। मैंने खुद वहां जाकर देखा है और वहां जो स्टूडेंट्स इंटरनशिप करते हैं, उनको अब तक विद्या वेतन भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरे पास कुछ लड़के आए थे। मंत्री जी, यह आपके लिए बहुत ही विचार करने लायक स्थिति है। अब आयुर्वेदिक सिर्फ दवा बाज़ार नहीं रहा है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ। आप अमरीका में जाइए, आप यूरोप में जाइए। जैसे प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी कह रहे थे कि संजीवनी विद्या... जो हनुमान जी पर्वत लेकर आए और लक्ष्मण जी को जो संजीवनी मिली है, लेकिन आयुर्वेद वहां से शुरू हुआ और कहां पहुंच गया है, यह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में नन्दूरबार एक आदिवासी जिला है, वहां मैं गया था और जब काम खत्म हो गया, तो आदिवासी लोग हमारे पास खाना लेकर आए, तो मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यह क्या है? वे बोले यह मुर्गी है। मैंने उनसे कहा मैं मुर्गी नहीं खाऊंगा। उन्होंने बोला कि साहब यह आयुर्वेदिक मुर्गी है। देखिए, अगर आप ट्राइबल मेडिकल सिस्टम की बात करते हो, तो आदिवासी ने मुझे कहा यह एक ऐसी मुर्गी है, हम इस तरह से उसका पालन-पोषण करते हैं, जिससे आपके शरीर के सब रोग बाहर निकल जाएंगे। यह आयुर्वेदिक मुर्गी है। यह आयुष मंत्रालय के लिए एक रिसर्च की बात है। हरियाणा में चौधरी चरण सिंह एग्रीकल्चर इंस्टीट्यूट है। कुछ दिन पहले मेरे पास वहां से कुछ लोग आए और मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप नया क्या कर रहे हो? वे बोले हमने आयुर्वेदिक अंडा रिसर्च किया है। क्या आपको मालूम है? यह आयुष मंत्रालय की जानकारी में आना चाहिए। यह आयुर्वेदिक अंडा है। मैंने पूछा कि इसमें ऐसा क्या है तो उन्होंने बताया कि हमने अपने institute में जो poultry farm बनाया है, उसमें हम मुर्गी को सिर्फ हर्बल चीज़ें खिलाते हैं, यानी लौंग हो, तिल

[श्री संजय राउत]

हो या मूसली हो, ऐसी चीज़ें खिलाते हैं तो उससे जो अंडा पैदा होता है, हम मानते हैं कि वह पूरी तरह से शाकाहारी और आयुर्वेदिक अंडा है और जिन्हें प्रोटीन की जरूरत है, जो मांसाहार नहीं करना चाहते, वे भी इसे खा सकते हैं। इसलिए आयुष मंत्रालय की यह जिम्मेदारी है, आपको यह certify करना होगा कि यह जो अंडा है, वह शाकाहारी है या मांसाहारी - इस देश में शाकाहार और मांसाहार का बहुत बड़ा विवाद चल रहा है, तो यह आपके मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है।

दूसरा, आप सिर्फ दवाइयों तक ही सीमित मत रहिए। महोदय, हल्दी और दूध हमेशा से हमारे लिए बहुत ही गुणकारी रहा है। जब हम बच्चे थे, तब खांसी होने या सर्दी लगने पर हमारी मां या हमारी grandmother हमें हल्दी और दूध दे देती थी। महोदय, हमारे देश में एक नयी latte coffee आयी है, जो foreign की एक chain है - espresso coffee, latte coffee - हमारे देश के young बच्चे यह सब पीते हैं। अमेरिका और यूरोप में अब एक turmeric latte coffee आयी है - हमें मालूम नहीं है - उसमें हल्दी, इलायची और लौंग है - उसमें आयुर्वेद के सारे गुण हैं। वहां की young generation में यह turmeric latte coffee बहुत popular हो गयी है। यह हमारे आयुर्वेद की देन है और हमारे यहां हम अब तक जड़ी-बूटी में ही फंसे हुए हैं। आयुष मंत्रालय को भी इस प्रकार से नए संशोधन करने चाहिए और new generation को आयुर्वेद के महत्व को इस माध्यम से भी समझाना होगा कि यह हमारी प्राचीन विद्या नहीं है, यह हमारा जीवन है और इसे हमें आगे लेकर जाना है। आज यूरोप इस बात को समझता है, अमेरिका समझता है, लेकिन हम अभी तक 1,500 करोड़ के बजट में ही फंस गए हैं।

महोदय, आयुर्वेद एक ऐसी विद्या है, जिससे आज भी हमारी आस्था जुड़ी है, हमारी श्रद्धा जुड़ी है। महोदय, कैंसर में सबसे ज्यादा रिसर्च आज आयुर्वेद के माध्यम से हो रहा है - अमेरिका में हो रहा है, यूरोप में हो रहा है और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो आयुर्वेद के institutes हैं, उनकी मदद से हो रहा है इसलिए आज आयुर्वेद को ताकत देने की जरूरत है। हमारी जो प्राचीन विद्या है, उसे ताकत देने की जरूरत है। यह अच्छी बात है, मैं अभी पढ़ रहा था कि अब आयुष हेल्थ केयर सर्विसेज़ को insurance coverage मिलने लगा है - मैं मानता हूं कि उससे विश्वास बढ़ेगा। मेरा मानना है कि हमारे देश में शहरों में जो बड़े-बड़े प्राइवेट अस्पताल हैं, वहां पर compulsory आयुर्वेदिक डिपार्टमेंट शुरू करने के लिए सरकार को अगर कानून बनाना पड़े, तो बनाना चाहिए, तभी आपका आयुष मंत्रालय मज़बूती से काम कर पाएगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का जो ड्रीम है - आयुष मंत्रालय - वह सन् 2022 तक इस देश का सबसे बड़ा मंत्रालय बनेगा और इस देश में जो गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ित वर्ग है, जिसे इस प्रकार की दवाओं की जरूरत है, उसे आप अच्छी सुविधाएं देंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारी पार्टी के लिए कितना समय निर्धारित है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके पास सात मिनट का समय है।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की लीडर आदरणीय बहन जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे आयुष मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण की चर्चा पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत करने का काम किया। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में आयुष से संबंधित आयुर्वेद, योग, Naturopathy, Homoeopathy, यूनानी, सिद्ध आदि से संबंधित पद्धतियों का इतिहास गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है। हमारे सदन में और सदन के बाहर, खास तौर से जब से इस देश में एनडीए की सरकार बनी है, तब से भारत में सरकार में बैठे लोगों ने भारत के अतीत के गौरवशाली इतिहास का गुणगान तो किया, लेकिन अतीत के उस गौरवशाली इतिहास को प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कार्य करने चाहिए थे, वे अब तक नहीं किए गए। Example के तौर पर आज इस आयुष मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो चर्चा हो रही है, अगर हम वास्तव में अतीत की इस शिक्षा पद्धति को देखें, जो भारत की शिक्षा पद्धतियों में प्रमुख रही है, चाहे आयुर्वेद हो, तो उसके लिए जो बजट एलोकेशन है, वह 130 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाले देश के लिए बहुत कम है। इसे अगर ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा कहा जाए, तो इसे अतिशयोक्ति नहीं कहा जाएगा। जहां तक आयुर्वेद का प्रश्न है, भारत में आयुर्वेद का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। भारत में, फादर ऑफ सर्जरी जिन्हें कहते हैं, वे सुश्रुत थे, जिन्होंने पहला मोतियाबिन्द का ऑपरेशन भारत में किया। फादर ऑफ मेडिसिन के रूप में चरक को जानते हैं, उनके बारे में चर्चा होती रहती है और हुई भी है। चरक संहिता का नाम विशेष रूप से प्रतिष्ठित इसलिए है, क्योंकि चरक ऋषि, जो उच्च कोटि के वैज्ञानिक थे, उन्होंने वनस्पति विज्ञान से दवाइयों को बनाकर शिक्षा पद्धति को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। लेकिन माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे देश में आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के आगे बौनी साबित हो, छोटी साबित हो, यूनानी के डॉक्टर, होम्योपैथी के डॉक्टर.... जैसा कि माननीय जयराम जी ने और डा. सांतनु सेन जी ने भी इस बारे में चर्चा की है कि एक तरफ तो हम इन पद्धतियों को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और इन पद्धतियों के प्रचार-प्रसार की बात करते हैं और इसके लिए आयुष मंत्रालय का गठन किया गया, तो उस आयुष मंत्रालय के अधीन जो डॉक्टर्स इस देश में हैं, उनकी संख्या देश की आबादी के अनुपात में बहुत कम है।

दूसरी बात, पूरे देश में और खास तौर से उत्तर भारत क्षेत्र में, जो उत्तर भारत के हिंदी भाषी क्षेत्र हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में अगर हम देखें, तो जो अस्पताल हैं, आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं, यूनानी अस्पताल, जो सेमी-अर्बन क्षेत्रों में हैं, होम्योपैथी के अस्पताल, जो PHCs हैं या CHCs में उनके डॉक्टर्स पोस्टेड हैं, CHC में आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक डॉक्टर के लिए जो कमरा दिया जाता है, वह शायद सबसे जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था वाला कमरा उन डॉक्टर्स को दिया जाता है। मैं पैरा-मेडिकल का स्टूडेंट रहा हूँ और मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में नौकरी की है, वहां आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक और यूनानी चिकित्सक पोस्टेड होते हैं, उनकी स्थिति को मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। गांवों में जो PHC आयुर्वेद के होते हैं, होम्योपैथी के होते हैं, उन PHCs, CHCs की अवस्था जीर्ण-शीर्ण होती है। वहां पर जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, वहां पर उनके डिपार्टमेंट के जो फार्मासिस्ट हैं, वे हफ्ते में दिन बांट लेते हैं कि तीन दिन आप आना और तीन दिन हम आएंगे और अस्पताल चलता रहता है।

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को यह प्रैक्टिकल बात बता रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के 100 में से 80 आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक और यूनानी अस्पतालों की यह स्थिति है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आयुष मंत्रालय के अधीन डॉक्टर दूर-दराज के गांव में पोस्टेड हैं, नियुक्त हैं, उनका प्रतिवर्ष ऑडिट करने का कोई प्लान है या नहीं और नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं है? जो आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी, सिद्ध और नेचुरोपैथी पद्धतियां हैं, इन पद्धतियों के लिए कोई regulator body बनाने का प्लान है या नहीं? देश में आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथी और यूनानी की जो दवाइयां हैं, कहने को तो ये पद्धतियां गरीब-गुरबों का इलाज करने के लिए हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि जो होम्योपैथी की जर्मन मेडिसिन है और होम्योपैथी की अन्य मेडिसिन्स हैं, वे एलोपैथिक मेडिसिन से भी महंगी हैं, तो क्या सरकार का उन मेडिसिन्स के लिए कोई सब्सिडी देने का प्लान है? सरकार द्वारा आयुष शिक्षा प्रणाली के प्रचार-प्रसार की जो कोई ठोस नीतियां बनाई जा रही हैं, उनमें जो आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी औषधीय पौधे हैं, उनके संरक्षण के लिए भारतीय किसानों के लिए कोई सब्सिडी का प्लान इस सरकार ने बनाया है? सर, हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने एक बात कही थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, मैं दो बातें कहकर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। एक तरफ तो हमारे सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार बड़े जोर-शोर से चर्चा करती है कि one-nation-one tax, one nation-one election, लेकिन आज तक किसी मंत्रालय के द्वारा, खास तौर से एजुकेशन मंत्रालय के द्वारा या देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा कभी यह नहीं कहा गया कि one nation-one education और इस पर कभी चर्चा नहीं की गई। माननीय जयराम जी ने बहुत बढ़िया बात कही थी। अगर हम पूरे देश में सभी पद्धतियों के लिए एक जैसा सिस्टम बनाएं, एक एजुकेशन सिस्टम बनाएं और एक जैसा एजुकेशन सिस्टम हम तभी बना सकते हैं, जब हम पूरे देश में one nation-one education को लागू करें।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मान्यवर, मैं इन बातों के साथ, इन सजेशनों के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान देगी। सरकार खास तौर से हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में ध्यान देगी, जहां पर आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथी, एलोपैथी के डॉक्टर ज्यादा मिलते हैं, जिन कॉलेजों की हालत बहुत खराब है, जहां पर दुर्व्यवस्था है, जहां की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है, उस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए यह सरकार काम करेगी, धन्यवाद।

श्री जुगल किशोर माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। यहां पर सम्माननीय सदन में जो सदस्यगण हैं, उनका भी मैं तहे दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। यह मेरी पहली स्पीच है। हम सब लोग आयुष्मान योजना के बारे में जानते हैं। आयुष्मान योजना के बारे में, मैंने काफी सुना है। इसके संबंध में बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने सजेशन भी दिए हैं, उनमें कई अच्छे सजेशन भी

