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Monday,

22 July, 2019

31 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, 22nd July, 2019/31 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shrimati Sheila Dikshit**, former Chief Minister of Delhi, on the 20th of July, 2019, at the age of 81 years.

Born in March, 1938, at Kapurthala in Punjab, **Shrimati Dikshit** was educated at the Delhi University.

Shrimati Sheila Dikshit started her legislative career as a Member of the Lok Sabha from the Kannauj Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh, from 1984 to 1989. She also served as the Minister of State of Parliamentary Affairs in the Union Council of Ministers, from May, 1986 to December, 1989 and in the Prime Minister's Office, from June, 1988 to December, 1989. **Shrimati Dikshit** was also a Member of the Delhi Legislative Assembly for three consecutive terms, from 1998 to 2013 and was the longest serving Chief Minister of Delhi for a period of 15 years.

During her Chief Ministership she pioneered many developmental activities including improvement of infrastructural facilities in Delhi. She also served as the Governor of Kerala for a brief period.

In the passing away of **Shrimati Sheila Dikshit**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and an able administrator.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shrimati Sheila Dikshit**.

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

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the DIAT, Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH), AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, (DIAT), Pune, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 343/17/19]

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (38T) of Section 2 of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 401/17/19]

MoUs between the Ministry of Defence and GRSE, G. S. Ltd. and MDN Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India

(Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 511/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 356/17/19]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 510/17/19]

- I. **Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the NDTL, New Delhi and related papers**
- III. **MoU between the Ministry of Minority Affairs and the NMDFC**

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 RIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 34 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:—

- (a) Administrative Report of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.

- (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. 554/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing

Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 556/17/19]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Minority Affairs) and the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 555/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II. MoU between the Ministry of Shipping and the Kamarajar Port Limited

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

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—

- (1) No. 273 (No. IMU/HQ/ADM/Notification/2018), dated the 19th July, 2018, regarding Ordinances Governing Administrative and Academic matters of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, along with delay statement.
- (2) No. 350, (No. IMU/HQ/ADM/Notification/2018/2), dated the 12th September, 2018, regarding Ordinances Governing Administrative and Academic matters of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, along with delay statement.
- (3) No. 62 (No. IMU/HQ/ADM/Notification/2018/3), dated the 13th February, 2019, regarding Ordinances Governing Administrative and Academic matters of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 564/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1240 (E), dated the 28th December, 2018, publishing the V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedoring and Shore Handling Agents) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 396/17/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 228 (E), dated the 19th March, 2019, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedoring and Shore Handling) Regulation, 2019.

- (3) G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 5th July, 2019, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) See No. L.T. 565/17/19]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Kamarajar Port Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 395/17/19]

MoUs between the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and the REIL, EPIL and the HMT Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises), and the Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited, (REIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 307/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 494/17/19]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 495/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the NHAI, New Delhi and related papers.

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

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

- (1) S.O. 6393 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, regarding entrustment of a stretch of National Highway No. 233, (Rudhai-Basti Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh, to the National Highway Authority of India.
- (2) S.O. 7 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2019, regarding entrustment of National Highway No. 148C (The highway starting from its junction with NH 48 at K.M. 260.300 intersecting NH-52 and terminating at its junction with NH-21 at K.M. 222.750 in the State of Rajasthan) to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (3) S.O. 379 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, regarding entrustment of stretch of National Highway No. 354, (the highway starting from its junction with NH-54 near Gurdaspur connecting Derababa Nanak, Ramdas, Ajnala, Amritsar (NH-3), Chabal Kalan, Bhikhiwind, Amarkot, Khem Karan (Indo-Pak Border), Arifke, Firozpur (NH-5), Sadiq, Sri Muktsar Sahib (NH-754), Rupana and terminating at its junction with NH-7 near Malaut in the State of Punjab), to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (4) S.O. 380 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, regarding Entrustment of certain stretches of National Highways as specified therein to the National Highways Authority of India.

- (5) S.O. 1891 (E), dated the 31st May, 2019, regarding Entrustment of New National Highway No. 354 B in the State of Punjab to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 222/17/19]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 6392 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 6394 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 8 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2019, regarding entrustment of stretch from K.M. 52.00 to K.M. 80.00 (Rangpo-Ranipool Section) on the New National Highway No. 10 (old NH-31A in the State of Sikkim to the National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.
- (4) S.O. 9 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O.1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 222/17/19]

- (5) S.O. 170 (E), dated the 10th January, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 69.200 to K.M. 171.455 (Jowai-Meghalaya/Assam Border Section) on National Highway No. 44 (new NH-6) in the State of Meghalaya.
- (6) S.O. 298 (E), dated the 14th January, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 5.410 (Allahabad -Mangawan Section) on National Highway No. 27 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (7) S.O. 299 (E), dated the 14th January, 2019, amending Notification No.

S.O. 895 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, to add certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (5) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 10980/16/19]

(8) S.O. 301 (E), dated the 15th January, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(9) S.O. 361 (E), dated the 21st January, 2019, declaring New National Highway No. 354B and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.

(10) S.O. 381 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O.1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(11) S.O. 382 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(12) S.O. 383 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, regarding entrustment of the stretch of National Highway No. 179A, (Salem-A. Pallipatty Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu to the National Highway Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (8) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 222/17/19]

(13) S.O. 415 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, amending Notification No. 353 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2016 waiving user fee for use of Agra-Etawah Bypass Section on National Highway No. 2 as mentioned therein. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10980/16/19]

(14) S.O. 507 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 4.285 to K.M. 46.004 (Allahabad to Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 27 (new NH-30) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 113/17/19]

(15) S.O. 508 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 1.300 to K.M. 68.100 Tonk - Sawaimadhopur Section on National Highway No. 116 in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10980/16/19]

(16) S.O. 509 (E), dated the 30th January, 2019, declaring New National Highway No. 148 NA and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.

(17) S.O. 695 (E), dated the 5th February, 2019, declaring New National Highway No. 968 and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act.

[Placed in Library. For (16) and (17) See No. L.T. 222/17/19]

(18) S.O. 801 (E), dated the 12th February, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 479 (E), dated the 16th February, 2017 revising the fees levied and collected at the Toll Plaza (s) as mentioned therein.

(19) S.O. 867 (E), dated the 14th February, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 87.250 to K.M. 155.000 (Bhilwara – Ladpura Section) of National Highway No. 758 in the State of Rajasthan.

(20) S.O. 868 (E), dated the 14th February, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretches from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 148.980 on National Highway No. 128 (old National Highway No.232) and from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 13.100 on National Highway No. 330 (old National Highway No. 96) (Tanda – Raebarelli Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(21) S.O. 869 (E), dated the 14th February, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 161.212 to K.M. 210.527 (Ane Ghat to Start of Ahmadnagar Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 222 (new NH No. 61) in the State of Maharashtra.

[Placed in Library. For (18) to (21) See No. L.T. 113/17/19]

(22) S.O. 886 (E), dated the 18th February, 2019, declaring New National Highway Nos. 133E, 122B, 333C, 527E, 327AD, 319A and 131B and inserting their descriptions in the Schedule to the Act.

(23) S.O. 887 (E), dated the 18th February, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (24) S.O. 969 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, declaring New National Highway Nos. 344N and 344P and inserting their descriptions in the Schedule to the Act.
- (25) S.O. 970 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, declaring New National Highway No. 544F and inserting its description in the Schedule to the Act. [Placed in Library. For (22) to (25) *See* No. L.T. 222/17/19]
- (26) S.O. 980 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 153.939 to K.M. 197.318 (Davulapalli to Markapuram Section) on National Highway No. 565 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 981 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 54.400 (Chennai-Tada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
[Placed in Library. For (26) and (27) *See* No. L.T. 113/17/19]
- (28) S.O. 982 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 180.500 to K.M. 267.500 & K.M. 267.500 to K.M. 296.070 (Nagaur Bypass-Netra Village-Mandore Section) on National Highway No. 65 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (29) S.O. 1114 (E), dated the 1st March, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 2681 (E), dated the 6th November, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) S.O. 1132 (E), dated the 5th March, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 290.200 (Yedeshi-Aurangabad Section) on National Highway No. 211 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (31) S.O. 1141 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretches of K.M. 50.000 to K.M. 148.277 (Hapur bypass to Moradabad Section) on National Highway No. 24 (New NH-9) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 1611 (E), dated the 18th April, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.412

(Sonauli-Gorakhpur Section) on National Highway No. 24(old NH-29E) (Extension of NH29) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (33) S.O. 1612 (E), dated the 18th April, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 101.000 to K.M. 161.212 (Malshej Ghat to Anne Ghat Section) on National Highway No. 222 (New NH-61) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (34) S.O. 1613 (E), dated the 18th April, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 220.700 K.M. to K.M. 286.110 (Srinagar – Qazigund Section) on National Highway No. 1A (New NH No. 44) in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- (35) S.O. 1667 (E), dated the 30th April, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 64.611 (Vijayawada – Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 65 (old NH No. 9) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (36) S.O. 1697 (E), dated the 6th May, 2019, authorizing the "concessionaire" viz; M/s Raebareilly Allahabad Highways Pvt. Ltd., to collect from users of the stretch from K.M. 82.700 to K.M. 188.600 (Raebareilly – Allahabad Section) on National Highway No. 24B in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (37) S.O. 1725 (E), dated the 13th May, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 142.200 to K.M. 245.000 (Sahdol – Anuppur at Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh Border Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New National Highway No. 30) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (38) S.O. 1890 (E), dated the 31st May, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1217 (E), dated 19th April, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (28) to (38) See No. L.T. 113/1719]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 566/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the ANIFPDCL, Port Blair and related papers

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

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

- (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited (ANIFPDCL), Port Blair, 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 Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 248/17/19]

I. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the BRB, Jhansi and the NCA, Indore and related papers

II. Accounts (2016-17) of the NMCG, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (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. 569/17/19]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA), Indore, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 568/17/19]

- II. (a) Annual Accounts of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 570/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the OIDC, Daman and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI) : Sir, I lay on the Table —

- (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) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Daman, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 397/17/19]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA) : Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

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 a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status

of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and
Ninety-third Report of Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Industry**

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 a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Finance (No. 2) 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 Finance (No.2) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2019.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REGARDING DISPOSAL OF NOTICES FOR ZERO HOUR MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, notices have been given by Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem on incidents of mob lynching; Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray and others on protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against atrocities; and Shri B.K. Hariprasad on the constitutional crisis in Karnataka. I have decided not to accept them because they do not fall under the rules...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal) : Sir, I have given notice under...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a matter, which is pending before the Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is pending before the Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour; Shri Sanjay Raut. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is before the Supreme Court. I have already told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Human Rights Commission Report is of the last year. ...*(Interruptions)*... You, yourselves, have mentioned it, of 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*... of 2018, what is the urgency to discuss now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't take away the rights of the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are twenty Zero Hour mentions, which are important. I have admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is before the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... People of both the sides have gone to the Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you discuss it in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... And this Human Rights report is of 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogans, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't come to the Well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are all senior Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you depriving the rights of others? ...*(Interruptions)*... There are twenty Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 12 o' clock.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गांवों का पुनर्वास किया जाना

*301. श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह : क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार गांवों के पुनर्वास के लिये किसी योजना को लागू कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुल सुप्रिया) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

(क) वन्यजीव वास-स्थलों के एकीकृत विकास की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम, जिसमें बाघ परियोजना का घटक शामिल है, के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहनवर्धक स्वैच्छिक ग्राम पुनर्वास स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान, इस स्कीम के तहत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के अनुसार, राज्य को उपलब्ध कराई गई धनराशि निम्नवत है:—

क्र. सं.	बाघ रिजर्व	ग्राम का नाम	परिवारों की सं.	धनराशि (केन्द्रीय अंशदान)
1.	सतपुड़ा	मलनी	329	1974 लाख रुपये
2.	संजय डुबरी	बैगवा	47	282 लाख रुपये
		भदुड़ा	42	252 लाख रुपये
		पेंसुआडोल	12	272 लाख रुपये

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation of villages

†301. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of rehabilitation of villages is being implemented by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, amount to be made available to Madhya Pradesh under this scheme; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats which includes the component of Project Tiger, an incentivised voluntary village rehabilitation scheme is being implemented by the Government of India.

(b) The amount made available under this Scheme to the State of Madhya Pradesh as per proposals received, during the financial year 2018-19 from the State are as follows:

Sl. No.	Tiger Reserve	Village Name	No. of Families	Amount (Central Share)
1.	Satpura	Malni	329	₹ 1974 lakhs
		Baigawa	47	₹ 282 lakhs
2.	Sanjay Dubri	Bhadura	42	₹ 252 lakhs
		Pensuadol	12	₹ 272 lakhs

(c) Question does not arise.

श्री उपसभापति : क्वेश्चन नं. 301, श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्वेश्चन-आन्सर सेशन है।...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वेश्चन्स आन्सर्स के अलावा और कोई चीज नहीं होगी। श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह, आप पहला supplementary पूछिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका पहला सवाल क्या है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : इन इश्यूज़ पर माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह अपना मंतव्य दे दिया है...**(व्यवधान)**... अपनी राय व्यक्त कर दी है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि उन्होंने आरक्षित वनों में बसने वाले लोगों के लिए...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रोत्साहनवर्धक...**(व्यवधान)**... स्वैच्छिक...**(व्यवधान)**... ग्राम पुनर्वास स्कीम की बात कही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया क्वेश्चन-आन्सर सेशन चलने दें।...**(व्यवधान)**... ये बहुत तैयारी और सरकार के बहुत खर्चों से तैयार होते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्यों के सवाल जनहित में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए कृपया उन्हें होने दें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय।...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरह से अन्य विभागों में पुनर्वास के काम होते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मसलन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में।...**(व्यवधान)**... सड़क परियोजनाओं में।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह पुनर्वास नीति इस संदर्भ में क्यों नहीं लागू की जाती है?।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो : उपसभापति जी, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी जो Centrally Sponsored Scheme है।...**(व्यवधान)**... Integrated Development of...**(Interruptions)**... Wildlife...**(Interruptions)**... Habitats...**(Interruptions)**... इसमें प्रोजेक्ट।...**(व्यवधान)**... ट्रायबल भी एक हिस्सा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें काफी सारा पैसा खर्च किया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... villages को...**(व्यवधान)**... voluntarily relocate किया जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके लिए काफी खर्च।...**(व्यवधान)**... स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ।...**(व्यवधान)**... coordination से।...**(व्यवधान)**... स्टेट्स को भेजा जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... कौन-कौन से villages को relocate किया जाता सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... स्टेट्स।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बारे में हमें।...**(व्यवधान)**... वाइल्ड लाइफ एक्ट के तहत।...**(व्यवधान)**... recommendations भेजती हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बलबूते पर।...**(व्यवधान)**... based on the proposals, हम।...**(व्यवधान)**... सेंट्रल फंड रिलीज़ करते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि प्रति व्यक्ति दस लाख रुपये पुनर्वास के लिए दिए जाते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... ये दस लाख रुपये कब तय किए गए थे? क्या सरकार इसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करती है?

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत ही अच्छा सवाल है।...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि एक कमेटी constitute की गई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसमें ये दस लाख रुपए बढ़ाए जा सकते हैं या नहीं।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बारे में गंभीर रूप से चर्चा की जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय : उपसभापति जी, मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के पहाड़ों में जो ग्लेशियर्स हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... वे रोज-रोज कम हो रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन ग्लेशियर्स के खत्म होने की वजह से हमारे फॉरेस्ट लैंड का इरोज़न हो रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई सिस्टम है कि वे जो हमारे ग्लेशियर्स हैं, वे महफूज़ रहें?।...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको नुकसान न हो और जो फॉरेस्ट को।...**(व्यवधान)**... rehabilitate करना है।...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उसमें जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए भी कोई स्कीम है?।...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب نذیر احمد لوانے : اب سیہا پتی جی میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ جموں - کشمیر کے پہاڑوں میں جو گلیشنرس ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- وہ روز روز کم ہو رہے ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- ان گلیشنرس کے ختم ہونے کی وجہ سے ہمارے فوریسٹ لینڈ کا اروزن ہو رہا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- میں منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار کے پاس ایسا کوئی سسٹم ہے کہ وہ جو ہمارے گلیشنرس ہیں، وہ محفوظ رہیں --- (مداخلت) --- ان سے نقصان نہ ہو اور جو فوریسٹ کو --- (مداخلت) --- rehablitate کرنا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- کیا اس میں جموں - کشمیر کے لئے کوئی اسکیم ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो : उपसभापति जी, मुझे कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।... (व्यवधान)... मुझे सिर्फ एक शब्द erosion के बारे में सुनाई दिया है।... (व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्य एक बहुत ही सीरियस मुद्दा हमारे सामने लेकर आए हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बता दूँ कि हमारी Environment Ministry की बहुत सारी ऐसी स्कीम्स हैं... (व्यवधान)... जिनमें लैंड को erosion से बचाए जाने के प्रावधान हैं।... (व्यवधान)... उसमें कैम्पा फर्म... (व्यवधान)... जैसे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... वाइल्ड लाइफ को किस तरह से... (व्यवधान)... हाई लैंड बनाकर... (व्यवधान)... जानवरों पर या इंसानों पर जो आपदा आती है... (व्यवधान)... जैसे नेशनल calamity है, उससे... (व्यवधान)... उन्हें कैसे सेव किया जाता है... (व्यवधान)... erosion included... (Interruptions)... हम उसके बारे में गंभीर रूप से चर्चा करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मैंने डिटेल में आन्सर दिया है... (व्यवधान)... वह उनको मिल जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि कृपया शांति रखें।... (व्यवधान)... बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।... (व्यवधान)... उसको आने दें।... (व्यवधान)... श्री अनिल बलूनी।

श्री अनिल बलूनी : उपसभापति जी, मेरा सवाल है कि उत्तराखंड के अंदर छह नेशनल पार्क हैं... (व्यवधान)... सात वाइल्डलाइफ सेंचुरीज़ हैं... (व्यवधान)... तीन कंजर्वेशन रिज़र्व हैं... (व्यवधान)... एक बायोस्फियर रिज़र्व है।... (व्यवधान)... पूरे प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा भूभाग जंगलों से घिरा हुआ है।... (व्यवधान)... बहुत सारे ऐसे गांव हैं, जो जंगलों के अंदर हैं... (व्यवधान)... नेशनल पार्क्स के अंदर हैं... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन उन गांवों में आज तक न सड़क है, न बिजली है।... (व्यवधान)... उन गांवों को relocate करने के लिए सरकार कब कदम उठाने वाली है?... (व्यवधान)... कब उन गांवों को... (व्यवधान)... कॉर्बेट पार्क के अंदर 5-6 ऐसे गांव हैं, जिनको relocate किया जाना जरूरी है।... (व्यवधान)... मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस पर क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो : सर, पिछले कुछ सालों में... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बता दूँ कि 2007 से लेकर आज तक सरकार ने rehabilitation या relocation के तकरीबन 1,092 करोड़ खर्च किया

है।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मैं आपको example के तौर पर बताऊँ, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... मध्य प्रदेश में सिर्फ पिछले तीन सालों में राज्य सरकार ने 628 करोड़ के करीब खर्च किया है,...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसमें 190 करोड़ सिर्फ tiger reserve के फंड से उसे दिया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वैसे ही उत्तराखंड के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जो specific जवाब चाहते हैं, वह जवाब मैं उनको भेज दूंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने specific जवाब मांगा है, तो मैं correct figure उनको जरूर भेज दूंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ तक ही सीमित नहीं है,...**(व्यवधान)**... बल्कि इसमें अन्य राज्य भी हैं, जहां वन्य प्रदेश हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह सवाल है कि...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या सरकार rehabilitation policy and replacement policy के ऊपर विचार कर रही है?...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या वह इसमें कोई संशोधन कर रही है, जिससे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर rehabilitation के लिए यह योजना बनाई जा सके और उस योजना के अनुकूल समय सीमा के अंतर्गत rehabilitation and relocation हो सके?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो : सर, relocation या rehabilitation completely voluntary है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इस voluntary measure में दो तरीके का ...**(व्यवधान)**... There are two ways that are used to do this rehabilitation. ...**(Interruptions)**... One is, we pay ₹10 lakhs to the family directly for relocation and the Government does not interfere in their rehabilitation or relocation apart from giving the facilities that are required. ...**(Interruptions)**... In part two, there are district-level and State-level committees to use that ₹10 lakhs to not only relocate and rehabilitate voluntarily but also to help them get the reserves and the facilities that they have been getting while they lived in the forest lands; ...**(Interruptions)**... also in terms of labour facilities, in terms of SCs/STs and in other ways also they are helped to mingle with the larger part of the society so that they don't feel alienated. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, the Government is doing everything about it. ...**(Interruptions)**... और बहुत सारे proposals आए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको एक चीज बता दूँ कि literacy, animal-man conflict से लेकर capturing problematic and aberrant wild animals ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारी चीजों का ख्याल रखा जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... ये proposals हमारे पास स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन proposals के मिलने के बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से 60:40 के ratio में उन्हें help की जाती है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : वेल में खड़े माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा आग्रह है कि वे अपनी-अपनी जगह वापस जाएं, अपनी सीट पर बैठें और Question-Answer Session चलने दें।...**(व्यवधान)**... Question No. 302 ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह road accidents के ऊपर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी, आप पहला सप्लीमेंटरी पूछें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

High rate of accidents on highways/expressways

*302. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rate of accidents on Indian highways/expressways is higher than the world average;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;
- (c) the reasons for such higher number of accidents on highways; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take to control accidents on highways/expressways?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Analysis of road accident data reported by the police department of States/UTs reveals that road accidents have been declining since 2015.

As per information received from police department of all States/UTs, the total number of road accidents on National Highways (including expressways) in the country for the calendar years *i.e* 2015 to 2018 is given in the table below:-

Years	Total Number of accidents on National Highways in the country
2015	1,42,268
2016	1,42,359
2017	1,41,466
2018	1,40,843
<i>(Provisional)</i>	

(c) Road accidents occur due to multiple causes. Some of the causes are 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, driving on wrong side, defect in road condition, defect in condition of motor vehicle, fault of cyclist, fault of pedestrian etc.

(d) With regard to the steps taken by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, details are as follows:—

- (i) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic media and print media to create awareness.
- (ii) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans.
- (iii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iv) Sanction of 22 Inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system
- (v) Launch of mobile app for highway users *i.e.* "Sukhad Yatra 1033" which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.
- (vi) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (vii) The National Road Safety Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws. The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's *viz.* Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.
- (viii) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (ix) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (x) Safety standards for automobiles have been improved,

- (xi) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on National Highways.
- (xii) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users,
- (xiii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- (xiv) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified,
- (xv) Free Eye Check-up Camp and distribution of eye glasses is conducted for truck/bus drivers operating on NH.
- (xvi) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Proposed amendments to the Indian Forest Act

*303. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry proposes to put a limit or exterminate rights recognised under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, (PESA) through an amendment made in the Indian Forest Act, if so, the details of all amendments sought to be made in the Indian Forest Act;

(b) the details of stakeholders who were consulted before the amendments in the Indian Forest Act were drafted and if no stakeholders were consulted, the reason therefor; and

(c) the details of manner in which the Ministry will ensure that no fraudulent cases get charged against forest dwellers through the amendment?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATED CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

Change has not moved any proposal to limit or exterminate rights recognised under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 through an amendment in the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

After independence eleven States have enacted their State Forest Acts, where Indian Forest Act (IFA), 1927 stands repealed. Indian Forest Act, 1927 is applicable in the remaining States, which do not have their own Acts. The State Forest Acts have been amended from time to time, whereas no major amendment has been made in Indian Forest Act, 1927.

There was a felt need to amend the IFA, 1927 to keep it at par with developments in last 90 years and to keep at par with other State Acts. With this in view, the exercise of amending IFA has been initiated. A Core Drafting Committee comprising of technical and legal experts was constituted by Ministry in 2017 which after analyzing the Act purely from technical and legal viewpoints, has recommended the amendments in the Indian Forest Act, 1927. On this, as a first step, Ministry is consulting with all State/ UT Forest Departments for soliciting their views and comments.

In the next step, the suggestions received will be deliberated in a conference of State Government officials. Only thereafter, Ministry will be in a position to take decision whether to move a proposal for amending the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or not. The draft finalized thereafter will be shared with other concerned Ministries and will be put in public domain for wider consultation to invite views and comments of different stakeholders. After analyzing these and after adequate number of consultations, the final draft will be prepared.

Pollution in Byramangala reservoir, Karnataka

*304. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the looming public health catastrophe due to pollution and use of water from the 1200- acre Byramangala reservoir in Rananagara district just outside Bengaluru city; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to reclaim the reservoir from certain destruction?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) : (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitored the water quality of

Byramangala reservoir during 2017 and 2018 under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). During both the years, water quality of the reservoir did not conform to the water quality criteria with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) & Faecal Coliforms (FC). Status of water quality of Byramangala Tank in Karnataka under NWMP is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

CPCB issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in the matter of treatment of untreated sewage and industrial effluent and disposal in the Byramangala Lake.

Subsequently, directions were issued by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) *vide* letter dated 15.10.2018 under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 read with Rule 34 of Karnataka State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (Procedure for Transaction of Business) and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1974.

KSPCB is regularly monitoring the water quality of Byramangala reservoir and have observed that the water quality meets class "E" as classified in CPCB classification on best use. KSPCB carried out detailed survey of industries located in the catchment area of the reservoir during 2018. The details of action taken report with respect to industries and other organisations located in the catchment area of Vrishabhavathy-Valley and Byramangala Tank are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board (BWSSB) have intimated that following works have been taken up to combat the pollution in Vrishabhavathy river which is main cause of Byramangala Tank pollution:—

- (i) Providing major sewer lines in Vrishabhavathy Valley under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme and in 110 villages of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP). The work has been planned for completion by 2021.
- (ii) Setting up a 150 MLD capacity waste water treatment plant at Vrishabhavathy Valley and planned for completion by 2020.
- (iii) Upgrade the existing 180 MLD secondary waste water treatment plant at Vrishabhavathy Valley. This upgradation work requires 3 years for completion.

Statement-I

Status of water quality of Byramangala tank in Karnataka under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP)

Location	Year	Temperature C°		DO <mg/l)		PH		Conductivity (umhos/cm)		BOD (mg/l)		FC (MPN/100 ml)		TC (MPN/100 ml)	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Primary Water Quality Criteria for bathing				>5(mg/l)		6.5-8.5				< 3(mg/l)		<500 (MPN/100ml)			
Byra– Mangala	2017	23.8	31	0.5	7.4	6.7	7.5	562	1747	3.6	20	17000	1700000	109000	7900000
Tank	2018	25.0	31	0.5	6.6	6.9	7.6	993	1569	4.0	26	790	490000	5400	3480000

Statement-II

Action Taken report with respect to Industries and other Organization located in the catchment area of V- Vailey & Byramangala Tank

Total No of Industries/Organizations inspected during the drive	3304
Total No of Industries/Organizations Closed	18
Total No of industries/Organizations comes under White Category	328
Total No of Industries/Organizations operating with valid consent	1478
Total No of Industries newly identified during the drive	1396
Total No of Industries operating without renewal of consent	84
No of Closure order issued	241
No of Closure order revoked after due compliance	44

Yamuna water of Rajasthan from Tajewala

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

(a) the reason for not providing water from Tajewala head to the Rajasthan despite allocation of the share of Yamuna water to the State by Upper Yamuna River Board; and

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to direct the State of Haryana to provide Yamuna water to Chum and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan from Tajewala?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) : (a) Rajasthan has its share of Yamuna water from Tajewala and Okhla distribution points. Rajasthan is not getting its allocated share of Yamuna water from Tajewala Barrage in the absence of any agreement between the States of Rajasthan and Haryana towards conveyance system to transport Rajasthan's share enroute Haryana territory.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

In the 7th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee chaired by Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR) held on 15.02.2018, the State of Rajasthan had been advised to prepare the DPR for transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna Water at Tajewala Headworks to Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts of Rajasthan. It was also discussed to consider forwarding Rajasthan's request for external financial assistance to Department of Economic Affairs to enable Rajasthan obtain loan for the purpose.

Rajasthan has submitted the DPR titled "Transfer of Rajasthan's share of Yamuna Water at Tajewala Headworks to Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts of Rajasthan by underground conveyance system" at an estimated cost of ₹ 23965.85 crore to CWC online in February, 2019. A meeting was held in May, 2019 in CWC under the chairmanship of Member (WP&P), CWC with a view to expedite the appraisal of the project proposal wherein project authorities made a detailed presentation on the DPR. The State Government was suggested to redesign the system for actual water availability *vis-a-vis* total allocation for Rajasthan and to explore the option of utilizing pre-stressed pipes instead of MS pipes so as to reduce the project cost.

Foreign investment in defence sector

*306. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical and management efficiency of Indian companies involved in production of military items can be enhanced by foreign assistance;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in the absence of necessary incentives, foreign companies are withdrawing their support; and

(c) whether Government is considering to encourage the foreign investment in defence sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH) : (a) to (c) The technologies needed in defence sector have to be dynamic and in line with the requirement of the customer. The companies operating in the sector need to continuously

invest in capacity enhancements and in creation of state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities to address the requirements of Defence grade components, products and systems. While the domestic defence industry is developing capabilities including technical and managerial, in specific areas where such capabilities are not available, FDI helps to bridge the gap. Defence is a sector driven by high-end technologies and innovations. This sector needs significant capital investment and infusion of technology for which foreign investment plays a critical role. This also results in creation of employment opportunities, saving of foreign exchange and promotes indigenisation and self-reliance.

In May, 2001, the defence industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened upto 100% for Indian private sector participation with FDI permissible upto 26%, both subject to licensing. The Government vide Press Note 6 of 2013 Series, dated 22.08.2013 notified revised policy on FDI in various sectors including defence according to which the FDI in defence sector was allowed up to 26% through Government route and above 26%, through Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on case-to-case basis. Further, the government vide Press Note 7 of 2014. Series dated 26.08.2014 increased. FDI limit in defence sector and as per the policy, composite foreign investment up to 49% had been allowed through Government route (FIPB Route) and beyond 49% with the approval of CCS wherever it is likely to result in access to modern 'state-of-the art' technology in the country. Vide Press Note No. 12 of 2015 Series dated 24.11.2015, government notified review of FDI Policy on various sectors including wherein Foreign Investment Cap up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country. Presently, DIPP vide Press Note No. 5 of 2016 Series dated 24.06.2016 notified review of FDI Policy on various sectors including defence sector which includes conditions related to FDI in defence at Para 5 of the said Press Note. According to the revised guidelines, Foreign Investment up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and beyond 49% under Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The other conditions governing FDI policy in defence manufacturing sector are as notified in the said Press Note.

Promotion of sports in Uttar Pradesh

*307. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance granted to various institutions engaged

in promotion and development of sports in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the details of target fixed and achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) Project-wise details of financial assistance granted to eligible entities engaged in promotion and development of sports in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) during the last, three years under the sports promotional schemes of this Ministry is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, SAI National (Girls) Academy for Wrestling and Bahu Banarasi Das (BBD) UP Badminton Academy, in Lucknow, have been accredited as Academics and SAI Training Centres (STC) at Bareilly and Varanasi have been selected as Khelo India Centres under Khelo India Scheme.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), which receives grants from this Ministry runs different sports training centres in Uttar Pradesh List of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres in Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The schemes of this Ministry are demand driven. Therefore, no targets are fixed.

Statement-I

(A) Details of financial assistance granted to eligible entities engaged in promotion and development of sports in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under the Khelo India Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Grant Approved
1	2	3
1.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Kailash Prakash Stadium, Meerut	5.50
2.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dr. B.R. Amhedkar Sports Complex, Lalpur, Varanasi	7.00
3.	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hail at Village-Haliya Block-Haliya District Mirzapur	3.06

1	2	3
4.	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Village Nagaon, Vikas Khand-Nagwa, District Soanbhadra.	3.68
5.	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Panchali Khurd, District Meerut.	7.99
6.	Construction of multi-purpose with natural court and running track at village-Mau, Block- Mohanlalganj, District Lucknow.	2.72
7.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Beer Bahadur College, Gorakhpur.	8.00
8.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall and Running Track at Village Dhedui Block Patti, District Pratapgarh.	5.58
9.	Construction of mini stadium at Village Mangraura, Tehsil Patli, District Pratapgarh.	14.56
10.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village- Ganeshpur, Block-Pharenda, District-Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh	2.30
11.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall with Athletic Track at Village Mudgaon, Block, Mohammadabad, District Farrukhabadsadar.	3.21
12.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village Rafat Nagar Senthara, Block Nidhauri Kalai, Tehsil Etah, District Etah	4.53
13.	Laying of 400 Mtr. Synthetic Athletic Track at Sports Stadium, Saharanpur.	7.00
14.	Construction of multi-purpose hall at village-Mondapandey, District Moradabad.	7.04
15.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village and Block Aspur Deosara, District Pratapgrh.	8.00
16.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall with athletic tracks at village-Sunnamai Near Roadways workshop, Block-Sultanganj, District Mainpuri.	3.10

1	2	3
17.	Construction of multi-purpose hall with athletic tracks at Village-Bargadahiya near Soodipur, Block-Dubouliya Tehsil-Harraiya, District Basti.	2.98
18.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village Maksudabad. Block Kalyanpur, District Kanpur Nagar.	8.00
19.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village Patehara Kalan, District Mirzapur.	3.31
20.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village Dharauli, District Barahanki.	3.98
21.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall, 400 Mtr Natural Running Track at Gram-Midhaului, Block-Chibbramau, District Kannauj	5.39
22.	Construction of multi-purpose hall at Village-Simaria Taluke Maharajpur. Puranpur, District Pilibhit.	8.00
23.	Construction of multi-purpose hall at Village-Alahadapur, Block-Dhanipur, District Aligarh.	6.10

(B) An amount of ₹5.00 crore has been approved for Uttar Pradesh Badminton Association for construction of 100 bedded hostel in BBD Uttar Pradesh Badminton Academy in the year 2016. under National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

Statement-II

List of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres in Uttar Pradesh under SAI Regional Centre, Lucknow

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the training centre
1	2	3
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme	Udai Pratap inter College, Varanasi
2.	Adopted Akharas under NSTC Scheme	Guru Gaya Seth, Varanasi

1	2	3
3.		Choudhary Mahaveer Singh, Loni Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh Vyayamshala, Varanasi
4.		Meghu Pehlwan Vyayamshala, Varanasi
5.		Satayanarayan Singh Khel Vikas Sansthan, Mirzapur
6.		Saheed Bachan Singh and Late Arun Pehlwan, Muzaffarnagar
7.		Arya Vyayamshala, Chhaproli, Baghpat
8.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Under NSTC Scheme	RVC Centre and College, Meerut Cantt.
9.		Dogra Regimental Centre, Faizabad
10.		11 Gorkha Rifles Regimental Centre, Lucknow
11.		Rajput Rifle Regiment Centre, Fatehgarh
12.		JAT Regimental Centre, Bareilly
13.	SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme	STC Lucknow
14.		STC Raibareilly
15.		STC Saifai
16.		STC Bareilly
17.		STC Varanasi
18.		STC Allahabad
19.	Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centers	Babu Banarasi Das Badminton Academy, Vipinkhand, Lucknow
20.		Nandini Nagar Mahavidyalaya, Gonda
21.		Godwin Public School, Meerut
22.		Uttar Pradesh Inter College, Varanasi
23.		Rifle Association, Johri, Baraut, Bagpat
24.		Gurukul Archery Academy, Tikri, Meerut

Status of ECHS Scheme

*308. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount spent by the Ministry over the past three years in Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) initiative for re-imburement of medicines and consumables in respect of ECHS beneficiaries;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have availed the assistance through the above mentioned initiative for Cancer Drugs, out of all the beneficiaries over the past three years and the amount spent by the Department of Ex-Servicemen in this regard; and

(c) the new initiatives, if any, that have been planned by the Department of Ex-Servicemen, Ministry of Defence for furthering these initiatives in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH) : (a) Treatment extended to ECHS members is cashless through Service Hospitals/Empanelled Hospitals. The empanelled hospitals after providing cashless treatment to ECHS beneficiaries get reimbursement from ECHS. Details of expenditure for last three years is as under:-

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
2016-17	1972.92
2017-18	2824.99
2018-19	2142.49

(b) Details of expenditure for Cancer Drugs met out of medical reimbursement to empanelled hospitals are as under:-

Financial Year	No. of Bills	Amount (₹ in Cr.)
2016-17	30247	2.56
2017-18	50622	4.33
2018-19	45793	4.03

(c) The following initiatives have been taken for improving availability of medicines and consumables to ECHS beneficiaries:—

- i. The CGHS system of Authorised Local Chemists (ALCs) has been approved for ECHS on 22nd August, 2017.
- ii. Under ALC system, Polyclinics have been allowed to obtain medicines that are not available in stock from authorized local chemists and provide the same to the beneficiaries,
- iii. The CGHS norms for empanelment of Local Chemists have been relaxed on 25th June, 2018 to enable Polyclinics located in rural, semi-urban, remote areas to empanel ALCs.
- iv. Further, on 30th January 2019 the ECHS beneficiaries have been allowed to purchase non-available medicines subject to certain financial limits and conditions and seek reimbursement thereof.
- v. In order to ensure faster processing and payment of reimbursement bills of ESMs, the financial powers of ECHS authorities (Regional Director, Deputy Managing Director and Managing Director) have been enhanced from ₹ 3 lakhs, ₹ 5 lakhs and ₹ 10 lakhs to ₹ 4 lakhs, ₹ 10 lakhs and ₹ 15 lakhs respectively w.e.f. 9.7.2019.

The following initiatives -have been planned by the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare for the next three years:—

- i. Operationalisation of two Regional Centres at Yol and Bhubaneswar
- ii. Introduction of AYUSH OPDs as a pilot project in 5 Polyclinics of Delhi and NCR
- iii. Establishment of 24X7 helpline to guide and assist ECHS beneficiaries
- iv. Construction of Polyclinics at 56 locations
- v. Establishment of Data, Centre for more secure and reliable Database management

NCAP policy framework and enforcement

*309. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various factors that will be taken into account while forming a policy framework under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP);
- (b) whether the factors will be uniform across all cities and if not, whether they will vary;
- (c) whether the NCAP will have any mechanism, for strict enforcement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024.

A uniform policy has been adopted for identification of non-attainment cities. 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 of PM_{10} have been identified for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP.

Each city has prepared its own mitigation plan, based on its particular sources. Thus, the action plan for each city will not be uniform but be geared towards its particular sources.

These plans include key components like air quality monitoring network, major air polluting sources, action points with short, mid and long-term strategies respective to individual cities to control air pollution, further, Ministry has allocated ₹ 10 crores for 28 cities with million plus population and $PM_{10} > 90 \mu g/m^3$ in the current year for following components;

- (i) Public awareness and capacity building activities,
- (ii) Source apportionment study,
- (iii) Mechanical street sweepers.

- (iv) Water sprinklers,
- (v) Mobile Enforcement Units,
- (vi) Tree plantation, greening activities & development of City Forest in open areas, premises, parks & road side lands along with establishment of nurseries and plant raising,
- (vii) Construction and Demolition Waste Management Facility.

For the remaining non-attainment cities, funding of ₹ 10 lakhs per city for cities with population less than 5 lakhs and ₹ 20 lakhs per city with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs have been allocated.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure effective implementation of NCAP and review overall progress of components under NCAP, various committees viz Steering Committee, Monitoring committee and Implementation committee have been constituted at the Central Government Level. The States have also been directed to constitute these committees at state level. Leading academic institutions like IITs, Central Universities etc. have also been identified as technical partners for State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) to provide scientific Inputs for implementation of NCAP in States and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with these institutions and SPCBs for the States.

Impending threat of Global Warming

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

- (a) steps being taken to create awareness amongst citizens about the threat of Global Warming;
- (b) measures being taken to assess the potential damage that will be caused by Global Warming;
- (c) whether there are any plans and/or policies that include the citizens in tackling Global Warming; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Government is taking various steps for citizens' involvement and creating awareness about climate change, which include *inter alia*:

- (i) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing Environment Education, Awareness and Training scheme with the objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. Under the National Green Corps (NGC) programme, about one lakh schools have been identified as Eco-clubs, wherein, nearly thirty lakh students are actively participating in various environment protection and conservation activities.
- (ii) India's biggest climate change awareness programme is the 'Science Express Climate Action Special Train' (SECAS) - a mobile exhibition on climate change aimed to create awareness among various sections of society, especially students. SECAS intends to increase understanding of the science of climate change, observed and anticipated impacts and different possible responses. During 15 October, 2015 to 07 May, 2016, the train travelled a distance of about 19,800 km and reached out to more than 23.24 lakh visitors. Due to the unprecedented response received by the train, it was run again from 17 February, 2017 to 08 September, 2017 with the aim to cover a distance of 19,000 km.
- (iii) To involve citizens in adopting sustainable lifestyles, MoEF&CC launched a social movement 'Green Good Deeds' to bring focus on small steps like saving energy, conserving water, planting trees, reduce reuse and recycle, carpool where possible, and use public transport, by which individuals can contribute to combating climate change and environmental challenges.
- (iv) Further, MoEF&CC has also been involved in promoting environment education to all sections of the society through various outreach activities, theme-based exhibition galleries, etc. organized from time to time by the National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi and its four Regional Museums, located in Mysuru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Sawai-Madhopur.
- (v) Under the National Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), 25 State. Climate Change Cells in 25 States/ Union Territories have been supported, and providing awareness about the threat of global warming is one of the tasks assigned to State Cells. During last five years

1.5 lakh people have been given exposure as part of public awareness programme conducted by State Climate Change Cells.

(vi) India was the global host of the World Environment Day 2018. During the event, 10,000 school children from 200 schools of Delhi-NCR attended Envithon - The Green Run.

(vii) The Government is also implementing a scheme to support adaptation measures in its States and Union Territories which, *inter alia*, include capacity building of stakeholders and local agencies by focussed workshops organised by National Implementing Entity (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development).