थे। परन्तु मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हम आज की तारीख में आयुष्मान भारत की जो बात कर रहे हैं, औषधि की जो बात कर रहे हैं, उसके साथ-साथ हमें योग की भी बात करनी चाहिए। आज के बड़ा प्रधान, माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी साहब ने 2015 में 21 जून को पूरे विश्व में योग दिवस मनाया था, उसमें विश्व के 84 देशों ने भाग लिया था। यह भारत की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि थी। पहले हम लोग मानते थे कि कसरत करना अच्छा होता है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग हैल्थ क्लब में जाते थे। उस समय गाँव के लोगों को मालूम नहीं था कि योग क्या है? योग से क्या फायदा होता है? योग करने से हमारे स्वास्थ्य को क्या फायदा होता है? हमको योग से जो फायदा होता है, उसके बारे में उन्होंने बताया और इस बात को पूरे विश्व ने माना कि योग से लोगों को बहुत सारा फायदा होता है। यह बात भी हमको भूलनी नहीं चाहिए। माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी साहब की सोच है कि हमको आरोग्य के अंदर... अभी आरोग्य के अंदर जो औषधि की बात की, वह पांच हजार साल पुरानी है। यहां पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने औषधि के बारे में छोटी-छोटी बातों पर टिप्पणी की है और बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें भी कही हैं। आज की तारीख के अंदर जो बात हो रही है, अगर यह बात 50-60-70 साल पहले हुई होती, तो आज एलोपैथी की जगह आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स ज्यादा होते। हम लोगों ने एलोपैथी को ज्यादा महत्व दिया। जितने भी डॉक्टर्स एलोपैथी की बात कर रहे हैं, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि उनके पिताश्री को उस टाइम ले गए थे, तो 11 रुपये दिए थे। आज की तारीख के अंदर भी जो वैल्यू आप देखेंगे कि एलोपैथी की जो होती है, उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2,000, 5,000, 25,000, 50,000 और लाख रुपया खर्चा होता है। वहां पर, आयुर्वेदिक के अंदर हमारी पुरानी वनस्पतियां जो हैं, उन वनस्पतियों के बारे में काफी लोगों ने अच्छी-अच्छी बातें प्वाइंट आउट करके सरकार को बताई हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, जो suggestions उन्होंने दिए हैं, मैं भी उन्हें अपनी सहमति देता हूँ। इस संबंध में, हमें रिसर्च करके देश को और आगे ले जाना है। मगर इसके साथ-साथ ऐसा भी होना चाहिए कि हमारे जो स्टेट्स हैं, हमारे, जिला और हमारे तालुका, जहां से हम आते हैं, वहां हम लोगों को inspire करें, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आयुर्वेद के डॉक्टर बन सकें। उन्हें inspire करने के लिए हमें भी आगे आना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जैसा श्री मनोज ने बताया कि हम सबको साथ लेकर चलें, उसी तरह मैं भी चाहूंगा कि हम सब साथ रहकर, हम अपने देश की 30 करोड़ जनता को साथ लेकर चलें और आयुर्वेद के concept को आगे बढ़ाएं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी का आह्वान है कि हमें अपने देश के गरीब लोगों को, जिनके पास इलाज कराने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं, उन्हें इलाज की सुविधा मुहैया कराए। आज की तारीख में एलोपैथी के अंदर गरीब लोगों को यह सरकार 5 लाख रुपए तक के इलाज के लिए बीमा कवच देती है। सरकार का प्रयास है कि भारत में कोई भी व्यक्ति, फिर चाहे वह बड़ा हो, छोटा हो, या पिछड़े वर्ग से हो, सबको दवा उपलब्ध कराएं। वह दवा फिर चाहे एलोपैथी की हो, आयुर्वेद की हो या अन्य किसी पैथी की हो, देश में सबको पांच लाख रुपए के बीमा कवच के अंदर दवा उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का प्रयास है। देश में 95 करोड़ प्रभावित लोग आज की तारीख में इस योजना के तहत दवा ले रहे हैं और उन्हें भुगतान भी किया जा रहा है।

[श्री जुगल किशोर माथुरजी लोखंडवाला]

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल बजट के अंदर इस काम के लिए सरकार ने 52,800 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि रखी थी, जिसे इस साल, यानी वर्ष 2019-20 में बढ़ाकर 62,659 करोड़, यानी 10,000/- करोड़ से ज्यादा की वृद्धि की है। इस प्रकार की वृद्धि बताती है कि यह सरकार health के प्रति कितनी conscious है और अपने देश की पब्लिक को स्वास्थ्य की किस प्रकार से और कितनी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना चाहती है। आज देश के लगभग 95 करोड़ लोग इस सुविधा का लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस बारे में हमें और आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और उन्हें स्वास्थ्य की और ज्यादा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं अन्त में ज्यादा न कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपने मुझे सुना, इसके लिए मैं आप सभी का आभार मानता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जिस मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा हो रही है, भारत के संदर्भ में देखें, तो यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आयुर्वेद, जिसे पहले हम Indian System of Medicines कहते थे, जिसमें होम्योपैथी, यूनानी और सिद्ध पद्धतियां आती थीं इनके विकास के लिए वर्ष 1995 में एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनी, लेकिन इसका इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। जैसा कहा गया है कि हमारे देश की ये पद्धतियां बहुत विकसित थीं, लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में इनका इतना स्तर क्यों गिर गया, इस बारे में भी हमें सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम लगभग 200 साल तक अंग्रेजों के अधीन रहे। उनके कारण जहां हमारी संस्कृतियां एवं पद्धतियां खत्म हुईं, जहां हमने अंग्रेजी को अपनाया, अंग्रेजी वेशभूषा को अपनाया और उनकी technology को अपनाया, जहां उनसे अच्छी चीजें मिलीं, वहीं हमारा जो Indian System of Medicines था, वह पीछे ही हटता चला गया। मैं उन लोगों को धन्यवाद देती हूं, जिन्होंने आयुर्वेद की पद्धति को गांवों में जिंदा रखा और इसके माध्यम से लोगों का इलाज किया। गांवों में ऐसे लोगों के पास जो हुनर था, जो किसी खास बीमारी में दवा देने और इलाज करने की उनकी विशेषज्ञता थी, उसे उन्होंने जिंदा रखा। अगर आज आयुर्वेद की पद्धति जिंदा है, तो सिर्फ उन लोगों की वजह से है। इसलिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूं और उनके प्रति नतमस्तक भी हूं। आज फिर हमारे अंदर आयुर्वेद के प्रति, होम्योपैथी के प्रति और यूनानी के प्रति जो लगाव बढ़ रहा है, मैं इसको दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहती हूं कि जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, जो BAMS करके आते हैं, वे भी पाँच साल लगाते हैं, वे भी दो साल physiology सीखते हैं, anatomy सीखते हैं, वे उन सभी process से गुजरते हैं, जिससे एलोपैथी का डॉक्टर गुजरता है, सीखता है, लेकिन उनमें फर्क है। हमारी जो psychology है, जो आम जनता का perception है, वह आज भी उन डॉक्टर्स के प्रति उतनी सहानुभूति नहीं रखता, जितना allopathic doctors के प्रति रखता है। उनकी salaries में, सोच में फर्क है। हमें पहले इस बात को विश्वास में लेना पड़ेगा कि जब तक हम लोग जनता में उन लोगों के प्रति यह भावना पैदा नहीं करेंगे कि ये डॉक्टर्स हैं, कोई ऐसे ही नहीं हैं, तभी कुछ होगा। हमारे पास Ayurveda colleges हैं, जिनमें

PG भी हो रही है तथा और तरह के courses भी हो रहे हैं, specialisation भी हो रहा है, लेकिन उसको ठीक तरह से बताया नहीं जाता है। जहाँ तक medicines का सवाल है, हमें यह, विशेषकर इनमें scientific way से लाना पड़ेगा। ठीक है, हमें पता है कि दालचीनी बहुत काम करती है, मुलेठी काम करती है, तुलसी काम करती है, अश्वगंधा पौधे के फायदे हैं, अर्जुन खाल के फायदे हैं, पर हमें यह लोगों को scientific way से बताना पड़ेगा कि ये केवल जड़ी-बूटियाँ ही नहीं हैं, इनमें गुण हैं। हम उन गुणों को scientific laboratories के तौर पर ही बता सकते हैं, इसलिए हमारा emphasis इन बातों पर होना चाहिए। Pharmacies हैं, आपने laboratories के लिए एक बोर्ड भी बना दिया है, लेकिन जब medicines आती हैं, तब उन पर लिखा होना चाहिए कि इसमें यह इतने प्रतिशत है, वह इतने प्रतिशत है, जैसे allopathic दवाइयों पर लिखा होता है। हम उनसे competition कर रहे हैं, हमें उनका मुकाबला करना है - केवल योग ही आयुर्वेद नहीं है।

आज हम कहते हैं, कई बार पढ़ने में भी आता है कि आयुर्वेद में cancer का इलाज है, तब हम क्यों नहीं इस पर research करवाते? अगर किसी ने कुछ कहा है, तो उसको बुलाकर facilities क्यों नहीं देते कि आप इसके ऊपर रिसर्च कीजिए, जिससे कि हमारा नाम हो सके? इसी तरह से और भी medicines हैं। गाँव में आज भी दमा का, पीलिया का इलाज करने वाले ऐसे-ऐसे निपुण लोग मौजूद हैं। आप उनको register कीजिए, उनको खत्म मत होने दीजिए। यह हुनर खानदानी लोगों के पास होता है। यह हुनर दादा से बाप, बाप से बेटा और बेटे से आगे बेटे तक जाता है, लेकिन वे इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से बता नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे registered नहीं हैं, उनके पास इसकी legitimacy नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप उन डॉक्टरों की हालत देखिए, उनकी psyche देखिए, वे अपने आपको क्यों क्षीण समझते हैं? मैं हिमाचल में रही हूँ, मेरे पास यह विभाग था, मैंने उन डॉक्टरों की psychology को देखा है कि वे अपने आपको allopathic डॉक्टरों से हीन समझते हैं। सबसे पहले हमें इसको दूर करना है। हमें उनके अंदर आत्मविश्वास पैदा करना है कि आप कम नहीं हैं, आप डॉक्टर हैं, आप इलाज करना जानते हैं, आपने पढ़ाई की है, आप बराबर के हैं, आप कम नहीं हैं, आप specialisation करते हैं। ऐसी कोशिशें हो रही हैं। यहाँ तक कि जहाँ allopathic doctor जाना मुनासिब नहीं समझता - हिमाचल में ऐसी जगह थी, जहाँ पर allopathic डॉक्टरों जाना नहीं चाहते, हमने वहाँ पर आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टरों भेजे कि लोगों का इलाज होना चाहिए। PHCs में, dispensaries में उनका इलाज होना चाहिए। आपको इन सारी बातों के बारे में सोचना है, तभी हम इसका आगे उत्थान कर सकते हैं, इसको बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। यह केवल बात करने से या बजट बढ़ाने से नहीं होगा। हमें अपनी इस पद्धति के लिए awareness लानी है, लोगों को जागरूक करना है। वे तभी जागरूक हो सकेंगे, जब हम इसको scientific way से फलीभूत करेंगे।

महोदय, आज हर बच्चा Google देखता है। यदि उसे कोई मेडिसिन बता देते हैं, तो वह सबसे पहले Google check करके देखता है कि इसमें कौन-कौन से salt पड़े हुए हैं, कौन-कौन सी चीजें हैं, इसलिए हमें भी आयुर्वेद या यूनानी में इसको तवज्जो देनी चाहिए। अभी मनोज जी

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

ने homoeopathic के बारे में कहा, मैं उन्हें कहना चाहती हूँ कि homoeopathy international हो चुकी है। यह जर्मनी से शुरू होकर पूरी दुनिया में चली गई है, लेकिन हमने आयुर्वेद को केवल हिन्दुस्तान तक ही सीमित रखा है। हमें इसको आगे लाना है। यह सबसे अच्छी प्रणाली है और इसके side effects नहीं हैं, यह भी बताना है। इसलिए मैं यही कहूँगी कि हमें रिसर्च के ऊपर जोर देना है और ऐसी laboratories बनानी हैं।

सबसे पहले तो लोगों के दिल-दिमाग में यह है कि इन दवाइयों का तो कोई standardization ही नहीं है, इनका तो कोई मापदंड ही नहीं है, पता नहीं इनमें क्या पड़ा हुआ है। इस चीज को खत्म करने के लिए हमें इनका standardization करना है, इनके मापदंड बनाने हैं, जिससे लोग इनमें विश्वास कर सकें। सबसे बड़ी बात है विश्वास पैदा करने की और वह हम कर सकते हैं, चाहे public relations से कीजिए, चाहे कैंप लगाइए, चाहे जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनको इतना ज्यादा मान दीजिए, जिससे वे अपने आपको इस काबिल समझें। यह बहुत अच्छा सिस्टम है, पुराने समय से चला आ रहा है, लेकिन ठीक है, हालात के मुताबिक यह पीछे हटता गया। अगर हमें इसको आगे लाना है, तो हमें इन बातों के लिए सोचना पड़ेगा। जड़ी-बूटियाँ बहुत हैं और हम उनका इस्तेमाल भी कर रहे हैं। हम घर में पुदीना इस्तेमाल करते हैं, घर में तुलसी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग ढंग से उनका प्रचार नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारे यहाँ यही बात है कि हमने वेद भी सीखा, तो मैक्समूलर के द्वारा सीखा। इसी तरह से आयुर्वेद में भी हो रहा है। जैसे अभी turmeric के बारे में कहा गया। हम ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते? हमें केवल इलाज करने के लिए नहीं सोचना चाहिए। हमें इन by-products के लिए भी जाना है, इनके बारे में भी बात करनी है। इसलिए मेरा आप लोगों से और मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि सबसे पहले तो आयुर्वेद के जो डॉक्टर्स हैं या आयुर्वेद के जो मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं, जैसे जामनगर में आयुर्वेद की बहुत अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी है, इसी तरह और जगह भी हैं, आप उनको recognition दीजिए, उनका मान-आदर कीजिए, उन डॉक्टर्स को बताइए कि आपकी पे और allopathic doctor की पे में कोई फर्क नहीं है। आप उनकी promotions के लिए व्यवस्था कीजिए, ताकि उनको महसूस न हो कि हमने BAMS में specialization किया है, तो हम कुछ अलग हैं। हमारी पद्धति में भी तो surgery है और हर तरह के इलाज हैं। हम क्यों नहीं उनको आगे लाते हैं? हम क्यों नहीं उनके ऊपर रिसर्च करते हैं? इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आप बजट से ही देख लीजिए कि allopathy और इनमें कितना फर्क है। आप इस disparity को कहाँ खत्म करेंगे, कहाँ बराबर का हिस्सा लाकर देंगे? जो dispensaries हैं, आप उनकी हालत देख लीजिए। डॉक्टर्स के पास बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं है। इन्होंने कहा कि वे stethoscope use करते हैं। Diagnose करने के लिए उनको यह चाहिए, उनको laboratories चाहिए। आज हमें हर बात के लिए एक-दूसरे का साथ चाहिए, हम केवल isolation में नहीं रह सकते। उनके पास पूरी knowledge है, वे पढ़ते हैं, वे इन चीजों का गलत इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। पहले तो हमें लोगों की psychology भी बदलनी है। आप भी हैं, मैं भी हूँ, जब हमें सिर दर्द होगा, तो हम फटाफट दवाई ले लेंगे, ताकि एक मिनट में आराम आए। हम एकदम आराम चाहते हैं, इलाज चाहते हैं, हमें उसका भी

कुछ न कुछ समाधान करना है। वह तभी हो सकता है, जब हम ऐसे कैंप लगाएँ, या ऐसे लोगों को समझाएँ, allopathy के bad effects के बारे में बताएँ, तभी हम लोग इस पद्धति को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। मंत्री जी, केवल कहने से बात नहीं बनेगी। मुझे मालूम है कि आज गाँव में जो BAMS डॉक्टर बैठा हुआ है, उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। वह दुकान खोलकर बैठा हुआ है। जयराम जी, उसके पास मरीज़ केवल आयुर्वेदिक दवाई ही लेने नहीं जाता है, मरीज़ चाहता है कि मुझे immediate relief मिले। अगर आपने उसको कोई और दवाई दे दी, तो वह कहेगा कि यह डॉक्टर ही काम का नहीं है, क्योंकि मुझे आराम ही नहीं आया। इस चीज़ के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ सोचना होगा, बताना होगा। आपको ऐसी pharmaceutical companies लानी होंगी, जो नई-नई medicines बनाएँ, नई-नई research करें, ताकि इन दवाओं को ठीक ढंग से पेश किया जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस पर और ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगी, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगी कि हमारे जो BAMS Doctors हैं, आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनके बारे में आप अवश्य सोचिए। आप उनके फ़्यूचर के बारे में सोचिए, उनकी salaries के बारे में सोचिए, उनके स्टेटस के बारे में सोचिए। सबसे बड़ी बात स्टेटस की है। उनको वही स्टेटस मिलना चाहिए, जो एक allopathic doctor को मिलता है, तब वे खुद आगे बढ़कर काम करेंगे। उनमें हीन भावना नहीं आनी चाहिए। ज्यादा न बोलते हुए, मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगी कि जहां बजट कम है, वहां आप इसको बढ़ाइए, ताकि research के ऊपर, standardization के ऊपर, laboratories के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च किया जा सके। पूरी दुनिया यह देखे कि आयुर्वेद केवल जड़ी-बूटी नहीं है, केवल घास-फूस नहीं है, इसमें substance है, इसमें इलाज है। गांवों में आज भी ऐसे-ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जो कई पीढ़ियों से खानदानी बीमारियों के इलाज कर रहे हैं। आप उनको भी ट्रेंडिए, उनको भी रजिस्टर कीजिए। उनसे आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों के बारे में बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिल सकता है। उनसे समझिए कि वे क्या देते हैं और कैसे बीमारी का इलाज करते हैं। कई लोग तो सिर्फ पीपल के पत्ते से ही पीलिया का इलाज कर लेते हैं, कई लोग दमे जैसी असाध्य बीमारी का इलाज बहुत आसानी से कर लेते हैं, हमें इनको देखना होगा और सीखना होगा। ये कई सालों से, कई सदियों से जड़ी-बूटियों से इलाज करते चले आ रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूँगी कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी इस पद्धति को आगे बढ़ाएं, तो आज वह समय आ गया है, जब पूरे भारत में ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में इसका नाम हो। लोग समझें कि आयुर्वेद क्या है और naturopathy क्या है। इसके लिए हमें बड़े स्केल पर, scientifically काम करना पड़ेगा। लोगों को explain करना पड़ेगा कि अगर हम यह medicine दे रहे हैं, तो क्यों दे रहे हैं? इसमें क्या है? हमें आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स को भी समझाना होगा और इस तरह की pharmaceutical companies को भी तैयार करना होगा, जो इस पर और अधिक कार्य करें।

आयुर्वेद से कई असाध्य बीमारियों का इलाज संभव है, लेकिन हम उस पर रिसर्च नहीं कर रहे। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस पर पैसा खर्च नहीं करना चाहती, ताकि हम अपनी इस पद्धति को आगे ले जा सकें और लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा सकें, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Ministry of AYUSH, preserves the tradition. It is bridging the traditional medicine with the contemporary world to create a healthier society. It is an integral part of our country's healthcare delivery network. So, firstly, through you, Sir, I want to state that the Indian Research community has been rudely shaken and dismayed by an unusual advisory issued by the Ministry of AYUSH virtually barring non-AYUSH scientists from undertaking any research works on AYUSH drugs and treatments. So, it has been my concern.

Sir, I know that there are concerns of the Ministry of AYUSH but the practices and formulations need to be substantiated by evidence-based understanding. So, that is my point. You have some principles, concepts and approaches of AYUSH systems and their drug based interventions are not at all comparable to the modern medicines. But, I need some clarifications, in this regard.

The second main point I wanted to make before this august House is that the *nilavembu kudineer*, which is a Siddha medicine, kills dengue virus and protects from chikungunya. The Siddha drug showed significant antiviral activity, immune modulation. The Siddha medicine was found to provide protection against chikungunya virus while it was effective as a treatment during acute phase of dengue infection. Dengue subtype 2, which is the most prevalent subtype in India, was used for testing the formulation. Currently, there is no treatment for dengue and chikungunya. Our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi, Amma, a tall leader, had distributed *nilavembu kudineer* concoction to treat people infected with dengue during the outbreak in 2012-13, when I was the Mayor of that city, we had outbreak of dengue. At that time, *nilavembu kudineer* was given to all the school children and the college children. We distributed it also to the public in their localities and it had a very remarkable effect. It worked as a good cure, and, at the same time, it also worked as a preventive medicine. Prevention is better than cure. So, for preventing anti-viral infections, it worked as a good medicine.

Sir, a team of researchers led by Dr. Sujatha Sunil from the International for Genetic Engineering and Bio-technology (ICGEB), Delhi found that the *nilavembu kudineer* formulation was modulating the host response in the case of both chikungunya and dengue virus but in a different manner. The mode of action of the concoction is anti-viral in the case of dengue while immune-modulatory in chikungunya infection. The monocytes and macrophages are the primary sites of infection in the case of dengue. Kidney is the secondary site of infection by chikungunya virus. Mr. Jaspreet Jain from the Vector Borne Diseases Group at ICGEB found that primary site of infection

of chikungunya virus is 'fibroblasts' before the virus enters the blood stream and then to different organs. The joints are the worst-affected due to chikungunya virus infection.

Safety studies showed that *nilavembu kudineer* concoction was non-toxic starting from 3 per cent of human dose. Human dose is prepared by mixing five grams of *nilavembu kudineer* in 240 ml of water. It is then boiled and reduced to 30 ml and consumed. The *nilavembu kudineer* herbal concoction is made by mixing nine ingredients in equal measure. Based on the results of our study, we see the formulation working well for dengue and chikungunya infections, and, I want the AYUSH Ministry to recognize, promote and use it throughout the country because it has proved to be a good cure.

Sir, my next point is that the Pothigai Hills in the southern part of Western Ghats of south India is known as Mountains of the Medicine Maker.

This area contains several important natural habitats of threatened species of significant value. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

It has 2000 species of medicine plants, of which 50 are rare and endangered species. It is in the foothills of Agasthyamalai.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the hon. Minister for AYUSH very well knows our Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, which was started on 30th November, 1964. I request him to upgrade the Government Siddha Medical College Hospital as a Central Research University having the research centre for doing extensive research on traditional ways of curing on the foothills of Pothigai Hills in Tirunelveli District. Thank you.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। होम्योपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, सिद्ध, नेचुरोपैथी और योग, जो हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी सभ्यता की, पुरानी संस्कृति की पहचान भी है, हम अपने इस सबसे पुराने treatment के लिए पूरे विश्व में जाने जाते हैं। अगर मैं बात करूं तो भारत में लगभग 500 teaching hospitals हैं, जो इस पद्धति के अंतर्गत चलते हैं जबकि देश में 60 प्रतिशत एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स और 40 प्रतिशत आयुष के डॉक्टर्स हैं। आयुष के लगभग 8 लाख डॉक्टर्स देश में हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में डॉक्टर्स होने के बाद भी, WHO से अभी तक हम उनकी recognition नहीं करा पाए हैं।

जब मैं बजट की बात करता हूं तो भारत सरकार ने इस मंत्रालय के बजट को 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर, 1939 करोड़ रुपए का कुल बजट रखा है। इन 1939 करोड़ रुपए में से राज्य सरकारों

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

को 671 करोड़ रुपए सहायता दी जानी है, स्थापना व्यय 110 करोड़ रुपए है, केन्द्र सरकार की स्कीमें 142 करोड़ रुपए की हैं तथा विनियमित और सांविधिक निकायों पर आपने 369 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने हैं। इस तरह केवल 647 करोड़ रुपए इलाज के लिए बचते हैं। इतनी बड़ी पद्धति और सिर्फ 647 करोड़ रुपए इन पद्धतियों के अंतर्गत इलाज के लिए रखना कितना ठीक है, जबकि हमारा देश दुनिया में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। यह बजट बहुत कम है और इसमें बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए। इस alternative पद्धति के अंतर्गत हर साल 30,000 डॉक्टर्स हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार होते हैं, परन्तु सच्चाई की बात यह है कि जीवन को हमने कहीं-न-कहीं नारकीय जीवन बनाकर रख दिया है। उनकी आगे training के लिए, स्नातक होने के बाद, clinical training के लिए, research के लिए साधन न के बराबर हैं। एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स की टीम इन्हें झोला-छाप डॉक्टर्स कहकर इनके पीछे पड़ी रहती है। जब सरकार इन्हें डॉक्टर की डिग्री देती है, स्नातक की डिग्री देती है, इसके बावजूद उन्हें झोला-छाप कहने का अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान में किसी को नहीं होना चाहिए।

जब मैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेवल पर herbal products की बात करता हूं, तो 5 हजार बिलियन से ज्यादा का व्यापार पूरी दुनिया में होता है, परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी पुरानी पद्धति होने के बाद भी, 1 प्रतिशत से कम हिस्सा इस व्यापार में है, जबकि भारत आयुर्वेद, योग, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में बहुत पुराना है। Herbal medicines and herbal plants पैदा करने में हम दुनिया में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं, परन्तु जब herbal medicines के export करने की बात आती है, उसमें 23 प्रतिशत से कम हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा हो, यह समझ से परे की बात है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor in Unani Medicine and Surgery के प्रावधान तो हैं, इनमें बच्चे स्नातक की डिग्री भी लेते हैं, परन्तु इस क्षेत्र में Post Graduation के लिए – MD, MS and Ph.D – के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। इस कारण teaching की इस पद्धति को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत परेशानी आती है। यदि मैं दिल्ली की बात करूं, तो दिल्ली में आयुष की 175 dispensaries हैं, जिनमें से 45 आयुर्वेद की हैं, 106 होम्योपैथी की हैं और 22 यूनानी की हैं। दिल्ली में alternative पद्धति के 5 Medical Colleges हैं। इनके अलावा केन्द्र सरकार का एक कॉलेज है। एक कॉलेज की नींव 2018 में नरेला के अंदर माननीय मंत्री जी ने रखी थी। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उसका निर्माण कार्य भी शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कराना चाहिए ताकि जनता को उसका लाभ मिल सके।

अगर मैं कुल बजट की बात करता हूं, तो दिल्ली सरकार का कुल 120 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है, जो भारत सरकार के आयुष के कुल बजट के साढ़े 6 प्रतिशत के लगभग बैठता है। जहां मैं इस alternative पद्धति की बात करता हूं, तो भारत सरकार के मुकाबले, दिल्ली सरकार 19 प्रतिशत actual इस alternative पद्धति - आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथी एंड यूनानी -- पर खर्च करती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां आपने केन्द्रीय भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्

बनाई, जो आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी डॉक्टरों की पढ़ाई तो control करती है, परन्तु इस क्षेत्र में para-medical और nursing की पढ़ाई को regulate करने के लिए आज तक भारत सरकार ने कोई केन्द्रीय परिषद् नहीं बनाई। वहां की नर्स आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी हॉस्पिटल्स में किस प्रकार काम करेंगी, पैरामेडिकल का स्टाफ वहां पर किस प्रकार काम करेगा? यह इतनी पुरानी पद्धति होने के बाद भी इस मंत्रालय ने इसके लिए कोई regulation नहीं बनाया है। हालांकि दिल्ली सरकार ने अपनी एक Examining Body for Paramedical Training for Bharatiya Chikitsa बनाई है, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों ने अलग-अलग पद्धति पर अपने अलग-अलग institutions बनाए, यह ठीक नहीं है, बल्कि मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से केन्द्रीय परिषद् होनी चाहिए ताकि पैरामेडिकल कोर्सेज और नर्सिंग कोर्सेज में इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सके और पूरे भारत के अंदर एक समान रूप से इनकी पढ़ाई का कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ सके।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि चीन में हमारे से ज्यादा बेहतर alternative medicine के प्रबंध हैं। चीन में 2,500 हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, यहां के 90 परसेंट जनरल हॉस्पिटल्स में traditional और एलोपैथिक, दोनों मेडिसिन्स मिल जाती हैं। इसके साथ ही 50 प्रतिशत रूरल डॉक्टरों को एलोपैथिक और traditional दवाई देने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। हमारे यहां भी इसका प्रबंध होना चाहिए। हमने अभी तक यह अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को दे रखा है कि कौन-सा आयुष का डॉक्टर एलोपैथिक मेडिसिन को recommend कर सकता है या कौन नहीं कर सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के अंदर एक समानता लाने के लिए... आज एक मरीज हरियाणा से पंजाब, पंजाब से दिल्ली, दिल्ली से केरल, केरल से गुजरात जा सकता है, उसको एक जैसा ट्रीटमेंट मिले, इसके लिए इस विषय में इस तरह का केन्द्रीय कानून बनना चाहिए कि आयुष के डॉक्टर एलोपैथिक मेडिसिन को recommend कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अभी नीट का जो नोटिफिकेशन हुआ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि पढ़ाई में अपर एज लिमिट नहीं होगी, 11 मई, 2018 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ऑर्डर आया था। नीट के प्रारंभिक नोटिफिकेशन के अंदर कोई अपर एज लिमिट नहीं थी, परन्तु आयुष के डॉक्टरों के संदर्भ में, जनरल कैटेगरी के डॉक्टर के लिए 25 वर्ष और एससी, एसटी के लिए 30 वर्ष की अपर एज लिमिट निर्धारित कर दी गई, जिसकी वजह से अकेले यूपी में 24 हजार छात्र इससे बाहर हो गए हैं यानी वे इसमें एडमिशन लेने के प्रावधान से बाहर हो गए हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: महोदय, आयुष एक बहुत बढ़िया मंत्रालय है, जो जटिल रोग हैं, जिनका इलाज एलोपैथी में नहीं हो पाता है जैसे स्किन के रोग हैं, भगंदर है, बवासीर है, ऐसे बहुत से रोग हैं, जिनका इलाज एलोपैथी में नहीं हो पाता है, उनके इलाज के लिए हमारी प्राचीन पद्धतियां बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप पैरामेडिकल कोर्सेज एवं नर्सिंग कोर्सेज के लिए regulatory bodies बनाने के लिए बजट बढ़ाएं। आप इसका बजट बढ़ाएं।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that there is so much bipartisanship in this House. We are all agreeing that we need to move forward in this and there is no acrimony saying that you are wrong or we are wrong. I am very happy that this discussion is taking place and extremely constructive suggestions are coming from everybody in this House.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I was the Tourism Minister of India and when I used to go abroad and talk so much about India, people used to ask me this; "What really is India? What is the essence of India? Can you tell us in two words? I said two things. One is Yoga and the other is Ayurveda. Mr. Patnaik introduced a new terminology into the discourse philosophy." Sir, I am a student of Economics. What really is Yoga? Is it a physical exercise, a mental exercise or an emotional exercise? Sir, no, I don't think it is any of these. I think it is a world view. I may use a German word, *Weltanschauung*, which basically means that you and I are one; all of us are one. Everybody in this universe is one. We go beyond that and say that the whole planet is one and the whole universe is one. Sir, what does evolve from this philosophy? It is very simple. You and I don't need to fight. We all need to work together to make this world beautiful. This is the greatest contribution of India to the world, saying that let us all work together; we all are one; there is no caste; there is no creed; there is no colour, nobody is big; nobody is small. Sorry, we are all one. Sir, Ayurveda is a derivative of that. If you and I are one, the whole universe is one, do not have to look for solutions in a pharmacy or a chemical factory for our wellness. Solution is within the universe. That is exactly what Ayurveda is. The solution to our happiness, our well-being is right here. Sir, I think, this is the greatest contribution of India. These two words really conceptualize what India is - the world view that India has given to the world.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what evolved from this? I think, first, we have no business to hurt anybody else. This is number one. If we are all one, how can we hurt somebody else? Sir, number two is this. How can we hurt the universe if the universe is part of me; if the air I breathe is part of me, if the plant out there is part of me, if the animals and the birds are part of me, how can I hurt them?