(b) To ascertain the impact of climate change, Government of India has devised a study "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The study covers four major regions in India, namely, Himalayan region, North-Eastern region, Western Ghats and the Coastal Region in regard to observed climate and climate change projections for the year 2030s on four key sectors *i.e.* agriculture, water, natural ecosystem, biodiversity and health. As part of the National Communications, the Ministry conducted studies on impact of climate change in India which are summarized in the 'Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation' chapters. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) under National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) Project has also carried out studies on the impacts of climate change on agriculture.

(c) and (d) Creating awareness among citizens about the threat of global warming forms an intrinsic part of India's national framework to deal with the issue of climate change, including the National Action Plan on climate Change (NAPCC), State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) and Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP).

Railway tracks in forest areas

*311. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many rail tracks are running through forest areas due to which many animals are killed by trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to gradually remove all the rail tracks running through forest areas; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Rail tracks do pass through forest areas also. Movement of wild animals in search of food and water, brings them at very close proximity to railway lines and at times, leads to accidental deaths. The State/UT Forest Departments manage the forest and wildlife habitats with cooperation of other sectors, As per information collected from the states, the number of death of elephants, lion and tigers in rail accidents in the country as available with the Ministry during the last three years are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has no proposal for removal of rail tracks running through forest areas. However, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time), the railway tracks passing through forest areas are recommended by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change/Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, after considering all factors, including the availability of alternative sites, mitigation measures and management oriented conditions.

Further, with a view to minimize the casualties to wild animals due to railway lines, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has taken the following important measures:

- (i) 'Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure' has been prescribed to assist the project agencies of linear infrastructure in designing the linear infrastructure in a manner which will reduce human-animal conflicts in the areas where these linear infrastructures are passing through Protected Areas and other wildlife areas.
- (ii) A general advisory has been issued jointly by Ministry of Railways (MoRs) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 30th March, 2010 to

the General Managers of NF, East Coast and Southern Railways with a request to implement the suggested, measures.

- (iii) The Ministry *vide* the D.O. letter of DGF&SS dated 28th December, 2016 has requested all the CWLW of the Project Elephant states to implement 'the precautionary measures to Minimize Death of Elephant due to train accidents.
- (iv) Regular and extensive patrolling by frontline field staff of the State Forest Departments is done so that wild animals can be retained in their habitat.
- (v) SOP has been issued to manage tigers dispersing out in human dominated landscapes to safeguard humans as well as tigers besides reducing exposure of tigers to linear infrastructure.
- (vi) The Social Forestry Division, Amreli, Gujarat has erected 80.80 km. chain link fencing on both side of railway track passing through lion movement area.
- (vii) Adequate numbers of trackers have been deployed for day-night patrolling to watch lion movement around railway track
- (viii) Train drivers have been sensitized for movement through the elephant areas in National Park of West Bengal
- (ix) Speed restrictions of 50 kmph in different stretches between Alipurduar and Siliguri has been implemented. Speed radar guns have been installed to monitor speed of Locos to check cases of over-speeding which may cause animal hits.
- (x) VHP sets tuned to the frequency of VHP sets of forest department have been commissioned for immediate transmission of information regarding elephant movement.
- (xi) Forest Guards have been deployed between 18:00 Hrs to 06:00 hrs to convey message regarding movement of wild elephants near railway tracks.
- (xii) Elephant proof solar electric fence have been established in States like Odisha to avoid elephant deaths due to trains.

Statement-I*Elephant casualties in train accidents during last three years*

Sl. No.	Zones	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	NE	Assam	10	10	2
2.	NE	West Bengal	3	2	6
3.	SZ	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0
4.	ER	Jharkhand	2	0	0
5.	SZ	Kerala	2	0	1
6.	ER	Odisha	0	2	7
7.	NE	Tripura	0	0	0
8.	NZ	Uttarakhand	2	5	1
9.	NZ	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	SZ	Karnataka	0	1	2
TOTAL			21	20	19

Statement-II*The details of deaths of Lions in rail accident during last three years.*

Sl. No.	Year	Death by Rail Accidents
1.	2016	0
2.	2017	1
3.	2018	0
TOTAL		1

Statement-III*Tiger deaths due to train accidents during the last three years*

Year	Train
2016	3
2017	2
2018	3
TOTAL	8

Target for construction and awarding of NHs

*312. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had set a target of constructing 16,420 kms. and awarding 20,000 kms. of National Highways during the financial year 2018-19;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government had pegged construction rate at 45 kms, per day during the financial year 2018-19; and
- (c) if so, the target achieved in both the cases?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) Ministry set the target of 15000 km for award of works and 10000 km for construction of National Highways against which 5493 km awarded and 10855 km constructed during the financial year 2018-19. Construction rate was 29.74 km per day during the financial year 2018-19.

Allocation of funds for Namami Gange Projects

*313. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects under Namami Gange during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the above period, year-wise and project-wise;
- (c) whether only 26 out of 221 sanctioned projects have been completed so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;
- (e) the reasons for failure in completing the projects and cleaning the Ganga; and
- (f) the details of funds allocated for Namami Gange during 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) : (a) Under Namami Gange Programme, diverse set of interventions for cleaning and

rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up. These include pollution abatement activities including management of sewage, industrial effluent, solid waste etc., river front management, aviral dhara, rural sanitation, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, public participation etc.

So far, a total of 299 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 28,481.56 crore, out of which 101 projects have been completed. Rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation.

Out of these 299 projects, 218 projects have been taken up in the last three years (January 2016 till May 2019), of which 42 have been completed and rest are at various stages of implementation. Details of projects under Namami Gange Programme taken up during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The funds are released to States and executing agencies periodically on the basis of requirement for ongoing projects. Details of funds allocated, released and utilized during last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Allocated		Released to NMCG by the Ministry	Released by NMCG to Executing Agencies
	BE	RE		
2016-17	2500.00	1675.00	1675.00	1062.81
2017-18	2550.00	3023.42	1423.22	1625.10
2018-19	3070.00	2370.00	2307.50	2626.54
TOTAL	8120.00	7068.42	5405.72	5314.45

(c) & (d) No Sir, till date out of the 299 projects, 101 projects have been completed. The details of the projects sanctioned and completed sector wise are given below (till May, 2019):-

Sl. No.	Sector-wise projects	No. of projects Sanctioned	Projects Completed	Sanctioned Cost (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	150	42	23130.95
2.	Modular STPs decentralized treatments	1	0	410.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ghats, Crematoria and RFD	73	40	1424.73
4.	Ghat Cleaning*	3	-	43.87
5.	River Surface Cleaning* 1 (10 cities)		-	33.53
6.	Institutional Development Projects (including GKC and Industrial Waste Water Treatment)	18	1	1149.35
7.	Research Projects, Public outreach etc.	10	4	154.05
8.	Biodiversity Conservation	8	2	150.54
9.	Afforestation	16	10	236.56
10.	Bioremediation of drains	15		242.92
11.	Ecological Task Force	3	2	197.97
12.	Construction of toilets and other sanitation works in association with MoDWS#	1		1421.26
TOTAL		299	101	28481.56

*Projects included in S1 4 & 5 are service contract based projects for a period of 3 years

These projects are taken up with DoDWS for development of IHHLs and SWM along the villages along Ganga. All these villages are now declared ODF.

(e) 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 Programme is an integrated umbrella programme to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management.

Towards cleaning of river Ganga, 150 Sewerage infrastructure projects (111 on Ganga main stem and 39 on tributaries) have been taken up at a sanctioned cost of ₹23,130.95 crore for creation of new sewage treatment capacity of 3729.92 MLD, rehabilitation of 1114.39 MLD capacity and laying of around 4972.35 KM sewerage

network. Till 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. As far as Ganga main stem towns are concerned, against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Liters Per Day (MLD) from the 97 towns, the current sewage treatment capacity has been increased to 1954 MLD. Projects for further addition of 1354 MLD treatment capacity have also been taken up and are at various stages of implementation.

(f) The fund allocated for Namami Gange during 2019-20 is ₹ 1,970.00 crore. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has utilised ₹ 680.03 crore during the period 01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019.

Statement

*Details of projects under Namami Gange Projects taken up
during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Projects Undertaken	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
		No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects	Sanction Cost (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sewage Infrastructure	27	2499.34	33	8604	41	6401.16
2.	Modular STPs Decentralized Treatment	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	410.00
3.	Ghats & Crematoria and RFD	31	581.54	1	11.73	13	137.12
4.	Ghats Cleaning	1	15.00	0	0.00	2	28.87
5.	River Surface Cleaning	1	33.53	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Institutional Development Projects (Including Ganga Knowledge Center and Industrial Waste Water Treatment	1	38.57	2	89.59	12	808.94
7.	Research Projects, Public Outreach etc.	0	0.00	1	4.96	10	144.22
8.	Biodiversity Conservation	3	25.07	0	0.00	3	118.39
9.	Afforestation	5	50.62	5	61.48	6	123.28
10.	Bioremediation of drains	0	0.00	2	1.63	13	241.29
11.	Ecological Task Force/Ganga Mitra	1	30.34	1	167.00	1	0.63
12.	Construction of toilets and others Sanitation works in association with MoDWS	0	0.00	1	1426.26	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		70	3274.01	46	10366.46	102	8413.90

Status of construction of toilets

†*314. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed under Pradhan Mantri Yojana in each State and the quantum of Government funds spent on their construction;

(b) the maximum usage period of the toilets constructed under this scheme, in case it is used by a family of four or five members; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the States where this scheme has not been implemented and reasons for the non-implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) : (a) There is no scheme *viz.*, Pradhan Mantri Yojana. However, to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation, the State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) - SBM(G) - from 2.10.2014 to 17.07.2019, as reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), are given in the the Statement (*See* below). Under SBM (G), financial incentive of ₹ 12,000 is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and certain identified categories of Above Poverty Line (APL) households.

(b) The Government promotes use of twin pit toilets. In twin pit toilets, when one pit is filled in about four to five years, the channel to the first pit is closed and the second pit opened. After about a year, the human faeces in the first pit automatically becomes manure and can be emptied safely.

(c) SBM(G) is being implemented in all the Gram Panchayats in the country.

Statement

State/UT-wise No. of IHHLs constructed from 02.10.2014 to 17.07.2019 as reported by the States/UTs on the IMIS of SBM(G)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.07.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39,61,474
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,29,951
4.	Assam	32,86,570
5.	Bihar	1,11,99,505
6.	Chhattisgarh	33,07,869
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18,758

1	2	3
8.	Daman and Diu	1,600
9.	Goa	28,637
10.	Gujarat	33,36,788
11.	Haryana	6,59,440
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,72,875
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	11,44,512
14.	Jharkhand	34,59,733
15.	Karnataka	42,60,803
16.	Kerala	2,26,604
17.	Madhya Pradesh	64,72,785
18.	Maharashtra	59,21,992
19.	Manipur	2,58,090
20.	Meghalaya	2,09,607
21.	Mizoram	37,145
22.	Nagaland	1,31,324
23.	Odisha	61,09,324
24.	Puducherry	28,002
25.	Punjab	3,33,660
26.	Rajasthan	78,05,400
27.	Sikkim	6,649
28.	Tamil Nadu	51,84,684
29.	Telangana	30,08,982
30.	Tripura	3,00,930
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1,91,68,197
32.	Uttarakhand	5,05,493
33.	West Bengal	61,52,235
TOTAL		9,68,48,153

Replacement of ICE two/three wheelers with electric vehicles

*315. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to ban Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) powered two and three wheelers with an engine capacity of less than 150cc and replace them with Electric Vehicles (EVs); and

(b) if so, the details of the infrastructure required and the steps taken by Government to implement the replacement of ICE of less than 150cc engine capacity with electric vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) NITI Aayog, in its meeting held on 14th May, 2019 regarding National Mission for Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage has proposed that after 31st March, 2023 only electric three wheelers (with Lithium Ion or other advanced battery chemistry only) shall be sold under the category of three wheelers and after 31st March, 2025 all new sales under the category of two wheelers below 150cc shall be electric two wheelers (with Lithium Ion or other advanced battery chemistry only). This has been proposed after detailed deliberations with key stakeholders of different Ministries for cleaning up Indian cities and to ensure rapid transition towards Electric Vehicles and making India a manufacturing base for electric two wheelers and electric three wheelers.

The roadmap for implementation shall be finalized in consultation with stakeholders.

Annexure

State/UT-wise number of children died due to fall into borewell during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015		
		below 14 years	14 and above-below 18 years	Total	below 14 years	14 and above-below 18 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	1	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	1	2	2	4
8.	Haryana	0	1	1	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	5	1	6
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	1	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	1
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	3	0	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	3	4	0	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	2	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	0	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	3	8	1	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	8	4	12	26	5	31
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8	4	12	26	5	31

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Increase in production of coal

3174. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) was able to meet the target of increased production to fulfill the demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the efforts made by the Ministry and CIL to increase the production of coal and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) and (b) During the year 2018-19, Coal India Limited (CIL) produced about 607 MT of coal against a target of 610 MT.

(c) In order to augment supply, a total of 84 coal blocks have been allotted under Coal Mines (Special Provision Act, 2015) so far.

Further, the focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal which includes pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

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

- CIL and its subsidiaries are going for higher capacity mega mines (Capacities > 10 MTY) with high mechanization.
- CIL has already introduced state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency. High capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMMs) like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced for this purpose.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency and to cater environmental needs by CIL. During 2018-19, in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners and is likely to further, increase in subsequent years.
- In underground mines, basic thrust is on mechanization of coal winning/loading system, coal drilling and supporting system, coal evacuation system etc. High capacity Load Haul dumps (LHDs), Side Discharge Loaders (SDLs) and Universal Drill Machines (UDMs) in conjunction with belt conveyors have been introduced wherever possible.

There has been a consistent effort to increase domestic coal production. The all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT (Provisional) in 2018-19. Absolute increase in all India coal production from 2013-14 to 2018-19 is 164.58 MT as compared to an increase of coal production of 73.01 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

CIL has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 606.89 MT in 2018-19. Absolute increase of 144.48 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 58.68 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

Coal mines of Namchik-Namphuk in Arunachal Pradesh

3175. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans of assisting the Arunachal Pradesh Government in resuming coal mining on Namchik-Namphuk coalfield, pursuant to Supreme Court's decision to resume mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is formulating any policy to curb illegal mining and reduce risks associated with mining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Namchik Namphuk Coal Mine is one of the 204 coal mines which were cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* judgement dated 25th August, 2014 and Order dated 24th September, 2014. Allocation of these 204 coal mines is now being done under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. As communicated by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Namchik Namphuk coal mine is under further analysis as it is in high conservation value zone. Therefore, the offer for allocation of this coal mine is dependent on the outcome of further analysis.

Complaints regarding illegal mining of coal are received 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.

Acquisition of railway rakes by CIL

3176. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited will acquire enough railway rakes to transport coal to all thermal power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the shortage of railway rakes for coal transportation has been one of the major reasons behind the supply shortage?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has drawn up a plan to procure wagons to add to the existing pool of Railway wagons to enhance the capacity of coal supplies to Power Plants under General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme (GPWIS) circulated by Indian Railways. For that purpose, a committee has been constituted at CIL to liaison with Railway Board, to study and identify the possible routes for optimum coal evacuation under the initiative. Railway Board has been requested to procure the wagons on behalf of CIL.

(c) There has been an increase in coal despatch by CIL. During the fiscal 2018-19, CIL supplied 608.14 Million Tonnes (MT) of coal registering a growth of 4.8% over the despatch of 580.28 MT in 2017-18.

Similarly, in the fiscal 2018-19, an average of 280.7 rakes/day have been sourced from CIL sidings, godsheds and washeries against 265.5 rakes/day in the fiscal 2017-18, thereby achieving a growth of 5.7% over the last year.

Disputes in coal sector

3177. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) details of disputes in the coal sector and the manner in which Ministry is resolving them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided not to constitute any independent body to resolve these disputes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) Disputes in the coal sector range from grievances of coal-consumer to employees of coal companies, disputes between coal companies with tax authorities, industrial relations related, land acquisition related, and others not limited to these. These disputes are resolved as per the relevant statute and/or the terms of agreement/Memorandum of Understanding entered between concerned stakeholders.

Further, a mechanism, namely Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD), has been created by Department of Public Enterprises on 22nd May, 2018 for resolution of any dispute or difference relating to the interpretation and

application of the provisions of commercial contract(s) between Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ Port Trusts inter-se and also between CPSEs and Government Departments/Organizations (excluding disputes concerning Railways, Income Tax, Customs & Excise Departments).

(b) and (c) There is no proposal in the Ministry to constitute any independent body to resolve these disputes.

Coal mining on Government land

†3178. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal mining is being done on land owned by Jharkhand Government by Coal India's subsidiary units, such as CCL, ECL and BCCL without paying any revenue, if so, reasons and details thereof including quantum of coal mined and total area of land in acres;

(b) details of amount of tax deposited and amount due under the heads of Salami, land revenue and cess to Jharkhand Government for lease settlement of land by these companies during the last three years, company-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action against defaulting companies and responsible officials, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details of amount of tax deposited, if any, in the last three years to Jharkhand Government for lease settlement of land by these companies are tabulated below:-

Name of Company	Details of amount with respect to lease settlement of land
1	2
CCL	Coal mining by CCL is done mainly on land acquired as per the provisions of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. Such land is vested in CCL and is not land owned by Jharkhand

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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Government. Further, no mining lease is required in case of land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. Further, Central Government on 3rd April, 2002 wrote to Government of Jharkhand requesting that the State Government of Jharkhand may kindly withdraw the directions given to the Central Coalfields Limited, a coal company under the Central Government in this behalf and issue appropriate direction to the concerned State authorities for not raising demand on Coal Company for payment of land rent, surface rent and cess of any kind.

ECL: ECL pays the demanded transfer value for obtaining possession of Government land. Three areas of ECL lie in the State of Jharkhand namely Rajmahal, Mugma and Santhal Pargana (S.P) Mines. Amount paid by these areas on account of lease / transfer of Government land in the last three years are as under:-

Name of Area	Land (in Acres)	Amount (in ₹ crores)
Rajmahal	281.23	39.87
S.P. Mines	137.06	54.69
Mugma	0	0
TOTAL	418.29	94.56

Salami and lease rent for the whole lease period have been paid to the State Government of Jharkhand as demanded before obtaining possession of the Government land itself. However, for land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, value of the land as demanded by the State Govt. has been paid in case of Rajmahal Area. No surface rent and land rent are payable for the land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 as per communication of Ministry of Coal dated 24th April, 2007.

BCCL BCCL inherited major chunk of land under Coking Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1972/Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973 which

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is vested in Central Government and thereafter in BCCL, called vested land. Further, BCCL is using the various types of land after acquisition of the same within its mining leasehold area for coal mining activities in addition to the said vested land.

There is no lease settlement made by the State Government of Jharkhand in the name of BCCL, as such amount of tax deposited in the treasury of Jharkhand Government for lease settlement of land is nil. However, BCCL being the mining lessee (as per Coking Coal Mines Nationalization Act 1972/Coal Mines Nationalization Act 1973) is paying the Royalty/Dead Rent to the State Government as per Mines and Minerals (Development & [Regulation) Act, 1957.

- (c) None, in view of (b) above.

Inadequate storage space for coal at harbours

3179. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that imported coal is dumped/stored at harbours due to inadequate storage capacity;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of inadequate storage space, the vessels carrying coal are forced to wait for a long time in the sea; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) to (d) As per the 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 and the Government does not interfere in the process of import of coal.

However, as per information provided by Major Ports, there is adequate storage capacity at Major Ports for storage of Coal. No vessels carrying coal are forced to wait for a long time in the sea.

Slow growth in coal sector

3180. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal sector saw growth slowing down to 1.8 per cent from 3.25 per cent in May, 2019 over the same period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the growth slowing further?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) and (b) As per the report on Index of Eight Core Industries, coal sector witnessed a growth of 1.8 per cent in May, 2019. The major reasons for slow growth during the month of May, 2019 are as follows:

- Cyclone Fani affected production at Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) & Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) during 1st week of May' 19.
- Adverse Law & Order in BCCL, CCL & MCL.
- Problems faced in physical possession of land in ECL, CCL & MCL.
- Forestry Clearance & Environmental Clearance.

(c) The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal which includes efforts to expedite Environment & Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and Law & Order problems and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

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

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

During 18-19, in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners and is likely to further increase in subsequent years.

Shortage of coal

3181. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that coal shortage in the country is likely to persist for next two to three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) action proposed by Government to tide over the crisis of coal shortage and meet the growing needs of the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) and (b) There is no shortage of coal in the Country. As on 01.04.2019 coal stock was 54.4 MT with Coal India Limited (CIL). The all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT (Prov.) in 2018-19. Absolute increase in all India coal production from 2013-14 to 2018-19 is 164.58 MT as compared to an increase of coal production of 73.01 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

(c) A number of important steps have been taken by the Government to augment and monitor coal dispatches to the power houses. Some of the steps taken are as under:—

- (i) Priority is given to supply of coal to Power plants through rail mode.
- (ii) The power plants in close vicinity of coal fields have been advised to move coal through road mode.
- (iii) Coal supplies to Power sector are monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group, comprising representatives from the Ministries of Power, Coal, Railways and Shipping, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) etc.

As a result of these steps taken for augmentation of supplies, the coal stock at Power House end improved significantly. Presently, stock at Power House end stands at 25.60 MT as on 16.07.2019, equivalent to 15 days' consumption.

Shakti Scheme SC

†3182. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Shakti Scheme and the present status of its implementation in the country and details of those eligible under the scheme;
- (b) the list of eligible States under the scheme at present;
- (c) whether State of Maharashtra is eligible under the scheme at present; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Government approved the fading away of the existing Letter of Assurance (LoA)-Fuel Supply Agreement, (FSA) regime and introduced Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), 2017, which was issued by Ministry of Coal on 22.05.2017. The Government also approved amendments to the SHAKTI Policy, 2017, which was issued by Ministry of Coal on 25.03.2019. Salient features of the SHAKTI policy as amended are as under:

A. FSA may be signed with pending LoA holders after ensuring that the plants are commissioned, respective, milestones met, all specified conditions of the LoA fulfilled within specified time frame and where nothing adverse is detected against the LoA holder. Further, it has allowed continuation of the existing coal supply to the capacities of about 68,000 MW at the rate of 75% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ), which may further be increased in future based on coal availability. The policy has enabled coal supplies at 75% of ACQ against FSA to about 19,000 MW capacities which have been delayed in commissioning, provided these plants are commissioned within 31.03.2022. The medium term PPAs to be concluded in future against bids invited by DISCOMS have also been made eligible for linkage coal supply.

B (i). Coal India Limited (CIL)/Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) may grant coal linkages to State/Central Gencos/Joint Ventures at notified price on the recommendations of Ministry of Power.

B (ii). Linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) having Long Term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) based on domestic coal where IPPs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

participating in auction will bid for discount on the tariff (in paise/unit). Bidders who could not participate in the linkage auction under B (ii) due to any reason may be allowed to participate in the B (ii) auctions of this policy. Further, the bidders who could not secure linkage for full ACQ may obtain linkage for the balance quantity by participating in future auctions at a later stage under B (ii) after benchmarking discount.

- B (iii). Linkages to IPPs/Power Producers without PPAs shall be on auction basis.
- B (iv). Coal linkages may also be earmarked for fresh PPAs, by pre-declaring the availability of coal linkage with description, to the States, States may indicate these linkages to DISCOMS/State Designated Agencies (SDAs).
- B (v). Power requirement of group of States can also be aggregated and procurement of such aggregated power can be made by an agency designated by the Ministry of Power or authorised by such States on the basis of tariff based bidding.
- B (vi). Linkages shall be granted for full normative quantity to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated by nominated agency for setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) under Central Government initiative through tariff based competitive under the guidelines for determination of tariff, on the recommendation of Ministry of Power.
- B (vii). Ministry of Coal in consultation with Ministry of Power may formulate a detailed methodology of a transparent bidding process for allocating coal linkages to IPPs, having PPAs based on imported coal, with full pass through of cost saving to consumers.
- B (viii). (a) Power plants with no PPA are allowed coal linkage under B (iii) & B (iv) for a period of minimum 3 months upto a maximum of 1 year for sale of power generated through the linkage in Day Ahead Market (DAM) through power exchanges or in short term through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) portal.
(b) Use of existing coal linkage for sale of power through short term PPAs using DEEP portal or power exchange by the generator which terminates

PPA in case of default in payment by the DISCOM for a maximum period of 2 years or until they find another buyer of power under long /medium term PPA whichever is earlier.

(c) Coal linkage under B (v) also applicable in cases where the nodal agency designated by the Ministry of Power aggregates/procures the power requirement for a group of States even without requisition from such States.

(d) Central and State generating companies can act as an aggregator of power of stressed power assets.

(e) Mechanism to ensure servicing of debt.

As of now, coal linkages to following capacities have been granted under Para A (i), B (i) & B (ii) of the policy;

- A(i): Clearance has been given for signing of FSA for 9 power plants with a total capacity of 5,890 MW.
- B(i): 18 TPPs have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 22,160 MW.
- B(ii): First round of linkage auction under B(ii) of SHAKTI policy was conducted in Sep'17, whereby 27.18 MT of annual coal linkage was booked by ten provisional successful bidders for 9,045 MW capacity. Second round of B (ii) Auction has been concluded by Coal India Limited on 24.05.2019. During this second round quantity of 2.97 MT of annual linkage has been booked by 8 bidders.

(c) and (d) All the States/UTs including State of Maharashtra are eligible under SHAKTI policy subject to terms and conditions mentioned in the policy.

Regularisation of casual workers

*3183. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any welfare scheme for SC/ST employees working under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has considered to regularise casual workers working in the Ministry; and

(d) the number of employees regularised during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal has no separate welfare scheme for SC/ST employees working under the Ministry. However, this Ministry follows the Government schemes as per guidelines of Nodal Ministries concerned.

(c) No.

(d) Nil in view of reply to part (c) above.

Fulfilling the demand of coal

†3184. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic production of coal is not sufficient to fulfil the demand of fuel in India, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) action plan chalked out by Coal India Limited to fulfil the rising fuel demand in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited is acquiring the coal mines in Australia, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) The gap between demand and supply of coal cannot be bridged completely as there is insufficient domestic availability of coking coal and power plants designed on imported coal will continue to import coal in the country for their production. However, there has been a consistent effort to increase domestic coal production. The all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT (Provisional) in 2018-19. Absolute increase in all India coal production from 2013-14 to 2018-19 is 164.58 MT as compared to an increase of coal production of 73.01 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

Coal India Limited (CIL) has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 606.89 MT in 2018-19. Absolute increase of 144.48 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 58.68 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In order to meet, the domestic demand, there is a plan to increase the total production of coal in the country to the level of 1 Billion Tonnes by the year 2022-23.

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

- CIL and its subsidiaries are going for higher capacity mega mines (Capacities > 10 MTY) with high mechanization.
- CIL has already introduced state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency. High capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMMs) like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced for this purpose.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency and to cater environmental needs by CIL. During 2018-19, in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners and is likely to further increase in subsequent years.
- In underground mines, basic thrust is on mechanization of coal winning/loading system, coal drilling and supporting system, coal evacuation system etc. High capacity Load Haul dumps (LHDs), Side Discharge Loaders (SDLs) and Universal Drill Machines (UDMs) in conjunction with belt conveyors have been introduced wherever possible.

(c) Some coking coal assets in Australia, where sale of equity stakes along with life-of-mine offtake rights is available, has been identified by CIL for equity investment.

Pilferage of coal

3185. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to slate:

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal procurement of coal from coal mines;
- (b) the number of cases that have come to notice;
- (c) if so, action Government has taken against this; and
- (d) whether there is any estimate of amount of coal that is pilferaged from mines?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Theft/pilferage of coal are carried out stealthily and clandestinely. So, it is difficult to assess and specify the exact quantum of coal stolen on account of theft/pilferage. However during

raids conducted by security personnel of Coal India Limited (CIL) as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered during last three years are as under:-

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
25296.16 tonnes	17602.92 tonnes	22784.54 tonnes

Further FIRs have been lodged by CIL in respect of theft/pilferage of coal during the last three years as under :-

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
416	325	471

Withdrawal of orders from Ordnance factories/Defence PSUs

3186. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of items, which used to be manufactured in Ordnance factories/Defence PSUs have been withdrawn by the Centre to favour private sector; and

(b) if so, the number and the details of such products and the reasons for withdrawing the orders which used to be given to ordnance factories/defence PSUs and giving it to private, sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, 275 items being manufactured by Ordnance Factories have been declared as "Non-core". Accordingly, requirement of NOC from Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for these items has been dispensed with and Services are free to procure these items against Request for Proposal (RFP) from open market or from OFB.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

3187. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) the details of rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to consider recruitment of Ex-servicemen in the State Police Forces, particularly of Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the instructions given to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the total number of defence personnel retired during the last three years and total number of Ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Rajasthan and Gujarat during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Details of Ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years are as under:

Year	Details of Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in Rajasthan	Details of Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in Gujarat
2016	1031	61
2017	144	1001
2018	894	1066
TOTAL	2069	2128

(b) and (c) Recruitment of Ex-servicemen in the State Police Forces falls within the ambit of concerned State Government as "Police" is a State Subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(d) Total number of defence personnel retired during the last three years is as under:

Name of the Force	Total number of defence personnel retired during the last three years <i>i.e.</i> 2016, 2017 and 2018
Army	143696
Navy	15057
Air Force	17502
TOTAL	176255

Total number of Ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years are as under;

Year	Details of Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in Rajasthan	Details of Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in Gujarat
2016	1031	61
2017	144	1001
2018	894	1066
TOTAL	2069	2128

Tax on disability pension for military personnel

3188. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the matter of imposition of tax on disability pension for military personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for waiver of such tax, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance *vide* its Circular no. 13/2019 dated 24.06.2019 clarified that tax exemption will be available only to Armed Forces personnel who have been invalided from service on account of bodily disability attributable to or aggravated by such service and not to personnel who have been retired on superannuation or otherwise.

(c) Matter is being taken up with the Ministry of Finance to clarify the matter.

Private sector investment in defence production

3189. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of recent steps taken to increase private sector participation in defence production in order to boost defence sector;
- (b) the level of private sector investment in defence production in volume and percentage terms;
- (c) steps taken to simplify the procedures to involve private sector so far; and
- (d) the details of results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation through licensing. 442 licenses for manufacturing of defence items have been issued so far. The Defence Product List has been progressively rationalised and trimmed and licensing procedure has been further simplified. The Annual Turnover as reported by companies operating in Defence and Aerospace sectors in the private sector for the year 2018-19 is approximately ₹15,000 crores, while the corresponding figures for Public sector is ₹63208 crores.

In order to increase private sector participation and to simplify the procedures, following measures have been taken during the last three financial years:-

- (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein - specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.
- (ii) A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDD. (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 and Make (Global)' categories.

- (iii) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Separate procedure for 'Make-IF' sub-category has been notified wherein a number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering proposals suggested by industry/individual etc., have been introduced. Till date, 36 proposals for development by industry have been given 'In-principle' approval under Make-II.
- (vi) Government has decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as an engine of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. These are spanning across Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Saion and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu and across Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Government has notified a Policy for indigenisation of components and spares used in Defence Platforms in March, 2019 with the objective to create

an industry ecosystem which is able to indigenize the imported components (including alloys and special materials) and sub-assemblies for defence equipment and platform manufactured in India.

- (x) Defence Investor Cell has been created in the Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.
- (xi) FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route . wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (xii) The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent and online. Scheme for promotion of defence Exports has been notified.
- (xiii) 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.
- (xiv) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.

Ensuring self-reliance in defence equipments

†3190. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new steps taken by Government to ensure self-reliance in procuring defence equipment and the details of the defence procurement and production during the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to accelerate the pace of executing 'Make in India' policy for manufacturing defence equipment in the country, if so, the roadmap and the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any target has been set-for manufacturing indigenous defence equipment in the next three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the roadmap of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (e) Various new steps taken by the Government to ensure self-reliance in procuring the defence equipment include introduction of 'Buy [Indian-Indigenous Design Development Manufacture (IDDM)]' as the most preferred acquisition category in the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), "Strategic Partnership" model to enhance indigenous defence manufacturing capabilities through the private sector, simplification of Make-II procedure and introduction of 'Suo-Moto' proposals. These measures are enabling self-reliance, wider participation of Indian industry in defence procurements and are providing impetus to production including by the MSME sector.

The prospective technologies/equipment to be inducted by the Armed Forces are shared with Industry through the Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR) which is in the public domain. This provides a roadmap for indigenous development of defence equipment.

The details of defence procurement and production undertaken during the last three years is as given below:

Financial Year	Total Capital Procurement (₹ in cr.)	Total Production of DPSUs/OFs (₹ in cr.)
2016-17	69,150.12	55,252.00
2017-18	72,732.28	58,314.00
2018-19	75,920.74	57,641.00

Under the 'Make-in-India' initiative of the Government to strengthen the defence production in the country, Government has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to 113 proposals, worth ₹ 2,39,074 crore, in the last three financial years (2016-17 to 2018-19) under 'Buy (Indian-IDDM)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)', 'Strategic Partnership Model' or 'Make' categories of capital procurement. Request for Proposal (RFP) for such categories is issued only to Indian Vendors under DPP.

New ordnance factories

3191. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up new ordnance factories across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has commenced producing new products in the ordnance factories which were earlier imported or produced in foreign countries under its 'Make in India' programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) and (d) The Ordnance Factories under the control of Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) have started manufacturing items indigenously for 'import substitution' in line with the principle of 'Make in India' programme which *inter-alia* include:

(i) A7 Ammunition for Assault Rifle of 7.62mm x 39 Calibre

(ii) Engines of T-90 and T-72 Tanks

(iii) Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL)

(iv) Thermal Imaging Sights for Commander of T-72 Tank

(v) Up-gunning of 130mm Artillery Gun (which was ex-import) to 155mm and 155mm x 45 Calibre Artillery Gun System.

(e) Not applicable in view of the reply given for Parts (c) and (d) above.

Laying of roads on Indo-Nepal border

3192. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to lay roads on Indo-Nepal border, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) length of roads being laid and length already completed and expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has informed that the Government has approved 1377 km. of border roads along Indo-Nepal border at an estimated cost of ₹3853 crore.

In addition, Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is entrusted with the construction/ improvement of 269.05 km. of roads along the Indo-Nepal border at an estimated cost of ₹ 1514 crore.

The details of roads completed and expenditure incurred for the above mentioned roads is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Length (Km.)	Total Cost (₹ in crs)	Length of road laid (Km.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crs.)
(i)	BRO	269.05	1514	64.60	669.64
(ii)	MHA	1377	3853	243.37	1538.27

Controlling air pollution

3193. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a systematic and scientifically designed implementation procedure to control air pollution in metro cities;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to have such a procedure in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Science based approach forms the basis of all measures being undertaken for control, abatement and mitigation of air pollution in the country including metro cities. The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution adopting the . scientific approach which *inter alia*, include.

- 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.
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a time bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner has been launched.
- 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 of PM₁₀ have been identified for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP.
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has-been notified.
- 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).

Most polluted Indian cities

†3194. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation, in its report, has enumerated 22 cities of India, out of 30 most polluted cities of the world, which is a matter of concern; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to bring pollution level of these 22 cities under the controlled standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) The World Health Organization (WHO) released the WHO Global Ambient Air Quality Database (update 2018) which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consists of mainly annual means for PM₁₀ and/or PM_{2.5}, covering more than 4000 human settlements in 108 countries for the years from 2010 to 2016. WHO does not rank countries / cities on the basis of air pollution data.

(b) The Central Government has taken a number of initiatives for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country. 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.
- 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,
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.

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

- 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 in 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 Out reach

- 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 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.

Environmental clearance for Peripheral Ring Road in Bengaluru

3195. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the environmental clearance has been given to the Karnataka Government for the construction of the Peripheral Ring Road in Bengaluru city; and
- (b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) The project has not been granted Environmental Clearance by this Ministry. However, the Karnataka State Environment Impact Assessment Authority has granted Environmental Clearance for development of an eight lane Peripheral Ring Road connecting Tumkur Road to Hosur Road for a total length of 65 kms.

Movement for GM crops

3196. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the spread of a movement for pro GM

(Genetically Modified) crops in Maharashtra in defiance of the ban on planting unapproved Herbicide Tolerant BT cotton seeds;

(b) whether it is a fact that farmers in some other States have also started cultivating GM cotton and Brinjal in defiance of the ban on planting such crops; and

(c) If so, the details and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) A Farmers' Union had sown Herbicide Tolerant BT cotton seed as a token in July 2019, The Government is not aware of spread of a pro-GM (Genetically Modified) crop movement in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has received complaints on illegal cultivation of Genetically Modified (GM) Cotton and Brinjal in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Punjab, All States/Union Territories (UTs) have been directed to constitute and strengthen State/UT Biotechnology Coordination Committees and District Level Committees for monitoring instances of illegal cultivation of GM Crops and taking appropriate action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Pollution in major rivers

3197. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms of standard level of water pollution for major rivers of the country set by Government;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to check the water pollution *vis-a-vis* standard level of pollution of such rivers during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details and outcome thereof, State-wise;

(c) the complaints against sugar mills and other operational factories for causing water pollution of such rivers received by Government during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the details of 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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has specified water quality criteria for various 'Designated Best Uses'

based on parameters like, Total Coliform/Fecal Coliform, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Free Ammonia, Electrical Conductivity, Sodium Absorption Ratio and Boron. Use based classification of surface water is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) CPCB along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is monitoring the water quality of water bodies 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 stretched on 323 rivers during 2018. State-wise number of polluted river stretches is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) As per CPCB, the number of complaints received by the Board against sugar mills during last three years are: 20 number of complaints for year 2016 - 17, 13 number of complains for year 2017-18 and 08 number of complaints for year 2018-19. Further, CPCB has identified a total of 2743 Grossly Polluting industries discharging effluent into water bodies. Out of these, 2497 industries are operational and 246 industries are self-closed. Number of complying and non-complying units are 2222 and 275, respectively.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring and inspecting 17 categories of highly polluting industries including Sugar mills based on alerts generated from Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) and taking appropriate action against non-complying industries as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 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.

In addition to these the Government has taken various initiatives to check river pollution, *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; 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.

Statement-I

Use based classification on surface waters in India

Designated-best-use	Class of water	Criteria
1	2	3
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less 2. pH between 6.5 and 8.5 3. Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more 4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less 2. pH between 6.5 and 8.5 3. Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more 4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less 2. pH between 6 to 9 3. Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more 4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pH between 6.5 to 8.5

1	2	3
		2. Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more
		3. Free Ammonia (as N) 1 .2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	1. pH between 6.0 to 8.5
		2. Electrical Conductivity at 25°C micro mhos/ cm Max.2250
		3. Sodium absorption Ratio Max, 26
		4. Boron Max. 2mg/l

Statement-II*Number of Polluted River Stretches in each State/UT*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Stretches
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	44
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	11
8.	Gujarat	20
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
12.	Jharkhand	7
13.	Karnataka	17
14.	Kerala	21

Sl.No.	State	No. of Stretches
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22
16.	Maharashtra	53
17.	Manipur	9
18.	Meghalaya	7
19.	Mizoram	9
20.	Nagaland	6
21.	Odisha	19
22.	Puducherry	2
23.	Punjab	4
24.	Rajasthan	2
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	6
27.	Telangana	8
28.	Tripura	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	12
30.	Uttarakhand	9
31.	West Bengal	17

Assessment of cleaning campaign of rivers

†3198. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various rivers in the country are getting polluted by the waste being thrown into them;

(b) whether Government has carried out any assessment of untreated contaminated water and industrial waste being thrown in the various rivers of the country, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has assessed the progress of the cleaning campaign of major rivers of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures/plans adopted by Government to control the pollution in the major rivers of the country, including Ganga, and make them pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Pollution load in rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Non-point sources of pollution like agricultural runoff, open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites, etc. also contribute to pollution of rivers. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details of identified polluted river stretches are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

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

(c) and (d) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 18 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5870.54 crore and Central

share of ₹ 2378.73 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2522.03 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP resulting in reduction in pollution load being discharged into the rivers.

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

To ensure proper treatment of municipal waste water before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States, CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along river Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective SPCBs/PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued by CPCB to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent monitoring systems. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste concept in grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

Statement-I

State-wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahmaputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel,	44

1	2	3	4
		Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorousola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri	
3.	Bihar	Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna,	1
7.	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinquerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8.	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh	9
12.	Jharkhand	Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkart	7
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimala, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad, Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (Mp), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga	22
16.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Mithi, Moma, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Man), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Goma, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
17.	Manipur	Nambui, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing	9
18.	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhia, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19.	Mizoram	Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20.	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21.	Odisha	Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Nallah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mananadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua	19
22.	Puducherry	Arasalar, Chunnambar	2

1	2	3	4
23.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas	4
24.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal	2
25.	Sikkim	Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27.	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna	8
28.	Tripura	Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Many	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu	12
30.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar	9
31.	West Bengal	Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kansi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta	17
GRAND TOTAL :			351

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas	Installed Treatment Capacity (mid)	Number of STPs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27	12

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21	1
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55	6
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58	7
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92	51
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7	41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72	66
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74	19
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24	15
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16	57
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97	10
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23	17
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36	76
21.	Manipur	132	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10	1
24.	Nagaland	92	-	
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7	35
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54	13
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5	6

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45	86
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92	63
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72	73
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8	18
33.	Tripura	154	0.05	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84	73
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9	24
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9	28
TOTAL		61948	23277	816

Reduction in time taken for environmental clearance

3199. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of granting environmental clearance has become faster as Government has reduced the number of days taken to complete the procedure from 640 to 108;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to further bring down the time taken to grant clearance to a period of two to three months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is considering to further bring down the time taken to grant approvals to the extent possible by implementing the Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System named PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub). PARIVESH is a complete online, expeditious and transparent system for granting clearances and will automate the entire process and will facilitate sound and informed decision making.