Sir, I was in Mussorie Academy for the 40th reunion of my IAS batch. We were all there. Just two days before we left, we had two Hornbill chicks falling in our compound. I think they got out of the nest prematurely. We made a nice nest for them and we were feeding them. Both the parents were out there, feeding them every moment, looking after them at night. Half the time in Mussorie, my wife was on phone

checking up how are the Hornbill chicks because we felt those Hornbill chicks which fell from the sky are part of us.

Sir, let us work together. Now, Government of India, the AYUSH Ministry, have created the entire framework for AYUSH in this country. We have a national institution, an accreditation board, a certification board. I think, we have everything in place. All that we need to do is to make these things work. We have co-located allopathy hospitals and ayurveda hospitals; 6,722 Primary Health Centres, 2,760 community centres and 495 district hospitals, we have collocated. It means they all exist together. Sorry, I do not say one system is better than the other. I think we all need to co-exist together, work together. I think this is ultimately what we can offer to the world and say: 'Yes, come to India!'

And as far as tourism is concerned, I think, Yoga and Ayurveda offers the greatest potential. We do not want people to come, pollute India and go. Sorry; no. You come for ayurveda, you come for yoga, stay here for fifteen days. They imbibe the great philosophy of India and they stay here for fifteen days. That means we get good money. That is exactly what tourism is about. The ability to hold them back, make them stay back and we get the money, we create the employment and, of course, when they leave, they would say 'Wow!' India is the greatest civilization. It is the greatest thought process and beyond that, it is a *Weltanschauung*, it is a world view, which changed my life. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री जी।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अभी तक एक सब्जेक्ट पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई है। मेरे सिर्फ दो-तीन सजेशन हैं। जब यहाँ पर हेल्थ के ऊपर चर्चा हुई थी, तब मैंने पहले भी एक बार यह विषय उठाया था। सर, पूरे आदिवासी इलाकों में जड़ी-बूटियों से जो दवाइयाँ बनाई जाती हैं, उनका अभी तक कोई documentation नहीं हुआ है और उन पर किसी का ध्यान गया भी नहीं है। जब वहाँ पर लड़ाई होती है, मारा-मारी होती है, तब लोग घायल भी होते हैं। उन घायलों पर जब कोई पत्ता पानी में, गर्म पानी छोड़कर लगाते हैं, तो उससे जितना खून जमा होता है, वह पूरा निकल जाता है। वहाँ एक फल पाया जाता है, अगर कोई बुलेट या छर्रे से घायल भी हो जाता है, उस फ्रूट को खाने से पूरा आयरन, यानी जो सूर्य होती है, वह भी पूरी पिघल जाती है। यह पता भी नहीं चलता और वह melt होकर निकल जाती है। मैं गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के इलाकों में सालों से काम करता रहा हूँ। मैंने वहाँ देखा है कि रूरल हेल्थ सेंटर में या तो डॉक्टर नहीं होते हैं या फिर सभी जगह पर सिंगल

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

डॉक्टर पाया जाता है। इन इलाकों में आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथी के डॉक्टर की appointment भी नहीं होती है। वैसे, गुजरात में आयुर्वेद। युर्वेद की यूनिवर्सिटी सबसे पहले सन् 1960 में शुरू हुई थी, कॉलेज भी शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन गाँव के अंदर, उस इलाके के अंदर लोग जाते नहीं हैं। वैसे इलाकों में झाड़ के जो मूल या roots होते हैं, उनको गर्म पानी में उबालकर पिलाने से बुखार वगैरह सब उतर जाता है। ये सब चीज़ें पूरे सेंट्रल इंडिया में है, जिसके अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान का थोड़ा-सा हिस्सा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और साउथ का आन्ध्र प्रदेश आता है। इन इलाकों के अंदर अगर आप देखने जाएँ, तो आपको यह देखने को मिलेगा कि वहाँ एक तो रूरल हेल्थ सेंटर्स की संख्या कम होती है, दूसरा, वहाँ एलोपैथी डॉक्टर्स की तुलना में आयुर्वेद तथा होम्योपैथी डॉक्टर्स की संख्या कम होती है। वहाँ सब घरेलू इलाज से अपना काम चलाते हैं, लेकिन उसका आज तक डॉक्यूमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। मेरी इस संबंध में आपसे विनती है कि ट्राइबल मेडिसिंस के लिए आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में या तो एक ग्रुप बनाएँ या कोई ऑफिसर-इन-चार्ज नियुक्त करें, ताकि पूरे देश के अंदर जो ये सारी चीज़ें हो रही हैं, उनका डॉक्यूमेंटेशन हमारे यहाँ हो। वैसे तो यह एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी पूरे आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर original seeds available हैं। उनके पास ऐसे सीड्स मिलेंगे, जिन पर उन्होंने किसी भी पेस्टिसाइड का यूज नहीं किया है और उनके पास पूरा एक सीड-बैंक हो सकता है। हमारे यहाँ एक पंचमहल डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहाँ के आदिवासी आपको काफी मजबूत मिलेंगे। वे केवल नीरा या ताड़ी निकालकर पीते हैं, मकई खाते हैं और मीट खाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी जो स्ट्रेंथ है, वह इतनी ज्यादा होती है कि मेहनत का चाहे जितना भी काम हो, वे उसे पूरा करते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, मैं यह केवल रिकॉर्ड पर लाने के लिए नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, ...(व्यवधान)... he wants your attention.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: आप बाद में बात कर लीजिएगा। मैं यह record में लाने के लिए नहीं बता रहा हूँ, मैं आपसे विनती कर रहा हूँ कि ये जो सारी चीज़ें हैं, इनका आज तक कहीं कोई डॉक्यूमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ, न उनके बारे में किसी ने सोचा है। अगर आप देखने जाएँ, तो वे ही हमारी धरोहर हैं। प्लांट को identify करने वाले ये ही लोग हैं। इन्हीं को पता है कि कौन-सी चीज़ कहाँ पर है और वह कहाँ पर मिलेगी। हम उनको उसकी पूरी कीमत भी दे सकते हैं, उनकी knowledge भी बढ़ा सकते हैं और जो आयुष है, वह भी हम बढ़ा सकते हैं।

मेरा आपसे हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के संबंध में एक दूसरा suggestion भी है और वह यह है कि हमारे यहाँ सब जगहों पर single doctor वाले रूरल हेल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, इसकी बजाय अगर हरेक गाँव के अंदर नर्स का प्रावधान किया जाए और वहाँ नर्स रह सके, तो वहाँ मलेरिया आदि जैसी जो छोटी-छोटी बीमारियाँ होती हैं, उनकी दवाई की गोलियाँ आदि देने का काम वे कर सकती हैं, क्योंकि ज्यादातर वहाँ surgery के मामले नहीं आते हैं। वे वहाँ पर immediately

available हों। आज हेल्थ सेंटर्स के संबंध में सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि एक तो उनका distance बहुत ज्यादा होता है और दूसरा वहाँ availability of doctors बहुत ही limited होती है। गाँव के अंदर सब लोग जाना नहीं चाहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से बच्चों में malnutrition के सबसे ज्यादा मामले tribal इलाकों में ही देखने को मिलते हैं। इसके अलावा, per person life expectancy भी वहाँ कम दिखाई देती है, simply because the health facilities are not available. My humble request to you, Mr. Minister, is that to get it documented, get all these documented, especially, medicines which the tribals have been using over the years. उसकी वजह से आने वाले समय में ट्राइबल मेडिसिन की एक अलग शाखा या एक अलग stream निकल सकती है। विप्लव जी ने एक बहुत ही अच्छा suggestion दिया है कि वहाँ पर जो लोग इस बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, जिनको hereditary knowledge मिली हुई है, उसका documentation उन इलाकों के अंदर आप करवाइए। ऐसी बहुत सारी चीज़ें एलोपैथी वालों को भी जानने को मिलेंगी, होम्योपैथी वालों को भी जानने को मिलेंगी और आयुर्वेद वालों को भी जानने को मिलेंगी। आपसे मैं एक surprise बात करता हूँ। मैं भी काफी दवाई वगैरह लेता हूँ। Ultimately, जब मैं थक गया तो मुझे डॉक्टर ने कहा कि आप होम्योपैथी वालों के पास में जाइए। मैंने अभी होम्योपैथी की दवाई लेनी शुरू की है। मेरी वाइफ बहुत सालों से इसे लेती है, इसलिए she is quite fine. Now, everyone is saying that you should go and turn to homoeopathy and you will be all right. We have already started it. मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो कहा कि एक विश्वास दिला दें। वह मेडिसिन लम्बी चलती है, उसका ट्रीटमेंट बहुत लम्बा चलता है, लेकिन आपको ये सब बातें लोगों के ध्यान में लाने का campaign शुरू करवाना चाहिए। वह आप मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से करवाइए, जिसकी वजह से लोगों में उसके प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो। मुझे जो होम्योपैथी की मेडिसिन दी है, जो ड्रॉप्स दिए हैं, मैंने उसका label पढ़कर चेक किया तो पता चला कि वे ड्रॉप्स जर्मनी के अंदर बनी हुई हैं और उसके लाइसेंस से इण्डिया के अंदर बनती हैं। I was quite surprised. फिर पता चला कि उन्होंने यहां से सारी किताबें जर्मनी में ले जाकर, उनका ट्रांसलेशन करके वहां से produce करना शुरू किया है। हम वहां से यहां मंगा रहे हैं। आज ऐसी हालत है। आप इसको सुधारिए। भूतकाल में किसी ने काम किया या नहीं किया, इन सब बातों को जाने दीजिए। We want कि आपकी Health Ministry सबसे ज्यादा effective हो और इन सब के अंदर अच्छे से अच्छा काम करे। आपकी मार्फत से मेरी ऑफिसर्स से भी इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे मायूसी न feel करें, क्योंकि होम्योपैथी और आयुर्वेद का जो पूरा developing area है, इसके अंदर हम जी-जान से लग जाएंगे तो आने वाले सालों के अंदर हम पूरी दुनिया में अच्छे से अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर सकेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्त्री जी, धन्यवाद। श्री बिनोय विश्वम जी।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy are so diverse. Three of them have Indian roots. One has Persian roots. Other has German roots. But all these systems of medicines have got a

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

place in this country. This shows the greatness of this country, the diversity of this country. This discussion, I believe, is an opportunity to underline the Indian diversity. The philosophy behind diversity is also very important. So there is no question of placing one over the other, not only for medicines, but also for religions, castes, thoughts, nobody is superior. Sometimes, in some quarters, knowingly or unknowingly, probably knowingly, it is believed and preached that somebody is superior and others are ulterior or lower. That ideology, that philosophy is to be erased from our thoughts. These systems of medicine, in my opinion, are appealing, proving for that. These systems have to be approached in the conditions of climate change. Climate change is paving way for outbreak of new and new diseases. Most of them are epidemic. Thousands are affected. In such occasions, not only one system can help the people, but all the systems can be used and implemented to see that the well-being of the people is taken care of. That also is important. So climate change is also an important factor when we think about these kinds of Indian health system and wellness of the people. In this background, we have to think about the holistic approach of medicines. All medicines have so many pluses and, of course, certain minuses. These practitioners, the scientists, the experts have to be trained and taught to think in that terms. Research is most important. In all branches of science, of health, research is very important. So why are they undertaking it, they should be alerted about that. This oneness and holistic approach has to be upheld, that also is important. Sir, herbs and medicinal plants are very important not only for Ayurveda, but also for Siddha, Homoeopahty, Allopathy. For all systems of medicine, herbs and plants are the basic sources. What is happening to them? The mountains are disappearing. The forests are disappearing. Encroachers, in the name of development, are destroying everything. So there should be care from the part of the Government to protect the mountains, protect the forests, protect the rivers, which are the sources of all these medicinal plants and herbs. Without them, it is not possible to make any medicines. If you want medicines in all the branches, it is a must that we have to preserve these medicinal plants and herbs. So, that also is very important. Agasthyamalai, Western Ghats of India, the Himalayas, all these are the hub of medicines in this country. Herbs and plants are there in plenty. But, those are the days of the past. Now, at present, most of them are at a dying stage. So, preserve them, the nature, the environment, for the future development of medicines and treatment. That is another point. Sir, I represent Kerala, and everybody was telling that all these medicines are present in Kerala State. Maybe, the only State in the

country where all these five plus modern medicines, allopathy, are present. That shows that the State of Kerala has a peculiar situation and greatness of approach on the martyrs. One more point, Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala, which is the ancestral home of the Ayurveda in India, I am proud to say that I represent the workers of that Arya Vaidya Sala. I am the President of the Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala Workers' Union. So, with this pride, I tell that all these medicines and branches of science have to be upheld with all possible means. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would appreciate the Government's effort to develop and promote the AYUSH system of medicines, and enhance the functioning of the Ministry. Sir, in order to achieve the objective, the Ministry requires a five-pronged approach. One, AYUSH education; second, AYUSH research; third, as Binoy Viswamji has pointed out, ecological balance in order to protect the medicinal plants; fourth, better delivery of medicines, and fifth, better drug regulation. These drugs are to be regulated. Therefore, it requires better drug regulation. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister five issues. Five areas, I have highlighted. Now, five issues I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for the betterment of the performance of the Ministry. The first one is, increase in the number of AYUSH colleges. Sir, of course, the number of colleges that are there in the country are 105 which you have opened in the last three years, and we appreciate it. Out of 105 Ayurveda colleges, 39 Homoeopathy colleges, nine Unani colleges, and two Siddha colleges, which is definitely a commendable performance. You need to start more and more colleges because India is a vast country and the objective of the Ministry can be achieved only by increasing the number of colleges.

Sir, coming to the Budgetary allocation, in the previous year, you had allocated ₹ 1,692 crores, and this year, you have made a marginal increase of 15 per cent, and I feel, it is not adequate. It is about ₹ 1,939 crores. Better allocation can be made in this regard.

Sir, the third issue is about research and innovation. The Ministry of AYUSH is providing financial support to the researches. Yes, it is a very good move, and the investigators are carrying out the research in the field of AYUSH through extra mural research programmes. This is a good step in the right direction. Sir, there is a need to

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

increase the awareness about the benefits of AYUSH forms of medicines at both national and international level. Sir, for this, the Government can have a tie up. Even in some other countries also this research and facilities are available. You can have a tie-up with other universities in other countries to achieve the objectives in a better manner. Sir, the fourth issue is, better delivery. The Government is putting its efforts to strengthen the delivery system of AYUSH medicines and allocated ₹ 101.86 crores. There is a need to ensure availability of AYUSH medicines and doctors and various wellness Centers for public health care and particularly, lifestyle diseases like diabetes, blood pressure and thyroid etc. Sir, the last point which I would like to bring to your notice is better regulation. As such, to the best of my knowledge it is not well regulated. You need to ensure better regulation of oil sector, including better regulation of both medicines and doctors. The problems such as fake and sub-standard medicines have been encountered in the case of AYUSH. So, I request the hon. Minister to take cognizance of all these issues and strengthen the performance of the Ministry. Thank you.

DR. D. P. VATS (Haryana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for permitting me to speak on such an important topic. It has been amply said that some are in favour of AYUSH and there was a reaction from allopathic doctors, especially, about the bridge courses and Budget allocated. First, I welcome Prime Minister, Narendrabhai Modiji's idea of New India which also needs to be a healthy India where its own traditional system can play a significant role. Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy collectively covered under the Ministry of AYUSH represent a pluralistic and integrated scheme of health services. AYUSH is playing an important role in realising the dream of New India by providing quality health care and Medicare for its citizens. At present we are witnessing a highly receptive environment under the present scenario and marching towards *sarve santu niramayah*. I have commanded Armed Forces Medical College as its Director which is the second best allopathic medical college in India, but I say extremes are always wrong, truth lies in between. One extreme was the German dictator, Adolf Hitler who mentioned once that he never took allopathic medicines, he never took non-vegetarian food and he never took alcohol saying that these things will impurify my pure Aryan blood. On the other hand, I commanded an allopathic medical college whose teaching complex is named as Sushruta Complex. It is the biggest auditorium and named as Dhanwantari Auditorium

and Charak's statue is in front of the main building of the college. Of course, there are photographs of Lister, Pasteur and Alexander, but I say, in the march of medicine it started with Charak, Sushruta, Dhanwantri and it started with plant medicine. Not only that, one of the hon. co-speakers mentioned that even Charak was doing cataract surgery and other types of surgeries. I worked in Maharashtra where the State Government permits even Ayurvedic doctors to perform surgeries and they are doing very well in practice. At the same time, there was big opposition to bridge courses and hon. Jairam Rameshji mentioned about the bridge course and combined training of Ayurveda, AYUSH doctors and allopathy doctors, especially for three years. I put it this way. These are different streams. Madam Thakur was also mentioning that anatomy, physiology and biochemistry are taught to Ayurveda graduates also. I put it this way. Sir, even graduate nurses, which is the nearest stream to medical science or Allopathic science, practising the same are taught this. In that case, I will say that if it is to be equated, then let there be a combined NEET Exam. If already qualified doctors are subjected to bridge course, because there is dearth of medical officers in the country to the tune of 5 lakhs, in such a situation, it should be through EXIT Exam and should not be through a short-cut. Otherwise, if we want to overcome the shortage of Allopathy doctors through out-of-box solution, then there have to be level-playing fields. There should not be backdoor entry. Otherwise, you increase the number of medical colleges. You increase the number of AYUSH colleges. Being a doctor, I also welcome those sciences. I agree that cineraria is a homoeopathic medicine which prevents and delays cataract. But, when cataract forms, you need Allopathy to remove it stitch-less and to put foldable lens. That is where sciences can marry up. But, basically, the science which started with Ayurveda, has advanced, taken gallops and to keep pace with them you have to be piggyback. I support the increase in the Budget for AYUSH, and I wish we get even more and the AYUSH advances. Thank you.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir.

मैं पहले ही सबका बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं मॉडर्न मेडिसिन का प्रैक्टिशनर हूँ। मैं एमबीबीएस, एमएस डॉक्टर हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आयुर्वेद और आयुष में आने वाली बाकी मेडिसिन्स की जो ब्रांचेज़ हैं और पैथीज़ हैं, उनको फुल सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं तीन चीज़ों के लिए इसको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ। सबसे पहले, मेरा एक अनुभव है, जिसे मैं सबके साथ शेयर करना चाहूंगा। मैं जहां विदेश में इंटरनशिप कर रहा था, वहां इंटरनशिप के बाद, cholera का outbreak हुआ। वहां एक गांव में cholera हुआ। हमने वहां के लोगों को द्रीटमेंट दिया। वहां हमने कुएं से पानी का सैंपल लिया था, उस पानी के सैंपल में vibrio cholera

[Dr. Vikas Mahatme]

bacteria निकले और हम खुश हुए कि हमें source of infection मिल गया है। उस गांव में 54 लोगों को cholera हुआ था और वहां की जनसंख्या 114 थी। हम वहां खुश थे कि हमें infection का source मिला है। मैं उस गांव में एक साठ साल के आदमी से बातचीत कर रहा था, तो उसने मुझे पूछा कि यह क्यों हुआ? मैंने उनको वजह बताई कि यह पानी दूषित था, contaminated था, उसमें bacteria थे, इसलिए यह हुआ है। तब उसने मुझे पूछा कि आपने जो कहा वह सही है कि वह पानी से हुआ, लेकिन उस कुएं का पानी हम सब 114 लोग भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो बाकी लोगों को क्यों नहीं हुआ? तब मेरे ख्याल में आया कि जो लोग बीमार होते हैं, हमने उनके लिए तो रीज़न बता दिया, लेकिन जो लोग हैल्दी रहते हैं, तो इसकी वजह क्या है? इसके बारे में हमने कभी नहीं सोचा। मुझे लगता है कि आयुर्वेद इसके बारे में सोचता है कि हम हैल्दी कैसे रहें, निरोगी कैसे रहें, स्वस्थ कैसे रहें, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह आयुर्वेद का एक दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, जिसकी वजह से इसकी जरूरत है। जितनी भी महत्वपूर्ण दवाइयां आई हैं, आप देखेंगे, काफी साल पहले ऐसा देखा गया कि ट्राइबल लोग, यदि बहुत तेज बुखार आता है, तो एक पेड़ की पत्तियां खाते थे। उसके बाद में पेड़ की पत्तियों में से extract निकाला गया और उससे Quinine नाम के ड्रग का पता चला और उसे Quinine नाम देने लगे। फिर उसके बाद उपयोग में लाया गया लेकिन उसके disadvantages बहुत थे, इसलिए chloroquine जो Quinine का analog है, जो बेटर था, वह हमने प्रोड्यूस किया, यानी प्लांट से मेडिसिन अच्छी तरह से तैयार हो सकती है और आज भी आप पिछले 10-15 साल का रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, तो वियाग्रा जो है, उसका जो उत्पादन हुआ है, उसकी शुरुआत पहाड़ी में हुई। ऐसा देखा गया कि उस पहाड़ी एरिया में ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा हो रहे थे, 60 साल की उम्र से ज्यादा लोगों के परिवार में भी बच्चे पैदा हो रहे थे, तो उसका कारण यह पता चला कि वियाग्रा करके उसमें एक ऐक्टिव कम्पोनेंट है, जिसकी वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है, यानी आज भी, प्लांट्स से हम अच्छी मेडिसिन्स तैयार कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि आयुर्वेद और बाकी पैथीज़ बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट हैं। तीसरी बात यह है कि जो भी आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिन्स हैं, उससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है कि आयुर्वेद में जो लाइफ-स्टाइल बताया गया है, यह एक जीवन-शैली है। अगर हमारी जीवन-शैली अच्छी न हो, तो बहुत सारी बीमारियों को हमें फेस करना पड़ता है। जीवन शैली में सुधार करके हम जिन बीमारियों का सामना कर रहे हैं, वे बीमारियां कम हो सकती हैं। इसीलिए मैंने बताया कि मैं इस पैथी के साथ में हूँ। लेकिन इसमें मुझे कुछ परेशानियां भी लगती हैं, जिन्हें आयुष डिपार्टमेंट अच्छी तरह से tackle कर रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पहली बार मोदी सरकार में यह मिनिस्ट्री तैयार हुई है और इस मिनिस्ट्री में अच्छी तरह से काम हो रहा है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इसमें बहुत बार गफलत होती है, सभी लोगों को एक्सपीरियेंस और एविडेंस को लेकर प्रॉब्लम है अपना experience ही वे evidence मानकर चलते हैं। मैं आपको एक अनुभव बताता हूँ कि एक दरगाह है, वहां पर पानी है, समुद्र का पानी है। एक बार ऐसा हुआ कि वह पानी मीठा हुआ और यह न्यूज़ न्यूज़पेपर्स में भी आई और सब जगह पर आई। उस पानी को पीने से लाखों लोगों की बीमारियां दूर होने लगीं, ऐसी खबर फैल गयी। लेकिन जब उसका साइंटिफिक तरीके

से रिसर्च किया गया, तो पता चला कि वह मीठा पानी एक केमिकल फैक्टरी होने की वजह से हुआ, उस फैक्टरी का जो दूषित पानी आ रहा था, उसकी वजह से पानी में मीठापन था, यानी सबका एक्सपीरियेंस यह था कि इस पानी से बीमारियां दूर हो जायेंगी, लेकिन एविडेंस ऐसा नहीं था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Vikas.
...(Interruptions)... Kindly conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विकास महात्मे: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसा होना नहीं चाहिए। यह एक्सपीरियेंस और एविडेंस अलग-अलग है और एविडेंस यानी उसकी साइंटिफिक स्टडी होनी चाहिए, तभी हम बोल सकते हैं कि यह मेडिसन इफेक्टिव है। कई बार एक लाख लोगों को, दस लाख लोगों को, इस मेडिसन की वजह से फायदा हुआ है, ऐसा हम कहते हैं, तो वह कभी गलत भी हो सकता है। इसके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, Dr. Vikas. Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विकास महात्मे: सर, मुझे अभी और बोलना था, आप मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

सर, मैं अभी कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि एक्सपीरियेंस और एविडेंस में डिफरेंस होना चाहिए और एविडेंस के लिए कोशिश होनी चाहिए। तीसरी बात यह है कि एक्सरे, एमआरआई, अल्ट्रासोनोग्राफी सहित बाकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन्स जो एलोपैथी में होते हैं, ये आयुर्वेदिक वालों को भी अलाउ होने चाहिए और उन्हें भी इसे करने चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक बेसिक साइंस है। जैसे की मैथ्स, बॉयो केमिस्ट्री, केमिस्ट्री, फिजिक्स, बॉयो-फिजिक्स एक basic science है और उसको सभी उपयोग में लेते हैं। वैसे ही इन equipment का उपयोग सभी पैथीज़ के लिए होने देना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अच्छी तरह से रिसर्च होनी चाहिए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि एक नई सोच से यह मंत्रालय और मिनिस्टर साहब काम कर रहे हैं। इस मंत्रालय के लिए 15 प्रतिशत बजट बढ़ाया भी गया है। मुझे लगता है कि यदि इस तरीके से काम हो रहा है, तो दुनिया में भारत का नाम रोशन होगा और यहां पर लोग बाहर से आयुष के ट्रीटमेंट के लिए आएंगे। ऐसा करने से एक हेल्थ टूरिज्म भी तैयार हो सकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Dr. Anil Agrawal.
...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट एलोकेट किया गया है, वह लगभग 1940.00 करोड़ का है, यद्यपि इसमें वृद्धि हुई है, तथापि मुझे लगता है कि यह वृद्धि कम है। इसलिए इसमें और ज्यादा वृद्धि होनी चाहिए।

[डा. अनिल अग्रवाल]

महोदय, परम्परागत जो हमारी आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, सिद्ध, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी पद्धतियां थीं, इन सभी में हमें जो modern system है, उसे लागू करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम अपनी इन पद्धतियों में कुछ भी रिसर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेजेज़ 939 हैं, लेकिन पीजी कॉलेजेज़ केवल 137, यूनानी कॉलेजेज़ 52 और पीजी कॉलेजेज़ केवल 11, नेचुरोपैथी अंडर ग्रेज्युएट लैवल पर 26, लेकिन पीजी लैवल पर केवल 3, होम्योपैथी के अंडर ग्रेज्युएट लैवल पर 221 और पीजी लैवल पर 50 कॉलेजेज़ हैं। आप इन आंकड़ों से देख सकते हैं कि अंडर ग्रेज्युएट लैवल और पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट लैवल कॉलेजेज़ में ही कितना अन्तर है। अगर हम इन कॉलेजेज़ के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न पद्धतियों में स्थापित किए गए रिसर्च सेंटर्स देखें, तो उनकी संख्या और कम है।