Advisory to State Governments on air pollution

3200. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any advisory to State Governments to express the concern about air pollution and action to be taken up for water conservation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Various directions have been issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and other concerned agencies for combatting the pollution which *inter alia* include:

- 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.
- A comprehensive set of directions have been issued under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42/31 measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities including Delhi and NCR cities comprising of control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps.
- Based on ambient air quality data for the period of 2011-2015 and World Health Organisation reports 2014/18, 102 non-attainment cities that failed to meet prescribed standards of PM₁₀ have been identified for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. Further, the states have prepared city specific mitigation plan for addressing the abatement of air pollution in a comprehensive manner.

With regard to prevention and control of water pollution, several measures have been taken which inter alia include:

- CPCB has prepared General standards for discharge of Environmental pollutants - Effluents (Part A) and waste water generation standards (Part B) under schedule-VI of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 so that all the industrial effluents are treated before discharging.
- Regulation of industrial Pollution is implemented through various provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 under Consent mechanism by the respective SPCB and PCC.
- Directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding 'Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River' to Municipal Corporations of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals.
- Directions have been issued under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to SPCBs/PCCs regarding treatment and utilization of sewage.
- The continuous water quality monitoring systems, Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS). have been established on industrial units in the country for getting real time information on the effluent quality to identify and take action against non-complying units.
- Indicative guidelines for restoration of water bodies issued as a guidance to the stakeholders for ensuring restoration/ rejuvenation of water bodies.

Schemes for afforestation

3201. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to deal with the negative effect of climate change it is essential to increase the forest cover;

(b) if so, the percentage of land on which afforestation is essential for this purpose;

(c) whether Government has decided to implement various schemes to increase the forest cover; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for implementation of each scheme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) In order to address the issues of climate change, Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight national mission being implemented by various Ministries in specific areas of Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. Thirty two States and Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with objectives of NAPCC to address state specific concerns. The Government is also implementing the scheme *i.e.* National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change to support adaptation efforts of States and Union Territories.

Therefore, increasing forest cover is one of the mitigation measures to reduce the impact of climate change. For increasing and improving forest cover, various activities such as afforestation, reforestation, forest regeneration, soil-moisture conservation in the forest including tree plantation outside forests through people's participation are carried out in the State/UTs. Further forests in general act as net carbon sink and contribute to mitigation action. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2017, there has been an increase of 6,778 sq km forest cover in the country as compared to last assessment published in ISFR 2015 (updated). Carbon stock in forests has also been increased and it is estimated to be 7082 million tonnes as per ISFR 2017. As per India's Second Biennial Update Reports (BUR), about 12% of emissions were offset by the forestry sector. India has already committed for creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

The principal aim of National Forest Policy, 1988 is to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which are vital for sustenance of all lifeforms, human, animal and plant. Accordingly to achieve this objective, the National Forest Policy, 1988 prescribes that a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover. In

the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system.

(c) and (d) For further expansion of forest area and maintaining the existing forest cover of the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by the 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, Campa Afforestation Fund (CAP) and under concerned State/UT schemes/plans.

GIM aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. NAP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation. To compensate the loss of forest for development works, compensatory afforestation is undertaken on non-forest land and degraded forest land from the funds collected from the user agencies and deposited in the CAF.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has allocated an amount of ₹ 140 crores during current financial year for afforestation under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of NAP and GIM.

Compensation to human beings for loss by animals

†3202. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any provision to provide compensation for the loss caused to human beings by wild animals; and

(b) if so, the details of the procedure and the amount provided to Madhya Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) The management of forest and wildlife including the management of human wildlife conflict and payment of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

compensation is the responsibility of concerned State Governments. However the Ministry provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. It includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including crop damage, loss of life and property.

(b) As per the information available in the Ministry, received from the States/ Union Territories, the details of the amount provided by the States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh as compensation for the loss caused to human beings by wild animals are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of the amount provided by States for human death and human injury

Sl.No.	Name of state	Amount paid
1.	Assam	₹ 4.00 lakh each for human death for human injury ₹ 30,000 to ₹ 2 lakh
2.	Gujarat	₹ 4.00 lakh each for human death for human injury upto ₹ 2 lakh
3.	Himachal Pradesh	₹ 1.50 lakh each for human death ₹ 75,000 to ₹ 1. 00 lakh for human injury
4.	Karnataka	₹ 3.00 lakh each for human death (in addition ₹ 2000 for the next 60 months)
5.	Kerala	₹ 10.00 lakhs each for human death
6.	Maharashtra	₹ 15.00 lakhs each for human death
7.	Madhya Pradesh	₹ 4.00 lakh each for human death for human injury upto ₹ 2 lakh
8.	Meghalaya	₹ 2.00 lakh each for human death ₹ 30,000 for human injury
9.	Mizoram	₹ 2.00 lakh each for human death for human injury upto ₹ 2 lakh

Sl.No.	Name of state	Amount paid
10.	Nagaland	₹ 1 .00 lakh each for human death ₹ 25,000 for human injury
11.	Odisha	₹ 4.00 lakh each for human death ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 1.00 lakh for human injury
12.	Punjab	₹ 2.00 lakh each for human death ₹ 30,000 for human injury
13.	Tripura	₹ 2.50 lakh each for human death ₹ 33,000 to ₹ 1.00 lakh for human injury
14.	West Bengal	₹ 2.50 lakh each for human death ₹ 33,000 to ₹ 1 lakh for human injury

Discharge of waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing units

‡3203. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the waste from antibiotics manufacturing units and hospitals can be a reason for resistance to antibiotics;

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to prevent the harmful chemicals of pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and hospitals from discharging into environment;

(c) whether any minimum limit has been fixed for the waste materials discharging from pharmaceutical industries; and

(d) if not, whether Government is planning to Say down such standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes Sir, the presence of antibiotic residues in high concentration in the environment can lead to development of Arrti-Microbial Resistant (AMR) Pathogens. The Anti-Microbial Resistance arise when microorganism survive exposure to a drug that would normally kill them or stop their growth. The waste from pharmaceutical units or hospitals may be possible reason

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for resistance to antibiotic drugs if, the wastes are not disposed in a scientific manner. Presence of antibiotics in excess of Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) in The environment may lead to development of Anti-Microbial Resistance.

(b) The State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees stipulate the effluent discharge standards while granting consent to operate to pharmaceutical units for discharging treated wastewater into inland surface water or land for irrigation or Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), Pharmaceutical units are required to treat their effluents before discharge in Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) in order to comply with the notified standards. In order to manage waste generated from the Health Care Facilities, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016. These rules prescribe methods for segregation, collection, treatment, processing and disposal of the bio-medical waste as well as discharge norms for effluents of health care facilities in an environmentally sound manner.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has notified effluent discharge standards prescribed for Pharmaceutical (Manufacturing and Formulation) Industries under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 except for antibiotic residue. Looking into the health impact of AMR, the Government has initiated National Action Plan for Anti-Microbial Resistance in India, to ensure regulation of antibiotics concentration in industrial effluents as one of the preventives/corrective measures. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has drafted standards for pharmaceutical industries including anti-biotic residues.

Decline in number of Great Indian Bustards

3204. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRARAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rapid decline of numbers of Great Indian Bustards due to air turbines and overhead power lines;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to save the Great Indian Bustards in their natural habitats in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) There has been

decline in population of Great Indian Bustard (GIB) (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) due to various reasons *inter alia* collision with wind mill turbines and electrocution from overhead power lines. At present there are around 150 GIB in the country. The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun has mapped all major power lines within the critical bustard habitats of Jaisalmer, Rajasthan and Kachchh, Gujarat. The satellite tagged Bustards in Kachchh, Gujarat have also provided invaluable information on the movement patterns of these birds in these areas. Based on this, power lines that need to be mitigated by undergrounding and installation of bird diverters has been recommended by Wildlife Institute of India.

Considering the gravity of matter, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has requested the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Ministry of Power to direct the power supply agencies to implement the mitigation measures such as installation of bird diverters on power lines, undergrounding of power lines up to 33 KV, painting of vanes of wind turbines etc.

(c) Important efforts made by the Government for conservation of Great Indian Bustards are as given below:

- (i) The Great Indian Bustard is listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according them highest degree of legal protection from hunting.
- (ii) Important habitats of Great Indian Bustards are designated as National Parks/ Sanctuaries for their better protection.
- (iii) The species has been identified for conservation efforts under the component 'Species Recovery Programme' of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) - Development of Wildlife Habitat. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Wildlife Habitat for providing better protection to GIB and its habitat.
- (iv) Ministry has taken up an initiative on conservation breeding of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) in collaboration with Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra Forest Departments and technical support from Wildlife Institute of India (WH), Dehradun. The Ministry with financial support from National Authority for Compensatory Afforestation Funds has sanctioned an outlay of ₹ 33.85

crores for the duration of five years for the programme titled 'Habitat Improvement and Conservation Breeding of Great Indian Bustard-an integrated approach'. The important objective of this programme is to build up captive population of GIB and to release the chicks in the wild for increasing the population and also to promote *in-situ* conservation of the species.

- (v) In consultation with State Government, Wildlife Institute of India and international experts, a site for establishment of Conservation breeding Centre has been identified in Kota District, Rajasthan under the above mentioned project.
- (vi) Ministry has also constituted a Task Force for suggesting Eco-friendly measures to mitigate impacts of power transmission lines and other power transmission infrastructures on wildlife including the GIB.

Conservation of grasslands

3205. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any strategy to restrict the exploitation of grasslands for other uses and bring a policy for conservation and management of grasslands as they are natural habitat for several birds; 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) Management and conservation of wildlife habitats including grassland is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. The Ministry provides financial assistance under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' to the State/UT Governments for various activities including development and maintenance of grassland in Protected Areas.

Several Protected Areas in the country are having grassland habitats. Few examples are Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary, Maharashtra; Ganga (Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary) and Kutch Bustard Sanctuary, Gujarat; Desert National Park, Rajasthan; Rollapadu Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh; Ranebennur sanctuary, Karnataka; Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and Eravikulam National Park, Kerala; Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal

Pradesh; Kharmore Sanctuary, Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary and Karera Wildlife Sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh and Mukurthi National Park, Tamil Nadu. These are conserved and managed by the respective state and also funded from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Habitats'.

Third Indo-German Environment Forum

3206. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any agreement with Germany for combating air pollution;
- (b) whether Government has taken any initiatives in Third Indo-German Forum regarding climate change adaptation, marine litter and forestry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) A Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) on combating air pollution has been signed between Central Pollution Control Board and German Environment Agency.

(b) to (d) The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Indian Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Climate Change has jointly organized the 3rd Indo-German Environment Forum (IGEF) in February 2019, New Delhi with an aim to foster cooperation on low-emission pathways and sustainable economic development.

Validity of environmental clearance

3207. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the validity of environmental clearance for the port projects on major ports;
- (b) whether there is a demand to increase this validity; and
- (c) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Under the extant provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, the Environmental Clearance (EC) granted for the port projects is valid for a period of seven (7) years. The validity of EC may further be extended for an additional period of maximum three (3) years by the concerned regulatory authority, if application for extension of EC is made by the proponent within the validity period of the earlier granted EC.

Adverse effect on economy due to climate change

†3208. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rapid climate change is adversely affecting the economy of the country, especially the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has analysed the effects of climate change and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Various studies project possible linkages of global warming with change in frequency and intensity of weather. However, any direct attribution to climate change for losses from extreme weather events has not been indicated. As per the Economic Survey, Government of India of 2017-18, impact of temperature and rainfall is felt on agriculture sector only in extreme; that is, when temperatures are much higher, rainfall significantly lower, and the number of "dry days" greater, than normal, and these impacts are significantly more adverse in unirrigated areas compared to irrigated areas.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030". The report provides an assessment of impacts of climate change in 2030 in four key sectors of the Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, natural ecosystems and biodiversity and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, viz. the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Eastern Region. As part of the National Communications, the Ministry conducted studies on impact of climate change in India which are summarized in the 'Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation' chapters. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) Project has also carried out studies on the impacts of climate change on agriculture. These studies have indicated variable impact on temperature; precipitation; crops like rice, wheat, coconut, apple, maize and sorghum and livestock productivity in agriculture sector; composition and net primary productivity of forests; and transmission windows for vector borne diseases under different climate change scenarios.

Enforcement of regulatory requirements

3209. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by not improving the enforcement of regulator requirements to safeguard the environment and interest of local communities, has resulted in an increased number of cases related to land conflicts in recent years;

(b) whether there are 665 projects with an area of 24 lakh hectares and an estimated investment of ₹ 13 lakh crore that are affecting 734 lakh people;

(c) whether Government has not undertaken necessary reforms and has not opted for institutional strengthening to improve the environmental clearance process to safeguard the environment and community interests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Government of India lays significant emphasis on implementation of environmental norms and conditions. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (EPA) authorizes the Central Government to undertake all the measures for the protection and improvement of environmental quality, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and prohibit or restrict the setting and/or operation of any activity on environmental grounds. While exercising its powers under the EPA, government has framed laws/subordinate legislations with regard to prohibition and restrictions on the location of industries, processes and operations in different areas. Directions and Show Cause notices are regularly issued in the instances of violations and non-compliances under Section 5 of the EPA and Rule 4 of Environment

(Protection) Rules, 1986. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has not come across any noticeable incidence in recent years pertaining to land conflicts which can be correlated with inadequate enforcement of environmental regulatory framework.

(b) As per the statistics available with the Ministry on online PARIVESH portal, during the FY 2018-19, 447 proposals amounting to the investment of ₹ 4.3 lakh crores have been granted environmental approvals by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has further strengthened the Environmental Clearance process and has further brought down the time taken to grant clearance to the extent possible by implementing the single-window integrated clearance management system named PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single -Window Hub). The PAREVESH has made the clearance process online, expeditious and transparent thereby facilitating sound and informed decision making.

Encroachment on forest land

†3210. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 12 lakh hectares of forest land is under encroachment in the country, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) details of the number of trees that could be planted on the said encroached land every year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes Sir. As per the information received from the State/Union Territory Governments, approximately 12.81 lakh hectare of forest land is under encroachment. However, the primary responsibility of protection of forests from various threats including encroachment lies with the respective State/ UT Governments. Hence the respective State/UT Governments fix the accountability and take action against those who found guilty in this regard, as per the extant acts, rules and regulations made there under.

Details of encroachment, as received from various States/UTs are given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The information regarding number of trees planted on the said encroached land is not maintained at the level of Ministry. However, in order to increase the forest and tree cover in the country, afforestation programmes have been taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which from 2015-16 has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)" and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). Local people are involved in afforestation activities by the State Forest Departments.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of encroachments of forest land

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area under Encroachment (in ha.) (As reported by the Stat/UT)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1690.72
2.	Bihar	132.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	19330.64
4.	Gujarat	34791.00
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Haryana	17.53
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2339.02
8.	Jharkhand	26496.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10279.28
10.	Karnataka	28001.23
11.	Kerala	7801.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	534717.28
13.	Maharashtra	60504.13

1	2	3
14.	Odisha	78505.08
15.	Punjab	8175.31
16.	Rajasthan	10839.76
17.	Tamil Nadu	15041.57
18.	Telangana	3056.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	26125.35
20.	Uttarakhand	10649.11
21.	West Bengal	10214.80
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58636.13
23.	Assam	317215.39
24.	Manipur	6726.51
25.	Meghalaya	13.97
26.	Mizoram	8.00
27.	Nagaland	2479.96
28.	Sikkim	2817.21
29.	Tripura	6.77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4068.69
31.	Chandigarh	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.08
33.	Daman and Diu	87.83
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil
35.	Delhi	629.51
36.	Puducherry	Nil

Monitoring of National Clean Air Programme

3211. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there will be a regular monitoring of the implementation of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP);
- (b) the details of budget allocation for various aspects of the programme;
- (c) whether the NCAP will have a new legal framework or whether it will be incorporated into the existing framework; and
- (d) if so, details of how it will be incorporated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) In order to ensure effective implementation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and review of overall progress of components under NCAP, various committees *viz.* Steering Committee, Monitoring committee and Implementation committee have been constituted at the Central Government Level. The States have also been directed to constitute these committees at state level. Leading academic institutions like IITs, Central Universities etc. have also been identified as technical partners for State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) to provide scientific inputs for implementation of NCAP in States and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with these institutions and SPCBs for the States.

(b) Ministry has allocated ₹ 10 crores each for 28 cities with million plus population with level of over 90ug/m³ in the current year for following components:

- (i) Public awareness and capacity building activities,
- (ii) Source apportionment study,
- (iii) Mechanical street sweepers,
- (iv) Water sprinklers,
- (v) Mobile Enforcement Units,
- (vi) Greening activities
- (vii) Construction and Demolition Waste Management Facility.

For the remaining non-attainment cities, funding of ₹ 10 lakhs per city for cities with population less than 5 lakhs and ₹ 20 lakhs per city with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs have been allocated.

(c) and (d) NCAP shall be executed for prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution in consonance with the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Compliance of environment and forest clearance related norms

3212. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment and forest clearance norms are being violated in many States of the country including Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken/being taken by Government against the guilty in this regard; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by Government for the strict compliance of environment and forest clearance norms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Some cases of non-compliance of norms stipulated in environment clearance (EC) and forest clearance (FC) have been noted. As far as monitoring and compliance of EC conditions are concerned, as per para 10 of the EIA Notification 2006, the project management is to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated EC conditions to the Ministry and its regional offices (ROs). ROs analyse these six monthly progress reports, undertake inspection of the unit, if necessary, and take further action, which include, identifying minor and major non-compliance, seeking Action Taken Report (ATR), closure of ATR, issuance of show cause notice, if required, and issuance of final directions with or without closure of the Unit. The State-wise details of compliance status of stipulated EC conditions and action taken for the period 2013-2019 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government of India gives prior permission for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act subject to some stipulated conditions. There are provisions within the Act, rules and Guidelines made thereunder, to deal with any violation under the Act. Approval of forest land to be used for non-forestry purposes is given subject to certain conditions. Accordingly, whenever any violation or non-compliance of conditions is reported, the same is dealt by the State Government as per the concerned provisions. Since forests are protected and managed at field level by the State Governments, information on such violations are maintained by the respective State Governments. Ministry also monitors compliance of such conditions through its ROs in order to ensure strict compliances.

Statement*State-wise details of compliance status of stipulated EC conditions and action taken (2013-2019)*

States under Jurisdiction	Total No. of Accorded ECs		Total number of Project Monitored			Status of compliance					
	Cat 'A' Projects	Cat 'B' Projects	Cat 'A' Projects	Cat 'B' Projects	Satisfactory /No Violation	Minor Non- compliances			Major Non- compliances		
						Letter to PP for ATR	Reports Closed on basis of reply by PP	Further Action, if required (in case of unsatis- factory reply)	Time bound ATR sought	Show- Cause ATR Notice Issued	Further action, if required (in case of unsatis- factory reply)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RO, Bengaluru											
Karnataka	82	3541	398	115	339	129	129		16		
Kerala	32	711	48	49	58	17	17				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lakshadweep	0										
Goa	15	46	171	3	26	34	34		52		
Andhra Pradesh*	10		71	4	27	48	48				
Tamil Nadu*	30		36	8	29	14	14		1		
SUB-TOTAL	169	4298	724	179	479	242	242	0	69		
RO, Bhopal				794		737	20				
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0									
Daman	2	0									
Gujarat	436	6261									
Madhya Pradesh	72	2497									
Sub-total	517	8758	741	93							
RO, Bhubaneswar											
Odisha	644	1013	361	17	0	379	370	9	8	82	0
West Bengal	420	344	232	27	0	259	236	23	20	7	0
SUB-TOTAL	1064	1357	593	44	0	638	606	32	28	89	0

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RO, Chennai

Andhra Pradesh	765	2165	266	174	52	364	303	6	24	7	0
Telangana	486	754	259	269	51	457	426	25	20	87	0
Tamil Nadu	1137	2220	235	220	83	360	333	27	12	1	0
Puducherry	43	27	15	1	4	11	0	0	1	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	134	0	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0

Sub-total	2565	5166	781	664	194	1194	1062	58	57	95	0
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RO, Chandigarh

Chandigarh	0	4	29	4	0	24					
Haryana	123	564	204	284	0	486					
Jammu and Kashmir	21	25	23	2	0	21					1
Punjab	61	523	174	146	0	304					

Sub-total	205	1116	430	436	0	835	0	0	0	0	0
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RO, Dehradun

Himachal Pradesh	156	471	53	49	32	32	0	0	22	5	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttarakhand	167	1049	103	168	26	149	0	0	85	8	
Sub-total	323	1520	156	217	58	181	0	0	107	13	0
RO, Lucknow											
Delhi	50	164	71	33	73	33	6		2		
Rajasthan	130	1057	494	8	443	57	19			i	
Uttar Pradesh	179	1607	316	79	296	118	44	2	2		
Sub-total	359	2828	881	120	812	208	69	2	4	0	0
RO, Nagpur											
Chhattisgarh	477	973	65	12		11	9				
Maharashtra	1953	3797	92	165	5		166	85		12	
Sub-total	2430	4770	157	177	5	11	175	85	0	12	0
RO, Ranchi											
Bihar	108	27	52	34		86				2	
Jharkhand	318	55	142	19		161				13	
Sub-total	426	82	194	53	0	247	0	0	0	15	0

RO, Shillong

Arunachal Pradesh	37	2	8			8	8				
Assam	186	31	323	8	12	280	280		17	17	2
Manipur	13		8	4		11	11		1	1	
Meghalaya	35	31	58	23	4	76	76		1	1	
Mizoram	14										
Nagaland	6		1			1	1				
Sikkim	32	2	28	1	4	25	25				
Tripura	30	2	14	2	2	14	14				
Sub-total	353	68	440	38	22	415	415	0	19	19	2
Grand Total	8411	29963	5097	2021	1570	3971	2569	177	284	243	2

*Written Answers to**[22 July, 2019]**Unstarred Questions*

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National Mission for Green India

3213. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects undertaken to fulfill the National Mission for Green India;
- (b) the results thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the aims of the National Mission for Green India have been achieved; and
- (d) the details of the projects to be implemented in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (d) National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. The implementation of Green India Mission started in the year 2015-16. A sum of ₹ 237.07 crore has so far been released to twelve states under the National Mission for a Green India for undertaking afforestation activities over an area of 87113.86 ha and providing alternative energy devices to 56,319 households. The State-wise details of the achievements against the targets sanctioned is given in the Statement (*See below*). The perspective plans of other States will be taken up depending on the availability of funds and fulfilment of the conditions of implementation guidelines.

Statement

The State-wise details of sanctioned targets and achievements under GIM is given below

		Sanctioned Targets and Achievement in Hectare			
Sl. No.	States	Sanctioned Target from 2015-16 to 2018-19		Achievements from 2015-16 to 2018-19	
		Increase forest/ tree cover	Improve Forest Quality	Increase forest/ tree cover	Improve Forest Quality
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.860	379.140	154.86	379.14
2.	Chhattisgarh	5547.120	13580.880	5547.12	13580.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Karnataka	394.400	965.600	394.4	965.6
4.	Kerala	707.374	1731.846	707.373	1731.846
5.	Manipur	2551.420	6246.580	2551.42	6246.58
6.	Mizoram	5696.470	13946.530	5696.47	13946.53
7.	Odisha	2651.390	6491.330	2651.39	6491.33
8.	Punjab	996.440	2439.560	996.440	2439.56
9.	Uttarakhand	1428.540	3497.460	1428.54	3497.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	3455.060	8458.940	3455.06	8458.94
11.	Maharashtra	1373.579	3362.901	-	-
12.	Sikkim	306.368	750.072	306.368	750.072
TOTAL		25263.021	61850.839	23889.441	58487.938

* Fund were revalidated for utilisation in 2019-20.

^ The achievement will be reported in next financial year.

State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC)

3214. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of financial support provided by the centre according to SAPCC, State-wise;
- (b) details of utilization of funds;
- (c) status of projects at the state level; and
- (d) future plans for allocation of funds to more states, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (d) The Ministry under its two schemes namely National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change and Climate Change Action Programme has sanctioned ₹ 862.41 crores for various projects to support climate actions by States and Union Territories (UTs). ₹ 447.24 crores have been released and ₹ 135.29 crores have been utilised by States/UTs. The details of these projects are given in Statement (*See* below). The total budgetary allocation for current financial year under the above mentioned two schemes is ₹ 140 crores.

Statement

Details of projects to support climate actions by the States/UTs

(In Crores)				
Sl. No.	State	Title of the Project	Sanctioned Amount	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Climate Resilient interventions in Dairy Sector in coastal and Arid areas in Andhra Pradesh.	12.71	Ongoing
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	i. Addressing Climate Change Vulnerability of Papum-Poma River for conservation and recharging of its spring	23.92	Ongoing
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing
3.	Assam	Management of Ecosystem of Kaziranga National Park by creating Climate Resilient Livelihood for Vulnerable Communities through Organic farming and pond based Pisciculture	24.56	Ongoing
4.	Bihar	i. Scaling up climate smart agricultural through mainstreaming climate smart villages in Bihar	23.10	Ongoing
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing
5.	Chhattisgarh	i. Climate Adaptation Strategies in Wetlands along Mahanadi River Catchment areas in Chhattisgarh	21.47	Ongoing

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		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing	Written Answers to
6.	Chandigarh	Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Completed	
7.	Gujarat	i. Climate Change adaptation for Natural Resource Dependent communities in Kachchh, Gujarat	21.36	Ongoing	
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing	[22 July, 2019]
8.	Haryana	i. Scaling climate smart agriculture through main streaming Climate Smart Villages in Haryana	22.09	Ongoing	
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Completed	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	i. Sustainable Livelihoods of agriculture - dependent Rural communities in drought prone district of Himachal Pradesh through climate smart solutions	20.00	Ongoing	Unstarred Questions
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture in Rain - Fed Farming (Kandi) Areas of Jammu and Kashmir	22.51	Ongoing	
11.	Jharkhand	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Forests and its Dependent Communities in Two Landscapes of Jharkhand	24.73	Ongoing	117
12.	Karnataka	i. Conservation and Management of Indigenous varieties of livestock (Cattle and Sheep) in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka.	24.22	Ongoing	
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Completed	

1	2	3	4	5	118
13.	Kerala	Promotion of integrated fanning system of Kaipad in coastal wetlands of North Kerala	25.00	Ongoing	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
14.	Madhya Pradesh	i. Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through development of climate-Smart Villages in Select Vulnerable in Madhya Pradesh	24.87	Ongoing	
		ii. Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through Conservation of Traditional water Supply sources of Indore city	5.00	Ongoing	
		iii. Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through Conservation of Traditional water Supply sources of Burhanpur city	5.00	Ongoing	
		iv. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Completed	Unstarred Questions
15.	Maharashtra	Efficient water management and agriculture technology adoption for climate adaptive and resilient farming system in 51 villages of Nundurbar and Buldhana districts of Maharashtra	22.95	Ongoing	
16.	Manipur	i. Model Carbon Positive Eco-Village in Phayerig of Manipur	10.00	Ongoing	
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing	
17.	Meghalaya	i Spring-shed development works for rejuvenation of springs for climate resilient development in the water stressed areas of Meghalaya	22.91	Ongoing	
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing	

18.	Mizoram	i. Sustainable Agriculture Development through Expansion, Enhancement and Modelling in the State of Mizoram	10.38	Ongoing
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing
19.	Nagaland	i. Gene pool Conservation of Indigenous Rice Varieties under Traditional Integrated Rotational Farming System (Jhum optimisation) for Promoting Livelihood and Food Security as Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in Nagaland	24.67	Ongoing
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing
20.	Odisha	Conserve Water through the Management of runoff in the River basin to improve ground water recharge to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience for traditional livelihood in Nuapada	20.00	Ongoing
21.	Puducherry	i. Integrated Surface Water Management through rejuvenation of 20 tanks and 32 village ponds for Climate Change Adaptation in Puducherry	16.76	Ongoing
		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.15	Completed
		i. Towards Climate Resilient Livestock Production System in Punjab	17.40	Ongoing
22.	Punjab	ii. Technological Adaptation for Gainful Utilisation of Paddy Straw	2.23	Ongoing
		iii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Completed
		iv. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing

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1	2	3	4	5	120
23.	Rajasthan	Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA) for Climate Change Adaptation and Water harvesting in Arthurta, Anandpuri and Sajjangarh Blocks of District Banswara in Rajasthan	24.98	Ongoing	Written Answers to
24.	Sikkim	i. Addressing Climate Change vulnerability of Water Sector at Gram Panchayat Level in drought prone areas of Sikkim ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	24.67 0.10	Ongoing Ongoing	
25.	Tamil Nadu	i. Management and rehabilitation of coastal habitats and biodiversity for climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Livelihood in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India ii. Climate Proofing of Rainfed Watersheds in Salem and Virudhunagar Districts of Tamil Nadu iii. Coastal habitat rehabilitation for Climate Change adaptation in Gulf of Mannar, South-eastern India: Improving Ecosystem services and fisheries livelihood iv. Capacity Building for Climate Change	24.74 23.80 0.65 0.10	Ongoing Ongoing Completed Ongoing	[RAJYA SABHA]
26.	Telangana	i. Resilient Agricultural Households through Adaptation to Climate Change in Mahbubnagar district, Telangana	24.00	Ongoing	Unstarred Questions

		ii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Completed
		iii. Capacity Building for Climate Change	0.10	Ongoing
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Ecosystem Services based Adaptation to Climate Change Project in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh	19.80	Ongoing
28.	West Bengal	Rainwater harvesting and sustainable water supply to the hilly areas in Darjeeling adaptive measures climate change impacts	23.12	Ongoing
29.	Multi State Project (Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan)	Regional Project–Climate Resilience Building among Farmers through Crop Residue Management	120.66	Ongoing
30.	Multi State Project (Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana)	Restoration of Degraded Landscapes to Natural State of Ecosystems for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement of Vulnerable Communities	126.10	Ongoing

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Emission of gases by power plants and cement factories

‡3215. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the details of quantum of Carbon dioxide and other gases emitted by thermal power plants and cement factories of the country during last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : As per estimations provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the estimated emission loads of carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from thermal power plants are as follows:

Year	Installed capacity (as on March)	Gaseous Pollutants					
		CO ₂		SO ₂		NO _x	
		Ton/day	Ton per capita/day	T/day	Kg per capita per day	T/day	Kg per capita per day
2016	185172.88	2210000	0.00182	24620.5	0.02033	25331.6	0.02092
2017	192162.88	2320000	0.00192	25549.9	0.02310	26287.8	0.02171
2018	197171.50	2430000	0.00201	26215.9	0.02165	26973.1	0.02228
2019	194444.50	2530000	0.00209	25853.3	0.02135	26600.0	0.02197

As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) report, per capita electricity consumption in India has reached 118) KWh/capita per year in 2Q18-S9 from 1010 KWh/capita per year during 2014-15 whereas as per the World Bank report 2014, per capita electricity consumption in US, UK and China was 12994, 5130, 3927 KWh/capita per year respectively.

With regard to cement industries, the estimated emissions of carbon dioxide, nitrogen-oxides and oxides of sulphur from kilns (without control), assuming that 1 Ton cement is produced from 0.4T clinker, are as follows:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	CO ₂		NO _x		Oxides of Sulphur	
	Million Tons/Year	Kg per capita/ Year	1000 Tons Year	Kg per capita/ Year	1000 Tons/ Year	Kg per capita/ Year
FY 16	96.83	79.37	181.41	0.14981	79.05	0.06527
FY 17	95.14	78.73	179.08	0.14789	78.76	0.06504
FY 18	101.17	83.68	190.44	0.15730	80.16	0.06619

The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in the country. Some of the measures specific to thermal power plants and cement industries are, *inter alia*, as follows:—

- Setting up of thermal power plants and cement industries are regulated through the Environment impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and consent mechanism under the Air (Control and Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Control and Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- Regular monitoring of the environmental clearance and consent conditions through Regional Offices of the Ministry, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).
- Notification of environmental standards for industrial sectors under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and its revision from time to time.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for thermal power plants; a comparison of previous and current emission standards for thermal power plants is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).
- Notification of environmental standards for cement industries; a comparison of previous and current emission standards for cement plants is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- Enforcement of environmental standards through consent mechanism and regular monitoring.
- Badarpur thermal power plant closed on 15th October, 2018.
- 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.
- Revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Categories carried out in 2016; thermal power plant and cement industries under 'Red' category requiring them to seek consent to operate from SPCBs/ PCCs every 5 years.
- Issuance of directions to 17 categories of highly polluting industries, including thermal power plant and cement industries, to install Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS).
- Inspection of 17 categories of highly polluting industries based on the computer generated alerts initiated in 2016-17; a total of 592 industries 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(1)(b) of the Air and Water Acts to State Pollution Control Board.

Statement-I*Comparison of previous and current emission standards for thermal power plants*

Category of Thermal Power Plants (Units)	Old standards	New emission Limit as on December 07, 2015			
		Particulate Matter	Sulphurdioxide (SO ₂)	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	Mercury (Hg)
TPPs (units) installed before December 31 2003 ⁽¹⁾	150 mg/Nm ³	100 mg/Nm ³	600 mg/Nm ³ (Units Smaller than 500MW capacity units	600 mg/Nm ³	-
			200 mg/Nm ³ (for units having capacity of 500MW and above)	-	0.03 mg/Nm ³
TPPs (units) installed after 2003 to December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	150 mg/Nm ³	50 mg/Nm ³	200mg/Nm ³ (for units having capacity of 500MW and above)	300 mg/Nm ³	0.03 mg/Nm ³
TPPs (units) to be installed from January 1, 2017 ⁽²⁾	150mg/NM ³	30mg/NM ³	100mg/NM ³	100mg/NM ³	0.03 mg/Nm ³

(1) TPPs (Units) shall meet the limits within two years from date of the notification.

(2) Includes all the TPPs (units) which have been accorded Environmental Clearance and are under construction.

Statement-II*Comparison of previous and current emission standards for cement plants*

		Earlier Existing Standards	As per MoEF & CC Notification No. G.S.R. 612 (E) dated 25.08.2014	Amended as per G.S.R. 496(E). Dt. 09.05.2016
		Emission in mg/Nm3	Emission in mg/Nm3 (Time Limit for compliance)	Emission in mg/Nm3 (Proposed Time Limit for compliance)
NO _x	New plants (commissioned on or after date of notification <i>i.e.</i> 25.08.2014)	NA	600 (<i>w.e.f.</i> 01.06.2015)	(1) 600 (<i>w.e.f.</i> March 31, 2017)
	Existing Plants (commissioned before the date of notification <i>i.e.</i> 25.08.2014)		800 (<i>w.e.f.</i> 01.01.2016)	(2) 800 for rotary kiln with in Line Calciner (ILC) technology. (3) 1000 for rotary kiln using mixed stream of ILC, Separate Line Calciner (SLC) and suspension preheater technology or SLC technology alone or without calciner. (<i>w.e.f.</i> March 31, 2017)
SO ₂	For cement plants having sulphur content in raw meal less than or equal to 0.5%	NA	100 (Immediate effect)	100, 700 and 1000 when pyritic sulphur in the limestone is less than 0.25%, 0.25 to 0.5% and more

	For cement plants having sulphur content in raw meal more than 0.5%				than 0.5% respectively. (w.e.f. March 31, 2017)
PM	Plants commissioned on or after 25.08.2014	50	Plants located anywhere in the country	30 (w.e.f. 01.01.2016)	Same as per G.S.R. 612 (E) dated 25.08.2014 (w.e.f. March 31, 2017)
	Plants commissioned before 25.08.2014	100 (Plants located in Critically polluted area or urban centres with population above 1.0 lakh or within its periphery of 5.0 kilometre radius)	Plants located in Critically polluted area on urban centres with population above 1.0 lakh or within its periphery of 5.0 kilometre radius	50 (w.e.f. 01.01.2015) 30 (w.e.f. 01.06.2016)	Same as per G.S.R. 612(E) dated 25.08.2014 (w.e.f. March 31, 2017)
		150 (Plants located in area other than critically polluted area or urban centres)		100 (w.e.f. 01.01.2015)	

Rise in temperature due to Climate Change

3216. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any measures to curb the rise in temperature;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Inter-Government Panel for Climate Change has drawn the attention of the world towards its report, which insists on the ill-effects of rising temperature due to the emission of green house gases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Climate change is a global phenomenon and requires cooperation of all nations based on the principle of equity and 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities'. India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. India is meeting its commitments under the aforesaid instruments.

The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. Thirty three States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC taking into account State's/UT's specific issues relating to climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with target to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level, to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tones of CO_{2eq} through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(c) and (d) India is a Party to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which is an intergovernmental body established in 1988 for assessing the science related to climate change. IPCC provides policymakers with regular scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as

well as puts forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. Scientists from all over the world, including India, contribute to the IPCC assessment reports.

A Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C was released by the IPCC in 2018. As per the report, an average warming of 1.5°C across the globe raises the risk of heat waves and heavy rainfall events, amongst many other potential impacts; and that limiting warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C can help reduce these risks. The government is working with international community under the framework of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement to address these concerns.

Amit Sagar Conservation Project

‡3217. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state details of the action taken for approval of ₹ 26.877 crore Amrit Sagar Conservation and Management Project at Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh under National Plan for Conservation of aquatic Eco-system (NPCA) forwarded by Madhya Pradesh Government *vide* their letter no. 2540-41 dated 12 September, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : A revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) for conservation and management of Amrit Sagar lake at Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh at a total cost of ₹ 26.877 crore was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh in September, 2018 for financial assistance under the scheme of National Plan for Conservation of aquatic Eco-systems.

After examination in the Ministry, the DPR was sent to Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for independent appraisal in November, 2018. After a site visit by the independent appraisal institute alongwith Central and State Government representatives, the cost of DPR was reduced to ₹ 23.179 crore and was submitted to the Ministry in May, 2019.

The revised DPR alongwith appraisal report has been shared with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in June, 2019 for comments and justification. The State has also been requested to commit funds in view of cost sharing of 60:40 between Centre and State.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action under Forest Conservation Act

†3218. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the updated status of the action taken under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and proposed by Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to the proposed No, 831/07 May, 2016 related to the guidelines on diversion of forest land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, provides for regulating use of forest land for non-forestry purpose, for which rules and guidelines are made thereunder for effective implementation of the Act. Ministry issues new guidelines and also modifies existing ones to keep pace with the changing requirements and developmental needs. These modifications are initiated by Ministry itself or by suggestions from State Governments/UTs.

As per the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh no such proposal bearing No. 831/07, May 2016 related to the guidelines for use of forest land has been received in this Ministry.

Increasing infant mortality rate

†3219. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the health of newborn children is getting adversely affected due to pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the plan of Government to prevent infant mortality rate, which is increasing due to these effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Many studies by different Organizations have been published from time to time, estimating mortality/morbidity attributable to environmental pollution based on models, simulations and extrapolations. However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to pollution, Health effects of pollution, including air pollution, are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

The Central Government, keeping in view the benefits of clean environment, including health, has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of pollution, including air pollution. 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 Air Quality index (AQI) categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality of Other Cities:

- (i) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024, This is keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.
- (ii) 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011-15 and WHO report 2014/2018, A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

Monitoring

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.

- 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 Mechanisation for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD).
- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.

Dust

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Number of mechanized road sweeping machines has been, increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

Public Outreach

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi Governments launched Clean Air for Delhi Campaign from 10th-23rd Feb. 2018 and to check air polluting activities pre and post Diwali, a special campaign called "Clean Air Campaign" during November 01, 2018 to November 10, 2018.
- Ministry is promoting peoples participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Goods Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through 'Sameer App', 'Emails' faircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in) and 'Social Media Networks' (Facebook and Twitter), etc.

Steps taken towards limiting Global Warming

3220. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Global Community has set an exalted objective of limiting global warming to well below two Degree Celsius under Paris Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps regarding this, taking note of the fact that this can be achieved with significant decarbomisation of energy systems over the long run; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) 185 countries have so far ratified the Paris Agreement under United Nations Framework . Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India ratified the Agreement on 2nd October 2016. The Agreement aims to strengthen global response to global warming, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty including, *inter alia*, by holding increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

(c) and (d) The Paris Agreement under UNFCCC pertains to the post-2020 period. Under the Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) outlining eight targets for 2021-30 which includes, *inter alia*, quantitative targets to (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level; and (ii) achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.

As part of its climate action agenda. Government of India is committed towards combating climate change at the highest level through its several programs and schemes. Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategie'knowledge on climate change. Thirty-three (33) States/Union Territories have prepared their Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC taking into account

State's specific issues relating to climate change. The country is on track to meet goals under NDCs.

Setting up of car manufacturing units

3221. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major global auto maker of Japan had claimed from India more than ₹ 5000 crores in a dispute over incentives from Tamil Nadu Government as a part of 2008 agreement for setting up a car manufacturing unit, before the Permanent Court of Arbitration in Singapore;

(b) whether the Arbitration Court has rejected India's plea that the court does not have the jurisdiction to rule on case brought against India by that company; and

(c) whether India is likely to file an appeal with the Singapore's Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (c) M/s. Nissan Motors Limited (NML) raised a dispute against the Republic of India pursuant to India Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) before Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), The Hague, Netherlands, in connection with their outstanding Fiscal Incentives under the MoU between Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Renault and Nissan (R&N) consortium. As a preliminary objection, the Government of India (Gol) challenged the jurisdiction of international arbitral tribunal in this matter on five grounds. The arbitral tribunal dismissed four out of the said five grounds of objections. Against the order for dismissal of these four objections, Gol has already filed an appeal before the Singapore High Court.

National policy on capital goods

3222. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed a national policy on capital goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding objectives set in the said policy; and

- (d) the details regarding achievements of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. In order to encourage technology development and to augment manufacturing capacity and infrastructure in the Capital Goods sector, the Department of Heavy Industry launched a scheme for the 'Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector' in the year 2014. Thereafter, measures to strengthen the Capital Goods sector were laid out in the National Capital Goods Policy, 2016 which enunciates the initiatives to be taken to accelerate the growth of the Capital Goods sector.

The objectives of this Policy are:

1. To increase the total production.
2. To increase employment (both direct and indirect).
3. To increase the domestic market share.
4. To increase exports.
5. To significantly enhance availability of skilled manpower with higher productivity in the capital goods sector.
6. To improve 'technology depth' in capital goods sub-sectors by increasing research intensity in India.
7. To promote standards to enhance the quality regime in the capital goods sector through relevant standards to propel the sector and curb inflow of sub-standard capital goods.
8. To promote SMEs to enhance growth and build capacity of SMEs to compete with established domestic and international firms and become national and global champions of capital goods in the future.