महोदय, आज हमें इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम अपनी जो पुरानी पद्धतियां हैं, उनमें आधुनिक तकनीक, जैसा कि डा. विकास महात्मे जी ने कहा, उसका समावेश करें। मान लीजिए किसी मरीज की किसी प्रकार से तबियत खराब है, तो उसके कुछ पैरामीटर्स हैं। उन पैरामीटर्स का हम मॉडर्न लैब्स में टेस्ट्स करा सकते हैं, लेकिन पद्धति हम अपनी पूरी रखें।

महोदय, मैं आपको इसका बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण पतंजलि योग विद्यापीठ, हरिद्वार का देना चाहता हूँ। वहां हमारे जितने भी पेशेंट्स आते हैं, बहुत क्रॉनिकल पेशेंट्स भी आते हैं, लेकिन उनका पहले दिन जब एडमिशन होता है, तो उनके सारे पैरामीटर्स चैक किए जाते हैं। उसके लिए वहां पूरी पैथोलॉजी लैब है, जिसे आप किसी भी मॉडर्न पैथ लैब से कंपेयर कर सकते हैं। उसके बाद उनका ट्रीटमेंट शुरू होता है और ट्रीटमेंट में जो मुख्य बातें हैं, वे योगासन की हैं। यह हमारी एक ऐसी पद्धति है, जिसे हमारे ऋषि-मुनियों ने बहुत आगे बढ़ाया, लेकिन बीच में कुछ समय ऐसा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रहा, जिसमें हमारी पुरानी पद्धतियां लुप्त होने के कगार पर पहुंच गईं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और साधुवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने हमारी इस योग की पद्धति को पूरी दुनिया के सामने बहुत मजबूती से रखा और प्रति वर्ष 21 जून "अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस" के रूप में मनाया जाने लगा। आज बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने अपने जीवन में योग को अपनाया और उसका लाभ ले रहे हैं। कई लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें दवाओं से फायदा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन जब उन्होंने सुबह-सुबह योगासन करने शुरू किए, तो बहुत अच्छे रिजल्ट्स उनके सामने आए।

महोदय, मैं आपका इशारा समझ रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं अपना बात को समअप कर रहा हूँ। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल इतना ही अनुरोध है कि हम योग को अपनी जीवन शैली में लाएं। स्कूलों में जैसे हमारी पीटी होती है, उसी प्रकार से योगासनों को अनिवार्य करें और योगासनों में प्रतियोगिताएं कराएं। इसमें प्रतियोगिताएं होती हैं। जब इसकी प्रतियोगिताएं स्कूलों में होंगी, स्कूलों में बच्चे इसे अपनाएंगे, तो आने वाले समय में आप देखेंगे कि इसका बहुत लाभ पूरे देश के नागरिकों, बच्चों और बुजुर्गों को मिलेगा।

महोदय, अन्त में, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि योगासन को हम अपने जीवन की पद्धति बनाएं, क्योंकि जितने लोगों ने इसे अपनाया है, उन्हें बहुत लाभ हुआ है। मैं एक बात और फाइनली आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां कुछ bridge courses की बात शुरू मैं कही गई है। ब्रिज courses का बहुत ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता है। जो आयुर्वेद वाले डॉक्टर्स हैं, वे आयुर्वेद में ही practice करें, जो होम्योपैथी वाले हैं, वे होम्योपैथी में practice करें और उसी में अपनी विधा को पारंगत करें। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि इससे बहुत लाभ होगा, क्योंकि वास्तव में, हमारे देश में आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी के डॉक्टर्स की कमी है। अगर वे अपनी ही पैथी में काम करेंगे, तो उसका हमें ज्यादा लाभ होगा। आपने यहाँ बोलने का अवसर दिया है, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं विशेष रूप से उनके प्रति धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं, जिन्होंने आयुष मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। आप सभी जानते हैं कि आयुष एक नया मंत्रालय है, जिसे हमारी सरकार ने 9 नवंबर, 2014 में एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय के रूप में उन्नत किया था। जिन्होंने इस पैथी को, वह चाहे आयुर्वेद हो, या बाकी सारी पैथीज़ हों - ऐसे बहुत-से ऋषि-मुनि होंगे, हकीम होंगे एवं और भी निपुण व्यक्ति होंगे, जिन्होंने इस पैथी को आगे बढ़ाया और तैयार किया, उनमें से एक व्यक्ति ऋषि सुश्रुत का नाम आप सबने सुना होगा। इस ऋषि ने, जिन्होंने सुश्रुत संहिता लिखी थी, उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे उस वक्त के सर्जन भी थे। महोदय, आज उनकी जयंती है और मैं उन्हें याद करके उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं।

महोदय, आयुष मंत्रालय का कार्य स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या की पारंपरिक पद्धतियों का विकास, संवर्द्धन और प्रसार करना है, ताकि वे लोग, जो विशेष रूप से, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से वंचित दूरदराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, उन्हें किफायती आयुष स्वास्थ्य सेवा से लाभ मिल सके। आयुष पद्धतियों से जीवन शैली में बदलाव करके, उपयुक्त खुराक और रोगोपचार के माध्यम से रोगों के निवारण और सकारात्मक स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने पर जोर देता है। मत यह है कि लोग पूर्णतः चिकित्सा पर आधारित उपचारों पर आश्रित न रहें और सामुदायिक स्तर पर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य का समग्र विकास किया जा सके।

महोदय, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी के प्रभावशाली नेतृत्व में मेरे मंत्रालय में आयुर्वेद और अन्य पारंपरिक पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कार्य योजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि वर्ष 2014 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा 23 जून को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के रूप में घोषित किए जाने के पश्चात् हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की पहल पर भारत और अन्य देशों में योगाभ्यासियों की संख्या में कई गुणा वृद्धि हुई है, जो कि सभी भारतीयों के लिए गर्व, सम्मान और संतोष का विषय है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं गए साल, 2018 में कम से कम 50 से ज्यादा देशों ने इंटरनेशनल योग डे में सहभाग लिया और कम से कम 10 करोड़

[श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक]

से ज्यादा लोग इसमें सम्मिलित हुए। 2018 में, जो संख्या 50 के आस-पास थी, वह इस साल, 2019 में बढ़ गई। इस साल, 2019 में 150 देशों ने इसमें भाग लिया, उनमें 600 towns थे और 40 iconic locations पर यह योग डे आयोजित किया गया। इसमें करोड़ों लोगों ने, लगभग 10 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा लोगों ने भाग लिया। महोदय, सभी जानते हैं कि आयुष चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी मूल रूप से शामिल हैं। सोवा-रिग्पा एक प्राचीन सुप्रलेखित चिकित्सा पद्धति है, जिसका अभ्यास नेपाल और तिब्बत सहित हिमालय के क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है। इस पद्धति को आयुष परिवार में, अभी हाल ही में शामिल किया गया है। भारत में इस पद्धति का अभ्यास सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर में किया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय ने इस पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं और सोवा-रिग्पा के लिए लेह में एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने हेतु कार्रवाई शुरू की है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2017 में हमारी सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति की घोषणा की, जो आयुष पद्धति के महत्व को मान्यता प्रदान करती है और मधुमेह, उच्च रक्तचाप, कैंसर तथा हृदय रोग सम्बन्धी जीवनशैली से जुड़े रोगों के निरंतर बढ़ते बोझ को कम करने के लिए देश में आयुष स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सेवाओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने पर जोर देती है। आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने से न केवल हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बसे लोगों की पहुँच प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या तक बढ़ेगी, अपितु महँगे एलोपैथिक उपचार में होने वाले भारी खर्च में भी कमी आएगी।

महोदय, यह मंत्रालय पारंपरिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या को स्वतंत्र उपचारों के रूप में विकसित करने और लोकप्रिय बनाने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित कार्यों पर विशेष बल दे रहा है। आयुष की नई स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की स्थापना करके और पहले से मौजूद औषधालयों एवं अस्पतालों में infrastructure, औषधियों की आपूर्ति और प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति में सुधार करके वंचित क्षेत्रों में आयुष स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जा सकता है। आयुष की विभिन्न पद्धतियों के तहत योग्यता प्राप्त चिकित्साभ्यासी पैदा करने हेतु आयुष शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए स्नातकपूर्व/स्नातकोत्तर कॉलेजों के infrastructure में वृद्धि करके उन्हें आधुनिक बनाया जा सकता है। अच्छे infrastructure वाले और न्यूनतम मानक अपेक्षाओं के मापदंडों को पूरा करने वाले निजी क्षेत्र के कॉलेजों को भी विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमति दी जा रही है, ताकि गुणवत्तायुक्त कुशल जनशक्ति पैदा की जा सके।

महोदय, विभिन्न आयुष पद्धतियों के अधीन लोगों को किफायती मूल्यों पर गुणवत्तायुक्त औषधियों की तत्काल उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक फार्मेशियों एवं औषध परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे कुशल जनशक्ति का नियोजन करके अपने औषध नियंत्रण सांस्थानिक तंत्र और समग्र regulatory network को सुदृढ़ करें।

महोदय, औषधीय पादप आयुष औषधियाँ बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके ऊपर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। इसलिए हमारे मंत्रालय ने इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बहुत सारे कदम उठाए हैं, ताकि औषधियों में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण औषधीय पादप प्रजातियाँ अपने प्राकृतिक स्थानों पर सुरक्षित और संरक्षित रहें तथा किसानों को उनकी जमीनों पर औषधीय जड़ी-बूटियों और पादपों की लाभकारी कृषि करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाए, जिससे उनकी आय में भी वृद्धि हो सके।

महोदय, गुणवत्तायुक्त अनुसंधान किसी भी चिकित्सा पद्धति का आधार होता है, क्योंकि यह उभरती स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों से निपटने के नए-नए वैज्ञानिक तरीके और साधनों का पता लगाने और रोग दशाओं के विरुद्ध वैज्ञानिक रूप से विधिमान्य, किफायती, सुरक्षित और रोगहर नई औषधियाँ विकसित करने में मदद करता है। प्रत्येक आयुष पद्धति के लिए एक-एक करके पाँच अनुसंधान परिषदें कार्य कर रही हैं और वे सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, नई औषधों के विकास, गैर-संचारी रोगों के विभिन्न पहलुओं इत्यादि पर अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाएँ संचालित कर रही हैं।

महोदय, सरकार के आयुष मंत्रालय द्वारा 2014 में उठाए गए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में से एक है - राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन, जो राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन की तर्ज पर बनाया गया है, जिसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयुष चिकित्सा सेवाओं के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए विभिन्न कार्यकलाप चलाने, गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा प्रदान करने और आयुष औषधों के गुणवत्तायुक्त नियंत्रण पहलुओं में सुधार करने हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए शुरू किया गया है। कई राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने केन्द्रीय अनुदानों के साथ राज्य का अपना निर्धारित अंश मिला कर उनका अच्छा उपयोग किया है, जिससे उन्होंने अपनी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के infrastructure में सुधार किया है तथा वे आधुनिक फार्मेशियों और औषध परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को विकसित कर रहे हैं। सह-स्थापन कार्यक्रम के अधीन 7,622 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र ('पीएचसी'), 2,760 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र (सीएचसी) और 495 जिला अस्पताल (डीएच) इस व्यवस्था के अधीन लाए गए हैं, जहां लोग एक ही स्थान पर आधुनिक चिकित्सा के साथ-साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की सेवाएं भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 356 आयुष ग्रामों और 1,385 योग वेलनेस सेंटर्स को सहायता प्रदान की गई है, ताकि स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या की निवारक एवं संवर्धक संकल्पना को मजबूत करने के लिए आयुष को अपनी पसंदीदा चिकित्सा पद्धति के रूप में सामुदायिक स्तर पर स्वीकार करने और योग का अभ्यास करने में लोगों को सम्मिलित किया जा सके। एनएएम के अधीन आयुष सुविधाओं में रोगियों को औषधियां निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक आयुष अस्पताल की स्थापना करने के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के विजन के अनुसार राज्यों /संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 85 जिलों में समेकित आयुष अस्पतालों की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है। इसके लिए अभी तक 85 जिले हम एप्रू कर चुके हैं, जिनमें काम शुरू भी हो चुका है। इनमें से कई स्थानों पर अस्पताल बनने का काम कंप्लीट भी हो चुका है। अभी हमारे पास कम से कम 50 अन्य राज्यों से भी इसके लिए प्रपोजल आए हुए हैं।

[श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक]

महोदय, आयुष्मान भारत कार्यक्रम के अधीन, मंत्रालय कुल Health and Wellness Centers की 10% स्थापना, यानी 12,500 Health and Wellness Centers विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित करने हेतु कार्यवाई कर रहा है।

इस संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के साथ परामर्श किए गए हैं और वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान 4,200 Health and Wellness Centers बनाने का लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है। नई सरकार के 100 दिनों के दौरान 2,500 Health and Wellness Centers स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

सामुदायिक स्तर पर Health and Wellness Centers को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आयुष द्वारा प्रबंध किए जाने वाले Health and Wellness Centers में, आयुष पर आधारित उपचारों और योग से युक्त मॉडल स्वस्थता केन्द्र शुरू किए जाएंगे। यह कार्यक्रम 'राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन' के अधीन कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और राज्य अपना निर्धारित अंश प्रदान करेगा। इस संदर्भ में वित्त मंत्रालय ने अभी तक 506 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वार्षिक आवश्यकता की तुलना में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम है, जिसका कार्यान्वयन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अपनी निधियों के निर्धारित अंश का उपयोग करते हुए अनुमोदित कार्य योजना के अनुसार करना होता है। कई राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य बजट से मिलने वाली निधियों की कमी के कारण समय से काम करने में कठिनाई आती है। अनेक बार राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन के अधीन बनाये गये इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का उपयोग चिकित्सकों, पराचिकित्सकों, औषध निरीक्षकों जैसी कुशल जनशक्ति न होने के कारण उनका समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। इसका मुख्य कारण राज्य आयुष विभागों के पास निधियों की कमी और अपर्याप्त प्रशासनिक ढांचा प्रतीत होता है, जिसके कारण प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का समयानुसार समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। कई राज्यों के आयुष विभागों में तो स्वतंत्र विभागाध्यक्ष भी नहीं होते। माननीय सांसदगण अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में प्रगति की समीक्षा करने और राज्य सरकारों को आयुष विभागों के प्रशासनिक तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने का अनुरोध करके, पर्याप्त बजट दिलाने में अहम भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। कई आदरणीय सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में अपना मत प्रकट भी किया है।

हमारे मंत्रालय ने यह मामला पन्द्रहवें वित्त आयोग के साथ उठाया है कि वित्त आयोग द्वारा स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र को दी जाने वाली कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत अवार्ड राशि केवल आयुष विभागों को दी जाए, ताकि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की बजटीय समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सके। महोदय, आयुष मंत्रालय की तरफ से, वर्ष 2015 से लेकर प्रत्येक 27 जून को 'अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस' के रूप में 5 बार सफलतापूर्वक मनाया गया। हमारे देश के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस का मुख्य आयोजन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के नेतृत्व में किया जाता है। सामूहिक योग प्रदर्शन में भाग लेने वाले लोगों की अधिकतम संख्या 35,985 और राष्ट्रों की अधिकतम संख्या 84 थी। इसके फलस्वरूप आयुष

मंत्रालय को वर्ष 2015 में गिनीज़ वर्ल्ड के दो विश्व कीर्तिमान प्रदान किए गए थे। मंत्रालय ने मोबाइल आधारित 'भुवन योग' और 'योग लोकेटर' नाम के दो ऐप विकसित किए हैं, जिन्होंने अधिक जनता जुटाने में सहायता की है। YD, 2019 का प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त अलग-अलग स्तरों पर स्वैच्छिक प्रमाणन प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य से मार्च, 2018 में 'योग प्रमाणन बोर्ड' की स्थापना की गई है। यह बोर्ड अब तक पूरे देश में 7,000 से अधिक योग व्यावसायिकों को प्रमाणित कर चुका है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर जोर देने के लिए वर्ष 2019 के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के आयोजन में विशेष बात यह थी कि इसमें दी गई योग चटाइयां और अन्य सामान पर्यावरण के अनुकूल था।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

महोदय, आयुष स्वास्थ्य-परिचर्या सेवाओं की पहुंच बढ़ाने और समाज के उपेक्षित वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए 27 बीमा कम्पनियां आयुष आधारित उपचार पर व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु 140 से भी अधिक बीमा उत्पादों का प्रस्ताव कर रही हैं। श्रेष्ठ आयुष शिक्षा मुहैया कराना मंत्रालय के मुख्य और महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्यों में से एक है। स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर कुल 704 आयुष कॉलेज शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहे हैं, जिनमें से 147 सरकारी या सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त हैं और 557 निजी कॉलेज हैं। वर्ष 2014 से 2019 के दौरान स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों को संचालित करने के लिए 202 नए आयुष कॉलेजों को अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन कॉलेजों से प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 45,000 स्नातकपूर्व और 6,000 स्नातकोत्तर आयुष व्यावसायिक उत्तीर्ण होकर निकलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप पढ़ने के स्थान पर चर्चा का मौखिक उत्तर देने का प्रयास करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लिखित उत्तर सभा-पटल पर रखा जा सकता है।

DR. K. KESHA RAO: We expected a reply from the Minister. Let him lay the statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have conveyed your sentiments.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): The Minister can lay the statement.

श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक: सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने-अपने सुझाव दिए, उनसे निश्चित तौर से हमें आयुष को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत सहायता मिलेगी। इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ करते हुए आदरणीय सांसद, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव ने कई विषय उठाए। उन्होंने आयुष औषधियों के standards के बारे में चिन्ता प्रकट की। आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, सिद्ध या होम्योपैथी दवाओं के मानकों के विषय में भी कुछ सुझाव दिए। Pharmacopeia Commission of India Medicine and Homoeopathy संस्था की स्थापना वर्ष 2010 में हुई थी। आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की कुल 847 मोनोकोपीज़ हैं, जिनमें यूनानी के 428, सिद्धा के 139 तथा होम्योपैथी के 1,117 मोनोग्राफ्स शामिल हैं। इन पर research कार्य शुरू हो चुका है। हमारा मंत्रालय इस दिशा में बहुत प्रयास कर

[श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक]

रहा है। माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने integration and research के संबंध में कहा है - The Ministry has decided to establish a Steering Committee to support integrated health research with the Department of Health Research, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and other Departments. This is chaired by the NITI Aayog. इस तरह के सामूहिक प्रयास हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से किए गए हैं। यदि हम सामूहिक रूप से प्रयास करेंगे तो उसके परिणाम अच्छे देखने को मिलेंगे और उनका अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। Tribal system of medicine के क्षेत्र में जनजातीय चिकित्सा दावों का प्रलेखीकरण कार्य आयुष मंत्रालय सीसीआरएच के माध्यम से कर रहा है। उन चिकित्सा दावों का मूल्यांकन करने के पश्चात् उन पर अनुसंधान कार्य भी चल रहा है। दावाकर्ता को उसका आर्थिक लाभ देने का प्रावधान भी इस नीति में है। हम उनके पास जाते हैं, हमारे जो रिसर्च काउंसिल हैं, तो उनके पास जो फॉर्मूले हैं, वह लेते हैं। वह फार्मूला आने के बाद उसके ऊपर शोध करके, रिसर्च करके यदि उसमें से कुछ अच्छा निकला, तो उसका बेनिफिट हम इनको देते हैं। पारम्परिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रमाणीकरण के लिए भी Quality Council of India ने एक स्कीम लागू की है, जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण जनजाति सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा देने वालों को इस विषय में उनकी चिकित्सा का ज्ञान और परीक्षण कर प्रमाणित किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, कई आदरणीय सांसदों, जैसे माननीय सांतनु सेन जी ने जो विषय उठाया था, उस पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अंडमान-निकोबार आइलैंड, चंडीगढ़, लक्षद्वीप, दादरा एवं नागर हवेली, मेघालय, मिजोरम, इन सभी स्टेट्स और यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ में हम आयुर्वेद के डॉक्टर्स और आयुष की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएँगे। हमारा प्रयास है कि भारत के सभी राज्यों और यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ में उनको आयुर्वेद और आयुष की सभी पैथीज़ का लाभ मिले।

महोदय, हमारे कई माननीय सांसदों ने हमें बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। विप्लव मैडम ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उनकी बात से मैं सहमत हूँ कि आयुष डॉक्टर्स और एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स की जो तनखाह है, उसमें disparity है। यह विषय हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, उसको हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री देख रही है। हमने उनको बार-बार कहा है। हमने राज्य सरकारों को भी कहा है कि उनके लिए जो कुछ disparity है, उसको वे थोड़ा सा correct करें। उनको भी अन्य डॉक्टर्स की तरह ...(व्यवधान)... हाँ, कहा है। बात हो गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)... जरूर-जरूर।

महोदय, आदरणीया विजिला जी ने एक रिक्वेस्ट की थी। Her request was about recognizing the nilavembu kudineer और जो एक संस्था है, उसके upgradation करने की बात आपने कही है। हम निश्चित तौर से इसके ऊपर विचार करेंगे। हमने उस यूनियर्सिटी को ऊपर करने के लिए बहुत मदद की है और उसको और भी upgrade करने के लिए हम निश्चित तौर से मदद करेंगे। राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के बारे में हमारे आदरणीय सांसद ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, उसमें मैं उनसे एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे आयुष मिशन के जो फायदे हैं, जब तक आप राज्य आयुष सोसायटी नहीं बनाएँगे, तब तक वह पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा। मेरे ख्याल से आपने अभी तक राज्य आयुष सोसायटी स्थापित ही नहीं की है और हमारी

ओर से जो पैसा आपको भेजा गया है, वह ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। जब आप उसको आयुष सोसायटी में डाल कर खर्च करेंगे, तो हमारी ओर से और फंड दिल्ली राज्य सरकार को मिलेगा और निश्चित तौर से हम इसका उपयोग लोगों के लिए कर पायेंगे।

महोदय, बहुत से आदरणीय सांसदों ने हमें बहुत सी सूचनाएं दी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके ऊपर विचार करके निश्चित तौर से आयुष को आगे बढ़ाने की हमारी कोशिश होगी। मैं सभी सांसदों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके बजट के बारे में आप सभी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है कि इसके बजट में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी से और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के सामने अपनी मांग रखी हुई है। यह सालाना थोड़ा-बहुत बढ़ता है, लेकिन जब तक आयुष का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सही नहीं होगा और रिसर्च के ऊपर हम ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर पायेंगे, तब तक जितना आगे हमें बढ़ना चाहिए, उतना आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे। इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, इसके बजट को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए हम प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं। मैं आप सब का फिर एक बार धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिचर्या के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार स्वास्थ्य रक्षा की पारम्परिक पद्धतियों के विकास और प्रोत्साहन के लिए इसे देश के दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों तक पहुँचाने की निरन्तर कोशिश कर रही है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के मूल मंत्र "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास" को चरितार्थ करने के लिए हम इन पद्धतियों को वैज्ञानिक आधार पर आगामी वर्षों में और आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे और यह कोशिश की जायेगी। इस अवसर पर ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए मैं इस सम्मानित सदन में माननीय सदस्यों का आयुष के प्रोत्साहन के लिए, गहन रुचि दिखाने एवं महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देने के लिए हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ और फिर एक बार आप सबका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have one question for hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief as you always are.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Because he ended his reply with *sabka vishwas*. On 7th January 2019, he presented a Bill in the Rajya Sabha. That Bill is called the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill. It was presented by him on 7th January 2019. How much of *sabka vishwas*? This Bill proposes to establish a National Commission for Indian System of Medicine. Very good. It will have twenty-nine members. Very good. All twenty-nine members will be appointed by the Central Government. I would request my regional party Members to take note. Seated next to him is a Minister who has presented a Bill of 26 members, out of which 15 are nominated by the Central Government. This Minister is now proposing a Bill where all 29 Members will be nominated by the Central Government. This goes against *sabka vishwas*. AYUSH requires cooperation of all States and the Central Government will nominate all 29 members. It is not cooperative federalism.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Jairam Rameshji.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019

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

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th July, 2019."

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

SPECIAL MENTIONS

**Demand to continue the support to North-eastern Region Community
Resource Management Project (NECORMP) beyond
31st July, 2019**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to seek the Centre's intervention, in the Ministry of DoNER, to continue with the support to the projects undertaken by the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NECORMP) which has been implementing community development projects in all the States of the region for the past two decades.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: NECORMP has a full complement of multi-skilled staff totalling 66 serving the organization for long years. NECORMP is sustained by the support of the Ministry of DoNER jointly with funds from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The livelihood project handled by NECORMP in four States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya) has helped NGOs, Self-Help Groups and Natural Resource Management Groups to execute community development projects in the region.

It is with great alarm that the functionaries of NECORMP learnt of the decision of DoNER to discontinue the project from 31st July, 2019. In order that the expertise,

resources and manpower of NERCORMP acquired over years of selfless and dedicated community service are made available in continuity to the people of the region, I urge the Centre to extend the support being given to NERCORMP beyond 31st July, 2019 jointly with funds allocated from North Eastern Council until the multi-skilled staff of NERCORMP subsequently absorbed in the new projects of DoNER Ministry and North Eastern Council.

**Demand to renovate and maintain the sacred Maharishi
Valmiki Ashram, Sitamarhi**

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान महर्षि वाल्मीकि आश्रम, सीतामढ़ी, भदोही, उत्तर प्रदेश की जीर्ण-शीर्ण हालत की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। महर्षि वाल्मीकि आश्रम का रख-रखाव ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। इस आश्रम में महर्षि वाल्मीकि की मूर्ति जर्जर हालत में है।

महोदय, एक ओर जहाँ सीता समाहित स्थल सीतामढ़ी में आदिशक्ति की एक झलक पाने के लिए देश-विदेश से श्रद्धालु आते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ महर्षि वाल्मीकि आश्रम उपेक्षित पड़ा हुआ है। यहाँ पर आने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए धूप और बारिश से बचने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह वाल्मीकि आश्रम गंगा नदी के किनारे पर स्थित है और इसकी कोई चारदीवारी भी नहीं है।

महोदय, यह वह पावन स्थली है, जहाँ पर महर्षि वाल्मीकि ने आदिकाव्य रामायण की रचना की थी। महर्षि वाल्मीकि आश्रम देश की धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक धरोहर है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम जी, एक मिनट। छः बज गए हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि स्पेशल मेशन पूरा होने तक आम सहमति होगी।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम महोदय, ऐसा बताया जाता है कि इसी आश्रम में महर्षि वाल्मीकि के सात्रिधय में लव-कुश कुमारों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा हुई थी। यहीं पर उनका जन्म हुआ था।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह महर्षि वाल्मीकि आश्रम का जीर्णोद्धार करवाने की कृपा करे और पर्यटन विभाग इस मामले पर गंभीरता से संज्ञान ले।

**Demand to give relaxation in marks for appointing Urdu teachers in
primary schools of Bihar**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण की विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। मान्यवर, उर्दू बिहार की दूसरी ज़बान है। बिहार में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में उर्दू शिक्षकों के लगभग 15,000 पद खाली हैं। बिहार सरकार द्वारा उर्दू स्पेशल टीईटी परीक्षा 2013 में आयोजित की गई थी। टीईटी परीक्षा 2013 में उर्दू भाषा के अभ्यर्थियों को कम अंक प्राप्त हुए और इस कारण बड़ी तादाद में कैंडिडेट्स पात्रता अंक से नीचे रह गए। टीईटी पास कैंडिडेट्स के उर्दू विषय के शिक्षकों के रूप में नियोजन की बावजूद उर्दू टीचर्स के ज्यादातर पद खाली रह गए। वहाँ उर्दू विषय के टीचर्स की बहुत कमी है। बच्चों की पढ़ाई प्रभावित हो रही है। यदि टीईटी परीक्षा में पास करने के लिए जरूरी पास मार्क्स