A soft copy of the National Policy on Capital Goods, 2016 is available on the website of the Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in) at <https://dhi.nic.in/writereaddata/Content/Capital%20Goods%20policy%20Final.pdf>.

Under the Scheme "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector", 8 Centres of Excellence have been established, 10 Common Engineering Facility

Centres are being set up, a Machine Tools Park at Tumkuru, Karnataka in collaboration with Government of Karnataka is being established and 5 Technologies have been acquired under Technology Acquisition Fund Program, including 4 Industry 4.0 demonstration centres at IIT Delhi, Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, IISc Bangalore and C4i4, Pune.

Increasing usage of electric vehicles

3223. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to speed up use of electric vehicles in various parts of the country to address the dual challenges of rising pollution and to reduce dependency on fossil fuels:

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time-limit fixed for the purpose;

(c) whether the existing production capacity of electric vehicles would be able to meet the requirement;

(d) whether automobile industry has demanded incentives, as well, for making infrastructure facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (e) The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 is a National Mission document providing the vision and the roadmap for the faster adoption of electric vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. This plan has been designed to enhance national fuel security, to provide affordable and environmentally friendly transportation and to enable the Indian automotive industry to achieve global manufacturing leadership. As part of the NEMMP 2020, the Government approved Phase-I of FAME India Scheme in March, 2015 for a period of 2 years w.e.f 1st April 2015 with an aim to reduce dependency on fossil fuel and to address issues of vehicular emissions. The Phase-1 of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed till 31st March 2019. 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 to promote public transportation under the scheme.

Based on outcome and experience gained during the Phase-I of FAME India Scheme and after having consultations with all stakeholders including Industry and Industry Associations, the Government notified Phase-II of FAME India Scheme on 8th March 2019, which is for a period of three years commencing from 1st April 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹ 10,000 crore. This phase will mainly focus on supporting electrification of public and shared transportation, and aims to support through incentives about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure will be supported in selected cities and along major highways to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles.

An Expression of Interest (EoI) has been issued on 4th June 2019 inviting proposals from State/UT Government Departments, State/City Transport Undertakings, Municipal Corporations or any other similar Public Entity interested in the deployment of electric buses for public transport in different cities on an Operational Cost Model, for availing incentives under Phase II of FAME India Scheme.

On 12th July 2019, the Department has issued another Expression of Interest inviting proposals from Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Municipal Corporations, PSUs (State/Central) and public/Private Entities desirous for development of EV charging infrastructure in different States/cities.

In addition, following initiatives were also taken up by the Government to speed up electric vehicles use in various part of the country: -

- (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) The Government, *vide* S.O. 5333 (E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirements of permit.

- (iv) The Government, *vide* draft GSR 430(E) dated 18th June 2019 has proposed exemption of registration fees for battery operated/electric vehicles to promote the use of eco-friendly vehicles in the country.
- (v) 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.

Losses of Delhi based PSUs

3224. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Public Sector Units (PSUs) based in Delhi are running in losses for the past few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) and (b) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18 laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 27.12.2018 there were 110 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with Registered Offices in Delhi on 31.3.2018. Out of these operating CPSEs, 17 CPSEs were incurring continuous losses for the last 3 years (2017-18, 2016-17 and 2015-16). The details of losses of these CPSEs is given at in the Statement (*See* below).

The reasons for losses differ from CPSE to CPSE. However, some common problems faced by loss making CPSEs include obsolete plants and machinery, heavy interest burden, resource crunch, low capacity utilisation, low productivity, surplus manpower, high input cost, non-remunerative prices etc.

(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, formation of joint-ventures, modernisation and improved marketing strategies, corporate governance, professionalisation of boards of CPSEs etc. Further, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued Guidelines dated 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for the revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick

and weak CPSEs” to be implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments on a case-to-case basis.

Statement

Details of CPSEs located in Delhi as per Registered Offices incurring continuously losses for the last three years.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Net Loss		
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-50516	-0516	-40710
2.	Air India Ltd.	-533774	-628154	-383678
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-24429	-28806	-19875
4.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-799285	-479321	-485916
5.	Fresh and Heahhy Enterprises Ltd.	-1062	-1366	-2591
6.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-2361	-3053	- 1076
7.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-37014	-37014	-37014
8.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-153	-20	-208
9.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-18109	-2195	0821
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-297303	-294108	-194755
11.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.	-209	-17	-8
12.	PEC Ltd.	-5696	-9284	-114202
13.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-157	-1495	-4888
14.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-10	-10	-42
15.	Steel Authority Of India Ltd.	-48171	-283324	-402144
16.	TCIL Biha Toll Road Ltd.	-511	-1046	-1043
17.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	-159	-464	-4

Promotion of electric public transport in Delhi

3225. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps are being taken to promote electric public transport in Delhi to curb down emissions from private vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) details of the number of electric vehicles likely to be added to Delhi and Rajasthan under FAME-II scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (c) To promote electric and hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in the country, the Government notified Phase-I of FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] in March 2015. Through the scheme, the sale of xEVs, including in Delhi, were being incentivised in the form of an upfront reduction in purchase price to buyers of xEV.

On completion of Phase-I of this scheme, Government has notified Phase-II of the scheme on 8th March 2019, which will mainly focus on supporting electrification of public & shared transportation, and aims to support through subsidies about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. With greater emphasis on providing affordable and environment friendly public transportation options for the masses, the scheme will be applicable mainly to vehicles used for public transport or those registered for commercial purposes in e-3W, e-4W and e-bus segments. However, privately owned registered e-2W will also be covered under the scheme as a mass segment.

Recently, an Expression of Interest (EoI) has been issued on 4th June 2019 inviting proposals from State/UT Government Departments (including Delhi and Rajasthan), State/City Transport Undertakings, Municipal Corporations or any other similar Public Entity interested in the deployment of electric buses for public transport in different cities on an Operational Cost Model, for availing incentives under Phase II of FAME India Scheme.

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) The Government, *vide* S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirements of permit.
- (iv) The Government, *vide* draft GSR 430(E) dated 18th June 2019 has proposed exemption of registration fees for battery operated/electric vehicles to promote the use of eco-friendly vehicles in the country.
- (v) 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.

Paid news on electronic/print media

3226. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about paid news in electronic and print media and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of complaints received about, paid news in electronic and print media and those lodged by Press Council of India, by taking self-cognisance thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to frame any law or policy to check paid news and amend the Press Council Act as per the recommendations of the Election Commission of India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Election Commission of India has a well structured mechanism to receive complaints relating to Paid News. The expenditure involved in these cases are included in the election expenditure of the candidates against which the paid news cases are confirmed.

Press Council of India has received 58 cases of Paid News during 2018-19 from Election Commission of India and others. These cases are dealt in accordance with Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulation, 1979.

No specific instance of paid news in electronic media (Private Satellite TV Channels) has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) The Press Council of India has recommended amendment to the Representation of the People Act, 1951 in order to make incidence of paid news a punishable electoral malpractice. The Election Commission of India has also recommended for including "Paid News" in the category of corrupt practices or electoral offences.

Exploitation of children by Television channels

3227. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various private Television channels in the country are showing children in dance, talk shows, reality shows which are inappropriate to their age and subjecting them to harassment emotionally, just to raise the Television Rating Point (TRP) of their channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to regularise the TV channels to curb such indecent reality shows; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (d) It had been brought to the notice of the Government that certain dance reality shows on TV show children performing acts which are indecent and age inappropriate.

The Central Government has issued an Advisory on 18th June, 2019 to all private satellite TV channels to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 relating to programmes of children ensuring that they do not denigrate children and programmes do not contain any bad language or explicit scenes of violence.

The private satellite channels have also been advised to desist from showing children in vulgar, indecent, suggestive and inappropriate manner in dance reality shows or other such programmes and exercise maximum restraint, sensitivity and caution while showing such programmes.

Restriction of number of channels

3228. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to impose any restriction on permission to Satellite TV channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the manner in which Government will watch content of TV channels and numerous regional channels voluntarily; and
- (d) the details of number of TV channels permitted till date, category-wise and language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Permissions are granted to TV Channels based on the terms and conditions laid down under the Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Private Satellite TV Channels, 2011. The Policy Guidelines are available on this Ministry's website on the link <http://www.broadcastseva.gov.in>

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has been constituted to examine the violation regarding the content telecast on private TV channels with reference to the Programme and Advertising Codes as prescribed in the Cable and Television Network Act, 1995. Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions on 06.09.2005 to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to regulate the content telecast on cable TV channels.

(d) As on 31.5.2019, there are 908 permitted Private Satellite TV Channels. Category-wise and language-wise details are available on this Ministry's website on the link <https://www.broadcastseva.gov.in/webpage-User-tvchannels>

Action on complaints regarding cable TV operators

3229. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any complaints that several cable TV operators are continuing to re-transmit channels which are objectionable and potentially harmful to nation's security; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. As per Section 5 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 no person shall transmit or re-transmit through a cable service any programme unless such programme is in conformity with the Programme Code of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

Sub Rule 6(6) of the Cable TV Rules stipulates that no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any television broadcast or channel which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India.

Further, as per Sec 2 of the Cable TV Act, 1995, District Magistrate/ Additional District Magistrate / Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Commissioner of Police are the authorized officers who have powers (under Section 11 of CTN Act, 1995) to seize the equipment used for operating Cable TV Network if the cable operators violate provisions of the Cable Act.

The complaints received in the Ministry were forwarded to the Authorized officers of the concerned areas to examine the complaints and take immediate necessary action in accordance with the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 for violations, if any.

In this regard, the Ministry had issued an Advisory on 08.07.2016 to all MSOs/ LCOs directing them not to transmit signals of un-authorized satellite TV Channels on their cable network, failing which necessary action will be taken against them as per the provisions of the Cable Act/Rules. Also, all the DMs/Collectors across the country, being Authorized Officers, were requested to ensure that no unauthorised TV Channels, are transmitted in their respective Districts by any cable operator.

Setting up of Film and Television Institutes

3230. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up Film and Television Institutes of India in different parts of the country; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government is in the process of setting up of Film and Television Institute in Arunachal Pradesh as an extended campus of Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata to cater the need of North Eastern people at an approved cost of ₹ 204.32 crores. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has been appointed as Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for construction of Film and Television Institute at Arunachal Pradesh. Meanwhile, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting/SRFTI has started temporary campus at Itanagar where short term courses related to film and television sector are being conducted.

TV sets in every household

3231. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India will soon become the largest country in the world, where every household has a television set;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government has any programme to provide television set to every household like Ujjwala Scheme; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) As per reports available in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, out of a total of 298 million households in India, 197 million households own television sets. However, the comparative statistics relating to India's becoming largest country in the world, where every household has a television set, are not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not running any specific programme to provide television set to every household. The Ministry has been providing an enabling environment through various policies for promoting the growth of the broadcasting sector in India.

Press Information Bureau units in States

3232. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) number of officers posted in the Press Information Bureau (PIB) units in different States, State-wise;
- (b) the duties assigned to the officers posted in State and district units;
- (c) whether any assessment has been carried out to assess the work output delivered and performance in different States; and
- (d) whether the Ministry consider making ail these State PIB units, circulate all the information of PIB headquarters in Delhi, in the concerned regional language/s spoken in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Officers posted in State and District Units play a significant role in the following spheres:

- Dissemination of information on various initiatives and policies of the Government to the regional media in local languages.
- Facilitation medaa coverage and looking after publicity requirements of the President, Vice-President, the Prime Minister, Union Ministers and other important Constitutional authorities on their official visits to the State.
- Organization of Vartalaaps, workshops for rural journalists, under the Media Outreach Programme to enhance awareness about the various Central Sector Schemes.
- Providing daily feedback on important matters as projected in regional media.
- Issue original press releases, backgrounders etc. whenever an important event is organized by arsy of the Central Ministries or Central Public Sector Undertakings in their respective region.
- Other Administrative works and duties.

(c) Assessment of work output and performance of all PIB officers including those posted in different states/districts is done through the time tested system of APARS. As regards the *Vaartalaps*, the performance is reviewed with respect to financial and physical targets given.

(d) Most of the Press releases issued at Headquarters are translated into regional languages and circulated to local media by PIB regional and branch offices. In addition, original Press Releases, Press Notes, Backgrounders etc. are also issued whenever an event of Central Government is held in their respective regions.

Statement

Number of officers of PIB posted in different States

Sl.No.	State(s)/Office	Number of Officers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi (HQs)	72
7.	Goa	4
8.	Gujarat	3
9.	Haryana	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
12.	Jharkhand	4
13.	Karnataka	3
14.	Kerala	9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	13
17.	Manipur	5
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	4
22.	Punjab	1
23.	Rajasthan	5
24.	Sikkim	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	7
26.	Telangana	3
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7
29.	Uttarakhand	0
30.	West Bengal	8
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	6
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1
TOTAL		182

Monitoring of TV channels

3233. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a team for monitoring the TV channels across the country;

(b) the functions and role for such team; and

- (c) the fee paid to the team for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) was set up in 2008 under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to observe compliance by the television channels to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder.

- (c) Remuneration ranging from ₹28,000 to ₹49,000/- (approx.) per month is paid to persons working in EMMC.

Media Award on occasion of the International Yoga Day

†3234. MS. SAROJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the media institutes conferred with 'Media Awards' on the occasion of the International Yoga Day for doing an excellent work towards propagation of yoga, from 10th June to 25th June, 2019 through TV channels, Newspapers and Radio channels;

- (b) whether the publicity through 'online web portal' and social media has also been included among parameters to finalise the list of awardees;

- (c) if so, the details of the awarded web portals and social media; and

- (d) if not, the reasons for not including them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (d) The Central Government has instituted an "Antarashtriya Yoga Diwas Media Samman (AYDMS)" for recognizing the contribution of Media Houses/Companies in Print, TV and Radio in spreading the message of Yoga during 10th June to 25th June, 2019. Being the inaugural year, the Samman is focused on the traditional media of Print, TV and Radio, to be conferred in accordance with the laid down Guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New drinking water projects

‡3235. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state: whether the Central Government proposes to implement new drinking water projects based on Indira Gandhi Canal in the Jhunjhunu district and Narmada canal in the Banner district of Rajasthan State by means of providing external financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): As per the information furnished by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, no such proposal with regard to drinking water projects in connection with drinking water problem *viz.* Indira Gandhi Canal Project and Narmada Canal Project etc. is available with the Department.

**Utilisation and allocation of funds under schemes
for safe drinking water**

3236. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being run for provision of safe drinking water in Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural areas, State-wise;
- (b) the details of fund allocated, released and utilised, under above schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, so far, scheme-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the fund allocated released and utilised for the State of Uttar Pradesh, during 2018-19, scheme-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority including fluoride and salinity affected areas.

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.

The State-wise details of fund released and utilised as reported by State Governments at the Integrated Management Information System, during 2017-18 and 2018-19 including State of Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement. No release has been made in the current year 2019-20 so far.

Statement

The State-wise details of fund released and utilised during 2017-18 and 2018-19 including State of Uttar Pradesh

(A) Details of funds released as one time release ₹ 1000 cr. provided by NITI Aayog

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	State	One time assistance of ₹ 1000 cr. provided by NITI Aayog during 2015-16	Funds utilized as on 17.07.2019
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,126.00	1,308.56
2.	Assam	1,157.00	560.97
3.	Bihar	2,283.00	2,302.79
4.	Chhattisgarh	105	96.99

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	89	89
6.	Haryana	266	266
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	-
8.	Jharkhand	150	125.73
9.	Karnataka	5,990.00	2,151.02
10.	Kerala	1,973.00	334.17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1,585.00	1,151.90
12.	Maharashtra	2,408.00	-
13.	Odisha	200	27.87
14.	Punjab	3,935.00	1,504.46
15.	Rajasthan	43,129.00	38,094.54
16.	Telangana	9,458.00	9,544.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,339.00	1,339.00
18.	Uttarakhand	62	-
19.	West Bengal	23,698.00	23,697.79
TOTAL		1,00,000.00	82,594.79

Source: IMIS, DDWS

(B) Details of funds released under National Water Quality sub-mission in National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(₹ in cores)

Sl.No.	State	Total Funds Released and utilized under NWQSM as on 17.07.2019		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.74	0	15.43	0	10.19	0	0	0
2.	Assam	330.96	42.03	175.47	22.48	110.33	19.55	0	0
3.	Bihar	171.96	28.97	80.37	0.11	70.62	21.81	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.02	0	0	0.9	0.02	0	0
5.	Haryana	16.91	8.31	14.9	2.15	0	6.16	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	38.72	10.08	37.65	7.25	0	2.82	0	0
7.	Karnataka	26.99	2.01	0	1.08	18.71	0.92	0	0
8.	Kerala	4.43	1.86	0	0	2.12	1.86	0	0

9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.41	3.15	0	2.73	1.26	0.43	0	0	Written Answers to [22 July, 2019] Unstarred Questions
10.	Maharashtra	18.79	3.36	0	1.34	3.96	2.02	0	0	
11.	Odisha	1.12	1.11	0	0	0	1.11	0	0	
12.	Punjab	98.01	0	76.96	0	21.05	0	0	0	
13.	Rajasthan	895.5	603.79	300.28	223.58	104.58	187.17	0	0	
14.	Telangana	700.23	697.8	687.6	433.79	0	257.51	0	0	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	49.95	30.68	8.47	11.48	15.17	11.42	0	0	
16.	West Bengal	1305.7	552.4	614.42	228.58	505.77	153.14	0	0.68	
TOTAL		3690.34	1985.57	2011.55	934.57	864.66	665.94	0	0.68	

Piped drinking water supply to all rural households

3237. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes 'Nal Se Jal' policy on the lines of 'Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal' Scheme in Bihar, to provide piped drinking water supply, on user fee basis to all rural households by 2024;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed policy and number of rural households already covered with piped drinking water supply in the country; and
- (c) the time-frame for implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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 Jeewan Mission. This Programme 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 Jeewan Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country.

As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 18.33% of rural households have piped water connections as on 18.07.2019.

Water crisis in metro cities

3238. SHRI BINOY VISWAM : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the severity of water crisis in Chennai;
- (b) if so, details of efforts made by the Central Government in this regard;
- (c) the plans of Government to resolve the impending water crisis in metro cities;

(d) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the groundwater level and water requirement of these major cities in the country; and

(e) if so, the major findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 cities across the country for a period of five years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2019-20 with focus on development of basic urban infrastructure in the Mission cities. One of the priority sectors under AMRUT Mission is water supply. Chennai is one of the AMRUT cities. Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up 4 water supply projects worth ₹1381.12 crore under AMRUT in Chennai. Contracts for all the 4 projects have been awarded.

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. 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 undertake water conservation measures and has issued "Guidelines for Urban Water Conservation" to all the States/UTs on 29th June, 2019.

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.

To ensure the sustainability of ground water in Chennai City, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared Aquifer Maps and report under National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM). The Report of Chennai Aquifer System addresses the groundwater issues and gives recommendations for the sustainable management of ground water in the Chennai Aquifer System which includes Chennai Metropolitan area.

The Aquifer maps and management plans have been shared with respective State agencies.

Some of the initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control ground water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr4gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_jun2019.pdf

(d) and (e) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells including major cities. Details of ground water level in Urban areas of the country including major cities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

CGWB has taken up a study on water requirement and supply in select major cities of the country. The initial findings of the study are:

- The water supply is made from both surface water and groundwater sources in most of the cities.
- Most of the water supply agencies have proposals to increase the share of surface water for drinking and domestic water supply to meet the projected demand.
- Some of State agencies are also contemplating desalination and recycle and reuse of water.

Statement

Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Pre-monsoon, 2018 in Urban areas of the Country

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
					0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
			Min	Max	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Mumbai City	6	2.4	5.1	0	0	5	83	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Mumbai	15	1.8	10.7	1	7	6	40	7	47	1	7	0	0	0	0
3.	Delhi	85	0.7	65.0	1	1	16	19	17	20	26	31	16	19	9	11
4.	Kolkata	30	7.3	20.7	0	0	0	0	1	3	26	87	3	10	0	0
5.	Chennai	13	2.5	12.2	0	0	4	31	8	62	1	8	0	0	0	0
6.	Bangalore	19	0.9	14.8	4	21	9	47	5	26	1	5	0	0	0	0
7.	Hyderabad	18	1.6	54.7	1	6	4	22	5	28	6	33	0	0	2	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Ahmedabad (Phreatic)	2	3.8	4.2	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ahmedabad (Confined) P	5	30.9	97.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	60	2	40
9.	Nagpur	74	0.7	15.1	16	22	28	38	24	32	6	8	0	0	0	0
10.	Nashik	5	5.1	16.3	0	0	0	0	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0
11.	Pune	20	1.1	11.1	2	10	5	25	12	60	1	5	0	0	0	0
12.	Kannur	10	0.6	7.3	4	40	3	30	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kochi	13	4.0	15.3	0	0	1	8	11	85	1	8	0	0	0	0
14.	Kollam	5	3.0	8.4	0	0	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Kozhikode	13	2.7	13.7	0	0	6	46	3	23	4	31	0	0	0	0
16.	Malappuram	4	5.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Thiruvananthapuram	6	1.5	20.5	1	17	1	17	0	0	3	50	1	17	0	0
18.	Thrissur	12	2.3	12.2	0	0	3	25	7	58	2	17	0	0	0	0
19.	Patna	4	1.7	9.0	1	25	1	25	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0

160 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

20.	Ranchi	22	3.0	16.5	0	0	3	14	14	64	5	23	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to
21.	Dhanbad	22	2.2	13.1	0	0	8	36	10	45	4	18	0	0	0	0	
22.	Jamsedpur	19	0.8	18.9	3	16	8	42	4	21	4	21	0	0	0	0	
23.	Bhopal	14	1.2	11.8	1	7	5	36	6	43	2	14	0	0	0	0	
24.	Indore	24	2.1	33.4	0	0	3	13	5	21	14	58	2	8	0	0	
25.	Jabalpur	18	1.4	9.3	1	6	11	61	6	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	[22 July, 2019]
26.	Gwalior	1	40.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	
27.	Guwahati	33	0.4	24.8	7	21	13	39	9	27	3	9	1	3	0	0	
28.	Ludhiana	1	29.9	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	
29.	Amritsar	1	25.7	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	
30.	Faridabad	2	19.7	29.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	0	0	Unstarred Questions
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	9	4.3	42.4	0	0	1	11	2	22	3	33	2	22	1	11	
32.	Coimbatore	16	3.8	47.5	0	0	2	13	2	13	5	31	5	31	2	13	
33.	Madurai	8	1.8	24.4	1	13	1	13	1	13	4	50	1	13		0	
34.	Vijayawada	2	0.8	22.9	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	
35.	Vishakapatnam	13	2.9	32.6	0	0	2	15	8	62	2	15	1	8	0	0	161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	162
36.	Rajkot	2	5.2	5.6	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
37.	Surat	2	3.6	5.8	0	0	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38.	Vadodara	3	7.5	16.1	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	
39.	Jaipur	22	19.4	77.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	4	18	15	68	
40.	Jodhpur	26	1.6	45.1	1	4	3	12	6	23	7	27	6	23	3	12	
41.	Kota	8	1.0	7.3	1	13	5	63	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42.	Bhubaneswar	43	0.6	10.9	4	9	17	40	21	49	1	2	0	0	0	0	
43.	Allahabad	4	9.22	19.86	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25	3	75	0	0	0	0	
44.	Ghaziabad	1	-	21.18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	
45.	Kanpur	3	5.55	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	
46.	Lucknow	11	5.27	39.35	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	27	3	27	5	45	0	0	
47.	Meerut	1		20.85	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	Unstarred Questions
48.	Varanasi	2	4.39	11.15	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		692	0.4	97.7	51	7.4	180	26.0	223	32	149	22	54	8	35	5	

Water conservation schemes

3239. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware of West Bengal Government's scheme of water conservation 'Jol Dhoro Jol Bhoro' and its huge success;
- (b) if so, whether Government plans to take up the idea and implement it in other areas;
- (c) if so, time-bound details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. As per information available the objectives of 'Jol Dhoro Jol Bhoro' is to harvest and conserve rainwater done through excavation and restoration of water bodies and through recharging ground water using rainwater. No evaluation study of the scheme has been made by the Central Government.

A number of other States have also taken special initiative for water conservation by way of special campaign/schemes. Some of such schemes are: 'Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' by Govt. of Rajasthan, 'Neeru - Chettu' by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, 'Jalukt Shivar Abhiyan' by Govt. of Maharashtra, 'Mission Kakatiya' by Govt. of Telangana, 'Sujalam Sufalam' by Govt. of Gujarat etc.

Central Government supports construction of water harvesting and conservation works primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) aided by Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop. Under these schemes, during the last three years, 1756027 water harvesting and conservation works have been completed for which ₹23,435.67 crore was released as Central share.

Central Assistance(CA) for restoration of water bodies is also provided by the Ministry under the schemes of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water

bodies, which is a component of Pradhan Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The scheme aims at restoration the lost irrigation potential by improvement and restoration of existing water bodies. The restoration of water bodies also helps in ground water recharge.

Under the RRR of Water Bodies scheme, a total of 2064 water bodies with an estimated cost of ₹ 1765 crores have been taken up for restoration in various states since XII plan onwards as per eligible proposals received from concerned State Governments, out of which 1160 water bodies have been reported to be completed upto March, 2019. The total Central Assistance amounting to ₹ 369.11 crores has been released to the States upto March, 2019 for works of these water bodies.

The water supply component of Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also includes water conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies and recharging of ground water. Rain water harvesting and other water conservation measures are incorporated in the guidelines for Urban Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) and Mode Building Bye-Laws (MBBL) for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Further, Some of the initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rainwater harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water-depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Water distribution disputes with neighbouring States

3240. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has sought for upgradation of Punjab's water distribution infrastructure, while calling for fresh river waters tribunal to address the disputes with neighbouring States, in view of dwindling water availability;

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

(c) whether Government would provide special grants to Punjab to strengthen the water distribution infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) 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. and balance estimated cost of ₹77595 crore [Central Assistance (CA) component of ₹31342 crore] 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.

Under PMKSY-AIBP two projects namely Kandi Canal Extension (Phase-II) Project and Rehabilitation of First Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project of Punjab were included. These two projects have been completed, as informed by Concerned Project Authority.

Further, new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed in Oct 2018 between Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti), Rajasthan Government and Punjab Government in order to provide Central assistance of ₹620.42 cr. and ₹ 205.758 cr. for selected relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal (from RD 179000 to 496000) and Sirhind Feeder Canal (from RD 119700 to 447927) respectively.

Also, the project proposal on Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) of canals fed from river Sutlej' of Government of Punjab was accorded investment clearance by Planning Commission in February, 2011. The Government of Punjab have informed in May, 2019 that they have planned for revision of 'ERM of canals fed from river Sutlej Project'.

Ravi Beas Waters Tribunal was constituted in year 1986. The Tribunal submitted its report in January, 1987 under section 5(2) of Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The party States as well as Union of India has sought further clarifications and guidance on the same under section 5(3) of the Act. The State of Punjab sought constitution of another Water Dispute Tribunal for reallocation of Ravi Beas waters and filed OS 1 of 2015 in Hon'ble Supreme Court, The references of the party States under section 5(3) of ISRWD Act, 1956 are therefore sub-judice before the Tribunal. The report once gazetted by the Central Government, under Section 6 of the Act would be final and binding on the party States.

Har Ghar Nal ka Jal Scheme

3241. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing schemes are present to provide drinking water facilities directly to households, if so, details of all existing schemes to date since 2014, State-wise;

(b) details of Har Ghar Nal ka Jal Scheme, the mechanism that will be set to start it and the manner in which the funds would be released and utilized to set the scheme in motion; and

(c) whether this scheme is different from other existing schemes, if so, the points of distinction and if not, the additional proposed action points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) under Ministry of Jal Shakti administers centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which the department supplements the effort of states to improve drinking water supply in rural areas since 01.04.2009, Under NRDWP, States are empowered to plan, design, approve and execute drinking water supply schemes. As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department, State-wise number of schemes completed from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and number of ongoing schemes as on 18.07.2019 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har 'Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission. This Programme 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.

As per the existing administrative mechanism, funds would be released to the States by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Statement-I*State-wise number of schemes related to drinking water supply completed*

Sl.No.	State Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	3	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3399	2297	834	417	29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	548	349	194	345	82
4.	Assam	10173	8448	12729	3264	683
5.	Bihar	7400	2247	103	207	110
6.	Chhattisgarh	31929	23185	2887	1504	837
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	5062	3554	1681	918	459
9.	Haryana	917	915	210	195	281
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1078	694	604	374	156
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3303	2589	385	603	139
12.	Jharkhand	30482	11921	1541	1338	291
13.	Karnataka	30974	32398	8969	11283	2612
14.	Kerala	55	31	23	10	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35018	29671	15350	3450	2679
16.	Maharashtra	14314	10730	5493	1871	1359
17.	Manipur	412	600	356	440	326
18.	Meghalaya	1068	688	401	1056	436
19.	Mizoram	97	18	34	39	37
20.	Nagaland	537	509	110	91	38
21.	Odisha	39448	46661	4859	680	880

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0
23.	Punjab	780	429	293	275	154
24.	Rajasthan	5483	3277	1401	930	226
25.	Sikkim	443	182	99	130	167
26.	Tamil Nadu	7318	2362	200	128	7
27.	Telangana	3248	2562	1175	986	72
28.	Tripura	4513	2321	445	882	369
29.	Uttar Pradesh	48584	17503	265	97	8
30.	Uttarakhand	441	426	222	378	210
31.	West Bengal	14045	5112	561	7466	66
TOTAL		301080	211682	61425	39357	12714

(Source: IMIS)

Statement-II

State-wise no. of schemes related to drinking water supply still ongoing

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Ongoing Schemes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1814
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	337
3.	Assam	1488
4.	Bihar	1385
5.	Chhattisgarh	622
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	27

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	606
9.	Himachal Pradesh	353
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	713
11.	Jharkhand	1589
12.	Karnataka	2597
13.	Kerala	127
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2005
15.	Maharashtra	5330
16.	Manipur	256
17.	Meghalaya	6
18.	Mizoram	10
19.	Nagaland	7
20.	Odisha	1788
21.	Punjab	432
22.	Rajasthan	226
23.	Sikkim	112
24.	Tamil Nadu	317
25.	Telangana	939
26.	Tripura	92
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1700
28.	Uttarakhand	202
29.	West Bengal	835
TOTAL		25927

(Source: IMIS)

Interlinking of rivers

†3242. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) date on which Government took the decision to interlink rivers;
- (b) the number of rivers which have been interlinked till now and the current status of interlinking of remaining rivers; and
- (c) by when the interlinking work of the rivers be completed?

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). The details of above river linking projects *viz.*, rivers, States concerned are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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. As of now no interlink project has been implemented under NPP.

Various statutory clearances except Stage-II forest clearance and clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of Hon'ble Supreme Court have been accorded for components under KBLP Phase-I. The clearances for the projects proposed under KBLP Phase-II are in advanced stages. The comprehensive DPR of KBLP has been completed and circulated to Governments of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(MP). Draft Memorandum of Agreement for implementation of KBLP has been sent to Governments of MP and UP for concurrence.

The techno-economic clearance to the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada has been sent to Central Water Commission for appraisal. Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects has also been sent to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for concurrence.

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.

(c) The implementation of river link projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre Feasibility Reports(PFR)/Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, preparation of DPRs of the projects, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and multipurpose projects of Ministry of Jal Shakti, investment clearance and the construction time required for the completion of the project as per the DPR.

The stage of implementation of a project would be reached after its DPR is prepared with the consensus of concerned States and the requisite statutory clearances are obtained. The estimated time for implementation will depend upon the construction schedule as per DPR.

Statement

Names of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status of PFR/ FR/DPR
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	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 Sink	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed

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1	2	3	4	5	174
16	Pamba - Achankovil -Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed	Written Answers to
Himalayan Component					
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhulan	PFR completed	[RAJYA SABHA]
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed	
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)	
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)	
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)	
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed	Unstarred Questions
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed	
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed	

9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFR- Pre Feasibility Report • FR- Feasibility Report • DPR- Detailed Project Report 				

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Unstarred Questions

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National Water Resources Summit

3243. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Water Resources Summit (NWRS) has been held recently to discuss the matter of protection of drinking water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the matter came for discussion and views exchanged therein;
- (d) whether Telangana Government has requested the Central Government to consider the "Mission Bhagiradha" project for granting sufficient funds which is making a good progress on this front, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken any decision on the request of the Telangana State Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) do not arise.

(d) to (f) In the meeting of the State Water Resources, Water Supply and Sanitation Ministers held on 11.06.2019, the Government of Telangana has requested for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State under the Mission Bhagiratha Project. 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 Jeewan Mission. The State Government of Telangana would be provided the eligible amount under the Mission.

Status of piped drinking water scheme

3244. SHRI SANJAY SETH : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure the reach of piped drinking water scheme to every rural households;
- (b) whether the target of covering 35 per cent of rural households with piped drinking water in 2018-19 has been met; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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 Jeewan Mission. This Programme, under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti 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.

As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 18.33% of the rural household are having access to drinking water from household tap connection. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), providing household connection is purely voluntary action on chargeable basis. State Governments are empowered to provide household connections using funds provided under Finance Commission as well as from the funds provided directly to rural local bodies.

Rain water harvesting in buildings

3245. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rain water being harvested in the country presently;
- (b) whether it is possible to make it mandatory for all buildings, including residential areas with an area of 1000 sq. feet and above to have water harvesting system; and
- (c) whether to begin with, water harvesting system can be installed in all Government buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per assessment India receives annual precipitation of about 4000 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre). After accounting for evaporation and evapo-transpiration etc, the average annual water availability in the Country has been assessed as 1869 BCM as natural run-off. It has been estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1122 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 432 BCM of total annual ground water recharge. The Country has an estimated live storage capacity of 257.812 BCM.

As per information forwarded by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, has been issued for guidance of the States/UTs which has a chapter on 'Rainwater Harvesting'. 32 States/UTs have adopted the rainwater harvesting provisions. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to all the buildings. The implementation of the rainwater harvesting policy comes within the purview of the State Government/Urban Local Body / Urban Development Authority. As per Model Building Bye Laws- 2016, provision of rainwater harvesting is applicable to all residential plots above 100 sq.m.

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 of 256-districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also advised Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure that all Government buildings (Central/State/ULB) must have rain water harvesting structures.

Brahmaputra dressing proposal 2018

3246. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) details of Brahmaputra dressing proposal 2018;

(b) whether the concept paper Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the said project is ready and whether there is any proposal for taking expert technical know how from any agency, if so, name of project monitoring agency, mode of execution, proposed estimated cost of the project and proposed estimated time of completion; and

(c) if concept papers/DPR is not yet ready, the hurdles for not submitting the same and steps taken to expedite it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) There is no such Brahmaputra dressing proposal 2018.

(b) and (c) Though the Water Resources Department, Government of Assam has not prepared any concept paper/DPR for dredging of river Brahmaputra, following steps have been taken in regard to dredging of River Brahmaputra by Govt. of Assam.

As the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries have inadequate capacity of the river channel due to its braided nature leading to spilling of flood water and drainage congestion, the state government felt that dredging of river would improve the scenario, Accordingly the following steps were taken:—

- (i) A Workshop on the thrust areas of 100 days agenda of new government was held on 30th and 31st July, 2016.
- (ii) As per recommendations of the workshop the Government of Assam had constituted 3 nos. of Expert Committees of which one was related to dredging *i.e.*: "Fluvial Morphology of river Brahmaputra, sediment management with possibility of dredging by adopting modern technology under the Chairmanship of Dr. Dulal Chandra Goswami".
- (iii) A meeting on the proposal of dredging of river Brahmaputra including its tributaries was held on 23.08.2016, which was chaired by CM, Assam. The meeting was also attended by Shri Rajesh Tripathi, managing Director, Dredging Corporation of India (DCI).
- (iv) As decided in the meeting, a team of experts/officials from Dredging Corporation of India visited Assam from 02.09.2016 to 09.09.2016.
- (v) On 21.07.2017, Minister, Water Resources, Assam visited the head quarter of Dredging Corporation of India at Visakhapatnam, met the officials of DCI and discussed about the strategy of dredging in Brahmaputra.
- (vi) During the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Assam on 01.08.2017, the State Government requested the support of Union Government for dredging of Brahmaputra.
- (vii) The Reports of the Expert Committee as above was received during September-October, 2017. The Expert Committee observed that as Brahmaputra is a complex river without proper study on all the aspects it will not be wise to go for large scale dredging in Assam, However, the committee opined that for removal of local flood congestion and channel training corrective dredging at selected locations can be taken up.
- (viii) In a meeting, held on 04.12.2017, chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam it was decided that the Water Resources Department may procure a dredger and other machineries for the purpose.

- (ix) The Administrative Approval for procurement of one number of dredger along with other machineries under SDRF was accorded in January, 2018 for ₹18.00 crores.
- (x) National Tenders for procurement of dredger and machineries have already been invited thrice but no proper tender was received.
- (xi) The department has now invited Global lender and it is expected that work order for procurement of dredger could be issued shortly.

New irrigation projects to use flood waters

3247. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that several Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) of river water goes in to seas during flood days in the main rivers of the country particularly in Krishna and Godavari rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether riparian States are permitted to construct the projects without any permission from Government or Central Water Commission (CWC) to use this flooding water; and

(d) whether there is any stipulation for maintaining minimum water in course of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, during flood days it is observed that in some rivers water flows into the sea. Central Water Commission monitors the discharge of major/important rivers at its Hydrological Observations (HO) sites. As per CWC, at the terminal HO site on River Krishna at Vijayawada, the average water flow into sea during flood days in last ten years is 189.67 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC). Similarly, at the terminal HO site on River Godavari, at Polavaram, the average water flow into sea during flood days in last ten years is 2562 TMC.

(c) As per Guidelines of December, 2015 for investment clearance by MoWR, RD & GR in respect of irrigation and flood control projects, all new major and medium irrigation projects and flood control projects including multipurpose projects and which

have Inter-state or International ramification will be subject to techno-economic appraisal in CWC and then approval by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects of Ministry.

(d) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has informed that in the Standard Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environment Impact Assessment Studies (EIA) studies for any proposed River Valley and Hydroelectric Project, it is mentioned that—

The minimum environmental flow shall be 20% of the flow of four consecutive lean months of 90% dependable year, 30% of the average monsoon flow. The flow for remaining months shall be in between 20-30%, depending on the site specific requirements. A site specific study shall be carried out by an expert organization.

Further, NGT Order dated 09.08.2017 in OA 498 of 2015 Pushp Saini Vs MoEF & CC and Ors have directed that "all the rivers in the Country shall maintain minimum 15% to 20% of the average lean season flow of that river".

MoEF & CC as per the Standard Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions for River Valley and Hydroelectric projects stipulates that—

"Based on the recommendation of Cumulative Impact Assessment and Carrying capacity study of river basin or as per the ToR conditions or minimum 15% of the average flow of four consecutive leanest months, whichever value is higher, shall be released as an environmental flow "

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (National Mission for Clean Ganga) *vide* Gazette Notification dated 9th October, 2018, has notified the minimum environmental flows to be maintained in River Ganga up to Unnao, Uttar Pradesh.

Surface drinking water projects under NRDWP

‡3248. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide its own residual share of funds set apart for the implementation and completion of quality-wise adversely hit 'Surface

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Drinking Water Projects' in the State of Rajasthan on priority basis under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); and

(b) if so, the scheme-wise allotment of funds and specified timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) 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 & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority. As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2018-19, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

During March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹ 1000 Crores was released to various Arsenic & 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.

The State-wise details of fund released and utilised as reported by State Governments at the integrated Management Information System, during 2017-18 and 2018-19 including State of Rajasthan is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 3236 Part (a) to (c)]. No release has been made in the current year 2019-20 so far.

Fluoride and salt contaminated in Rajasthan

†3249. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA; Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is having the highest number of settlements which are consuming contaminated water in the country, if so, the details of the report released by the Ministry concerned; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps taken by Government to deal with the number of settlements facing the problem of water contaminated with Fluoride and excessive salt component in drinking water, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes Sir, as per information entered by States at the Integrated Management information System of this Department, a total of 17346 rural habitations in Rajasthan are affected from water quality as on 01.04.2019. The State-wise number of water quality affected rural habitations given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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 & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority including fluoride & salinity affected areas.

During March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹ 1000 Crores was released to various Arsenic & Fluoride affected States/UTs for installation of Community water purification plants. Out of which ₹ 431.29 Cr. was provided to Rajasthan.

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. An amount of ₹ 895.50 Cr. has been released to Rajasthan.

Statement

Number of Water Quality Affected Rural Habitations State-Wise and Contamination-wise

Sl.No.	State	Contamination-wise Number of Habitations						
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472	429	0	1	38	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	0	0	27	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	9,768	256	4,293	5,212	0	0	7
4.	Bihar	3,809	705	804	2,300	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	512	281	0	227	0	4	0
6.	Haryana	87	87	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	4	0	7	0		
8.	Jharkhand	533	197	19	317	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	452	262	2	32	15	140	1
10.	Kerala	327	32	0	182	81	32	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	153	143	0	0	10	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	175.	53	0	14	42	66	0
13.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	2,421	92	0	2,111	218	0	0
15.	Punjab	3,267	330	660	233	15	131	1,898
16.	Rajasthan	17,346	4,177	0	5	12,242	922	0
17.	Telangana	344	0	0	35	174	135	0
18.	Tripura	2,399	0	0	2,399	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1,203	119	650	346	79	9	0
20.	Uttarakhand	.9	0	0	7	0	2	0
21.	West Bengal	14,712	1,359	7,544	5,126	428	0	255
TOTAL		58,034	8,526	13,972	18,588	13,342	1,445	2,161

Source: IMIS, DDWS

Ground water levels in Maharashtra

3250. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ground Water Survey and Development Agency has conducted

any survey in the recent past about the levels of ground water in rural Maharashtra, particularly in Marathwada, Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha regions of the State;

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

(c) whether Government has put in place any roadmap to increase the ground water levels in rural Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per information received from Groundwater Survey & Development Agency, Government of Maharashtra, 3920 observation wells have been earmarked across the State to monitor ground water levels. Water levels in these wells are measured four times a year in the month of January, March, May and October. District-wise groundwater level information for May 2019 *vis-a-vis* average ground water level during the period 2014-18 (May) is given at in the Statement (*See* below).

Government of Maharashtra is implementing Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan since December 2014. Under this programme, *inter-alia*, a large number of water conservation and groundwater recharge structures are being constructed in the State.

Groundwater recharge plans are also being implemented in 102 villages from 07 districts (Amravati, Buldhana, Aurangabad, Pune, Satara, Jalgoan and Ahmednagar) of Maharashtra under Jalswarajaya-II Programme.

Government of Maharashtra enacted the Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act, 2009 from 1st June, 2014.

Further, 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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

Apart from the State Government initiatives, the Union Government is also taking various steps towards sustainability of the ground water resources of the country including the State of Maharashtra. The other 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

District-wise ground water level information for May, 2019 vis-a-vis average ground water level during the period 2014-18 (May)

Sl. No.	District	Avg. 14-18 May SWL (b.g.l.in mtr)	May 19 SWL (b.g.l.in mtr)	Fluctuation (Avg.-May 19)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	9.67	11.01	-1.34
2.	Akola	11.82	13.99	-2.17
3.	Amravati	8.68	9.65	-0.97
4.	Aurangabad	12.92	14.26	-1.34
5.	Beed	10.38	11.87	-1.49
6.	Bhandara	7.92	8.45	-0.53
7.	Buldhana	10.43	11.18	-0.75
8.	Chandrapur	7.15	7.83	-0.68
9.	Dhule	9.36	11.12	-1.76
10.	Gadchiroli	7.68	7.95	-0.27
11.	Gondia	8.49	8.51	-0.02
12.	Hingoli	10.3	11.5	-1.2
13.	Jalgaon	12.6	13.85	-1.25
14.	Jalna	10.61	13.02	-2.41
15.	Kolhapur	4.82	5.02	-0.2
16.	Latur	10.56	10.81	-0.25

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagpur	7.63	8.36	-0.73
18.	Nanded	8.92	9.66	-0.74
19.	Nandurbar	9.28	9.83	-0.55
20.	Nashik	8.28	9.56	-1.28
21.	Osmanabad	11.12	12.42	-1.3
22.	Palghar	5.36	5.83	-0.46
23.	Parbhani	10.95	12.66	-1.71
24.	Pune	6.58	7.47	-0.89
25.	Raigad	3.94	4.12	-0.18
26.	Ratnagiri	5.88	6.74	-0.86
27.	Sangli	7.32	7.68	-0.36
28.	Satara	7.48	8.23	-0.75
29.	Sindhudurg	7.23	7.47	-0.24
30.	Solapur	8.36	9.46	-1.1
31.	Thane	4.14	4.84	-0.70
32.	Wardha	7.95	8.99	-1.04
33.	Washim	8.73	0.78	-1.05
34.	Yawatmal	7.82	9.24	-1.42

Over-exploitation of ground water in Karnataka

3251. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the looming water crisis due to the over-exploitation of Karnataka's ground water particularly Bengaluru;

(b) if so, names of critical zones identified in particularly the State of Karnataka, Bengaluru; and

(c) the steps taken by Government and the Central Ground Water Authority to monitor and curtail further exploitation of ground water in the State,, particularly in Bengaluru city?

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, in Karnataka, out of the total 176 assessment units (Taluks), 45 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource. In Bengaluru (Urban and Rural) 8 taluks have been categorised as 'Over-exploited'. Details of 'Over-exploited' and 'Critical' units are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under "The Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and control of Development and management) Act-2011" and Rules -2012, the Karnaiaka Groundwater Authority has been formed with headquarter at Bengaluru for having uniform rales for regulation and management of groundwater.

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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

Further, water being a State subject, initiatives for water management including its conservation, artificial recharge and regulation of ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, other 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

Over-Exploited and Critical Taluks in Kanataka, 2017

Sl. No	District	Critical	Over Exploited
1	2	3	4
1.	Bagalkote	Mudhol	Badami Bagalkote

1	2	3	4
2.	Ballari		H.B. Halli
3.	Belagavi		Athani
			Ramdurs
			Saundatti
4.	Bengaluru Rural		Devenhalli
			Dodaballapur
			Hoskote
			Nelamangala
5.	Bengaluru Urban		Anekal
			Bengaluru East
			Bengaluru North
			Bengaluru South
6.	Chaunaranagar		Gundlupet
7.	Chikballapur		Bagepalli
			Chikballapur
			Chintamani
			Gauribidalur
			Gudibanda
			Sidlaghata
8.	Chikkamagaluru		Kadur
9.	Chitradurga		Challakere
			Chitradurga
			Hiriyur
			Holalkere
			Hosadurga

1	2	3	4
10.	Davangere	Davangere	Channagiri Harapanahalli Jagalur
11.	Gadag		Gadag Ron
12.	Hassan	C R Palna	Arsikere
13.	Haveri	Ranibennur	
14.	Kolar		Bangarpet Kolar Malur Mulbagal Srinivaspur
15.	Koppal	Yelbarga	
16.	Ramanagara	Magadi	Kanakapura Raomanasara
17.	Tumakuru	Sira	Chicknayakanhalli Koratagere Madhugiri Tiptur Tumakuru
18.	Vijayapura	Indi	

Piped water supply in Gujarat

†3252. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works carried out in the districts of Gujarat, with regard to target set for providing 50 per cent piped potable water in rural areas till 2017;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of villages in the districts of Gujarat where piped potable water has been made available till date; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made to ensure that all the people of these districts are getting 40 litres of potable water, if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Water is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this department under centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial and technical assistance to States for improving coverage of drinking water supply. As reported by State of Gujarat, a total of 18424 Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes were completed upto 2017 to provide piped potable water in rural areas. 16,995 villages have been made available piped potable water till date.

(c) As reported by State of Gujarat, every year departmental assessment is carried out regarding service level and accordingly data is entered in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of NRDWP. As per data reported by the State in IMIS, all habitations are covered with 40 litres per capita per day (Ipcd) in year 2018-19.

Shortage of water for farming

3253. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any new policy to make water available to the farmers of the country, particularly for the State of Madhya Pradesh, keeping in view the acute shortage of water in many parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country needs to make realignment of cropping patterns to water availability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As mentioned in the National Water Policy 2012, safe water for drinking and sanitation should be considered as pre-emptive needs, followed by high priority allocation for other basic domestic needs (including needs of animals), achieving

food security, supporting sustenance agriculture and minimum ecosystem needs. Available water, after meeting the above needs, should be allocated in a manner to promote its conservation and efficient use. The States/UTs may draft/revise their State Water Policies in accordance with this policy keeping in mind the basic concerns, principles and unified national perspective. Further, water being a State subject, the State Governments allocate water for different purposes as per their priorities and requirements.

(b) and (c) As mentioned in the National Water Policy 2012, water saving in irrigation use is of paramount importance. Methods like aligning cropping pattern with natural resource endowments, micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler, etc.), evaporation-transpiration reduction, etc., should be encouraged and incentivized.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has been emphasizing promotion of suitable cropping systems under Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and also supplements the efforts of the States to diversify agricultural / horticultural crops. The farmers are encouraged to use available resources like land and water judiciously. The new technologies on cropping pattern are demonstrated at the farmers, fields through State Department of Agriculture/ Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), etc.

Depletion of ground water level

3254. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will run out of ground water in the next ten years and around 40 per cent of India will not get access to drinking water by 2030; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the ground water level across the country including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization, less amount of recharge due to deficient rainfall etc.

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. State-wise details of 'Over Exploited' Blocks/Mandals/ Talukas in India (2017) are given at in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data collected by CGWB during pre-monsoon 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018). Analysis of water level data given in Statement-II (*See below*), indicates that about 61% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels.

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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. Water resources projects including water harvesting/conservation projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. The other important initiatives taken up are available at the following URL: http://mpwr/gov.in/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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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 blocks and 10 Cities

**The Ground Water resources assessment as on 2013

Statement-II*State-wise analysis of water level data*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	194	27	518	73	2	0.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	2	11	16	89	0	0.0
3.	Assam	230	111	48	119	52	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	619	195	32	419	68	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	12	4	33	8	67	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	602	237	39	352	58	13	2.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveti	18	2	11	16	89	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	5	45	5	45	1	9.1
9.	Delhi	73	36	49	37	51	0	0.0
10.	Goa	64	18	28	46	72	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	657	244	37	413	63	0	0.0
12.	Haryana	279	94	34	184	66	1	0.4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	101	81	80	20	20	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	204	86	42	118	58	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	271	103	38	168	62	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1098	217	20	881	80	0	0.0
17.	Kerala	1427	661	46	762	53	4	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1099	532	48	567	52	0	0.0
19.	Maharashtra	1645	401	24	1241	75	3	0.2
20.	Meghalaya	53	39	74	14	26	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1064	730	69	334	31	0	0.0
22.	Puducherry	6	0	0	6	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	245	74	30	170	69	1	0.4
24.	Rajasthan	893	301	34	588	66	4	0.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	612	177	29	318	52	117	19.1
26.	Telangana	557	188	34	366	66	3	0.5
27.	Tripura	75	31	41	44	59	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	581	157	27	423	73	1	0.2
29.	Uttarakhand	42	15	36	27	64	0	0.0
30.	West Bengal	358	178	50	177	49	3	0.8
TOTAL		13628	5113	38	8357	61	158	1.2

Plan for development of river basins

†3255. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lifelines like rivers of Jharkhand viz. Damodar, Swarna-Rekha, Kharkai, Harmu etc. which were previously blessed with a perennial flow have now almost reached the point of extinction;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to develop the basins of a few rivers for inter-State coordination/development; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government plans to make the said rivers perennial *i.e.* always full of water, under this scheme, 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) As intimated by the Government of Jharkhand, due to change in climatic conditions such as long spell of dry weather, decrease in number of rainy days, erratic rain fall, etc., the flow in the rivers of Jharkhand *viz.* Damodar, Swarnarekha, Kharkai, Harmu, etc., have decreased.

(b) and (c) The flow in the river is dynamic and depends on many parameters such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, health of catchment area, withdrawals/utilization of water, etc. The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for river development. The River Basin Management Bill has been drafted by the Government, which proposes optimum development of inter-State rivers by facilitating inter-State coordination ensuring scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin/sub-basin as unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including soil moisture, ground and surface water) and ensuring comprehensive and balanced development of both catchment and command areas.

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 implementation of the river interlinking 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.

The status of the river interlinking projects is given in the Statement.

*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, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaifam) -Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
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 Sink	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narniada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed

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15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil -Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and 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

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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

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Action plan for ground water conservation

†3256. MS. SAROJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new steps proposed to be taken for rain water harvesting by the Ministry, after Prime Minister expressed his concern over 8 per cent of rain water being harvested in our country during the recent 'Mann Ki Baat' programme;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive action plan for ground water, identifying it as 'Jalamrit' and conservation of reservoirs in order to deal with the current water crisis;

(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) 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.

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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

Further, 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

(d) In view of reply to parts (a) to (c) above, the question does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action plan for irrigation scheme

†3257. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any action plan for timely completion of irrigation schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the response of Government thereto; and
- (d) the details of the pending schemes at present alongwith the duration of pendency in each case, scheme-wise and place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) as per the guidelines of the scheme.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectare and balance estimated cost of ₹77595 crore [Central Assistance (CA) component of ₹31342 crore] have been prioritized in consultation with States for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has also been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Out of these 99 prioritized projects, AIBP works of 40 prioritized projects have been reported to be completed. The details of 99 prioritised projects including initial year of inclusion under AIBP, districts benefited etc. are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of AIBP Component of 99 Prioritised Projects*

(Potential in Th. Ha.)					
Overall Sl. No.	Project Name	District (s) Benefited	Initial Year of inclusion under AIBP	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Status of AIBP works
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maddigedda	E.Godavari	2000-01	1.42	C
2.	Gundlakamma	Praksham	2005-06	32.40	Ongoing
3.	Tadipudi US	W. Godavari	2006-07	83.61	Ongoing
4.	Thotapally	Srikakulam, Vijayanagram	2005-06	48.56	Ongoing
5.	Musurumilli	E.Godavari	2007-08	9.16	Ongoing
6.	Pushkara LIS	E.Godavari, Vishakhapatnam	2006-07	71.18	Ongoing
7.	Yerracalava	W. Godavari	2000-01	6.96	Ongoing
8.	Tarakaram Teertasagaram	Vijayanagaram	2005-06	10.00	Ongoing
9.	Champamati	Kokrajhar, Chirang	1996-97	25.00	C

1	2	3	4	5	6	206
10.	Dhansiri	Darrang, Udalgura	1996-97	86.37	Ongoing	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11.	Borolia	Baksa	1996-97	13.56	Ongoing	
12.	Durgawati	Rohtas, Kaimur	1996-97	23.59	Ongoing	
13.	Punpun	Patna, Gaya, Jahanabad	2007-08	13.68	Ongoing	
14.	Maniyari Tank	Bilaspur	2011-12	14.52	C	
15.	Kharung	Bilaspur	2010-11	10.30	C	
16.	Kelo	Raigarh, Jangir, Champa	2008-09	22.81	Ongoing	
17.	Tillari	North Goa	2000-01	14.52	Ongoing	
18.	Sardar Sarovar	Narmada, Vadadra, Bharuch, Chhota Udepur, Panchmahel, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Anand, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Morbi, Botad. Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Banskantha, Patan	1996-97	1792.00	Ongoing	Unstarred Questions
19.	Rajpora Lift	Pulwama	2000-01	2.43	C	
20.	Restoration & Mod. of Main Ravi Canal	Jammu, Samba & K athua	2011-12	50.75	Ongoing	

21.	Tral Lift	Pulwama	2000-01	6.00	Ongoing
22.	Prakachikkhowa Canal	Kargil	2007-08	2.26	Ongoing
23.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	West & East Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan	2011-12	236.85	Ongoing
24.	Sri Rameswar Irrigation	Belgaum	2014-15	13.80	C
25.	Bhima LIS	Gulbarga	2009-10	24.29	C
26.	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	Haveri, Simoga, Davengere	2014-15	80.49	Ongoing
27.	Karanja	Bidar	1997-98	29.23	Ongoing
28.	NLBC System Project (New)	Bijapur, Gulbarga	2014-15	105.00	Ongoing
29.	Muvattupuzha	Idukki, Ernakulam & Kottayam	2000-01	30.72	Ongoing
30.	Karapuzha	Wayanad	2006-07	7.36	Ongoing
31.	Singhpur Project	Chhattarpur (B)	2011-12	10.20	C
32.	Mahuar Project	Shivpuri	2013-14	13.78	C
33.	Sagad Project	Vidisha	2011-12	17.06	C
34.	Sindh Project Phase II	Shivpuri, Gwalior, Datia (B), Bhind	1998-99	162.10	C
35.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-I & II (km. 0 to km. 142)	Khandwa, Khargaon	1996-97	62.20	C

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV (OSP lift)	Khandwa, Khargone and Dhar	2014-15	54.63	C
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-V (Khargone Lift)	Khandwa, Khargaon Barwani	2014-15	33.14	C
36.	Bansagar Unit 2	Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol	2003-04	154.54	C
37.	Barriyarpur LBC	Chhatarpur (B)	2000-01	43.85	C
38.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Project	Vidisha	2011-12	17.81	C
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-1 (km. 16 to km. 63)	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa	2001-02	21.19	C
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km 65.50)	Khandwa, Khargaon, Dhar	2007-08	19.58	Ongoing
39.	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC km. 65.50 to km 142)	Dhar	2007-08	48.59	Ongoing
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - II (km. 63 to km 104)	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa	2002-03	31.90	Ongoing
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-III (km. 143 to km. 206)	Badwani	2007-08	20.70	Ongoing

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40.	Mahi Project	Dhar, Jhabua	2000-01	33.75	Ongoing
41.	Mahan Project	Sidhi	2003-04	19.74 -	Ongoing
42.	Pench Project	Seoni, Chindwara	2007-08	28.27	Ongoing
43.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-IV (km. 206 to km. 243)	Barwani	2008-09	19.60	Ongoing
44.	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-III (km. 104 to km 154)	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa	2007-08	26.00	Ongoing
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-IV (km. 154 to km 197)	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa, Katni	2008-09	34.00	Ongoing
45.	Bawanthadi (IS)	Bhandara (V)	2004-05	27.71	C
46.	Lower Panzara	Dhule	2009-10	6.79	C
47.	Dongargaon	Chandrapur (V)	2005-06	2.77	C
48.	Warna	Kolhapur, Sangli	2005-06	54.75	C
49.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	Aurangabad (M)	2009-10	20.50	C
50.	Upper Kundalika	Seed (M)	2008-09	2.80	C
51.	Lower Dudhna	Parbhani (M) Jalna (M)	2005-06	44.48	C
52.	Khadakpurna	Buldhana (V)	2006-07	23-86	C

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Dhom Balaakwadi	Pune/Satara	2007-08	18.10	C
54.	Tillari	Sindhudurg	2005-06	6.57	Ongoing
55.	Waghur	Jalgaon	1996-97	38.57	Ongoing
56.	Lower Wardha	Wardha (V)	2006-07	63.33	Ongoing
57.	Bembla	Yavatmal (V)	2007-08	52.54	Ongoing
58.	Tarali	Satara	2007-08	14.28	Ongoing
59.	Arjuna	Ratnagiri	2007-08	5.70	Ongoing
60.	Aruna	Sindhudurg	2009-10	9.03	Ongoing
61.	Krishna Koyana Lift	Solapur, Sangli	2009-10	104.17	Ongoing
62.	Gadnadi	Ratnagiri	2009-10	3.47	Ongoing
63.	Sangola Branch Canal	Solapur	2007-08	11.29	Ongoing
64.	Morna (Gureghar)	Satara	2007-08	3.08	Ongoing
65.	Lower Pedhi	Amravati (V), Akola (V)	2008-09	17.02	Ongoing
66.	Wang project	Satara	2008-09	7.07	Ongoing

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Unstarred Questions

67.	Nardave (Mahamadwadi)	Sindhudurg	2009-10	12.28	Ongoing
68.	Kudali	Satara	2009-10	5.33	Ongoing
69.	Upper Pen Ganga	Yavatmal (V), Parbhani (M), Nanded (M)	2004-05	44.47	Ongoing
70.	Gosikhurd (NP)	Nagpur (V), Bhandara (V), Chandrapur (V)	1996-97	250.80	Ongoing
71.	Thoubal	Imphal, Senapati, Thoubal, Ukul	1997-98	29.45	Ongoing
72.	Dolaithabi Barrage	Imphal, Senapati	2002-03	7.54	Ongoing
73.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	Kalahandi (KBK)	1996-97	85.95	C
74.	Rukura-Tribal	Sundargarh	1996-97	7.65	C
75.	RET irrigation	Kalahandi (KBK)	2003-04	8.50	C
76.	Telengiri	Koraput (KBK)	2003-04	13.83	C
77.	Lower Indra (KBK)	Nuapada, Balangir (KBK)	1999-00	35.87	C
78.	Subernarekha	Mayurbhanj	1997-98	119.26	Ongoing
79.	Anandpur Barr. Ph-I/Integrated Anandpur Barr.	Keonjhar, Bhadrak	1997-98	8.88	Ongoing
80.	Kanupur	Keonjhar	2003-04	47.74	Ongoing
81.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)	Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar & Kapurthala	2002-03	23.33	C

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1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	Patiala	2007-08	68.62	C
83.	Narmada Canal	Jalore & Banner	1998-99	245.88	C
84.	Mod. of Gang Canal	Sriganganagar	2000-01	69.69	C
85.	Gollavagu Project	Mancherial	2006-07	3.85	C
86.	Rallivagu Project	Mancherial	2006-07	2.43	C
87.	Mathadivagu Project	Adilabad	2006-07	3.44	C
88.	Palemvagu Project	Jayashankar Bhoopalapally	2005-06	4.10	Ongoing
89.	Peddavagu @ Neelwai Project	Mancherial	2006-07	6.07	Ongoing
90.	SRSP St. II	Warangal Rural, Mahbubabad, Khamam, Nalgonda, Jangaon & Suryapet	2005-06	178.07	Ongoing
91.	Sri Komaram Bheem project	Komarambheem Asifabad	2006-07	9.92	Ongoing
92.	Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme	Mahaboobnagar, Wanaparthi and Nagarkurnool	2007-08	82.15	Ongoing
93.	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur	KomarambheemAsifabad	2006-07	6.07	Ongoing

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94.	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal	Rajannaricilla, Karimnagar, Siddipet, Warangal Urban, Jangaon, Jagtiyal & Peddapally	2005-06	40.00	Ongoing
95.	J. Choklia Rao LIS	Warangal Urban, Warangal Rural, Jangaon, Siddipet, Yadadri, Suryapet & Karimnagar	2006-07	249.00	Ongoing
96.	Bansagar Canal	Allahabad, Mirzapur	1997-98	150.13	C
97.	Arjun Sahayak	Mahoba (B), Hamirpur (B), Sanda (B)	2009-10	44.38	Ongoing
93.	Madhya Ganga Canal PH-II	Moradbad, Jyotibaifule Nagar	2008-09	146.53	Ongoing
99.	Saryu Nahar(NP)	Baharaich, Basti, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sidharth Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar	1996-97	1312.00	Ongoing
TOTAL AIBP (A)				7602.54	

C-Completed/almost completed

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Unstarred Questions

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Open defecation free India

‡3258. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on making India clean and open defecation free;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets.

Under the programme, Government of India provides technical and financial support to States/UTs to supplement their efforts to improve overall cleanliness in villages and issues Guidelines and Advisories for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The main components of SBM(G) are construction of individual household latrines, construction of community sanitary complexes, solid and liquid waste management, and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building.

Under SBM(G), 9.68 crore toilets have been constructed till 17.07.2019. As a result, sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the country has increased from 39% as on 02.10.2014 to more than 99% and 30 States, 622 districts, 6,261 Blocks, 2,51,317 Gram Panchayats and 5,70,592 villages have been declared ODF.

Increase of ground water level

3259. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make amendments in the existing Legislation

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to facilitate industries that are located within 100 kilometers from seashore to use water from desalination to save ground water and to conserve water for others;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase ground water level across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (b) No such proposal is presently under consideration. Water being a State subject, it is the prerogative of the State Governments to frame various Acts for sustainable management of water for any purpose.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, 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

Drying UP of natural water resources

†3260. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural water resources of the country are continuously drying up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of steps which Government is going to take to address deepening water crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization, less amount of recharge due to deficient rainfall, etc.

Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data collected by CGWB during pre-monsoon 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 61% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels.

Further as per the estimates of Central Water Commission the average per capita annual availability of water in the country has been estimated to be decreasing from 3816 cum/capita/year during 2001 to 1545 cum/capita/year in the year 2011 and likely to further decrease to 1486 cum/capita/year during 2021.

(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.

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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. Water resources projects including water harvesting/conservation projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. The other important initiatives taken up are available at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

'Marching Blue' campaign in Rajasthan

3261. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether activists and conservationists have launched 'Marching Blue' campaign in Rajasthan to oppose privatisation of water;

(b) whether an environmentalist and Magsaysay Award Winner has declared

that global policies for privatisation of water resources and supply has led to suffering among people because of lack of accountability; and

(c) whether drinking water supply in urban areas has almost been privatised with multinational beverage companies and also subsidiaries of railways are selling potable water at high rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) No such information is available with the Government.

(c) Water Supply, being a State subject, is planned, designed and executed by the State Government / Urban Local Body (ULB) in urban areas of the country. No specific information is available regarding privatization of drinking water supply in urban areas with multinational beverage companies. However, the National Water Policy 2012 *inter alia* stipulates that water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. For improved delivery on sustainable basis, the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies may associate private sector in public private partnership mode. As intimated by the Ministry of Railways, the Indian Railways allows sale of potable water of prescribed standards at affordable rates.

Construction of water arresting structures of Mahanadi

3262. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Chhattisgarh is obtaining clearances/concurrence from Central Government prior to construction of any barrages/anlicuts in the inter-State river basin Mahanadi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State of Chhattisgarh has constructed any water arresting structures across main arm of Mahanadi and its major tributaries such as Seonath, Hasdeo, Ib, Jonk, Arpa, Pairi, Mand, Kelo, etc. after the year 2010; and

(d) if so, the details thereof mentioning their water use capacity and purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) 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 the Statement-I (*See below*). The details including water use capacity and purpose of the projects of Chhattisgarh on Mahanadi river and its Tributary approved by the TAC since 2010 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Detail of barrages/dams on Mahanadi River granted Environmental Clearance by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*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)

1	2	3	4
12.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM
13.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM
14.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimala (Hasdeo) Bango Project
15.	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project

Statement-II

Details including water use capacity and purpose of the projects of Chhattisgarh on Mahanadi River and its Tributary approved by the TAC since 2010

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Water use capacity (MCM)	Purpose
1.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	18.0959	Irrigation and domestic water supply
2.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	2.722	Irrigation and domestic water supply
3.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	32.76	Irrigation and domestic water supply
4.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	192.30	Irrigation
5.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project-ERM	147.70	Irrigation
6.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project	3416	Irrigation, Munciple and Industrial use
7.	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajbar Barrage Project	16.409	Irrigation

Statement-III

*Detail of barrages/dams on Mahanadi River granted Environmental Clearance by
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change*

Name of Project	Storage volume (MCM)	Irrigation facility (ha)	Date of EC granted by SEIAA
Samoda barrage	29.84	-	21.3.2014
Sheorinarayan barrage	36	690	22.5.2014
Basantpur barrage	50.62	985	22.5.2014
Mironi barrage	50.65	830	4.6.2014
Saradih barrage	54.24	333	4.6.2014
Kalma barrage	50.93	311	22.5.2014
Kelo Major Irrigation project	46.61	26800	21.10.2008

Depletion of ground water levels

3263. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Central Ground Water Board's report the ground water level in the State has reached at an alarming level;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to rejuvenate the source alongwith rain water harvesting; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government to tackle the complicated and double edged issue of migration triggered by acute water crisis in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization, less amount of recharge due to deficient rainfall etc.

Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In

order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data collected by CGWB in 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018). Analysis of water level data as given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 3254 (a) and (b)] indicates that about 61% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels.

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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

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.

Central Government supports construction of water harvesting and conservation works primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC) and PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop. Under these Schemes, 17,56,207 water conservation and recharging structures have been constructed at an expenditure of ₹ 23,435.67 crore in the last three years,

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 other important initiatives taken up are available at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Depleting ground water level

3264. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ground water level is depleting very fast in many parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to take strong action to prevent over exploitation of ground water; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization, less amount of recharge due to deficient rainfall etc.

Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, Pre-monsoon water level data collected by CGWB during Pre-monsoon 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018). Analysis of water level data as given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 3254 (a) and (b)] indicates that about 61% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels.

(c) and (d) 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. In case of violations, necessary action as per the extant provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is being taken.

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.

In addition, for enhancing water use efficiency, the Central Government is promoting micro-irrigation systems, Command Area Development works, Participatory Irrigation Management, recycle and reuse of water amongst others.

Further, 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 of 256 districts in India. In this regard, team of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti have been deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

Apart from the State Government initiatives, the Union Government is also taking various steps towards sustainability of the ground water resources of the country including the State of Maharashtra. The other important initiatives taken up are available at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Initiatives of MSME

3265. SHRT T. G. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that measures initiated by Government in strengthening the MSME sector have started gradually yielding positive results in the development of MSMEs in the country which are the backbone of the country's economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the objectives and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector contributes significantly to the Indian Economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Exports and Employment generation.

As per the information received from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), the Share of MSME Gross Value Added (GVA) in total GVA during 2016-17 was 31.8%.

As per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) the Share of MSME related Products in total Export from India during 2018-19 is 48.10%.

As per 73rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation during the period 2015-16, the estimated number of workers in unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country are 11.10 crore.

Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 3.58 lakhs, 3.23 lakhs, 4.08 lakhs, 3.87 lakhs and 5.87 Lakhs, respectively.

The Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) was launched by the Government of India to make available collateral-free credit to the micro and small enterprise sector. The number and amount of Guarantees approved under the CGTMSE during the last 2 years is given below:

Year	No. of Credit Facilities	Amount of Guarantees
	Approved (in lakhs)	Approved (in ₹ crore)
2017-18	2.63	19065.91
2018-19	4.36	30168.57

Creation of employment in MSME

3266. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any action has been taken by Government to boost different sectors, especially the factories of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), in the country, to create more employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether any specific time has been fixed to achieve the target; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) implements various schemes to boost different sectors of MSMEs across the country to support employment generation. 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 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). Physical and financial targets are fixed under these schemes for being achieved in time-bound manner.

Encouragement to new entrepreneurs

3267. SHRI RIPUN BORA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government encourages new entrepreneurs with structural and administrative set up under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- (b) if so, new entrepreneurs registered since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) initiatives of Government for the forest items and food processing industries for North Eastern States under MSMEs projects therein; and

(d) the details of incentives, structural, technological support to industries on manufacture and procurement benefits to handloom, food processing, bamboo, crafts and development of other items of North-East for these purposes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of entrepreneurs registered since 2014 till date, State/UT-wise and year-wise are given in Statement-I & II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Scheme and Programmes of the Ministry of MSME are being implemented all over the country including North Eastern States, for promotion and development of all sectors of MSMEs including handloom, food processing bamboo, crafts etc. Major Schemes being implemented across the country including NER are as under:

Prime Ministers' Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), is a credit linked subsidy scheme providing financial assistance for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is being implemented for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centers (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.

A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through

rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

Micro and Small Entrepreneurs - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

The MSE-CDP scheme aims at promoting business eco-system for enterprises in cluster mode. MSE-CDP envisages setting up of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) like Common Production/Processing Centre, Design Centres, Testing Facilities, Training Centre, R&D Centres, Effluent Treatment Plant, Marketing Display/Selling Centre, Common Logistics Centre, Common Raw Material Bank/Sales Depot, etc. The Govt grant will be restricted to 70% of the cost of project of maximum ₹ 15.00 crore (90% for CFCs in NE and Hill States).

Infrastructural facilities like power distribution network, water, telecommunication, drainage and pollution control facilities, roads, banks, raw materials storage and marketing outlets, common service facilities and technological backup services for MSEs are also taken-up under MSE-CDP. The Govt grant is restricted to 60% of the cost of project of Rs 10.00 crore. (80% for projects in NE and Hill States).

Ministry of MSME is also implementing Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP), to expand and upgrade the network of Technology Centers (Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centers) in the country, at an estimated project cost of ₹ 2200 crore including World Bank Loan of USD 200 million to establish 15 new Technology Centers (TCs) and upgrade existing TCs across the country including NER.

Statement-I

Number of EM-II filed

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2810
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	2629
4.	Bihar	2009
5.	Chhattisgarh	1702
6.	Goa	160
7.	Gujarat	64160

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15
8.	Haryana	1482
9.	Himachal Pradesh	388
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1159
11.	Jharkhand	3450
12.	Karnataka	28754
13.	Kerala	14906
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19903
15.	Maharashtra	36992
16.	Manipur	198
17.	Meghalaya	U8
18.	Mizoram	278
19.	Nagaland	91
20.	Odisha	2995
21.	Punjab	2137
22.	Rajasthan	18655
23.	Sikkim	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	143104
25.	Telangana	5787
26.	Tripura	172
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52203
28.	Uttarakhand	2669
29.	West Bengal	15244
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112
31.	Chandigarh	160
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	90

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15
33.	Daman and Diu	56
34.	Delhi	652
35.	Lakshadweep	5
36.	Puducherry	96
	TOTAL	4,25,358

Statement-II*(A) State-wise Total Enterprises Registered between 01/09/2015 and 31/03/2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9731	6175	3456	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	37	21	2
3.	Assam	36	18	10	8
4.	Bihar	98724	96538	2109	77
5.	Chhattisgarh	4760	3530	1196	34
6.	Goa	782	483	276	23
7.	Gujarat	52023	39878	11629	516
8.	Haryana	4518	2836	1583	99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	975	722	232	21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	37	20	1
11.	Jharkhand	20920	20311	583	26
12.	Karnataka	14154	11129	2883	142
13.	Kerala	11312	9643	1623	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39011	35721	3184	106
15.	Maharashtra	54057	41116	12384	557

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	1712	1418	290	4
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	12	7	5	0
20.	Odisha	9465	8116	1320	29
21.	Punjab	4703	3256	1385	62
22.	Rajasthan	33898	29091	4619	188
23.	Sikkim	49	42	7	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	41648	35437	6051	160
25.	Telangana	20519	12406	7980	133
26.	Tripura	515	466	47	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45042	41405	3506	131
28.	Uttarakhand	1770	1341	388	41
29.	West Bengal	16398	14883	1460	55
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	518	425	90	3
31.	Chandigarh	273	205	65	3
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	244	103	131	10
33.	Daman and Diu	179	59	110	10
34.	Delhi	7586	5552	2000	34
35.	Lakshadweep	10	9	1	0
36.	Puducherry	303	237	64	2
TOTAL		4,95,967	4,22,633	70,709	2,625

(B) State-wise Total Enterprises Registered between 01/04/2016 and 31/03/2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161660	153492	7875	293
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	249	142	102	5
3.	Assam	916	686	204	26
4.	Bihar	551947	544360	7085	502
5.	Chhattisgarh	6512	4476	1970	66
6.	Goa	1147	800	330	17
7.	Gujarat	194850	158351	35265	1234
8.	Haryana	23684	16482	6745	457
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1875	1174	637	64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2539	2220	303	16
11.	Jharkhand	49503	47446	1993	64
12.	Karnataka	47688	37477	9726	485
13.	Kerala	23216	19655	3410	151
14.	Madhya Pradesh	87065	80631	6187	247
15.	Maharashtra	209447	175707	32147	1593
16.	Manipur	6525	5431	1083	11
17.	Meghalaya	325	290	33	2
18.	Mizoram	385	267	113	5
19.	Nagaland	170	128	40	2
20.	Odisha	41083	38524	2482	77
21.	Punjab	20964	15313	5440	211
22.	Rajasthan	102054	89761	11858	435

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	115	61	45	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	267493	233431	33257	805
25.	Telangana	57864	42009	15449	406
26.	Tripura	1300	1116	178	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	401046	381464	18817	765
28.	Uttarakhand	4644	3471	1085	88
29.	West Bengal	81546	75602	5716	228
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1059	850	195	14
31.	Chandigarh	1403	1082	310	11
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	711	430	260	21
33.	Daman And Diu	436	186	239	11
34.	Delhi	20050	14980	4878	192
35.	Lakshadweep	18	16	2	0
36.	Puducherry	1731	1328	380	23
TOTAL		23,73,220	21,48,839	2,15,839	8,542

(c) State-wise Total Enterprises Registered between 01/04/2017 and 31/03/2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54518	46352	7944	222
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212	106	100	6
3.	Assam	1708	1187	487	34
4.	Bihar	99165	95691	3357	117
5.	Chhattisgarh	8255	6900	1315	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	1194	837	340	17
7.	Gujarat	193535	169460	23038	1037
8.	Haryana	29336	24220	4892	224
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1903	1365	492	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	990	678	302	10
11.	Jharkhand	21382	19225	2096	61
12.	Karnataka	56526	46001	10057	468
13.	Kerala	20567	17444	3000	123
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206085	197763	8055	267
15.	Maharashtra	190802	163547	25873	1382
16.	Manipur	6415	5590	808	17
17.	Meghalaya	547	504	43	0
18.	Mizoram	799	634	156	9
19.	Nagaland	142	106	34	2
20.	Odisha	17864	15855	1947	62
21.	Punjab	29018	24661	4204	153
22.	Rajasthan	122942	111460	11126	356
23.	Sikkim	171	114	46	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	217963	194423	22964	576
25.	Telangana	46185	32270	13541	374
26.	Tripura	699	584	111	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	118539	108679	9401	459
28.	Uttarakhand	5626	4655	915	56
29.	West Bengal	36442	32898	3384	160
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1457	1189	259	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh	1553	1248	276	29
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	785	580	196	9
33.	Daman and Diu	379	236	132	11
34.	Delhi	21964	17407	4340	217
35.	Lakshadweep	14	12	2	0
36.	Puducherry	2100	1783	307	10
TOTAL		15,17,782	13,45,664	1,65,540	6,578

(D) State-wise Total Enterprises Registered between 01/04/2018 and 31/03/2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38481	26328	11872	281
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	502	299	188	15
3.	Assam	4213	3001	1169	43
4.	Bihar	72474	67518	4794	162
5.	Chhattisgarh	15081	13241	1755	85
6.	Goa	2093	1535	536	22
7.	Gujarat	171331	147519	22609	1203
8.	Haryana	51269	42615	8285	369
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4187	3080	1019	88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2416	1724	653	39
11.	Jharkhand	25722	22597	3012	113
12.	Karnataka	85017	69149	15211	657
13.	Kerala	27708	22986	4542	180

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299510	287640	11548	322
15.	Maharashtra	568287	508997	57020	2270
16.	Manipur	8856	7843	999	14
17.	Meghalaya	704	643	57	4
18.	Mizoram	755	560	182	13
19.	Nagaland	366	253	108	5
20.	Odisha	14642	11914	2605	123
21.	Punjab	59786	52220	7364	202
22.	Rajasthan	127115	1 14346	12344	425
23.	Sikkim	254	169	77	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	232924	205220	26924	780
25.	Telangana	89065	72353	16221	491
26.	Tripura	1551	1419	127	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	123947	110463	12832	652
28.	Uttarakhand	9494	7915	1468	111
29.	West Bengal	31305	26350	4677	278
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1488	1180	294	14
31.	Chandigarh	3192	2684	480	28
32.	Dadar And Nagar Haveli	1393	980	380	33
33.	Daman and Diu	673	359	272	42
34.	Delhi	44930	36208	8337	385
35.	Lakshadweep	24	22	2	0
36.	Puducherry	2693	2193	488	12
TOTAL		21,23,448	18,73,523	2,40,451	9,474

(E) State-wise Total Enterprises Registered between 01/04/2019 and 11/07/2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9784	6904	2804	76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99	54	40	5
3.	Assam	1553	1202	338	13
4.	Bihar	16386	14672	1653	61
5.	Chhattisgarh	6757	6105	618	34
6.	Goa	695	502	182	11
7.	Gujarat	53795	45370	8050	375
8.	Haryana	17296	13786	3353	157
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1464	1036	390	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	906	689	208	9
11.	Jharkhand	7208	6206	970	32
12.	Karnataka	28053	22982	4869	202
13.	Kerala	7871	6387	1408	76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32137	29005	3022	110
15.	Maharashtra	162899	144400	17812	687
16.	Manipur	2322	1917	398	7
17.	Meghalaya	176	148	26	2
18.	Mizoram	243	202	40	1
19.	Nagaland	158	127	30	I !
20.	Odisha	5070	4036	997	37
21.	Punjab	23618	20533	2991	94
22.	Rajasthan	41271	36525	4596	150

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	73	45	27	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	63302	55139	7844	319
25.	Telangana	20267	16228	3899	140
26.	Tripura	314	260	49	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38034	33461	4343	230
28.	Uttarakhand	6647	6028	570	49
29.	West Bengal	10318	8565	1666	87
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	361	296	62	3
31.	Chandigarh	1227	1010	207	10
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	440	310	114	16
33.	Daman and Diu	235	150	82	3
34.	Delhi	16706	13424	3074	208
35.	Lakshadweep	7	6	1	0
36.	Puducherry	781	627	149	5
TOTAL		5,78,473	4,98,337	76,882	3,254

Identification of MSMEs for employment

3268. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which has the potential to become major industries in future and will in turn provide employment opportunity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any schemes to enhance the production capacity of MSMEs across 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) Yes, Sir. As per the 73rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation during the period 2015-16, the estimated number of workers in unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country are 11.10 crore.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) implements various schemes to enhance the production capacity of MSMEs across 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 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).

Strengthening of MSMEs

3269. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced some measures to strengthen Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the last budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these measures have actually proved to be beneficial to the MSME sector; and

(d) whether these measure have provided employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) implements various schemes for benefit of MSMEs in all parts of India. 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 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).

For Financial Year 2018-19, Government allocated ₹ 6552.61 crore to the Ministry of MSME. The allocation for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a credit linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth, was increased from ₹ 1072.90 crore (Actual Expenditure) in 2017-18 to ₹ 2118.80 crore in 2018-19. A new scheme, Interest Subvention for Incremental Credit to MSMEs, was also introduced in the Budget 2018-19 for which allocation of ₹ 275 crore was made.

(c) and (d) During the financial year 2018-19: (i) 73,427 projects have been supported under the PMEGP; (ii) 17 Common Facility Centres and 11 Infrastructure Development Projects have been completed under Cluster Development Programme; (iii) 14,155 units have been benefitted with a subsidy of ₹980.44 Crore under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; (iv) 4,35,520 credit Guarantee Proposals have been approved under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and (v) 1,26,902 MSEs have been benefitted under, Public Procurement Policy.

Re-opening of closed Khadi Gramodyog Centres

3270. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Khadi Gramodyog Centres in the country and out of these the number of such centres which are not functioning in the rural areas during the last three years and the reasons there for, State-wise; and

(b) the details of action Government has initiated to re-open the closed Khadi Gramodyog Centres and the rehabilitation of those employees, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has 7 Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) with 23 branches and 8035 Khadi outlets belonging to Khadi Institutions totalling 8058 sales outlets network throughout the country. Besides, 18 Departmental Training Centres, 17 Non-Departmental Training Centres and 5 Central Sliver Plants are also functioning.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) implements Khadi Programme through Khadi Institutions (KIs) *i.e.* Khadi Gramodyog Sansthas. As of 2019, 2632 Khadi Gramodyog Sansthas are registered with KVIC, out of which 64 number of Sansthas have become defunct, in view of the following reasons:

1. Due to dispute in the management
2. Financial crisis as well as inadequate Working Capital, NPA with KIs.
3. Misappropriate and Mismanagement of KIs
4. Lack of interest of KIs in Khadi activities
5. Due to natural calamities like flood, earth quake, etc.