میں کوئی کھٹ دی جاتی ہے، تو ان گرس مارکس کے آادار پر کوئی اور کینڈیڈٹس کی نییوکت ہو سکتی ہے۔ مہودے، کینڈر سارکار نے تریپورا کو کوئی کھٹ دی ہے۔ بیهار سارکار نے بھی شیکشک اہرتا یوگیتا کے لیے نیہارٹ 60 پرتیشٹ پراپٹاںک میں پانچ پرتیشٹ ہی کھٹ دینے کی انومتی دینے کے لیے دیناںک 07 فروری، 2019 کو اک پتر لیکھا اور دیناںک 26 جून، 2019 کو اک ریمائیڈر بھی بھیجا ہے۔ اس پر ابھی تک کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ اس لیے، آپ کے ماڈیم سے میں ماننیی مانن ساساڈن ویکاس منتری سے انورود کرتی ہوں کی وے بیهار سارکار سے پراپٹ پتر پر ویکار کرے اور شیعرتا سے اس پر آاویश्यक کارروائی کرے، تاکہ بچوں کے مویष کے साथ ویکلواڈ نہ ہو۔

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بیهار) : مہودے، میں آپ کے ماڈیم سے ایک بہت ہی اہم وشنے کی اور سارکار کا دھٹن آکرت کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ مانیر، اردر بیهار کی دوسری زبان ہے۔ بیهار میں پراتھمک ودھٹائیوں میں اردو شکشکوں کے لگ بھگ 15,000 عہدے خالی ہیں۔ بیهار سارکار کے ذریعے اردو اسپیشل ٹی ای ٹی۔ پریکشا 2013 میں آیت کی گئی تھی۔ ٹی ای ٹی۔ پریکشا 2013 میں اردو بھاشا کے ابھڑتھیں کو کم نمبر حاصل ہوئے اور اس وچ سے بڑی تعداد میں کینڈٹس پاترتا نمبروں سے نیچے رہ گئے۔ ٹی ای ٹی۔ پاس کینڈٹس کے اردو وشنے کے شکشکوں کے روپ میں نیجن کے باوجود اردو ٹیچرس کے زلڈہ تر عہدے خالی رہ گئے۔ وہاں اردو وشنے کے ٹیچرس کی بہت کمی ہے۔ بچوں کی پڑھائی پر بھوت ہو رہی ہے۔ اگر ٹی ای ٹی۔ پریکشا میں پاس کرنے کے لئے ضروری مارکس میں کچھ چھوٹ دی جاتی ہے، تو ان گریں مارکس کے آدھار پر کچھ اور کینڈٹس کی تقرری ہو سکتی ہے۔ مہودے، مرکزی سارکار نے تریپورہ کو کچھ چھوٹ دی ہے۔ بیهار سارکار نے بھی شکشک اہرتا یوگیتا کے لئے مقررہ 60 فیصد حاصل شدہ نمبرات م 5 فیصد کی چھوٹ دینے کی منظوری دینے کے لئے مورخہ 7 فروری، 2019 کو ایک خط لکھا اور مورخہ 26 جون 2019 کو ایک ریمائیڈر بھی بھیجا ہے۔ اس پر ابھی تک کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ اس لئے آپ کے توسط سے میں مانیرے وزی برائے ترقی انسانی وسائل سے گزارش کرتی ہوں کہ وہ بیهار سارکار سے موصول خط پر وچار کرے اور سنجیگی سے اس پر ضروری کارروائی کریں، تاکہ بچوں کے مستقبل کے ساتھ کھلاڑ نہ ہو۔

Demand to take strict action and make policies against honour killings

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, growing unrest with regard to inter-caste marriages has raised issues of cultural intolerance. The cases where murders take place in broad daylight are rising.

The recent case of a dalit butchered for marrying an upper caste woman in Gujarat is shocking due to the fact that it took place in front of so many witnesses. Just like this, many such cases have come to light. The Government must intervene and provide a solution to such incidents that come to notice from across the country.

As per the latest available published information with the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 28 cases in 2014, 251 cases in 2015 and 77 cases in 2016 were reported with the motive as honour killing in the country, which include cases registered under section 302 IPC for murder and under Section 304 IPC for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Now, these issues are on a rampant rise where we see many young couples being killed in the name of cultural intolerance.

Provisions of special cells in every district, creation of a 24-hour helpline to receive and register such complaints and to provide necessary assistance or advice and protection to the couple are not enough to deter the assailants. A change in the attitude of the public is required.

I urge the Central Government to take it upon themselves to take strict action and make policies in support of the victims and against the assailants.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rewati Raman Singh, not present. Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Shri Sanjay Raut.

Demand to raise medical seats in pathology in Maharashtra besides shutting down illegal pathology labs in the country

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, आज आपको देश की गली-गली में पैथोलॉजी लैब मिलेंगे, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या ये लीगल हैं? क्या इनकी रिपोर्ट ऑथेंटिक है? मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ। वहाँ की आबादी 12 करोड़ है, पर सिर्फ 3,000 पैथोलॉजिस्ट्स लीगली अवेलेबल हैं, फिर भी राज्य में हजारों पैथोलॉजी लैब्स हैं। महाराष्ट्र एसोसिएशन ऑफ प्रैक्टिसिंग पैथोलॉजिस्ट्स एंड माइक्रो-बायोलॉजिस्ट्स का दावा है कि इनमें से ज्यादातर बोगस हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? ऐसा इसलिए है, क्योंकि हमारे पास सक्षम डॉक्टरों की कमी है। यही हाल पूरे देश का है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एमडी पैथोलॉजिस्ट्स की कमी को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार से तुरंत सीटें बढ़ाने की माँग की

है। जब तक एमडी पैथोलॉजिस्ट्स की सीटें नहीं बढ़ेंगी, तब तक इसका सॉल्यूशन नहीं होगा और बोगस लैब्स धड़ाधड़ खुलते रहेंगे। बोगस लैब का मतलब क्या है? बोगस लैब का मतलब यह है कि अगर कोई मरीज एचआईवी टेस्ट के लिए बोगस लैब में जाता है और वहाँ गलती से उसकी रिपोर्ट पॉज़िटिव आ गई, तो आप समझिए कि उस मरीज पर क्या बीतेगी? इसी तरह, अगर कोई मरीज पॉज़िटिव है और उसकी रिपोर्ट निगेटिव आई, तो फिर वह बीमारी से अनजान ही रह जाएगा। यह गलती इसलिए पॉसिबल है, क्योंकि यहाँ रिपोर्ट एमडी पैथोलॉजिस्ट के बजाय टेक्नीशियन द्वारा प्रमाणित की जाती है, जबकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है कि एमबीबीएस करके तीन साल तक पैथोलॉजी और माइक्रो-बायोलॉजी में एमडी करने वाला ही लैब चला सकता है।

इसलिए मेरी माँग है कि महाराष्ट्र में पैथोलॉजिस्ट डॉक्टरों की सीट्स बढ़ाई जाएँ तथा एक प्रोग्राम बनाकर सभी राज्यों में बोगस लैब पर रोक लगाई जाए, ताकि लोगों की जिन्दगी से हो रहे खिलवाड़ को रोका जा सके।

**Demand for pension to teachers and staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya
Sangathan who joined before 1st January, 1986**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, the Finance Minister has announced pension for the businessmen but around 1400 teachers and staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, who joined before 1/1/1986, are not getting pension in spite of repeated appeals though pension is their fundamental right. Many of them are suffering from life-threatening diseases, poverty, neuralgia, etc. in spite of their dedicated services.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan follows the CCS pay rules of 1972 and CPF rules of 1962. The Government of India vide their O.M. No.4/1/87-P.ICI dated 1st May, 1987 had given a cut-off date of 30.9.1987 to the employees for exercising their options in case they desired to continue to be governed by the CPF Scheme. In case no such option was exercised by 30.9.87, all the employees were deemed to have come over to the GPF Scheme of Government of India. It was also made clear that no extension for exercising option for continuing in the CPF Scheme would be admissible as per the Government rules after 30.9.1987. It is understood that KVS did not circulate the same order, nor mentioned the above cut-off date. So, the employees were totally in dark. No one had submitted option before 30.9.87. All employees were deemed to be converted in GPF pension scheme.

From 2014, the teachers were coming to know about the actual DoPT O.M. through different judgements in favour of the employees. The hon. Supreme Court, High Courts of Madras, Jodhpur, Delhi and Central Administrative tribunals gave orders for grant of pension to some teachers. The teachers who won the cases are

getting pension but others are not getting. I urge upon the Government to redress the situation. Thank you, Sir.

Demand to lower age limit for civil services examination

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, Civil Service Examinations are one of the toughest examinations in the world. Approximately, 1.5 million candidates appear in the examination and only about 100 get selected to the IAS. The upper age limit for appearing in the examination was increased to 32 years for general category, 35 for OBC and 37 for SC/ST candidates. At that age selected candidates are un-trainable, as they come with a huge baggage. Civil Service needs people with a backbone, committed to the country. It is difficult to instill these qualities at such an advanced age. Therefore, upper age limit may be reduced to 26, with appropriate concessions to OBC and SC/ST candidates, in a phased manner.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora; not present. Now, Shri Ram Shakal.

Demand to arrange funds and speedy completion of Kanhar Irrigation Project in Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh

श्री राम शकल (नाम-निर्देशित): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान विलम्ब से चल रही कनहर सिंचाई परियोजना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस परियोजना को पूर्ण करने हेतु विगत 30 वर्षों से निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, किंतु अभी तक इस परियोजना का कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है। यह परियोजना जनपद सोनभद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के कनहर नदी पर निर्माणाधीन है, कनहर सिंचाई परियोजना से सोनभद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ सीमा से लगे हुए प्रांत छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा जिले तथा झारखंड के पलामू जिले के किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी। हजारों किसानों के खेतों को सिंचाई का लाभ मिलेगा।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उक्त परियोजना पर धन उपलब्ध कराकर निर्माण कार्य अतिशीघ्र पूर्ण कराने का कष्ट करें जिससे किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिल सके।

Demand to provide medical facility to the passengers in long distance trains

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सुखराम सिंह जी, आप पढ़ेंगे या lay करना चाहेंगे।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। महोदय, रेल यात्रियों के लिए लम्बी दूरी की ट्रेनों में पहले डॉक्टर की व्यवस्था हुआ करती थी, पर वर्तमान में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। किसी रेल यात्री की यदि तबियत खराब हो जाती है, तो उसे कोच कंडक्टर या टीटी को सूचित करना होता है और फिर वह रेल कर्मचारी रेलवे कंट्रोल रूम को सूचित करता है,

उसके बाद अगले रेलवे स्टेशन पर डॉक्टर की व्यवस्था की जाती है। साथ ही ट्रेनों में उद्घोषणा की जाती है कि फलां कोच में यात्री की तबियत खराब है, यदि कोई डॉक्टर यात्रा कर रहा है तो कृपया मरीज के इलाज हेतु पहुंचे, मरीज के भाग्य पर निर्भर करता है कि ट्रेन में डॉक्टर यात्रा कर रहा है या नहीं ट्रेनों में यात्रियों की भीड़ अत्यधिक रहती है, अचानक यात्री की तबियत बिगड़ने पर अगले स्टेशन पर इलाज की वर्तमान व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है।

अभी पिछले माह जून में केरल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में यात्रा कर रहे 4 यात्रियों की गर्मी के कारण तबियत खराब हुई, आगरा रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंचते-पहुंचते उनमें से 3 यात्रियों की ट्रेन में मौत हो गई, चौथी महिला यात्री को आगरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर उतार कर आगरा रेलवे चिकित्सालय में भर्ती कराया गया, जहां उस महिला यात्री की भी मौत हो गई। ट्रेन में यदि डाक्टर की व्यवस्था होती तो इन यात्रियों को समय पर उचित इलाज मिल जाता जिससे उनकी असमय मौत नहीं होती।

महोदय, सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि सुपरफास्ट लम्बी दूरी वाली ट्रेनों में डाक्टर सहित GNM, ANM कर्मचारी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे तबियत खराब होने पर तत्काल यात्री को इलाज मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

**Demand to improve the condition of handloom weavers
and handicraft artisans**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, handlooms and handicrafts have always been a vital part of Indian economy. It is the second largest employment sector after agriculture and provides both livelihood and clothing to millions of people, especially in the rural areas. Unfortunately, as India industrializes these weavers and their skill sets have been largely left out of the development process. Their expertise, and the investments required to help them reach their potential have been neglected. Like other sectors of the economy, they require finance, IT knowhow, access to appropriate raw material, technology and contemporary design. They need adequate storage and marketing facilities. More and more, weavers are leaving the sector every year, an estimated 15 per cent every decade. I would urge upon the Government to stop illegal production of handloom reserved items by powerlooms and selling in the domestic market in the name of handloom sarees, lungis, dhotis, etc. I also urge upon the Government for allocation of handloom and handicrafts community under PMAY Housing Programme by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and also to allocate work sheds for North-Eastern States' handloom and handicraft artisans. How many States are implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna Scheme for handloom weavers and handicraft artisans till now? Experts are increasing every year in these sectors. The Government of India should ensure regular employment for rural poor weavers and artisans.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Singh; not present. Now, Shri Rajmani Patel.

**Demand to get a resident of district Rewa in Madhya Pradesh
released from Lahore Jail**

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं ग्राम छदहाई, थाना नई गढ़ी, जिला रीवा, मध्य प्रदेश निवासी अनिल साकेत, 19 वर्ष, दिनांक जनवरी 2015 से लापता हुआ, जिसकी गुमशुदा रिपोर्ट दिनांक 10 जनवरी, 2015 को नई गढ़ी थाना में दर्ज कराई गई। पुलिस तथा समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से अनिल साकेत के लाहौर जेल में बंद होने की सूचना मिली है। जब से पीड़ित परिवार को पता चला है, उनकी चिंता बढ़ती जा रही है। बिछड़ा हुआ बेटा सकुशल वापस आएगा या नहीं, इसी चिंता में परिवार तथा पूरे क्षेत्र में विशेष कर अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों में भय और निराशा का वातावरण है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा माननीय विदेशी मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि लाहौर जेल में बंदी अनिल साकेत की रिहाई हेतु तत्काल ठोस प्रयास करे तथा कार्यवाही की जानकारी दी जाए, ताकि पीड़ित परिवार और क्षेत्रीय जनता को विश्वास और साहस मजबूत हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs. on Tuesday, the 16th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Tuesday, the 16th July, 2019*