Such Institutions (Sanstha) are categorized as 'D'.

The State-wise number of Khadi Institutions (KIs) registered in the Country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise number of Khadi Institutions categorized as sick/weak/problematic and 'D' category Institutions is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Consolidated Zone-wise List of KVI Sales Outlets is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). State-wise details of Departmental Training Centres, Non-Departmental Training Centres, Departmental Sales Outlets and Central Sliver Plants is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry, through KVIC, is implementing a scheme called "Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions" to extend need-based support to weak/sick institutions which have potential to attain normalcy and for creation of marketing infrastructure to the identified Khadi Institutions. The pattern of assistance under the scheme is as under:

Sl.No.	Component	Total Cost (₹ in lakh)
1.	Preliminary and Pre-operative Expenditure	0.25
2.	Capital Expenditure	3.50
3.	Working Fund	6.15
	TOTAL	9.90

During the last 3 years, 93 Khadi Institutions have been assisted for strengthening and revival under the scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise Khadi Institutions upto 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Khadi Institutions
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	0
2.	Delhi	10
3.	Haryana	124
4.	Himachal Pradesh	18
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	103
6.	Punjab	33
7.	Rajasthan	155
8.	Bihar	118
9.	Jharkhand	30
10.	Odisha	71
11.	West Bengal	334
12.	Aranachal Pradesh	4
13.	Assam	22
14.	Manipur	4
15.	Meghalaya	1

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	1
18.	Sikkim	0
19.	Tripura	0
20.	Andhra Pradesh	118
21.	Telangana	34
22.	Karnataka	222
23.	Kerala	30
24.	Pondicherry	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	70
26.	Goa	0
27.	Gujarat	176
28.	Maharashtra	40
29.	Chhattisgarh	19
30.	Madhya Pradesh	50
31.	Uttarakhand	81
32.	Uttar Pradesh	762
TOTAL		2632

Statement-II

*Details of State-wise number of Khadi Institutions categorized as sick/weak/
problematic and 'D' category Institutions*

Sl. No.	State	C category	D category
1	2	3	4
1.	New Delhi	7	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	19	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	9	0
4.	Punjab	15	2
5.	Rajasthan	9	1
6.	Odisha	51	1
7.	West Bengal	63	0
8.	Bihar	29	1
9.	Jharkhand	15	3
10.	Assam	1	0
11.	Manipur	4	7
12.	Gujarat	5	3
13.	Maharashtra	9	7
14.	Karnataka	20	26
15.	Kerala	2	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	27	0
17.	Telangana	5	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	187	12
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0
20.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
21.	Uttarakhand	20	0
TOTAL		499	64

Category 'C': unsatisfactory but some of which still have the potential to improve.

Category 'D': Performance dismal in the areas of financial management, marketing and all other areas of productive functions.

Statement-III*Consolidated Zone-wise List of KVI Sales Outlets*

Zone	State Office (SO)/ Divisional Office (DO)	Nos. of Sales point at production centers	Nos. of Exclusive Sales Outlets
1	2	3	4
East	SO, Kolkata	36	283
	SO, Patna	175	105
	SO, Ranchi.	40	122
	SO, Bhubaneswar	73	78
Central	SO, Uttarakhand	41	202
	SO, Bhopal	63	95
	SO, Raipur	02	43
	SO, Lucknow	105	345
	DO, Meerut	530	756
	DO, Varanasi	105	360
	DO, Gorakhpur	78	240
North	SO, Jaipur	78	233
	DO, Bikaner	90	98
	SO, New Delhi	6	25
	SO, Ambala Cantt.	51	230
	SO, Chandigarh	26	92
	SO, Shimla	29	100
	SO, Jammu	194	171
West	SO, Ahmedabad	478	279
	SO, Mumbai	10	55

1	2	3	4
	DO, Nagpur	4	20
	SO, Goa	0	0
South	SO, Chennai	117	451
	DO, Madurai	21	219
	SO, Andhra Pradesh	98	22
	DO, Vishakhapatnam	15	37
	SO, Telangana	45	39
	SO, Bangalore	65	223
	SO, Thiruvananthapuram	144	284
North	SO, Itanagar	0	2
Eastern	SO, Guwahati	20	74
	SO, Agartala	0	1
	SO, Shillong	0	1
	SO, Imphal	0	5
	SO, Dimapur	0	1
	SO, Aizawal	0	0
	SO, Gangtok	0	5
	Sub-Total	2739	5296
DSOs-KVIC	New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Ernakulam, Patna, Bhopal, Goa	0	23
TOTAL		2739	5319
GRAND TOTAL		8058	

Statement-IV

Details of State-wise number of Departmental Training Centres, Non-Departmental Training Centres, Departmental Sales Outlets & Central silver Plants

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of the Training Centre
State-wise details of Departmental Training Centres		
1.	Assam	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Rupa Nagar, Guwahati
2.	Bihar	Dr. Rajendra Prasad M.D.T.C., Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bihar Veterinary College, Sheikhpura Patna-800 014
3.	Delhi	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi- 110 002
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Production cum Marketing Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Srinagar-Jammu Highway, Near Tehsil Office, Drungbal, Pampore, Dist: Pulwama- 190 001
5.	Karnataka	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Near F.C.I. Godown, Vijinapura, Doorvaninagar, Vijinapura, Bangalore- 560 016
6.	Karnataka	Central Village Pottery Institute, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, NH-4, Belgaon-Goa Road, Khanapur- 591 302, Dist: Belgaum
7.	Kerala	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Post: Nadathara-680 751 Dist: Trichur
8.	Maharashtra	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology and Management Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Post: Trymbak Vidyamandir, Nasik - 422 213
9.	Maharashtra	C. B. Kora Institute of Village Industries, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Shimpoli Road, Borivali (W) Mumbai-400 092

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of the Training Centre
10.	Maharashtra	Gajanan Naik Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Agar Road, Post: Dahanu-401 601 Dist: Thane
11.	Maharashtra	Central Bee-Research & Training Institute, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, 1153, Ganesh Khind Road, Shivajinagar, Pune - 411016
12.	Odisha	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Near Gandamunda Chhak, Udyogpuri, Gram: Villind, Post: Khandagiri- 751 030, Bhubaneswar
13.	Rajasthan	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission Regional Border Development Office (RBDO), Manikya lal Varma Bhawan, NeharyNagar, Barmer
14.	Tamil Nadu	Central Palmgur and Palm Products Institute, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, 44 - Kumarappapuram, Post; Madhavaram Milk Colony (MMC), Chennai -600 051
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Ch. Charan Singh & Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Post - Kandhla, Distt. Shamli-247775
16.	Uttarakhand	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Shahastradhara Road, Adhoiwala Dehradun - 248001
17.	Uttarakhand	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Medical College Campus, Rampur Road, P. B. No. 27, Haldwani-263 139 Dist: Nainital
18.	West Bengal	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, KVIC- Leather Project, Kalyani, Chandmari, P.O. Gayeshpur, Dist. Nadia- 741 234

State-wise details of Non-Departmental Training Centres

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of the Training Centre
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Mahavidyalaya, A.P. Khadi and V. I. Board, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 030
2.	Assam	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Assam Khadi and V. I. Board, Roha-781 003
3.	Assam	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangh Post: Kumarikatta- 781360 Dist, Baksa.
4.	Karnataka	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya (Textile Chemistry), Karnataka Khadi Gramodyog Samayukta Sangh, Post: Bengeri, Hubli -580 023, Dist. Dharwad
5.	Kerala	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Chenganechery Social Service Society, Post: Mallapally (W) -689 585, Dist: Patnanamthitta
6.	Kerala	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Gandhi Smarak Gram Seva Kendram, Post:Nanthiattukunnam, North Paravur, Dist: Ernakulam- 683513
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Deendayal Research Institute, Siyaram Kutir, Village Rajoula, Chitrakoot, Shaphtic Shila, Dist: Satna-485 331
8.	Maharashtra	Handmade Paper Institute, Maharashtra KVI Board, K.B. Joshi Road, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005
9.	Maharashtra	Kastruba Mahila Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Gandhi National Memorial Society, Agakhan Palace, Nagar Road, Pune-411006
10.	Maharashtra	Regional Pottery Training Centre, Gramodaya Sangh, Post: Bhadrawati - 442 902, Dist. Chandrapur
11.	Mizoram	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Mizoram Khadi and V. I. Board At & Post: Zembwak- -796 001, Aizwal
12.	Nagaland	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Nagaland Khadi and V. I. Board Nagarjan-B, Dimapur - 797112

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of the Training Centre
13.	Tamil Nadu	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Sangh Post: Veerapandi - 641605 Dist: Tirupur
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Kshetirya Shri Gandhi Ashram Post: Sevapuri- 221 403 Dist: Varanasi
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram Post: Patranga- 225 408 Dist: Barabanki
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Jai Prakash Narayan Centre for Rural Technology, Jai Prakash Nagar, Dist: Ballia- 277204
17.	West Bengal	Intensive Khadi and Rural Development Centre, Post: Kirnagar-731302, Dist: Bhirbhum

Sl. No	State	Name & Address of the Departmental Sales Outlets
1	2	3

State-wise details of the Departmental Sales Outlets of KVIC

1.	Delhi	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, 24, Regal Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi- 110001 Branches: (i) Shop No. A-1 Emporia Complex, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 11 0001 (ii) Shopping centre, Ashoka Hotel, Chankyapuri, New Delhi (iii) Shop no, 1, Sec-8, R. K. Puram, New Delhi (iv) Shopping centre, IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi (v) Sec-3, Near Telephone Exchange, Rohini Delhi (vi) Shop No. D-4, Scc-27, Noida (UP)
2.	Bihar	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, B Block, 1st Floor, Mouryalok Complex, Patna.
3.	West Bengal	C.R. Avenue, Chandni Chowk, Kolkata - 700072 Branches:

1	2	3
		(i) 46/2/1A, Gariahat Road, Kolkata-700019.
		(ii) Bijwi Chand Road, BaidyanathKatra, Burdwan-713101.
		(iii) The Mall Road, Darjeeling-734101.
		(iv) IIT, Kharaghpur.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, 27, Bhadbhada Road, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal-462003 Branch: Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Jawahar Chowk, Bhopal.
5.	Maharashtra	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, KVIC Campus, Irla Road, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai-56. Branches: (i) Viral Apartment, (In front of Shoppers Stop, Andheri (West), Mumbai. (ii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology and Management (AIRTM), Nasik.
6.	Goa	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Katkar Building, Old Station Road, Margaon, Goa Branch : Municipality Building, Dr. Aatmaram Borkar Road, Panaji -403011
7.	Kerala	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Pallimukku, M.G. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin Branches: (i) Khadi Silk Emporium, East Fort, Trivandrum-695023 (ii) Shop no. 15, Vijayanthi Building, Guruvayoor-680101.

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address of the Central Sliver Plants
State-wise details of Central Sliver Plants		
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Khadi and V.I. Commission, Plot No.C-14, Road No.2, Amawan Road, Industrial Area, Rai Bareilly - 229 001
2.	Karnataka	P.B.No. 81, Plot No.9, 10 & 11, Kelagote Industrial Area, Chitradurga- 577501

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address of the Central Sliver Plants
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Khadi and V. I. Commission, Ichchawar Road, Sehore - 466 001
4.	Bihar	Khadi and V.I. Commission, Industrial Area, Hajipur, Dist.Vaishali - 844 101 :
5.	Kerala	Khadi and V. I. Commission, P.O. Kuttur, Trichur - 680 013

Small/medium industries for agricultural produce

‡3271. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to set up small and medium industries in rural areas for agricultural produce, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any budgetary provisions to set up micro and small industries in rural areas during the said period, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under Ministry of MSME, promotes setting up post-harvest agro and food based micro industries like processing of Pulses and Cereals, Fruits and Vegetables, Village Oil Industry, bread baking etc. in the country.

The Ministry through KVIC is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). This is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. General category beneficiaries can avail margin money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/OBC/ minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Any activity (barring a few indicated in the negative list of PMEGP guidelines) can be taken up under PMEGP, broadly in the areas as mentioned below:

- (a) Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI),
- (b) Forest Based Industry (FBI),
- (c) Mineral Based Industry (MBI),
- (d) Polymer & Chemical Based industry (PCBI),
- (e) Rural Engineering & Bio Technology Industry (REBTI),
- (f) Handmade Paper & Fibre Industry (HMPFI), and Service & Textiles.

For the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 2147.10 crore has been earmarked for margin money subsidy to set up 73241 new micro units under PMEGP Scheme. ₹ 100 crore are kept for upgrading about 1000 existing PMEGP/MUDRA units through second loan of upto ₹1.00 crore with subsidy of 15% (20% for hill areas and NER). State-wise margin money subsidy disbursed and projects set up during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Coir Board, another statutory body under Ministry of MSME is also implementing schemes for development of coir industry in the country. Coir industry uses coconut husk as its raw material and a variety of products like mats, mattings, carpets, rubberised coir products, garden articles, coir-wood etc. are manufactured. The industry flourishes mostly in the coastal areas where coconut cultivation is practiced and coconut husk is available in abundance.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise details of Margin Money disbursed and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20

(MM:- ₹ in lakh , Projects in number)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Provisional)		2019-20 upto 19th June, 2019	
		MM disbursed	Beneficiaries/ Projects set up	MM disbursed	Beneficiaries/ Projects set up	MM disbursed	Beneficiaries/ Projects setup	MM disbursed	Beneficiaries/ Projects set up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2621.4	1492	6913.15	3753	15222	7529	524.15	244
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2185.27	941	2042.5	886	4135.61	1399	208.27	85
3.	Punjab	3181.6	1266	3930.46	1520	4766.68	1801	231.75	107
4.	UT Chandigarh	82.84	47	90.07	45	63.91	28	1.5	1
5.	Uttarakhand	2122.33	1345	2880.98	1613	4098.38	2181	72.37	57
6.	Haryana	3383.53	1377	4167.04	1718	5178.43	2165	261.14	117
7.	Delhi	1 82.41	119	150.65	115	157.13	132	12.8	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Rajasthan	4641.6	1749	4929.04	1577	7199.28	2359	384.2	124
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14271.05	4074	16866.47	5432	19033.3	5243	896.36	206
10.	Bihar	8336.51	3234	6558.85	2307	9842	3303	432.29	155
11.	Sikkim	35.93	27	46.36	37	112.35	55	17.46	7
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	440.34	301	309.42	209	419.88	280	23.65	8
13.	Nagaland	2007.48	1018	2672.15	930	2349.67	1208	120.88	69
14.	Manipur	2162.78	1265	1383.87	600	2041.06	1291	176.12	85
15.	Mizoram	491.96	425	274.05	249	1514.9	1123	75.9	52
16.	Tripura	3734.66	2297	1892.3	1116	2314.24	1179	153.36	77
17.	Mcghalaya	407.89	329	118.27	75	587.14	390	12.76	8
18.	Assam	4910.38	6028	2362.48	2282	4167.41	3737	324.15	270
19.	West Bengal	6270.32	3528	3891.37	1366	7568.78	2413	809.95	221
20.	Jharkhand	2654.35	1300	2439.53	1111	4535.69	1797	156.39	73
21.	Odisha	6848.96	3029	5680.65	2399	7856.18	3070	573.02	201

22.	Chhattisgarh	4070.73	1598	3398.4	1463	6784.52	3094	330.21	129
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8346.06	1940	7631.41	1804	10002.28	2526	239.03	54
24.	Gujarat*	7561.61	1386	12883.6 3	1876	25443.87	3500	1028.38	144
25.	Maharashtra**	6001.36	2325	8749.73	3329	15272	5642	998.92	384
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4916.08	1357	5336.1	1527	9046.31	2220	565.99	149
27.	Telangana	2561.72	664	4030.21	1190	7180.89	2051	233.98	61
28.	Karnataka	11609.56	3575	6477.94	2115	10725.32	3657	751.76	227
29.	Goa	191.44	90	149.07	50	237.23	78	3.06	2
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	3350.68	1584	2910.44	1347	5383.93	2486	266.12	125
32.	Tamil Nadu	8213.92	2941	9717.58	4095	13291	5185	465.88	160
33.	Puducherry	103.65	66	78.95	44	150.7	76	23.42	14
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193.46	195	276.95	218	318.52	229	18.23	9
TOTAL		128093.86	52912	131240.07	48398	207000.54	73427	10393.45	3631

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

* including Daman and Diu

Written Answers to

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Employment benefit under SFURTI

3272. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revamped/proposes to revamp the Scheme of Fund for regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) with respect to the khadi industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of clusters set up along with the expenditure incurred thereon and the number of persons employed/benefited under the said scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the number of persons/ artisans in the khadi industry employed under the said scheme, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for monitoring the effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been revamped with a change of financial assistance and type of clusters in 2018. Now, the scheme aims to set up two types of clusters *viz.* Regular and Major. Budget Limit for Regular Clusters (upto 500 artisans) is ₹ 2.50 crore and for Major Clusters (more than 500 artisans) is ₹5.00 crore.

(b) and (c) Currently 142 proposals have been approved under SFURTI including Khadi clusters. State/UT-wise Nodal Agency-wise indicating District as well as amount approved under 'SFURTI' and number of artisans benefited are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) SFURTI scheme is being implemented and monitored through eight Nodal Agencies approved under the scheme *viz.* Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai; Coir Board, Kochi, Kerala; National Institute of MSME (NIMSME), Hyderabad; Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship(IIE), Guwahati; Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED), Bhubaneswar, Odisha; Jammu and Kashmir Khadi and Village Industries Board (J&K KVIB), Srinagar; Indian Micro Enterprises Development Foundation (IMEDF), New Delhi and National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, U.P.

Statement

Nodal Agency-wise indicating State/UT, District as well as amount approved under 'SFURTI' and number of artisans benefited

Nodal Agency - Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai

Sl. No.	State	District	Name/Product	Amount approved (₹ in lakh)	No. of Artisans covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Traditional Kalamkari painting Products	121.49	300
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tamarind and Fruit products processing	284.80	1377 (all women)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Jonnada Food processing Cluster	155.88	461
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Handloom and Traditional dress making (Deed)	83.31	225
5.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhubani traditional Painting	147.89	600
6.	Bihar	Rohtas	Pottery	127.87	150
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dry Flowers	93.15	389
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Docra handicraft	98.03	600

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Collection and processing of Herbs and honey CL.	195.94	650
10.	Gujarat	Bardoli Surat	Blacksmithy and Agri tools	118.57	498
11.	Haryana	Panipat	Multi craft/ Handicraft	122.29	329
12.	Haryana	Hissar	Zari Juti and Embroidery	231.56	500
13.	Jharkhand	Gurnla	Multi products-Food Processing, Bee keeping and Honey	254.24	800
14.	Jharkhand	Koderma	Agarbatti	127.44	250
15.	Jharkhand	Santhal Pargana	Silk and Khadi products	150.00	681
16.	Karnataka	Davangere	Harihara Khadi	130.50	501
17.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Hudli Khadi	132.82	730
18.	Karnataka	Sidhalgatta Chikabalarpur	Khadi	132.03	300
19.	Karnataka	Bidar	Wood craft/Woodwork	145.37	250
20.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Bijapur Khadi Cl.	237.17	448
21.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Bamboo processing	149.89	250

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

22.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Readymade garments	112.24	533	Written Answers to [22 July, 2019]
23.	Maharashtra	Satara	Mahabaleswar Bee- keeping	116.30	470	
24.	Maharashtra	Beed	Banjara dress making and Handicrafts	98.09	250	
25.	Manipur	Ningomthong	Bamboo, Reed kauna Cluster	135.75	316	
26.	Manipur	Senapati (Khongjam)	Traditional dress and Embroidery Cluster	117.79	450	
27.	Manipur	Thoubal	Mao Pollinator (Bee-keeping) Cluster	145.61	300	
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Hosangabad	Bamboo and pottery	149.44	474	
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Pottery/Teracotta	148.55	509	
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot (MP)	Herbal & health care Products	245.25	500	
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Natural Dye and Printing	112.65	300	
32.	Odisha	Khurda	Abehana Fruits and Vegetable processing	132.05	188	Unstarred Questions
33.	Odisha	Ganjam	Jagmohan Brass and Bell Metal Handicraft	121.20	314	
34.	Odisha	Betnoti Mayurbhanj	Non Timber Forest product-NTFP	159.36	550	
35.	Punjab	Ludhiana (Doraha)	Honey	150.00	310	
36.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sanchor leather C1.	115.21	200	
37.	Rajasthan	Sikandara	Dausa Stone Carving	110.50	200	

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Kangayamkhadi products	130.50	309
39.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Sarkar Steel and wooden furniture	142.85	345
40.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Palmgur and Palm Products	149.84	300
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Pottery	111.65	300
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (Chinhat)	Food Processing	112.77	217
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi-Sant Ravidas Ngr. (Allahabad)	Hand knotted carpet	130.50	539
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Crochet Crochia cluster	101.87	300
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur (Varanasi)	Carpet Weaving	112.17	300
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Pottery cluster	121.43	444
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Gangoh Honey and Bee-keeping Cluster	192.78	307
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Potato products, Noodles and Vermicelli making cluster	138.36	263
49.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Aipan Art/Handicraft	103.39	251
50.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Chak Islampur Cluster/Muslin and other khadi	192.50	750
51.	West Bengal	Nadia	Chitrashali Khadi Cluster	165.67	251

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

Nodal Agency-Coir Board, Kochi, Kerala

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizainagaram (Major)	Coir Mattress Coir fibre	266.58	1600
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Coir Products	112.03	400
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Coir Products	249.28	400
4.	Gujarat	Anand	Tarapur/Coir Products	247.84	500
5.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	Samvedna ST Cluster/ Coir handicrafts	149.99	500
6.	Karnataka	Tumkur (Heritage)	Coir products, Coir pith Block, Coir furniture, manure, Rubberized Coir, Coir handicrafts	740.86	2500
7.	Karnataka	North Kannada	Kumta Karwar Coir Cluster/Coir pith, Coir furniture, Rubberized Coir, Coir handicrafts	149.36	500
8.	Karnataka	Hasan	Haralakatta Coir Products	148.54	500
9.	Karnataka	Hassan	Javagal Coir Products	147.21	500
10.	Karnataka	Hassan	Gudakanhalli Coir Products	143.43	500
11.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyatinkara Katakada Cluster/Coir furniture	144.08	517
12.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Balussery Coir cluster/Coir products and Coir pith	109.02	500
13.	Kerala	Allapuzha (Major)	Haripad Coir products	144.08	2000

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	Alapuzha	Ambalapuzha Coir Products	159.48	368
15.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi Coir Cluster /Coir products	149.34	500
16.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Pendur Coir Fibre extraction, Coir pith making.	149.34	550
17.	Odisha	Balasore	Bhograi Coir products	150.34	559
18.	Odisha	Puri	Konark Coir products	174.44	1044
19.	Odisha	Kendrapada	Rajkanika Coir cluster/Coir products	161.25	401
20.	Odisha	Puri	Raghunath Coir cluster/Coir products, coir pith compost	243.34	1187
21.	Odisha	Puri	Radha Rani Coir cluster/Coir products, coir mat	185.08	500
22.	Tamil Nadu	Salem (Mettur) (Major)	Coir furniture Coir Mat consortium	298.91	1430
23.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Heritage)	Pollachi South Rubberized Coir	662.24	3350
24.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur(Major)	Dindigul Coir products	291.62	1720
25.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Coir pith block/Grow Bag.	148.25	750
26.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur (Major)	Kangayam Coir products	289.19	650

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Written Answers to

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27.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur (Major)	Palladam Grow Bag cluster/ Coir products Coir Grow Bag	289.9	885
28.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli (Major)	Tenakashi, Coir products	273.71	1330
29.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai (Major)	Coir furniture, Coir handicrafts	299.72	2450
30.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	(Ethamozy) Nagarcoil coir cluster/Coir products	149.06	1750
31.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri (Major)	Coir Products	286.96	695
32.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Pakkam Coir Cluster/ Coir Products	491.48	866
33.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Mannargudi Tiruvarur Coir Cluster/ Coir Products	493.00	810
34.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kongu Coir Cluster/Coir Products	473.65	908
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Omalur Coir Cluster/ Coir Products	494.35	960

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Nodal Agency - Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati (IIEG)

1.	Assam	Jorhat	Majuli Unique handicraft Endi silk bamboo products	137.30	252
2.	Assam	Baksa	Manas Handloom Dress/Traditional Dress	140.5	550
3.	Assam	Barpeta	Metal ware/Brass metal craft	143.99	544
4.	Assam	Mirza	Hastkalashilp Cluster/ Handloom Dress	143.99	544

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Assam	Dibrugarh	Handloom weaving and readymade garments	211.76	695
6.	Assam	Goalpara	Sitalpati	94.38	550
7.	Assam	Kamrup	PSK Silk Khadi Cluster	175.13	261
8.	Assam	Dhubri	Chapar Terracota Cluster	108.17	432
9.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana Dress making and Handicraft Cluster	162.59	250
10.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari Bamboo Cluster/Cane and Bamboo	92.34	550
11.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur Silk Cluster/Textile	182.64	400
12.	Assam	Darrang	Sipajhar Textile Cluster/Textile	121.40	350
13.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Textile Cluster/Textile	122.52	350
14.	Assam	Morigaon	Baghara Textile Cluster/Textile	210.69	350
15.	Assam	Udalgiri	Udalgiri Textile Cluster/Textile	133.08	300
16.	Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia, Jajikona Artistic Textile Cluster/ Textile	131.02	300
17.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Cane and Bamboo Cluster, Selsella	103.76	241
18.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Bamboo and Textile Cluster/Bamboo and Textiles	147.86	300
19.	Tripura	West Tripura	Bamboo Utility	272.21	500

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

Nodal Agency–National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Kondapalli Wooden Toys	132.85	201
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Pedanna Kalamkari Painting	261.00	750
3.	Kerala	Tirur	Virgin Coconut Oil and flavoured milk Cluster	245.89	750
4.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Honey Bee cluster/Honey	265.24	1090
5.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Wood Inlay and Lacquer	250.75	618
6.	Telangana	Warangal	Pembarthy Metalware cluster	149.96	200
7.	Telangana	Mehboobnagar	Mothkur Ikkat handloom cluster	143.38	400
8.	Telangana	Mehboobnagar	Ieeza Gadwal handloom	198.55	600

Nodal Agency - J&K Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB)

1.	J&K	Anantanag	Ranipora Weaving Martand Chainstitch and Crewel embroidery	380.00	651
2.	J&K	Budgam	Rudbugh Weaving Sukhnaj Sozniernbriodery	375.00	500
3.	J&K	Srinagar	Honey Bee-Keeping Kasur Maunch	299.80	550
4.	J&K	Baramulla	Pattan Weaving and Embroidery	248.37	369
5.	J&K	Pampore	PulwamaVitasta Hosiery Cluster	216.46	344

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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	J&K	Khistwar	Essential Oils	196.00	418
7.	J&K	Bandipora	Kamraj Bee-keeping/Honey and Bee keeping	211.35	250
8.	J&K	Raraban	Banihal Honey and Bee-keeping	128.14	157
9.	J&K	Samba	Masterjee Bee-keeping/Honey and Bee-keeping	124.01	164
10.	J&K	Doda	Kailash kundshudh Mahadev/Honey and Bee-keeping	126.85	300
Nodal Agency - Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IEDO), Bhubaneswar, Odisha					
1.	Odisha	Balasore	Soro Stone Carving Handicraft	235.15	550
2.	Odisha	Jajpur	Haripur Traditional Dress	119.17	250
3.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Udala Sal Leaf and Honey	139.80	250
4.	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhandaripokhri Agarbatti Cluster/Agarbatti	209.00	300
5.	Odisha	Khurda	Hadapada Stone Carving Cluster/Stone Carving	248.70	250
6.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Badshahi Milk and milk products Cluster	413.16	750
7.	Odisha	Cuttack	Nuapatna Manibandha Handloom	236.56	550
8.	Odisha	Puri	Branmagiri East River Aquaculture Cluster	455.75	550
9.	Odisha	Ganjam	Berhampur Handloom	113,17	700

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna Bamboocraft Cluster	199.60	500
11.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Cluster/Baraboocraft	368.21	687
12.	Odisha	Nayagarh	Rohit banka Cluster/Bamboocraft	193.55	500
13.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Gondia Block/ Bamboocraft and Agarbatti	192.19	500
14.	Odisha	Nuapada	Sinapalli Handloom	268.88	550

Nodal Agency - Indian Micro Enterprises Development Foundation (IMEDF), New Delhi

1.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraulia, Amethi and Sultanpur	Baraulia Medicinal Plants	225.20	500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Manglagiri Gold Jewellery Cl.	425.71	1017
3.	Karnataka	Shivmoga	Natural dyed handloom	198.38	459
4.	Gujarat	Tapi	Bamboo products	207.90	512
5.	Uttarakhand	Roorkee	Nautical artefacts	231.96	500

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Funds released for schemes

3273. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of funds allocated for various schemes during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds released under various schemes during the said period, State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of funds spent/un-spent under various schemes of the said period, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the funds released under various schemes is sufficient to achieve the desired objectives?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) The Government allocates funds under various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country. However, funds are not allocated State-wise as all the schemes of this Ministry are Central Sector Schemes (CSSs). The details of funds allocated, funds released and the funds spent/un-spent under various schemes during the last three years given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (d) More funds allocated under different schemes of the Ministry of MSME will definitely help in better promotion and development of MSMEs.

Statement*Details of funds allocated, funds released and the funds spent/un-spent under various schemes during the last three years*

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the schemes	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Unspent	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Unspent	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Unspent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Khadi Grant	315.35	315.34	0.01	315.00	263.89	51.12	415.00	660.82	0.00
2.	Village Industries (VI) Grant	34.37	33.67	0.70	34.00	83.10	0.00	110.00	56.81	53.19
3.	Khadi, VI and Coir (S&T)	9.00	8.93	0.07	5.00	1.89	3.11	5.00	1.68	3.32
4.	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	5.00	5.00	0.00	101.39	339.53	0.00	80.03	146.03	0.00
5.	Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA)	341.63	331.53	10.10	340.00	328.31	11.69	340.00	164.00	176.00
6.	Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	75.00	66.80	8.20	75.00	9.76	65.24	125.00	86.03	38.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Coir Vikas Yojna	45.45	50.55	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	80.00	75.93	4.07
8.	Coir Udyami Yojna	20.00	13.11	6.89	10.00	7.00	3.00	10.00	6.00	4.00
9.	Solar Charkha Mission							50.00	2.50	47.50
10.	Loans to Khadi and Village Industries Commission	0.55	0.15	0.40	0.60	0.10	0.50	0.57	0.57	0.00
11.	A scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)	100.00	14.83	85.17	50.00	47.63	2.37	232.00	219.34	12.66
12.	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)	385.00	318.94	66.06	506.00	294.53	211.47	1006.00	1007.09	0.00
13.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	1139.00	1112.65	26.35	1024.49	1072.90	0.00	1800.64	2118.80	0.00
14.	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate	49.50	48.941	0.56	50.00	37.78	12.22	50.00	30.89	19.11

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

15.	Credit Support Programme	50.00	715.68	0.00	3002.00	3002.00	0.00	700.00	744.95	0.00
16.	Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs							275.00	275.00	0.00
17.	Performance Credit Rating Scheme	200.00	57.93	142.07	10.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	8.07	0.00
18.	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	15.50	8.25	7.25	15.00	11.03	3.97	65.00	8.59	56.41
19.	Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)	20.00	14.80	5.20	15.00	10.16	4.84	15.00	3.31	11.69
20.	International Cooperation Scheme	8.00	4.98	3.02	5.00	4.08	0.92	5.00	4.80	0.20
21.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI)	10.15	9.41	0.74	10.00	7.80	2.20	10.00	8.88	1.12
22.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	138.20	132.72	5.48	160.00	139.64	20.36	200.00	156.03	43.97
23.	Assistance to Training Institutions	79.99	38.24	41.75	30.00	4.53	25.47	30.00	22.27	7.73

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	MSME Fund	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.01	0.00	100.01
25.	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana	1.00	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00
26.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	266.00	225.31	40.69	300.00	246.46	53.54	400.00	303.97	96.03
27.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building-EAP	75.00	59.37	15.63	250.00	146.22	103.78	550.00	257.43	292.57
28.	Capital Outlay on Public Works	10.00	8.27	1.73	10.00	5.72	4.28	12.00	10.72	1.28
29.	Upgradation of Data Base	28.50	9.38	19.12	9.00	7.87	1.13	15.03	2.30	12.73
30.	Survey, Studies and Policy Research	2.00	0.49	1.51	1.00	0.86	0.14	1.00	0.28	0.72
31.	National Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Hub Centre	20.00	4.54	0.00	60.00	59.18	0.82	93.96	77.57	16.39

272 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Financial assistance for development of MSMEs

3274. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) efforts made by Government to provide financial assistance for development of several Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such units which have been closed/become sick during the last three years and the current year, and the current loan outstanding against the MSME sector given by banks, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government for the revival of closed/sick MSMEs units?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) The 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, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), loans to micro enterprises under the Prime Minister's Mudra Yojana and support under Start up India and Stand up India programmes.

As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of sick MSME accounts as on March 31, 2016 was 486291. The State/UT-wise number of sick MSME accounts as on March 31, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The number of 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 100803, 87062, 130208 and 150165 respectively.

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

(c) Reserve Bank of India has come up with a Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets under which banks have to put in place Board-approved policies for resolution of stressed assets, including the timelines for resolution.

Statement

*Number of Sick MSME Accounts during the year end 2016 as reported by
Scheduled Commercial Banks*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	886
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11476
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	383
4.	Assam	4962
5.	Bihar	17687
6.	Chandigarh	1274
7.	Chhattisgarh	6868
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73
9.	Daman and Diu	32
10.	Delhi	5626
11.	Goa	1643
12.	Gujarat	42579
13.	Haryana	14562
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2884
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2899
16.	Jharkhand	11083
17.	Karnataka	29417
18.	Kerala	21725
19.	Lakshadweep	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20619
21.	Maharashtra	52576
22.	Manipur	1791
23.	Meghalaya	83
24.	Mizoram	512
25.	Nagaland	19365
26.	Odisha	1398
27.	Puducherry	16102
28.	Punjab	24059
29.	Rajasthan	85
30.	Sikkim	39716
31.	Tamil Nadu	4877
32.	Tripura	95989
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19850
34.	West Bengal	5363
35.	Uttarakhand	7847
TOTAL		486291

Source: RBI.

Adoption of new National Mineral Policy

3275. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved new National Mineral Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has decided to auction the unused reserved areas allotted to PSUs also, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the "National Mineral Policy 2019" (NMP 2019). The Ministry of Mines uploaded the "NMP 2019" on its official website *i.e.* "<https://mines.gov.in>" on 12.03.2019. The salient features of NMP are as below:

1. To explore the country's entire geological potential, it shall be ensured that regional and detailed exploration is carried out systematically, scientifically and intensively over the entire geologically conducive mineral bearing area of the country, using state-of-the-art technologies, including seismic 2D/3D interpretative systems, in a time bound manner.
2. There will be an emphasis on strengthening the regulatory mechanism by incorporating E-Governance, including satellite and remote sensing applications. Provisions shall be made for end-to-end accounting of mineral/ore in the supply chain with use of it enabled systems.
3. National inventory of mineral resources will be based on comprehensive and up to date review of exploration data which will be maintained in digitised form comprising both a resource inventory and a tenement registry.
4. As part of Initiative for ease of doing business the States shall make an endeavour to auction mineral blocks with pre-embedded statutory clearances.
5. The regulatory agencies will be suitably strengthened through capacity building measures in terms of adequate manpower, technology, equipment and skill-set.

NMP 2019 states that endeavour shall be made to rationalize those areas that were reserved but remained unused by PSUs, for speedy development.

Strategy to tap mineral resources

3276. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan and strategy of Government to tap the abundance of various mineral resources in different parts of the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for mining and utilisation of these minerals for the economic development of the country;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to set up special units in mineral rich States like Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha for mining of available minerals; and

(d) if so. the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI) : (a) to (d) As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and rules made there under, the State Governments grant the mineral concessions for the minerals located within their respective boundaries. So far, 64 mineral blocks have been auctioned by the States. As per the information provided by the respective State Governments, 126 mineral blocks are proposed to be auctioned by States in the current year:

Sl.No.	State	Blocks in pipeline for auction
1	Andhra Pradesh	17 Blocks (9 Limestone, 4 Manganese, 1 Iron Ore, 1 Copper, 1 Gold, 1 Lead)
2	Chhattisgarh	11 Blocks (7 Bauxite, 4 Limestone)
3	Gujarat	11 Limestone and Bauxite Blocks
4	Jharkhand	26 Blocks (11 Bauxite, 5 Graphite, 3 Manganese, 2 Limestone, 2 Emerald, 1 Copper, 1 Dolomite, Limestone and Dolomite)
5	Karnataka	14 Blocks (8 Iron Ore, 6 Limestone)
6	Odisha	39 Blocks (15 Iron Ore, 10 Manganese, 5 Bauxite, 4 Graphite, 3 Limestone, 1 Iron and Manganese, 1 Limestone and Dolomite)
7	Rajasthan	8 Blocks (7 Limestone, 1 Copper and Gold)
	Total	126 Blocks (31 Limestone, 24 Iron Ore, 23 Bauxite, 17 Manganese, 11 Limestone and Bauxite, 9 Graphite, 2 Copper, 2 Emerald, 2 Limestone and Dolomite, 1 Gold, 1 Lead, 1 Dolomite, 1 Copper and Gold, 1 Iron and Manganese)

Revision of rates of royalty for major minerals

3277. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state: whether the Ministry will revise the royalty for major minerals, including Iron Ore, as the same was due for revision in September, 2017, as Odisha being a mining

rich State, depends heavily on royalty on Iron Ore and also loses heavily, towards mining revenue due to periodic non-revision of royalty on major minerals, including Iron Ore?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI) : The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 stipulates that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Rates of royalty for major minerals provided that the rate of royalty shall not be enhanced more than once during any period of three years. The Ministry of Mines, has constituted a Study Group to revise the rates of royalty and dead rent for minerals (other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing, and minor minerals).

Funding of voluntary organisations

3278. DR. AMEE YAJNIK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of voluntary organisations and individuals being funded under the scheme of the Ministry in last three years,
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) details of action taken and utilisation status of such funds, so far?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :
(a) to (d) The details of voluntary organisations and individuals being funded under the schemes and funds released by the Ministry and utilised during last three years are as below:

Schemes	Voluntary Organisations	Fund Released (₹ in cr.)	Fund Utilised (₹ in cr.)
Nai Manzil	87	335.79	304.49
Seekho Aur Kamao	280	660.00	579.94
USTTAD	122	72.83	72.83
Free Coaching	213	167.00	130.20
Nai Roshani	964	45.00	43.77
Jio Parsi Scheme	1	9.00	8.54

Utilisation of funds released to PIAs is monitored as per Guidelines of the Scheme and General Financial Rules, 2017.

Minority Commissions in States

3279. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all States in the country have constituted Minority Commissions, if so, the details thereof with the dates on which they were first and last constituted;
- (b) details of organizations for redressing grievances of minorities where Minority Commissions are not constituted;
- (c) the name of States in the country which have separate Ministry for minority affairs, details when these were instituted;
- (d) details of annual budget outlays including contribution of Central Government and details of expenditure incurred by these Ministries since their inception, State-wise; and
- (e) the Ministries which handles minority affairs, where State level Minority Commissions do not exist, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :

(a) Setting up of State Minority Commissions comes under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and as per information made available by National Commission for Minorities (NCM), a statutory body constituted under NCM Act, 1992, 18 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal have State Minority Commissions. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry do not have a Minority Commission in their respective States/UTs. The NCM Act does not extend to state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) In the States and UTs where minority commissions do not exist, there are other Departments and institutions under the State Governments which look after the

redressal of grievances of minorities. The National Commission for Minorities, a statutory body constituted under NCM Act, 1992, also takes care of grievances of minorities.

(c) The status regarding Ministry/Department for Minority Affairs in the States is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Budget Estimates; Revised Estimates and actual expenditure in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India since inception is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The budgetary information of the State Governments/UTs is not maintained in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(e) The list of Ministries/Departments which handle Minority Affairs in States/UTs where State Minority Commissions do not exist are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*List of States/UTs which have separate Ministry/Department
for minority affairs*

Name of the State	Ministry/Department
Andhra Pradesh	Separate Ministry/Department
Arunachal Pradesh	No Separate Ministry/Department
Assam	Separate Ministry/Department
Bihar	Separate Ministry/Department
Chhattisgarh	No separate Ministry/Department
Goa	No Separate Ministry/Department
Gujarat	No separate Ministry/Department
Haryana	No separate Ministry/Department
Himachal Pradesh	No separate Ministry/Department (Separate Directorate)
Jammu and Kashmir	No Separate Department
Jharkhand	Separate Department
Karnataka	Separate Ministry/Department
Kerala	Separate Ministry/Department

Name of the State	Ministry/Department
Madhya Pradesh	Separate Ministry/Department
Maharashtra	Separate Ministry/Department
Manipur	Separate Ministry/Department
Meghalaya	No Separate Ministry/Department
Mizoram	No Separate Ministry/Department
Nagaland	No Separate Ministry/Department
Odisha	Separate Ministry /Department
Punjab	No Separate Ministry /Department
Rajasthan	Separate Ministry
Sikkim	No separate Ministry/Department
Tamil Nadu	Separate Department
Telangana	Separate Ministry /Department
Tripura	Separate Ministry/Department
Uttar Pradesh	Separate Ministry/Department
Uttarakhand	Separate Ministry/Department
West Bengal	Separate Ministry/Department
Union Territories of India	
Name of Union Territories	Ministry/Department
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not applicable as UT without Legislature
Chandigarh	No separate Ministry/Department
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No separate Ministry/Department
Daman and Diu	No separate Ministry/Department
Delhi	Separate Department
Lakshadweep	Not applicable as UT without Legislature
Puducherry	No separate Ministry/Department (have separate Directorate)

Statement-II

*Statement showing Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates and actual expenditure of
Ministry of Minority Affairs from 2006-07 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2006-2007	10.47	142.25	132.03
2007-2008	512.83	367.69	208.38
2008-2009	1013.83	664.38	329.57
2009-2010	1756.50	1755.50	1723.44
2010-2011	2615.37	2514.50	2020.97
2011-2012	2866.00	2766.46	2297.78
2012-2013	3154.70	2218.26	2174.30
2013-2014	3530.98	3130.84	3026.78
2014-2015	3734.01	3165.00	3090.51
2015-2016	3738.11	3735.98	3654.85
2016-2017	3827.25	3827.24	3049.15
2017-2018	4195.48	4195.48	4139.31
2018-2019	4700.00	4700.00	3853.01

Statement-III

*List of the Ministry/Department which handles Minority Affairs where State
Minority Commissions do not exist*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Ministry/Department
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs
2.	Goa	Directorate of Social Welfare and Goa State Minority Finance Development Corporation
3.	Gujarat	Social Justice and Empowerment Department
4.	Haryana	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Sl. No.	Name of State	Ministry/Department
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Social Welfare Department
7.	Meghalaya	Social Welfare Department
8.	Mizoram	Department of District Council and Minority Affairs+
9.	Nagaland	Home Department
10.	Odisha	Department of Minority and Backward Classes Welfare
11.	Sikkim	Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department
12.	Tripura	Minority Welfare Department

Union Territories of India

Sl. No.	Name of Union Territories	Ministry/Department
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Department of Social Welfare Women and Child Development
2.	Chandigarh	
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Social Welfare Department
4.	Daman and Diu	Social Welfare Department
5.	Lakshadweep	Not applicable as UT without Legislature
6.	Puducherry	Directorate for welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities

Concessional loans under the schemes of NMDFC

3280. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) along with details of utilisation of funds for the last three years, particularly in Gujarat and Jharkhand and in the country as a whole;

(b) the details of the schemes of NMDFC, the procedure to avail concessional loans under these schemes and implementation of these schemes in Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the eligible persons are not in a position to avail concessional loans provided under these schemes due to complicated procedures; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :

(a) and (b) NMDFC implements its schemes for the socio-economic development of the 'backward sections' amongst the six centrally notified minorities namely Jain, Buddhist, Sikh, Parsi, Muslim and Christian through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT administration.

The State-wise details of fund disbursed by, NMDFC and utilised by State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) are given in the Statement (*See below*). The fund allocated/utilized to SCA in Gujarat during the F.Y. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are ₹ 2.00 crore, ₹ 2.87 crore and ₹ 4.50 crore respectively. No fund was allocated to Jharkhand during the last three years as implementation of NMDFC programme through Jharkhand State Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (JSMDFC) was started during the current financial year only and an amount of ₹ 3.00 crore has been disbursed in June 2019.

The details of the schemes implemented by the NMDFC are available at <http://www.nmdfc.org>.

(c) and (d) No Sir. To further reduce the waiting time for sanction of loan for the applicant, NMDFC has given full authority to the SCAs, for sanction and disbursement of loan. Further, the SCAs have also been advised to reduce the lead time, between submission of application form by the applicant to sanction of loan by the SCA and release of loan directly through RTGS in the bank account, immediately after completion of disbursement formalities by the identified beneficiary.

Statement

State-wise/SCA-wise fund disbursed/utilised by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during last three financial years

Amt. ₹ in Crore								
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of SCA	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
			Amt. Disbursed	Amt. Utilized	Amt. Disbursed	Amt. Utilized	Amt. Disbursed	Amt. Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL			0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
2.	Chhattisgarh	CHACDFC					2.22	0.00
3.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC			0.25	0.25	0.19	0.15
4.	Gujarat	GMFDC	2.00	2.00	2.87	2.87	4.50	3.06
5.	Haryana	HBCKN			5.00	4.85	5.00	0.00
		MDA			0.30	0.30	0.35	0.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC	5.28	5.28	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKEDI	35.00	35.00	60.00	60.00	45.00	45.00
		JKSCSTDC	1.00	1.00	1.31	1.31	1.51	1.51
		JKSFC	2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
		JKWDC	10.35	10.35	7.30	7.30	11.74	11.74
8.	Karnataka	KMDC	7.50	2.34	5.60	0.00		
9.	Kerala	KBCDC	65.50	65.50	80.00	80.00	109.50	83.16
		KSCFFDC	21.00	21.00	32.00	32.00	31.00	31.00
		KSMDFC	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	11.45	11.45
		KSWDC	25.00	25.00	47.00	47.00	54.05	54.00
10.	Maharashtra	MAAAVM	5.00	1.00	5.00	0.00		
11.	Mizoram	MCAB	5.24	2.09				
12.	Nagaland	NSSWB			3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
13.	Puducherry	PDBCMD	2.00	3.21				

14.	Punjab	BACKFINCO	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00		
15.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC	26.25	26.25	15.00	9.07		
16.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO	35.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	37.95	25.02
17.	Tripura	TMCDC	26.20	26.20	25.00	25.00		
18.	Uttarakhand	UMFDC					1.00	0.72
19.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	220.00	220.00	225.00	225.00	260.00	260.00
GRAND TOTAL			503.32	490.22	570.83	554.15	603.66	555.36

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Withdrawal of Haj subsidy

3281. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has withdrawn the subsidy being given to the Haj pilgrims;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to review the Haj subsidy that was withdrawn;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :

(a) to (e) The subsidy given by the Government of India for making arrangements of air travel for Haj pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India was reflected in the budget of Ministry of Civil Aviation, which is the nodal Ministry in this regard. The Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 08.05.2012, inter alia observed that Haj subsidy is something that is best done away with and directed the Central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it. Accordingly, Haj subsidy was gradually reduced from ₹836.56 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 210.63 crore in the year 2017-18 and it was discontinued from Haj 2018. To ensure that there is minimum financial burden on Haj pilgrims even after removal of Haj subsidy on air travel of the pilgrims, from Haj 2018, pilgrims from specified embarkation points are given choice to opt either for their designated embarkation point or the nearest economical embarkation point on the basis of actual airfare of previous year. At present, there is no proposal for review of withdrawal of Haj subsidy.

GST on Haj pilgrimage

3282. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on imposing 18 per cent GST on Haj pilgrimage undertaken by Haj pilgrims;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any representations seeking withdrawal of GST by associations of Haj pilgrims, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to assist the Haj pilgrims in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :

(a) to (d) The Government has received representations from time to time regarding exemption of Haj pilgrimage from the purview of GST. Haj pilgrimage in India is conducted either through Haj Committee of India (HCol), a statutory organization under the administrative control of this Ministry or through the private Haj Group Organisers (HGOs) registered with the Ministry. The services rendered by HCol for Haj pilgrimage are exempted from the GST. However, GST is applicable on the air charter operations arranged through M/o Civil Aviation for Haj pilgrims going through HCol. Earlier, GST at the rate of 18% was levied on air charter operations for Haj pilgrims of HCol, which has been reduced to 5% with effect from 01.01.2019 after the Ministry requested Ministry of Finance which vide decision taken by GST Council in the 31st meeting held on 22 December 2018 observed that Air travel of pilgrims by non-scheduled/charter operations, for religious pilgrimage facilitated by the Government of India under bilateral arrangements shall attract the same rate of GST as applicable to similar flights in economy class (*i.e.* 5% with ITC of input services). However, services provided by private Haj Group Organisers to persons undertaking Haj through them attract GST of 5%. Representations were received for exempting the services provided by private Haj Group Organisers to persons undertaking Haj through them. The request was examined by the Fitment Committee constituted by the GST Council for formulation of GST rates on goods and services, in its meeting held on 9th and 10th January, 2018. The Committee did not recommend the proposal for acceptance.

Nursing and B.Ed colleges run by minorities

†3283. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of nursing and B.Ed colleges/schools being run by minorities;
- (b) the number of male/female students in those colleges/schools; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of students from minority communities in them and the details of their classification?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :

(a) Total number of 110 Nursing and 268 B. Ed. Colleges/schools being run by minority communities, have been granted minority status by National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) under Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD).

(b) and (c) The number of students in the Minority Educational Institutions vary from year to year. Moreover, number of male and female students of minority community is not maintained centrally.

Scholarships for minorities

3284. DR. SANTANU SEN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of scholarships and aid granted to minorities under all schemes, State-wise including West Bengal during the last three years:

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of minority students in the premier institutions of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) :

(a) The Government during the last five years provided 3-18 crores and during the last three years 1.73 crores 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. State-wise expenditure for the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19 in respect of the three Scholarship Schemes namely Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for the students belonging to the six notified minority communities and Prime Minister Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) Scheme are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs *i.e.* www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. State-wise expenditure data of other Schemes is not maintained by this Ministry. However, total expenditure incurred on all other Schemes being run for the welfare of minorities during

each of the last three years are also available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(b) and (c) The Government, under the Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme awards scholarship to meritorious students belonging to the six centrally notified minority communities for pursuing technical and professional courses at under graduate and post graduate level in a Government or private institution in India including in the 85 reputed premier institutes, like Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian institute of Information Technology (IIT), National Institute of Technology (NIT), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), etc. A student studying in any of the 85 premier institutes is eligible for reimbursement of full course fee. Physical targets are fixed for fresh scholarships under the Scheme and divided on pro-rata basis among States/Union Territories based on their population of minorities. The details of the number of minority students studying in the premier institutions of the country is not maintained. However, the details of fresh scholarships awarded through the Ministry of Minority Affairs to students studying in these premier institutions during the last three years including 2018-19 (Provisional) is 2,458.

Funds for infrastructure projects

3285. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is facing shortage of long-term funds for several infrastructure projects; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the Ministry plans to address this liquidity crunch?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) Sir, long term funds are raised as per the Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) approved through the demand note by the Union Budget every year.

In the year 2018-19, IEBR of ₹ 62,000 Cr was approved, against which ₹ 61,217

Cr fund was raised through long term borrowings, which include funds from LIC, Banks, NSSF and Bonds.

In the current Financial Year 2019-20 the approved IEBR is ₹ 75,000 Cr. Efforts are being made to get long terms funds from LIC, NSSF, Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks for the execution of road projects.

(b) Not applicable, in view of (a) above.

Status of NH projects in A.P.

3286. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VERMIREDDY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 17 major National Highway (NH) projects are going to be completed before March, 2019 in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.);

(b) if so, details of each of the project that is going to be completed and status of each project, project-wise; and

(c) the details of the mechanism under which the Ministry has to periodically review the major NH projects and meetings/discussions held with State and other officials in connection with monitoring the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Frequent reviews of NH projects at various levels with regular meetings with all stake holders including other Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Contractors al all levels are held for close monitoring of the NH projects so as to streamline issues of land acquisition & various clearances required.

Statement

Details of NH Projects which have been completed by March, 2019

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs in Cr.)	Length (km)	Date of Completion (COD/ PCOD)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rehabilitation and Upgradation from km 425/400 to 509/400 of existing NH-565 (Penchalakona to Yerpedu section)	361.30	83.10	30-07-16
2.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 294/0 to 361/327 (Vaggampalle to Dornala T-junction Sec)	258.99	66.16	01-07-16
3.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 198/694 to 294/0 (Markapuram to Vaggampalle Sec)	417.61	94.57	20-07-37
4.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing NH-565 of from km 154.900 to 198.694 (Design Chainage from Km 153.939 to Km 197.318) (Davulapally to Markapuram section)	170.21	43.379	17-12-17
5.	Rehabilitation and upgradation from km 641/0 to 695/0 of NH-67 (Dornala T-Junction to Atmakur)	251.55	53.00	19-07-17
6.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-67 from km 589 to 641 (Mydukur to Dornala T-Junction)	241.61	52.00	11-07-17

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1	2	3	4	5
7.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 67 from Km 695/0 to 741/950 (Atmakur to Nellore section)	329.57	44.50	24-12-17
8.	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-221 (New NH-30) from km 00.000 to km 32.735 (Ibrahimpattanam Circle to Chandragudem Section) to Two Lane with Paved Shoulder	314.430	32.300	30.06.17
9.	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-221 (New NH-30) from km 32.735 to km 71.200 (Chandragudem to AP/Telangana Border Section) to Two Lane with Paved Shoulder	201.120	37.890	31.07.16
10.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing NH-167 from; km 70/000 to km 125/150 (Adoni to Madhavaram via Mantralayam Section) to two lane with paved shoulders including 4 laning in 7.35 km in urban town limits	224.83	55.06	21-03-17
11.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-18 from Km 57/0 to Km 108/850 of Pileru to Rayachoti section to two lane with paved shoulders	175.03	51.85	03-01-18
12.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing NH-42(Old NH-205) from km 134/000 to km 202/050 (Mudigubba to Ananthapuramu District Border Section) to two lane with paved shoulders	266.00	67.93	15-07-18
13.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-42 from Km 4/350 to Km 75/600 (AP Border to Anantapur section) to two lane with paved shoulders	309.01	70.79	29-06-18

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14.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-18 from Km 18.350 to Km 56.00 (Puthalapattu-Pileru sec) of Chittor-Kurnool road of NH18 (New NH-40) to two lane with paved shoulder	172.53	37.50	30-06-18
15.	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-214 (New NH-216) from km. 0.000 to km. 27.500 (Kathipudi to Kakinada Bypass) to four Lane with Paved Shoulder	480.210	27.500	28-09-18
16.	Rehabilitation and upgradation from km 108.850 to 160.200 of Rayachoty-Kadapa Road of NH-18 (New NH-40) to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	347.40	51.28	10-09-18
17.	Widening & Strengthening from km 513/0 to 546/550 (design Chainage km 513/0 to 545/150) of Muddanur to Jammalmadugu Section of NH-67 to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	143.87	32.15	30-01-19
Total		4665.27	900.96	

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NHs in Naxalite affected regions

3287. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to convert roads into National Highways in various parts of the country, particularly Naxalite affected regions, in order to link them to the mainstream of Indian economy, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the time by which such conversion of roads into NHs is likely to be completed alongwith the progress made in this regard, as on date; and

(c) the other welfare steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments, people's representatives etc., for declaration of State roads as new National Highways (NHs). The Ministry considers declaring some State roads, including roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, as new NHs from time to time based on the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. About 40,650 km length of State roads have been notified as NHs since April, 2014. The State/ Union Territory (UT)-wise details of these are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of NHs. The Ministry took up Special programme for development of roads/NHs in LWE affected areas under Phase-I of Road Requirement Plan (RRP) involving 1,202 km length of NHs and 4,363 km length of State Roads for total approved cost of ₹ 7,300 crore. Under this programme 4,811 km length of State roads /NHs has been completed and total expenditure of about ₹ 7,373 crore has been incurred upto May, 2019.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of State Roads notified as NHs in the country since April, 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length in km.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,677
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	733
3.	Assam	109

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length in km
4.	Bihar	810
5.	Chhattisgarh	460
6.	Delhi	86
7.	Goa	31
8.	Gujarat	2,338
9.	Haryana	1,123
10.	Himachal Pradesh	246
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	339
12.	Jharkhand	685
13.	Karnataka	1,488
14.	Kerala	21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3,493
16.	Maharashtra	11,422
17.	Manipur	257
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	245
20.	Nagaland	217
21.	Odisha	1,099
22.	Punjab	1,396
23.	Rajasthan	2,567
24.	Sikkim	324
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,843
26.	Tripura	229
27.	Telangana	1,367

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length in km
28.	Uttarakhand	432
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3,970
30.	West Bengal	644
TOTAL		40,650

Accident prone stretches on NHs

3288. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accident prone stretches have been identified on the National Highways, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether National Highways Ambulance Service has been introduced along with setting up of the Trauma Centres on those stretches for providing emergency medical facilities, including the accountability of toll plaza?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) Ministry has issued Protocol for identification and rectification of road accident black spots on National Highways. 789 black spots have been identified and notified with unique ID numbers assigned to each of the spots. Out of these, 362 black spots have been rectified.

(b) National Highways Authority of India also deployed 466 ambulances at toll plazas on the completed corridor of National Highways. Under National Highways Accidents Relief Service Scheme 509 ambulances were provided to States/UTs/NGOs. Besides, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had procured 70 additional of Advance Life Support Ambulances (ALS) in 11th FY Plan. Funds have also been provided to three states namely J & K, Sikkim and Mizoram for procurement of 172 Basic Life Support Ambulances (BLSA) (136, 31 and 5 respectively) for their deployment/operation on National Highways.

Trauma care centres for road accident victims

3289. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of huge shortage of trauma care centres for road accident victims in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of manpower to handle trauma cases; and

(c) whether the number of road accidents have increased due to faulty maintenance and structure of National Highways during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) The Government of India has taken initiatives towards setting up of Trauma Care Facilities along the Highways, under the Scheme "Capacity Building for developing Trauma Care Facilities on National Highways"- The overall objective of the scheme is to bring down preventable deaths due to road accidents by developing a pan-India trauma care network with the objective to set up a designated trauma center at every 100 Km. During the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans, about 200 Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) were identified and financial support provided under the Programme.

(b) Considering the shortage of medical and paramedical personnel in trauma care facilities, under the Trauma scheme implemented during the 11th & 12th FYP, there is provision of providing financial support to the approved trauma care facilities for manpower component for a period of 3 years. Further, as per the MoU signed with the States, the State Governments are required to create permanent posts to undertake the liability of the contractual manpower recruited under the program, to ensure unhindered functioning of approved trauma care facilities. Further, for capacity building of the existing manpower in the trauma care facilities to provide better healthcare services, various training courses are being provided, like Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) for doctors, and Basic Life Support (BLS) for nurses. In addition, a Pre-Hospital Trauma Technician (PTT) course curriculum has also been developed under the Trauma scheme for paramedics to be posted in ambulances.

(c) 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.

As per the information received from police departments of States/UTs, road accidents on Highways in India for during the calendar year 2015 to 2017 is given below:-

Year	Total Road Accidents
2015	1,42,268
2016	1,42,359
2017	1,41,466

Stringent rules for driving licenses

3290. SHRIMATT VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with more stringent rules for issuing of driving licenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same is being done with a view to curtail the rate of accidents in the country; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the States and Union Territories to have more campaigns on road safety and sign boards on the highways and roads?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (d) In order to provide better road safety and to reduce rate of accidents & fatality, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 15.07.2019. This includes provisions for reforms in the process of issuance of Driving Licences *i.e.* Drivers Training, Validity of Driving Licence, facilitation for obtaining Driving Licence, strict enforcement of the rule for Driving Test & issuance of Driving Licence and further stricter penalties for violation of offences. The Ministry engages with States and UTs on a regular basis to promote road safety awareness.

NHs in Jammu and Kashmir

3291. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the proposed and constructed National Highway in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of construction quality and monitoring system of maintenance of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) The details of works undertaken by the Ministry on National Highways (NHs) through its executing agencies, namely, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation, Border Roads Organization (BRO) & State PWD of Jammu and Kashmir are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) All NHs are constructed as per quality standards specified in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways/Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications. The Contractor/Concessionaire engaged for execution of any project prepares a Quality Assurance Plan in consultation with Authority's Engineer (AE)/Independent Engineer (IE) who is appointed for supervision of the project on behalf of the Authority *i.e.* the executing agency.

The Ministry has also developed a Web based Portal, namely, Project Monitoring information System (PMIS) for monitoring of physical & financial progress of projects undertaken by the Ministry. The monitoring of maintenance works are done by the executing agencies in conformity with the laid down guidelines in Jammu & Kashmir also.

Statement*Details of works undertaken on National Highways in Jammu and Kashmir*

Sl. No.	Description of Project	New NH No.	Cost (Rs in Cr.) sanction	Length in km	Present status	Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Construction of semi ring road in Jammu NH	-	1400/ 1891	58.225	Physical progress is 17% with scheduled completion date as 07.01.2021	NHAI
2.	Construction of semi ring road in Srinagar	-	1860/1891	42.10	Land Acquisition (LA) work is in progress	NHAI
3.	Udhampur -Chenani (km 67 to 89 & Chenani - Ramban 130 to 151)	44	2137	40.07	Physical progress is 58% with scheduled completion date as 20.12.2019	NHAI
4.	RAMBAN Banihal road (km 151 to 187)	44	2169	32.10	Physical progress is 14.35% with scheduled completion date as Dec., 2020	NHAI
5.	4 laning of Srinagar -Banihal section of NH-1A(km 187 to 189.350 & 220.7 to 286.11)	44	1101	67.76	Physical Progress is 90 % and with scheduled completion date as 31.03.2020	NHAI

6.	4-laning of Quazigund Banihal section of NH-1A (km 189.35 to 204.7) (tunnel project 8.45 km & 0.69 km length, 2 lane)	44	1987	15.25	Physical Progress is 72.68% with scheduled completion date as 30.06.2020	NHAI
7.	4-laning of Chenani -Nashri section of NH-1A (km 89 to 130) (tunnel project 9 km long tunnel -2 lane)	44	2519	10.89	Work Completed (PCOD on 18.03.2017)	NHAI
8.	4 laning of Jammu -Udhampur section of NH-1A (km 15 to 67)	44	1814	64.579	Work completed (31.05.2018)	NHAI
9.	Six laning of Kunjwani - Vijaypur (spur to Jammu airport)	44	712	23	DPR stage	NHAI
	Balance of Ring Road Srinagar	-	619	20	DPR stage	NHAI
10.	Four Lane Banihal Bypass from Km 187.022 to 189.394 of NH-1A in the state of Jammu & Kashmir	44	146.49	2.35	DPR stage Targeted for award in 2019-20	NHAI
11.	Emergency Landing facility from Km 246+200 to Km 249+700 (Design Length 3.500 Km) on Srinagar-Banihal section of NH1A (New NH-44) in the State of Jammu & Kashmir	44	230.76	3.5	Under Bidding	NHAI

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	Balance work in four laning of section NH-44 from Vijaypur to Kunjwani including Jammu Bypass	44	389.83	32.2	DPR stage	NHAI
12.	Value Addition works on four lane of Lakhanpur-Vijaypur section from km 16.350 to km 80 of NH-44	44	N.A.	63.65	DPR Stage	NHAI
13.	Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway		N.A.	500	DPR Stage	NHAI
14.	Projects proposed to be taken up	-	2700	105	Poonch to Uri through BRO	BRO
15.	under Bharat Mala for length of about 105 km covered under tourist connectivity				Baramulla- Gulmarg road DPR stage	NHIDCL
16.	Zozila tunnel	1	9090/ 6808.69	14.31	Contract with M/s ITNL terminated on 15.01.2019	NHIDCL
					The work has been retendered	
17.	Jammu-Akhnoor-Poonch	144A	5100	246	Jammu- Akhnoor Section (NHIDCL) The work has been undertaken in three packages. CA for Pkgs II & III(A) has been signed. Physical progress & Financial progress in term of % is 13 & 11.36 respectively.	NHIDCL

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					Traffic survey for Package 1J1 (BJ work has been completed. Akhnoor-Poonch section (BRO) DPR stage	BRO	
18.	Chenani-Sudhmahadev-Goha	244	2100	274	Work recently commenced on 22. 11.2018	NHIDCL	
19.	Construction of tunnels-Lachulunga and Tanglang pass	3	5000		DPR stage	NHIDCL	
20.	Construction of double road Batote- Kishtwar-Sinthapass-Anantnag	NH 244	130	265	Original work under PMDP completed. NHIDCL has appointed consultant for exploring alternative alignment	NHIDCL	
21.	Kargil-Zanskar (2 lane PS + major bridges)	301	4200	234	9 bridges sanctioned and are in tender stage	PWD	
22.	Srinagar - Shupiyan -Quazigund (2 lane PS + major bridges)	444	1800	150	Work in tender stage	PWD	
23.	Construction, operation & maintenance of Z-Morh tunnel	1	2680.42	6.50	Work in tender stage	NHIDCL	
24.	Domel - Katra - Reasi - Bhambla (82.17 km) & Tikri-Katra road (15 km)	144	NA	97.17	DPR stage	PWD	

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Proposal for all India driving license

3292. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for all India driving license in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any move to amend the concerned Act, and provide highway driving license to visibly disabled and other disabled category people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) As per the Section 13 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - "A learner's licence or a driving licence issued under this Act shall be effective throughout India".

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Destruction of medians on NHs

3293. SHRI A. VIJAY KUMAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the destruction of medians in National Highways by locals, especially on Madurai to Kanyakumari Highway;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to safeguard medians in National Highways; and
- (c) whether any action has been taken against those demolishing National Highways at par with the action taken on trespassing of railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) In divided carriageways, medians/dividers are provided to segregate the traffic on Left Hand Side (LHS) and Right Hand Side (RHS) of carriageway. As per the extant guidelines, the median openings are provided based on the site requirement, road safety considerations etc.

On 4/6-lane divided carriageway sections, there are instances of removal of the kerb stone/breaking of the median by the local public who are living in near vicinity

to get direct access. The Contractors/Concessionaires/O&M Agencies through their Route Patrol Vehicle monitor such instances and take immediate restoration measures of such destruction of medians and closes the unauthorised median openings.

About 45 unauthorised median openings were closed during the period 2018-19 to 2019-20 (upto June, 2019) in Madurai - Kanyakumari section of NH-44 (Old NH-7) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Bharat Mala project

3294. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is implementing Bharat Mala project to construct 25,000 Kms. of roads along India's borders, coastal areas, ports, religious and tourist places; and

(b) if so, progress of the project and target fixed for completing the work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I in October, 2017 with a financial outlay of ₹ 5,35,000 crores which includes development of following corridors/road stretches:

Corridor/Road stretches	Approximate Length (km)
Economic corridors	9,000
National Corridors Efficiency improvements	5,000
Inter-corridor and feeder roads	6,000
Border and International connectivity roads	2,000
Coastal and port connectivity roads	2,000
Expressways	800
Residual NHDP	10,000
TOTAL	34,800

A total of 225 nos. road projects with an aggregate length of 9,613 km have been appraised and approved till March, 2019 under Bharatmala Pariyojana (including 53 nos. of residual NHDP works of aggregate length of 2,463 kms) with Total Capital Cost as ₹ 2,43,415 crores (including Land Acquisition & other pre-construction cost).

Status of on-going highways project in Punjab

3295. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of on-going road projects undertaken by the Ministry in Punjab at present;
- (b) the status of each project;
- (c) the status of other road projects in Punjab, sanctioned and lying pending; and
- (d) by when such projects are likely to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (d) The detailed status of on-going National Highway works undertaken by the Ministry through its executing agencies, namely, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and State PWD of Punjab and other projects sanctioned including pending for award are given in the Statement.

Statement*Detailed status of on-going highways projects in Punjab*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Project Cost (₹ Crore)	Length (km)	Scheduled Date of Completion	Physical progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Ongoing projects					
Projects undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)					
1.	4-laning of Chandigarh- Kharar Section from Sector-39 (Round about) at Chandigarh (km. 0.000) to Kharar (km. 10.185) of NH-21 in the State of Punjab on EPC mode under NHDP Phase V	368.5	10.185	31.03.2020	60.32%
2.	4/6 laning of Kharar- Ludhiana Section of NH-95 (New NH-5) from km 10.185 to km 86.199 Samrala Chowk, Ludhiana in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode.	1600	76.014	31.12.2019	78.90%
3.	4-laning Ludhiana - Talwandi section of NH-95 (now NH-5) from Km. 92.000 to 170.000- BOT (Toll)- NHDP Phase-III	479	78	31.03.2020	91.92%
4.	4-laning of existing two lane with paved shoulder road from Talwandi Bhai to Ferozepur NH-05 (Old NH-95) from	207	23.66	14.01.2021	29.75%

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Km. 170.380 to Km.194.040 in the State of Punjab on EPC mode				
5.	Construction of 4-lane (Partial Access Controlled) Laddowal Bypass from km. 0.000 to km. 17.041 linking NH-95 with NH-1 via Laddowal seed farm at Ludhiana in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity Mode	392	17.041	31.03.2020	50.00%
6.	4-laning Construction of Elevated Corridor partially access controlled highway from Samrala Chowk at Km. 76.000 to Km. 85.980 of NH-95 (Section passing through Ludhiana City) in the State of Punjab on EPC mode	756.27	12.951	30.04.2021	27.50%
7.	4-Laning of Phagwara-Rupnagar section of NH-344A from KM 0.00 (design Chainage) to KM 80.820 (Design Chainage) in the state of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode	1367	80.82	03.04.2020	73.49%
8.	Khemkaran -Gurdaspur (Pkg-II) (Khaemkaran to Amritsar Bypass (2-Lane)	149.9	48.823	26.01.2020	92.42%
9.	Ramdas to Gurdaspur (pkg-V) (2-Lane)	149.49	47.492	30.06.2020	45.00%
Projects undertaken by State PWD of Punjab					
1.	Widening 2 lane with paved shoulders & strengthening in	32.18	13.975	31.08.2019	25%

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Km 62.600-76.150 of NH 703A Jalandhar-Kapurthala-Makhu road						Written Answers to
2.	ROB at Maur in Km 105.05 on LC No. C-221	70.86	0.00	31.07.2019	98%		
3.	ROB at Faridkot on Km. 223.70 on LC No. 31/B	59.13	0.00	18.08.2019	80.00%		
4.	ROB at Kotkapura in Km. 236.00 on LC No. SPL-26	116.98	0.00	31.03.2020	65.00%		
5.	ROB at Amritsar in Km. 1 12.50 on LC No. A/12/B/2 along with HLB over adjoining UBDC Canal.	139.48	0.00	21.08.2019	84%		
6.	Up-gradation forNH-254 section Rampura-Maur-Talwandi Sabo-Raman Mandi in Km 104.200 to 132.00	112.11	26.41	31.10.2019	91%		[22 July, 2019]
7.	ROB at Jalalabad in Km. 61.80 on LC No. C-57	56.47	0.00	31.07.2019	87%		
8.	ROB at Nangal in Km. 59.870 on LC No. 88-C	123.8	0.00	07.06.2020	26.45%		
9.	Widening/Upgradation of Moga-Kotlse Khan-Makhu-Harike-Khalra Road (NH-703B)	293.64	75.167	03.08.2020	25%		
10.	Widening/Upgradation of Mudhki to Jawahar Singh Wala Road 0.00 to 38.00 section of NH-254	173.24	38	03.06.2020	6%		Unstarred Questions
11.	Widening and paved shoulder of Tohana (in Haryana) Punjab/Haryana Border to Moonak-Jakhal-Budhiada-Bhikhi from Km 236.600 to 287.710 of NH-148B	293.1	45.888	03.08.2020	10.80%		311

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Widening/Upgradation of Abohar-SitoGunno-Dabwali Road (NH-354E)	322.48	50.89	14.07.2020	39%
13.	Improvement of Road Safety through improvement of junctions of Gidderbaha-Malout road at Km 313.800 (Bharu Chowk) and at Km 315.650 (Husnar Chowk) in Gidderbaha town on NH-15	3.05	3.05	30.09.2019	50%
14.	Improvement of Road Safety through improvement of junction on NH-10 & NH-15 at Km 348.550 at Malout	4.51	4.51	30.09.2019	35%
15.	Road Safety of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur road from Km 1.23 to 8.00 section of NH-70 (new NH-03)	12.23	12.23	26.08.2019	90%
16.	Lambra-Shahkot section of NH-71 in Punjab km 12.00 to 44.600	847.02	33.38	31.08.2019	98.90%
17.	Shahkot-Moga section of NH-71 in Punjab km 44.600 to 77.200	766.36	32.45	31.08.2019	97.50%
18.	Moga-Tallewal section of NH-71 in Punjab km 77.200 to 114.00	904.82	38.68	31.08.2019	85.05%
19.	Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur section of NH-70 [New NH No. 3] from existing km 11.400 to km 49.200	1069.59	39.13	20.10.2019	28%

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Unstarred Questions

B. Projects pending for award**Projects undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)**

1.	Phagwara Elevated	117.9	2.555	Work awarded. Appointed date is yet to be fixed. Construction period 12 months
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Projects undertaken by State PWD of Punjab

1.	4-laning of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur road from Km 8.00 to 11.570 section of NH-70 (new NH-03)	15.04	3.57	Work awarded. Appointed date is yet to be fixed. Construction period 8 months
2.	Four lanning from Km 5.50 to Km. 11.975 of NH-154 (OldN H-20) Pathankot-Nurpur road	39.53	6.42	Work awarded. Appointed date is yet to be fixed. Construction period 12 months
3.	Reconstruction of 3 Minor bridges at Km. 42.250, Km. 56.250 and Km. 59.650 on NH-703A on EPC mode	6.06	0.00	Under tendering Construction period 11 months
4.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulder from km 49.450 to km 72.597 (23.147 Km) of NH-754 (Muktasar-Jalalabad section) on EPC mode in the State of Punjab	59.34	23.14	Under tendering Construction period 15 months
5.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulder of Salabatpura-Phul section of NH-254 with Design Chainage	84.09	14.26	Under tendering Construction period 18 months

1	2	3	4	5	6
	from Km 56.240 to 70.500 on EPC mode in the State of Punjab				
6.	Construction of Jakhal Bypass with 2-lane + paved shoulders from Km. 239.480 to 244.480 (existing Chainage 239.400 to 244.750) of Moonak-Budhlada-Bhikhi Road section of NH-148-B in the State of Punjab	50.13	5.00	Under tendering Construction period 12 months	
7.	Four laning on NH-64 Extn. Km. 5.71 to 6.17 section Bathinda-Dabwali road (Between ROB 139/3 and 242/2) City portion at Bathinda in the State of Punjab.	1.85	0.46	Work awarded. Appointed date is yet to fixed. Construction period 6 months	
8.	4-laning with paved shoulders Km 23.400 to Km 37.680 of Jalandhar-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Lodhi-Makhu Road section of NH-703A	92.35	14.28	Under tendering Construction period 15 months	
9.	Improvement of bypassed portion from Km 110.250 to 126.500, Km 0.00 to 4.80 (Old Tarn Taran Bypass) and Km 139.900 to 143.00 of NH-15 (New NH-54) in Amritsar and Tarn Taran District (Stretch not included in NHDP-IV Scheme) as an one time improvement	13.95	24.15	Work awarded. Appointed date is yet to fixed. Construction period 8 months	
10.	IRQP of Harike-Makhu-Zira-Talwandi-Fardikot in Faridkot & Kotkapura Town from Km 221.600 to 243.50 section of NH-15 (new NH-54) in the State of Punjab	9.43	21.9	Under tendering Construction period 3 months	

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11.	Providing 40mm BC on Barnala-Mansa road from 140.450 to 163.950 section of NH-703 in the State of Punjab	10.93	19.5	Under tendering Construction period 4 months
12.	4-laning with paved shoulders Km 4.040 to Km 12.720 of Jalandhar-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Lodhi-Makhu Road section of NH -703A	39.68	8.68	Under tendering Construction period 12 months
13.	One time improvement for bypassed section of NH-71 (New NH-703) Jalandhar-Barnala road in Moga district	11.59	20.23	Under tendering Construction period 6 months

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Status of NESRIP

3296. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of project titled 'ADB' assisted North Eastern State Roads Investment Programme' (NESRIP) for construction of four lane bridge including approaches over river Brahmaputra between Dhubri on North Bank in Assam and Phulbari on South Bank on NH-127B in Meghalaya; and

(b) the revised cost of project and projected date of completion along with the name of executing agency?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) The work of construction of Four-lane bridge including approaches over River Brahmaputra between Dhubri on North Bank in Assam and Phulbari on South Bank on NH-127 B in Meghalaya does not come under the project titled 'ADB1 assisted North Eastern State Roads Investment Programme (NESRIP) but is being taken up with loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This work falls under me project 'North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project'.

The estimated cost of this work is ₹ 4997.04 crore. The construction period is 7 years and 9 months and the projected date of completion is in the year 2026-27. National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSEJ under this Ministry, is the executing agency.

Status of Palariuattom flyover on NH

3297. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a flyover built by the State Government at Palariuattom on the National Highway between Ernakulam and Trivandrum has become disfunctional after three years of completion;

(b) whether Government is aware that massive collusion between the Government agencies and the contractor has taken place; and

(c) whether Government will issue directions for demolition and reconstruction of the above flyover?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Palarivattom flyover on NH-66 is temporarily closed for rehabilitation works.

(b) No such collusion between the Government agencies and the contractor is reported.

(c) Repair/rehabilitation works are being carried out as per recommendations of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

NH projects in Sikkim

3298. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highway (NH) projects taken up in the State of Sikkim;
- (b) the project-wise details of these National Highways;
- (c) since when these projects are under construction;
- (d) the amount of time taken to complete these projects; and
- (e) the status of NH 10?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (d) Details of ongoing National Highway projects in Sikkim are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (e) NH-10 in Sikkim is maintained in traffic worthy condition.

Statement*Details of ongoing NH projects in Sikkim*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of Project	Road Length (km)	Date of Commence-ment	Scheduled/ Revised Date of Completion of work	Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	10	Construction of Rangpo-Viaduct at Rangpo town from Km 51.100 to Km 53.900 on NH-10	1.8	20.02.2017	19.02.2020	21.95%
2.	510	Construction/Up gradation of existing highway to two lane with paved shoulder from Km 0.00 to Km 16.00 (Singtam to Tarku) NH-510	16	-	-	LoA issued on 27.02.2019
3.	510	Construction/Up gradation of existing highway to two lane with paved shoulder from Km 16.00 to Km 32.5 (Tarku-Rabangla) NH-510	16.5	01.11.2017	31.10.2020	23.20%
4.	717A	Construction/Up gradation of existing highway to two lane with paved shoulder from Km 0.00 to Km 26.706.00 (Rhenock-Rorathang-Pakyong) NH-717A	26.7	01.11.2017	31.10.2020	34.12%

5.	717A	Construction of Ranipool-Pakyong km 0.00 to km 16.167 (Airport Road) in the State of Sikkim	16.16	10.10.2018	09.10.2021	Work started
6.	10	Construction of Two Lane "Chisopani Traffic Tunnel" of length 250 m including approaches from Km 67+080 to Km 67+500 on NH-10 in East District of Sikkim on EPC Mode	0.25	-	-	Contract Agreement signed on 10.06.2019. Appointed date yet to be declared.
7.	10	Construction of bridge over Chuba khola at km 75.300 on NH-10 (distressed bridge)	0.49	-	-	Contract Agreement signed on 17.07.2019. Appointed date yet to be declared.
8.	710	Construction of 2-lane road from Melli-Manpur-Namchi in south Sikkim (Part of NH 710)	32	02.03.13	31.12.19	92.00 %
9.	710	Construction of 2-lane road from Tarku-Dharanthang-Namchi in south Sikkim (Part of NH710)	32	16.07.13	31.12.19	91%
10.	-	Construction of 2-lane Nayabazar-Legship	24	16.07.13	31.12.19	91%
11.	310	Improvement of road from Gangtok-Nathula from km 0.00 (km 6.80 existing) to 19.350 (net length 19.35 km) to double lane standards in Sikkim under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE	19.35	Dec 2009	31.12.2019	72.90%

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	310	Improvement of road Gangtok-Nathula from 0.00 (km 19.35) to km 4.355 (km 24.360) from single lane to NHDL specifications under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE in Sikkim	4.355	March 2009	31.03.2018	99.07 %
13.	310	Widening of existing single lane to 2-lane (7m carriageway) from km 24,250 to 51.385 (actual length 27.250 km) of GS road from Gangtok-Sherathang-Nathula in the state of Sikkim under SARDP-NE, Phase 'A'	26.985	16.03.2007	31.03.2019	88.14%
14.	310	Improvement of road from Gangtok-Sherathang-Nathula to two lanes from existing km 47 to 51 (km 0.00 to 5.666) of GS road under Ph-'A' of SARDP-NE in Sikkim State	4.7	12.03.2007	31.03.2018	99.04%

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Cost of highways connected to NHs

† 3299. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of highways in kilometers constructed and connected to National Highways by Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount spent on the construction of highways including compensation for land acquisition, etc. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) Ministry has constructed 28915 km of National Highways during iast three years as per details below:-

Year	Length constructed (in km)
2016-17	8231
2017-18	9829
2018-19	10855

(c) About ₹ 3,01,912 crores have been spent on the construction of highways during last three years including compensation for land acquisition, etc. as per details below:-

Year	Amount spent ₹ in crore
2016-17	73,740
2017-18	1,00,179
2018-19	1,27,993

Status of highways constructed

3300. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the total kilometers of highways constructed during each of the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) comparison with the target fixed and achievements made;
- (c) the new targets fixed by Government for the next three years, State-wise; and
- (d) measures taken to resolve the issue of land acquisition, environmental clearance and other procedures which put hurdles in the projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) Target and achievement of National Highways constructed during the last three years as follows:

Year	Target(length in km)	Achievement(length in km)
2016-17	15000	8231
2017-18	15000	9829
2018-19	10000	10855

(c) Ministry set target on financial year basis and no targets are fixed for next three years. Ministry has set the target of 11000 km for the construction of National Highways in the country during the financial year 2019-20.

(d) Measures taken to resolve the issues of land acquisition, environmental clearance and other hurdles in the projects are given in this statement.

Statement

The Steps initiated by the Government to resolve the issues of land acquisition, environmental clearance and other hurdles in the projects

- Streamlining of land acquisition.
- Award of projects after adequate preparation in terms of land acquisition, clearances etc. Process of obtaining clearances from different Ministries/Dept. would commence as soon as the alignment is finalized and final feasibility report is submitted.
- Disputes Resolution mechanism revamped.

- Correctly worked out utility estimates is to be obtained at the earliest after the alignment finalization and shall form part of appraisal proposal.
- The process of project appraisal should commence at the earliest on receipt of the Final Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Technical schedules.
- ROBs: The procedure for GAD approved by Railways for ROBs simplified and made online. Maintenance charges which were hampering the progress of many projects stand waived by railways. Standard design put on website.
- Close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments.
- One time fund infusion.
- Completion of major portion of land acquisition prior to initiation of bid.
- Regular review at various levels.
- Proposed exit for Equity Investors
- Securitization of road sector loans
- Rationalize compensation for delays attributed to authority.

Tar-bitumen road

3301. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of tar-bitumen road constructed across the country;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that tar contains carcinogenic materials;
- (c) whether adequate safety measures are taken for the workers who are involved in the construction of bitumen roads;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken by Government for building plastic-bitumen roads to promote eco-friendly infrastructure; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (e) Bitumen is used for the construction of National Highways (NHs) and not tar, which has to comply to properties as per IRC Standards. Ministry

has constructed 10,855 km of NHs including flexible pavement (with the use of paving bitumen) as per Ministry's Specification and Guidelines in the financial year 2018-19. Ministry has already issued guidelines for the use of plastic in bituminous wearing coat on pilot basis.

Target for completion and highways

†3302. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering for completing the pending highway projects in 100 days only;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) There are 60 major projects which are on the verge of completion and targeted for completion during the next 100 days. To expedite completion of these projects various steps are taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, regular meetings with project developers, contractors & State Governments etc.

CCTV cameras on highways

3303. SHRI BINOY VISWAM : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to setup a separate fund to install CCTV cameras on highways to check errant drivers who should face stricter penalties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including roadmap prepared for execution of this project and the details of expenditure to be incurred for this purpose; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor along with reactions of Government?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) No Sir. There is no plan to set up any separate fund for monitoring the behaviour of errant drivers. However, National Highways Authority of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India (NHAI) is implementing ATMS (Advance Traffic Management System) on EPE (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) with installation of CCTV cameras and control systems, to monitor speed violations, lane discipline etc.

Road accidents on National Highways

3304. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of road accidents which take place every year on National Highways (NHs) in the country, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any compensation has been provided by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of measures taken up by the Ministry to control accidents during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) As per information received from police department of all States/UTs, the total number of road accidents on National Highways (including expressways) in the country for the calendar years *i.e* 2015 to 2017 is given in the table below:-

Years	Total Number of accidents on Rational Highways in the country
2015	142268
2016	142359
2017	141466

(b) and (c) The provisions relating to compensation for the road accident victims and their kith and Kin are uniform across the country and provided in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(d) The National Road Safety Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws. The Ministry has taken number of steps to address the issue of road

safety. These are based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.

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

- (i) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic media and print media to create awareness.
- (ii) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans.
- (iii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iv) Sanction of 22 inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system.
- (v) Launch of mobile app for highway users *i.e.* "Sukhad Yatra 1033" which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.
- (vi) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (vii) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (viii) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (ix) Safety standards for automobiles have been improved.
- (x) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (xi) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (xii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.

- (xiii) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (xiv) Free Eye Check-up Camp and distribution of eye glasses is conducted for truck/bus drivers operating on NH.
- (xv) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

Conversion of State Highways into NHs

3305. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to declare about 39,040 kms. length of State roads as new National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have asked more State roads to be declared as National Highways in addition to the above; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (d) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/Union Territories (UTs), etc., for declaration of State roads as new National Highways (NHs). The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as new NHs from time to time based on requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

About 40,650 km length of State roads have been notified as NHs after April, 2014.

Proposed conversion of Highways as NHs

3306. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved in-principle declaration of about 53,031 km. of State roads as new National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the States to cooperate for the acquisition of land for these declared National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (d) Section 2 of the National Highways Act, 1956 *inter alia* authorizes the Central Government to declare State roads as National Highways (NHs) through publication of notification in the Official Gazette.

The total length of such notified NHs have been enhanced from about 91,287 km as on 31.03.2014 to about 1,32,500 km at present.

The Ministry approved "In-Principle" declaration of about 71,898 km length of State roads as NHs since April, 2014 subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Out of these, about 19,170 km length of State roads have been notified as NHs as per Section . 2 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as NHs, through publication of notification in the Official Gazette as per Section 2 of the National Highways Act, 1956, from time to time based on requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds, etc. The same is also applicable for State Roads approved "In-Principle" as NHs.

The Ministry persistently follows up with State Governments for their cooperation and pro-active participation in the process of land acquisition for development of notified NHs.

Involving NGOs in road safety

3307. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) efforts made by the Ministry over the past three years to promote road safety with the help of NGOs and other independent institutions;

(b) number of NGOs which have received financial assistance from Ministry for administrating Road Safety Advocacy, State-wise details; and

(c) the estimated amount spent by Ministry, as financial assistance to NGOs for promoting road safety and initiatives/programmes undertaken for the same over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has launched a scheme for grant of financial assistance to NGOs for administering "Road Safety Advocacy" in the financial year 2017-18. As per the scheme provisions, financial assistance for a road safety programme is ₹5,00 lakh. Under this Scheme, proposals for road safety advocacy programmes through 203 different Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Trusts/Cooperative Societies have been sanctioned at a total financial implications of ₹9.83 crore. The scheme does not provide for any advance payment and financial assistance is reimbursement only after the successful completion of the programme. State-wise break up of the 203 road safety advocacy programme sanctioned is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The proposal subject under the scheme of financial assistance to NGOs are as under:

- (i) Raising road safety consciousness among the road users;
- (ii) Organisation of camps for vision testing/ distribution of spectacles for the Drivers of Commercial vehicles;
- (iii) Publicity Campaign on road safety;
- (iv) Sponsoring/financing of publication of popular literature on road safety;
- (v) Organizing quiz competitions, essay competitions, painting competitions, for school/college students;
- (vi) Cultural activities/events promoting road safety, such as puppet shows/ plays etc;
- (vii) Organizing seminars on subject like 'Don't over-speed', 'Don't drink, Drive', 'follow lane discipline', 'be alert on road', 'helmet usage', 'seat belt usage';
- (viii) Good Samaritans

Statement***State-wise details of the road safety advoeacy programme sanctioned***

Sl. No.	State	No. of NGOs to whom Road safety advocacy programme has been sanctioned
1.	Karnataka	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	01
6.	Jharkhand	03
7.	Kerala	01
8.	Manipur	01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	19
10.	Maharashtra	04
11.	Odisha	0
12.	Rajasthan	06
13.	Uttarakhand	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	108
15.	Tamil Nadu	02
16.	West Bengal	02
17.	New Delhi	11
TOTAL		203

Vehicle location tracking devices on public service vehicles

3308. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed the State Governments to install vehicle location tracking devices on all public service vehicles;

(b) if so, whether the directive is mandatory or suggestive; and

(c) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government has implemented the directive, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) The Government through Notification No. S.O 5454(E) dated 25th October, 2018 has made it mandatory for new vehicles registered on and after 1st January 2019 to be fitted with Vehicle Location Tracking Device and one or more emergency buttons in public service vehicle as in Rule 125H of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989. Further for such old vehicles registered upto 31st December, 2018, the concerned State or Union Territory Governments have to decide and notify date for compliance of requirements.

(c) As per the information provided by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has issued the order for its implementation but due to the protest by the transporters in the State, the State Government has deferred the process keeping in view the Amarnath Yatra.

Death of school children in road accidents

3309. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of school children die every year due to accidents during transportation to school and back;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has any plans to formulate any policy to prevent such accidents and deaths to safeguard the school children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) No such information is maintained by the Ministry as Law and Order is a State Subject. However, the ministry analyses the road safety on the basis of road accident data received from the police department of States/UTs. As per report of 2017, the number of road accidents victims in the age of less than 18 years who were killed in road accidents is 9408 (about 6.36% of the total deaths in road

accidents). Road Accidents are multi-causal and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways administers Motor Vehicles Act (MVA), 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR) 1989. The provisions of MVA 1988 and CMVR 1989 provisions are implemented by the State Government/UTs. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has also conveyed its concern about safe transportation of school children to the all the States/UTs who entrusted with responsibility to ensure maintenance of the traffic discipline by all road users.

Commercial viability of Tajpur port

3310. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Tajpur port requires 7 km. of sea dyke for commercial viability;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to quicken the process as regards the Tajpur port;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHIR MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal for setting up a port at Tajpur, West Bengal by Government of India.

Funds for CEZ Thoothukudi, T. N.

3311. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to modernise Thoothukudi Harbour under Sagarmala project including setting up Coastal Economic Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allocated any funds for this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Government of India has identified 16 projects for modernization of VO Chidambarnar Port at Thoothukudi (Tuticorin). Details of the projects is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) has been identified a potential district for development of a CEZ as per National Perspective Plan of Sagarmala.

(c) and (d) Under Sagarmala, 3 Port modernization projects of VO Chidambarnar Port at Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) have been funded by Government of India. Details of funding is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of projects identified for modernization of VO chidambarnar Port at Thoothukudi

Sl.No.	Project Name	Project Cost (₹ Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Drive through Container Scanner -I No. - Tuticorin	50	Under Tendering
2.	RFID-Tuticorin	5	Completed
3.	Mechanization of Berth IX at Tuticorin	93	Completed
4.	Development and Operation of a full-fledged Truck Parking Terminal adjacent to NH7A opposite to Fisheries college at Tuticorin	25	Completed
5.	Construction of North Cargo berth-II for handling bulk cargoes on DBFOT basis - Tuticorin	335	Completed
6.	Conversion of 8th berth as container terminal on BOT basis for a period of 30 years - Tuticorin	312	Completed
7.	Coastal berth with dredged depth of 10.0m to handle vessels up to 15000 DWT -length 150m at VoCPT	36	Completed

1	2	3	4
8.	Development of a PPP berth for construction material	65	Under Implementation
9.	Upgradation of Existing Coal Jetty-CJ1 and CJ2 at Tuticorin	98	Under Implementation
10.	Deployment of Additional Harbour Mobile Cranes at III and IV berth - Tuticorm Port	29	Completed
11.	Construction of NCB3 at VOCPT	37	Completed
12.	Upgradation of Inner Harbour-SEPC Berths-Tuticorin	250	Under Implementation
13.	Channel and Basin Deepening of Inner Harbour Tuticorin for Fully Loaded Panamax Ships	325	Under tendering
14.	NCB 1 - Utilisation of its full capacity at Tuticorin	10	DPR under preparation
15.	Dredging the dock basin for coastal cargo berth at VOCPT -Dredging in front of dedicated coastal berth	98	Completed
16.	Mobile rubber tyred electrically operated hopper	38.08	Completed

Statement-II

Details of Funding to modernisation projects of VO Chidambarnar Port at Thoothukudi

Sl.No.	Project Name	Project Cost (Rs Cr)	Status	Fund Sanctioned by MoS (₹ Cr)	Fund Released by MoS (₹ Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Development and Operation of a full-fledged Truck Parking Terminal adjacent to NH7A opposite to Fisheries college at Tuticorin.	25	Completed	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Coastal berth with dredged depth of 10.0m to handle vessels up to 15000 DWT-length 150m at VoCPT	36	Completed	30	30
3.	Dredging the dock basin for coastal cargo berth at VOCPT-Dredging in front of dedicated coastal berth	98	Completed	20.88	20.88

Performance of Indian ports

3312. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has an extensive 7500 km. of coastline with 12 major ports and just over 200 minor ports, of which 139 are functioning;

(b) whether primarily, the major ports deal with 95 per cent of India's total foreign trade by volume;

(c) whether across the board, these ports are under performing because of serious infrastructure and connectivity problems;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India is consistently being out performed by many of its Asian neighbours;

(f) whether India ranks at 35th position out of 160 countries, so far as shipping industry is concerned; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) There are 12 major ports and 200 non-major ports in the country along India's Coastline which is about 7500 km. in length. Ports handle around 95% of the EXIM trade by volume, in the country. While the Major Ports are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping, the non-major ports are under the jurisdiction of respective State Maritime Boards/State Government. Out of the 200 non-major ports, around 65 ports handle cargo and the others are "Port Limits" where no

cargo is handled and these are used by fishing vessels and by small ferries to carry passengers across the creeks etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. The World Bank publishes the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) in every two years which includes the shipping sector as one of the sub-elements and India's LPI ranking in 2016 was 35.

Traffic handling capacity for ports in Maharashtra

3313. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present traffic handling capacity of Muinbai port and Jawahar Lal Nehru port in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that traffic handling capacity of these ports can further be increased to handle more traffic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action Government proposes to take to substantially increase the traffic handling capacity of these two major ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The present traffic handling capacity of Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port is 78.4 and 118.3 Million Tonnes Per Annum respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For further addition of capacity, projects undertaken by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) are as under :-

Port Name	Name of Project	Capacity (MTPA)
1	2	3
Mumbai Port Trust	Setting up of Floating storage & re-gasification unit (FSRU)	5.00

1	2	3
	Construction of Fifth Oil Berth at Jawahar Dweep	22.00
Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	Fourth Container Terminal (BMCTPL) Phase-II	30
	Additional Liquid Cargo Jetty	4.5
	Coastal Berth	2.5

JNPT has recently increased its draft from 14m to 15m which has enabled it to accommodate vessels of 12000 plus Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) capacity.

Priority for augmentation of port sector

3314. SHRJ K.R. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded top most priority of capacity augmentation of the port sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has identified various parameters for reducing dwell time and transaction costs at the major ports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Infrastructure development and capacity augmentation of Major Ports is an ongoing process. The process *inter-alia* involves construction of new berths and terminals, mechanization of existing berth and terminals, capital dredging for deepening of drafts for attracting large vessels in port channels, development of road and rail connectivity etc. As a result, the cargo handling capacity of the Major Ports has been steadily going up. The installed capacity of the Major Ports as on 31.3.2019 is 1514.09 MTPA which is sufficient to handle the existing cargo traffic at the Major ports.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Shipping had identified and implemented various parameters for reducing dwell time and transaction costs in the Major Ports. These include

elimination of manual forms, providing land for accommodation of laboratories of Participating Government Agencies (PGAs). facilitation of Direct Port Delivery and Direct Port Entry, Installation of Container Scanners, issuance of E-delivery orders, installation of RFID based Gate-automation System, launching of Port Community System 1x etc.

Utilisation of Indian maritime area

†3315. SHRI NARAYAN RANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total percentage of maritime area India constitutes of the world;
- (b) whether it is a fact that India has not been able to exploit the benefits of its vast maritime area so far, although it can exploit the same in the areas of international trade and maritime transportation; and
- (c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The length of India's coastline is 1.2% of world's coastline.

(b) and (c) Exploitation of the Blue Economy to ensure better standards and quality of life for a large number of people living in coastal areas is an important part of the vision of the Government. The Sagarmala Programme on port led development including coastal community development is meant for implementing the vision.

Increase in Indian seafarers at global level

3316. DR. BANDA PRAKASH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to slate:

- (a) whether the number of seafarers in the country has increased by over 60,000;
- (b) whether Government has taken steps to increase employment opportunities for the youth in this sector;
- (c) whether Government has taken various policy decisions and initiatives to increase share of Indian seafarers at global level;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has also lifted the ban on opening of new pre-sea and post-sea institutes and introduced new courses which will increase number of maritime training institutes and Indian seafarers; and

(e) whether the Directorate General of Shipping is working to bring an exhaustive list of services under one digital portal to ensure transparency and efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in the numbers of active seafarers during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Total employed
2016	143940
2017	154349
2018	208799

(b) The following important initiatives have been taken in recent years to enhance employment opportunities for the youth in the maritime sector.

- (i) Increasing the on-board training opportunities, improve the examination and certification system and facilitate ease of doing business. Further, to release more on-board ship training slots, a decision was taken to allow on-board training of officers and ratings on lugs and offshore vessels also. These two initiatives have opened additional berth for nearly 4000 trainees.
- (ii) The Training curriculum for the officers and the ratings were revised in 2016 not only to meet the global standards but also to meet the expectation of the foreign employers.
- (iii) The Government has brought in major regulatory relaxation for obtaining Indian Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC) which is a pre-requisite for boarding a vessel for the purposes of employment.
- (iv) Holding the training institutes responsible for on-board ship training of the students.

- (v) Constant monitoring of the Recruitment and Placement Services License (RPSL) has encouraged unregistered Recruitment and Placement Service (RPS) to come under the RPSL regime. In the year 2013 there were 300 (approx.) registered RPSL which rose to 485 in 2018.

(c) The following initiatives and policy decisions have been taken by the Government to increase share of Indian seafarers at the global level:

- (i) Seafarers are employed on board ships through secured path *i.e.* either by Indian shipowner on Indian flag ships, regulated under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 or through registered RPSL under Merchant Shipping (R&PS) Rules 2016 on foreign flag ships.
- (ii) Since employment of Indian seafarers are well regulated and their welfare is well protected through Rules and Regulations framed under Merchant Shipping Act in consonance with Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 as amended, more and more foreign shipowners are engaging Indian seafarers on board their ships.
- (iii) Promulgation of new simplified Continuous Discharges Certificate (CDC) Rules in 2017 and making the entire process and issuance of CDC paperless and online has facilitated an increase in the number of Indian seafarers.
- (iv) Introducing e-Submission of engagement & discharge details by the Indian shipowner and registered RPSL in the DOS e-governance system.

(d) A ban on opening of new pre-sea training institutes and on capacity expansion in extant ones was imposed from 2003 for GP rating and from 2012 for post-sea courses.

The Ministry of Shipping has lifted the ban on conduct of post sea modular courses and pre-sea GP rating course respectively. Further, the Ministry lifted the ban for approvals on all pre-sea courses, which would increase the number of Indian seafarers on board ships. The Ministry has recently introduced few new courses in line with International Maritime Organization (IMO) Model courses. The courses are:-

- (a) Guidelines for Basic Training for ships Operating In Polar Water Course.
- (b) Guidelines for Advanced Training for ships Operating in Polar Water course, and

- (c) Guidelines for Assessment, Examination and Certification of Seafarers (AECS) course.
- (e) Yes Sir.

Financial assistance for sports promotion to U.P.

3317. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance granted to various institutions engaged in promotion and development of sports in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and
- (b) the details of target fixed and achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) Project-wise details of financial assistance granted to eligible entities engaged in promotion and development of sports in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) during the last three years under the sports promotional schemes of this Ministry is given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to SQ No. 307 part (a) and (b)]. Further, SAI National (Girls) Academy for Wrestling and Babu Banarasi Das (BBD) UP Badminton Academy, in Lucknow have been accredited as Academies and SAI Training Centres (STC) at Bareilly and Varanasi have been selected as Khelo India Centres under Khelo India Scheme.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), which receives grants from this Ministry runs different sports training centres in UP. List of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training - Centres in UP is given in Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to SQ No. 307 part (a) and (b)]

The Schemes of this Ministry are demand driven. Therefore, no targets are fixed.

National Sports Development Fund

3318. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sportspersons who have availed benefits under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), during the last three years, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of special training and coaching workshops held during the last three years through the above mentioned fund, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of new projects for setting up of sports infrastructure, undertaken under the above mentioned fund for the promotion of sports during last three years, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) During last three years, from 2016-17 to 2018-19, 582 sportspersons have been sanctioned financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). As proposals for assistance from NSDF are also received through the National Sports Federations, the employee organizations etc., the details with regard to State-wise assistance given to sportspersons from NSDF is not maintained.

(b) Funds from NSDF are basically given for customised training of medal prospects at world class training and coaching institutes within country and abroad, as per the requirements indicated by the athletes themselves. NSDF does not, in its own, organize any special training and coaching workshops.

(c) During the last three years (since 2016-17 till June 2019), a total of 23 projects for setting up of sports infrastructure in different States / locations have been sanctioned financial assistance from NSDF. Details of State-wise number of projects for which assistance has been released by NSDF for infrastructural development since 2016-17 till June 2019 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of projects for which assistance has been released by NSDF for infrastructural development since 2016-17 till June, 2019

Sl. No.	State	Number of projects	Name of organization	Project
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	2	Abhiruchi Institute of Physical Education, Guwahati (Assam)	Construction of Indoor Stadium at the institute
			Dibrugarh District Sports Association	Construction of (I) renovation of the existing Indoor Stadium and (2) Modernization of outdoor stadium of Dibrugarh
2.	Delhi	2	Sports Authority of India (Projects)	Selling up of 400 KWP Solar Power Plant at J. N. Stadium, New Delhi
			Sports Authority of India (Projects)	Setting up of Solar Rooftop Power Plant (90 KWP RTS Plant) at the premises of SAI HQ, New Delhi
3.	Gujarat	1	Sports Authority of India (Projects)	Preparatory work for establishment of an Exclusive Elite Sports Training Centre for Para- Athletes at Gandhinagar, Gujarat
4.	Haryana	1	Karnam Malleshwari Foundation	For setting up of National Weightlifting and Powerlifting High Performance Training and

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	J & K Sports Council-Baramulla	Coaching centre at Jagadhri, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) Construction of Indoor Sports Complexes at Baramulla
6.	Karnataka	3	Ashwini Sports Foundation, South Koduge (Karnataka) Abhinav Bindra Foundation Trust, Mohali (Punjab) Sports Authority of India (Projects)	Laying of 400 M 8 lane Synthetic Athletic track of international standard Procurement and installation of equipment for Sports Science Centre at Bangalore Purchase /Installation of hypoxic chamber at SAI Southern Centre Bangalore
7.	Kerala	1	Usha School of Athletics, Kozhikode (Kerala) (through SAI)	Procurement/Laying of 8 Lane synthetic track of international standard with supporting facilities
8.	Maharashtra	1	Har Har Mahadev Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Dhule	25% grant for renovation of wrestling academy of Har Har Mahadev Vyayam Shala, dhule (Maharashtra)
9.	Manipur	3	Mary Kom Regional Boxing Foundation, Imphal (Manipur) Sarita Regional Boxing Academy, Imphal (Manipur)	Construction of outdoor boxing hall and Gymnasium Hall; Procurement/Installation of Gym Equipment Purchase of Equipment

		Sports Authority of India (Projects)	Renovation of multipurpose Hall (old) at STC Imphal (Manipur)
10.	Mizoram	1	Renovation of multipurpose Hall at SAG Aizwal (Mizoram)
11.	Punjab	1	Purchase /Installation of hypoxic chamber at NS NIS Patiala
12.	Rajasthan	1	For support to schools/Institutions in Jaipur
13.	Telangana	2	Construction of additional facilities at the Foundation for Badminton
			Upgradation of SAI Training Centre at Gachibowli - Secunderabad (Telengana)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Construction of 100 Bedded Hostel for Badminton Players at BED UP Badminton Academy, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
15.	West Bengal	2	Replacement of synthetic Hockey Turf at SAI NSEC Salt Lake Kolkata (West Bengal)
			Re-laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (400 M) at SAI NSEC Salt Lake, Kolkata (West Bengal)
TOTAL		23	

Allocation of funds for promotion of sports

†3319. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/incurred for the upliftment of youth and promotion of sports during the last three years and the Programme-wise as well as State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to ensure transparency in the implementation of National Youth and Sports Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are being implemented for encouragement and development of youth and sports in the country as a whole. Hence, the funds are allocated scheme-wise. The details of the funds allocated and utilized for implementation of various schemes under the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports during the said period-are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). However, the funds are further sub-allocated to the States under National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) schemes. The state-wise details of funds allocated/released under NYKS and NSS schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) To ensure transparency in the implementation of National Youth and Sports Policy the requisite steps taken by the Government are mentioned hereunder:-

- (i) Time-to-time review through periodic meetings at the level of Minister, Secretary are also held with Heads and autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to ensure transparency in the implementation of National Youth and Sports Policy.
- (ii) Various Policies and Schemes of the Ministry are available in public domain.
- (iii) Public Grievances & RTIs matter are addressed timely. Guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievance (AR & PG) regarding *suo-moto* disclosure of information of the Ministry are also complied with.
- (iv) The Citizens Charter of the Ministry has been updated recently in April, 2019, and is also available on the website of the Ministry.
- (v) The Annual Report of the Ministry is uploaded annually on the website of the Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of the funds allocated and utilized for implementation of various schemes under Deptt. of Youth Affairs and Dept. of Sports

(I) Department of Youth Affairs**PLAN**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Secretariat Social Service Expenditure				28.00	27.03	25.23	30.00	30.00	27.83
	TOTAL - A				28.00	27.03	25.23	30.00	30.00	27.83
B.	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK An Umbrella Scheme)									
1.	Nehru Yuva kendra Sangathan	165.00	170.00	170.00	215.00	225.54	215.00	255.00	287.40	287.40
2.	National Youth Corps	35.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	47.60	35.37
3.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	35.00	18.00	15.44	18.00	24.00	17.44	25.00	25.00	21.90
4.	International Co-operation	12.00	14.40	11.76	16.00	18.00	15.51	20.00	20.00	15.15
5.	Youth Hostel	1.50	1.30	1.22	1.50	1.62	1.33	1.70	1.70	1.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	1.50
7.	Young Leaders Programme	100.00	34.00	21.71	25.00	14.14	10.52	20.00	20.00	9.88
8.	National Discipline Scheme				5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.88
	TOTAL -B	350.00	279.20	261.63	342.00	349.80	325.55	408.20	408.20	376.65
C.	National Service Scheme	120.00	120.00	115.80	144.00	146.12	125.74	160.00	160.00	126.19
D.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	30.00	28.80	24.78	36.00	22.00	16.87	23.00	23.00	19.84
	GRAND TOTAL - PLAN	500.00	428.00	402.21	550.00	544.95	493.39	621.20	621.20	550.51

Non-Plan

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17 (₹ in crore)		
		BE	RE	Actual
A.	Secretariat Social Service Expenditure	26.00	26.00	25.97
	TOTAL - A	26.00	26.00	25.97
B.	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK An Umbrella Scheme)			
1.	Nehru Yuva kendra Sangathan	40.10	44.85	44.85

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

2.	International Co-operation	1.30	1.30	1.17
3.	Contribution to UNV Programme	0.10	0.10	0.10
4.	National Discipline Scheme	5.00	5.00	5.00
TOTAL - B		46.50	51.25	51.12
C.	National Service Scheme	17.50	17.50	14.81
D.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	6.00	7.00	7.00
GRAND TOTAL - NON-PLAN		96.00	101.75	98.90

(II) DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

(in crore)

PLAN		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
Sl. No.	Scheme	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Development in Sports Institutions (An Umbrell Scheme)									
1.	Sports Authority of India	345.30	367.20	367.20	481.00	495.73	495.73	429.56	395.00	395.00
2.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	45.00	32.40	32.40	45.02	45.02	44.27	45.00	45.00	45.00
3.	National Dope Testing Laboratory	8.90	8.90%	8.90	10.00	10.00	9.90	4.00	7.50	7.50

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	2.50	2.80	2.80	4.00	4.15	4.15	10.00	10.00	10.00
5.	World Anti-Doping Agency	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	India Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine	0.50	0.50	0.00	20.00	20.00	12.97	40.00	28.00	20.33
7.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.50	0.50	0.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	30.00	2.00	0.00
8.	Sports University in North East	50.00	15.00	15.00	50.00	30.00	10.75	65.00	25.00	5.00
TOTAL - A		453.30	427.90	426.90	616.02	615.90	580.76	624.56	513.50	483.83
B. Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson (An Umbrella Scheme)										
1.	Special Cash Awards	30.00	22.00	21.75	10.00	14.13	10.34	11.00	31.00	30.94
2.	Awards (Arjuna, Dhayanchand, Dronacharya)				2.00	2.00	1.61	2.00	2.00	1.83
3.	Pension to Meritorious SportsPerson	2.00	1.70	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.96	10.00	30.00	29.77
4.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	185.00	359.93	358.97	302.18	302.18	277.68	342.00	245.13	243.63
5.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00	5.00	4.70	10.00	10.00	5.38	5.00	5.00	3.15
6.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.	National Sports Welfare Fund				2.00	2.00	0.30	2.00	1.80	1.00

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8.	Promotion of Sports among Disabled	4.00	4.00	3.68	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - B		231.00	397.63	395.60	330.19	334.31	299.28	374.00	316.93	312.32
C.	Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports (An Umbrella Scheme)									
1.	Khelo India	140.00	118.10	118.09	350.00	350.00	346.99	520.09	500.09	342.24
2.	SAI Stadia Renevotion	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	125.00
3.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource centre of LNUPE Gwalior	0.10	0.01	0.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sports Talent	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K	75.00	40.00	40.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	33.57
6.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival				15.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	0.10	0.00
7.	Seminar, Committee etc.				1.00	0.50	0.29	1.00	0.40	0.43
TOTAL - C		215.70	158.62	158.59	447.00	443.00	349.28	576.59	551.09	501.24
GRAND TOTAL - PLAN		900.00	984.15	981.09	1393.21	1393.21	1229.32	1575.15	1381.52	1297.38

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Non-Plan

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17 (₹ in crore)								
		BE	RE	Actual						
A. Development in Sports Institutions (An Umbrella Scheme)										
1.	Sports Authority of India	71.00	71.00	71.00						
2.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	21.60	20.20	20.20						
B. Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson (An Umbrella Scheme)										
1.	National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	1.00	1.00	1.00						
2.	Arjuna Awards	1.20	1.20	0.89						
3.	Dronacharya Awards	0.35	0.35	0.33						
4.	Dhyanchand Awards	0.25	0.25	0.15						
5.	Other Programme	0.60	0.20	0.00						
	GRAND TOTAL - NON-PLAN	96.00	94.20	93.57						
	GRAND TOTAL (PLAN + NON-PLAN)	996.00	1078.35	1074.66	1393.21	1393.21	1229.32	1575.15	1381.52	1297.38
Department of Sports		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
	Revenue	946.90	1064.25	1060.66	1339.36	1359.36	1217.57	1518.01	1360.52	1297.32
	Capital	49.10	14.10	14.00	53.85	33.85	11.75	57.14	21.00	0.00
	TOTAL	996.00	1078.35	1074.66	1393.21	1393.21	1229.32	1575.15	1381.52	1297.32

Statement-II*Grant Released to the States/UTs under National Service Scheme*

(in Rupees)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released 2016-17	Amount released 2017-18	Amount released 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	570000	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72044846	71489105	77389084
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4916250	0	4769325
4.	Assam	16708125	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	4987500	5379195	4943434
7.	Chhattisgarh	25961417	34025511	33903841
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	682250	570000
9.	Daman and Diu	577188	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	21517501
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	66939375	65054783	66713600
13.	Haryana	26386250	9516379	93167371
14.	Himachal Pradesh	26896375	35801225	34141624
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	20199188	19771875	0
17.	Karnataka	96873254	132145000	76980476
18.	Kerala	70685987	64775022	88901328
19.	Lakshadweep	373038	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52765249	0	54755625
21.	Maharashtra	115481673	134638685	150910098
22.	Manipur	0	8934750	3475575
23.	Meghalaya	13323750	0	0
24.	Mizoram	14297500	12867750	12867750
25.	Nagaland	3313125	0	3975750
26.	Odisha	13026626	0	0
27.	Puducherry	5640372	0	7800261
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	44153202	69570048	69449500
30.	Sikkim	5842500	6302875	324900
31.	Tamil Nadu	134394880	139161752	128549778
32.	Telangana	48705477	40504635	66097357
33.	Tripura	11613750	0	13936500
34.	Uttar Pradesh	109582500	111856344	651956
35.	Uttarakhand	14753426	8249847	29561575
36.	West Bengal	38938125	38938125	0
TOTAL		1,05,99,50,948	1,00,96,65,156	1,04,53,54,209

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

Statement of funds allocated and expenditure

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Allocation (2016-17)				Expenditure 2016-17			
		NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme (NYF)	National Young Leader Programme	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme (NIC 2015-16)	National Young Leader Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	448	102	0	35	415	96	11	28
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	483	110	0	38	446	104	0	31
3.	Assam	931	212	0	72	861	200	11	59
4.	Bihar	1,310	299	0	102	1,212	281	0	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	552	126	0	43	510	118	0	35
6.	Goa	69	16	0	5	64	15	11	4
7.	Gujrat	862	196	0	67	797	185	9	55
8.	Haryana	655	149	130	51	606	141	71	42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	414	94	0	32	383	89	11	26

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	483	110	0	38	446	104	9	31
11.	Jharkhand	759	173	0	59	702	163	0	48
12.	Karnataka	931	212	0	72	861	200	11	59
13.	Kerala	483	110	0	38	446	104	9	31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,655	377	0	129	1,531	355	7	105
15.	Maharashtra	1,173	267	0	91	1,084	252	11	74
16.	Manipur	345	79	0	27	319	74	11	22
17.	Meghalaya	241	55	0	19	223	52	0	15
18.	Mizoram	276	63	0	21	255	59	0	18
19.	Nagaland	379	86	0	30	351	81	0	24
20.	Odisha	1,035	236	0	80	957	222	20	66
21.	Punjab	690	157	0	54	638	148	10	44
22.	Rajasthan	1,104	251	0	86	1,020	237	8	70
23.	Sikkim	138	31	0	11	128	30	0	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,069	244	0	83	988	229	0	68

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25.	Telangana	345	79	0	27	319	74	0	22
26.	Tripura	138	31	0	11	128	30	0	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,449	558	0	190	2,264	526	39	156
28.	Uttarakhand	448	102	0	35	415	96	10	28
29.	West Bengal	793	181	0	62	733	170	0	50
	Union Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	207	47	0	16	191	44	0	13
31.	Chandigarh	34	8	0	3	32	7	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	8	0	3	32	7	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	69	16	0	5	64	15	0	4
34.	Delhi	310	71	0	24	287	67	8	20
35.	Lakshadweep	34	8	0	3	32	7	0	2
36.	Puducherry	138	31	0	11	128	30	0	9

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Statement of funds allocated and expenditure

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Allocation (2017-18)				Expenditure 2017-18			
		NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	National Young Leader Programme	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	National Young Leader Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	465	220	13	22	455	218	9	29
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	500	114	3	24	490	113	7	31
3.	Assam	965	305	15	46	945	304	14	61
4.	Bihar	1,358	420	9	64	1,330	419	8	85
5.	Chhattisgarh	572	146	14	27	560	146	9	36
6.	Goa	71	9	9	3	70	9	7	4
7.	Gujrat	893	264	16	42	875	262	15	56
8.	Haryana	679	201	15	32	665	199	11	43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	429	126	13	20	420	126	9	27

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	500	228	15	24	490	238	9	31	<i>Written Answers to</i>
11.	Jharkhand	786	236	15	37	770	235	11	49	
12.	Karnataka	965	175	18	46	945	173	14	61	
13.	Kerala	500	148	14	24	490	147	8	31	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,715	430	22	81	1,679	426	32	108	
15.	Maharashtra	1,215	410	20	1 57	1,190	408	17	76	
16.	Manipur	357	77	11	17	350	77	5	22	
17.	Meghalaya	250	52	12	12	245	54	4	16	
18.	Mizoram	286	45	2	14	280	45	4	18	
19.	Nagaland	393	94	3	19	385	94	3	25	
20.	Odisha	1,072	315	16	51	1,050	314	15	67	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
21.	Punjab	715	211	13	34	700	210	10	45	
22.	Rajasthan	1,144	337	18	54	1,120	335	16	72	
23.	Sikkim	143	42	22	7	140	42	2	9	
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,108	326	17	52	1,085	325	16	70	
25.	Telangana	357	63	12	17	350	63	9	22	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	143	51	12	7	140	51	2	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,537	810	690	120	2,484	825	636	159
28.	Uttarakhand	465	98	12	22	455	97	10	29
29.	West Bengal	822	421	17	39	805	431	15	52
	Union Territories	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	214	32	5	10	210	34	3	13
31.	Chandigarh	36	2	0	2	35	2	1	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	2	3	2	35	2	1	2
33.	Daman and Diu	71	3	5	3	70	3	1	4
34.	Delhi	322	65	14	15	315	67	13	20
35.	Lakshadweep	36	7	1	2	35	7	1	2
36.	Puducherry	143	21	1	7	140	21	1	9

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Unstarred Questions

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan**Statement of funds allocated and expenditure**

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Allocation (2018-19)				Expenditure 2018-19 (Provisional)			
		NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	National Young Leader Programme	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	National Young Leader Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	150	18	14	545	153	12	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	646	62	10	16	586	65	2	15
3.	Assam	1,246	202	46	30	1,131	206	42	29
4.	Bihar	1,753	375	46	42	1,592	376	41	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	738	77	28	18	670	79	22	17
6.	Goa	92	3	1	2	84	3	10	2
7.	Gujarat	1,153	110	44	28	1,047	114	41	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	877	65	60	21	796	67	51	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	554	40	23	13	503	40	14	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	646	152	121	16	586	152	114	15
11.	Jharkhand	1,015	155	12	25	922	160	12	23
12.	Karnataka	1,246	75	15	30	1,131	77	15	29
13.	Kerala	646	50	15	16	586	52	15	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,214	220	25	53	2,011	223	25	51
15.	Maharashtra	1,568	185	25	38	1,424	187	25	36
16.	Manipur	461	30	12	11	419	35	12	11
17.	Meghalaya	323	45	12	8	293	47	12	7
18.	Mizoram	369	25	7	9	335	27	7	8
19.	Nagaland	507	70	2	12	461	73	2	12
20.	Odisha	1,384	225	22	33	1,257	229	13	32
21.	Punjab	923	105	18	22	838	109	18	21
22.	Rajasthan	1,476	93	32	36	1,340	95	21	34

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Written Answers to

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23.	Sikkim	185	20	11	4	168	22	11	4	<i>Written Answers to</i>
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,430	130	33	35	1,299	135	32	33	
25.	Telangana	461	45	12	11	419	50	12	11	
26.	Tripura	185	23	38	4	168	28	12	4	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,275	407	33	79	2,974	411	22	75	
28.	Uttarakhand	600	40	18	14	545	45	18	14	
29.	West Bengal	1,061	320	7	26	963	329	7	24	
	Union Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	277	8	4	7	251	10	1	6	
31.	Chandigarh	46	2	9	1	42	2	9	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46	2	1	1	42	2	1	1	
33.	Daman and Diu	92	2	9	2	84	2	9	2	
34.	Delhi	415	15	11	10	377	16	10	10	
35.	Lakshadweep	46	6	1	1	42	6	0	1	
36.	Puducherry	185	4	15	4	168	4	15	4	

[22 July, 2019]

Infrastructure development for 2020 Olympics

3320. SHRI SANJAY SETH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of infrastructural changes that have been brought about since 2016 Olympics to facilitate enhanced participation and preparation for 2020 Olympics;
- (b) details of the specific steps taken for increasing participation of women athletes; and
- (c) the number of athletes that have been benefited from the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) Sports infrastructure and other sports facilities at five stadia of Sports Authority of India (SAI) in New Delhi and Regional Centres of SAI are of international standards. Upgradation of sports facilities at SAI stadia and regional centres in terms of infrastructure and equipment is carried out as an ongoing process. The details of SAI infrastructure created/ being created since 2016-17 to till date is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Government has also given assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for infrastructure development/ upgradation to organisations and sports academies. Details of assistance given for infrastructure development during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). In addition to enhancing the infrastructure facilities, requisite facilities in terms of coaching, equipment, diet etc. are being made available at various National Coaching Camps organised for the respective sports disciplines for preparation of Indian sportspersons and teams for Tokyo Olympics, 2020. Through the schemes such as Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) the identified promising sportspersons and teams have also been given exposure to train abroad or participate in events/ competitions abroad as measures for further enhancing their preparedness for 2020 Olympics.

(b) Sports promotional schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are gender neutral and cater to the entire population of the country, including both male and female sportspersons. To promote sports in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following sports promotional schemes to identify talented sports persons including women in the age group of 8-25 years and to nurture them to excel at National and International competitions:

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) (61 Centres)

2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) (26 Centres)
3. SAI Training Centre (STC) (59 Centres)
4. Special Area Games (SAG) (21 Centres)
5. Extension Centres of STC/SAG (90 Centres)
6. Centre of Excellence (COE) (16 Centres)
7. National Sports Academies (NSA)

Presently, 14236 talented sports persons including 4269 girls are being trained in 27 sports disciplines in SAI centres. Further, in order to provide women conducive environment, SAI has also established three SAI training centres exclusively for women sports persons at Badal (Punjab). Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh) and Medikeri (Karnataka).

Also, the component of 'Sports for Women' has been given special emphasis in revamped Khelo India scheme- National programme for development of sports in India. Under this vertical support was extended by the Government towards hosting of International Boxing Association (AIBA) Women's World Boxing Championship held in New Delhi 2018 by providing financial assistance of ₹ 3.00 crore.

(c) 295 athletes have been assisted through Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) since inception of TOPS in 2014 till date. Apart from their customised training at world class training institutes within the country and abroad, sportspersons included in TOPS are paid out of pocket allowance at the rate of ₹ 50,000/- per month. Selection of athletes in TOPS is an ongoing process.

Statement-I

SAI infrastructure created/being created from 2016-17 till date

2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost (in ₹ lakhs)
1	2	3
DELHI		
1.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium (JLNS)	833.55

1	2	3
2.	Setting up of 400 KVA Roof top solar system in Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium (JLNS)	358.00
	Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) Thiruvananthapuram	
3.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at LNCPE	862.45
	Netaji Subhash Southern Centre (NSSC) Bangalore	
4.	Laying of Synthetic turf and allied works at Bangalore Phase I (including Flood Lights)	693.20
	Regional-Centre Lucknow	
5.	Construction of 50 bedded hostel at SAI Training Centre (STC) Bareilly	358.44
	Regional-Centre Gandhinagar	
6.	Construction of boundary wall in Sector 25 Regional Centre (RC) Gandhinagar	120.00
	Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre (NSEC), Kolkata	
7.	Construction of boundary wall at NSEC Kolkata	137.89
8.	Upgradation of STC Hazaribagh	480.80
	REGIONAL CENTRE (RC) CHANDIGARH	
9.	Establishment of Regional Centre at Zirakhpur	1295.00
2017-18		
	DELHI	
10.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range (KSSR) at New Delhi	1115.00
11.	Replacement of 2 synthetic hockey surface at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium (MDCNS) New Delhi	814.00
12.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at JLNS New Delhi	700.00

1	2	3
LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram		
13.	Construction of vertical extension of sports science centre at LNCPE Trivandrum	145.95
NSSC Bangalore		
14.	Construction of Two 1.50 lakh litres water storage tanks and replacement of rusted distribution water pipelines at Bangalore	234.00
15.	Construction of Modern Change room Complex with p/o Yoga, Combat sports and Fitness Centre at NSSC Bangalore	370.00
16.	Upgradation of two Electrical substation and allied works at NSSC Bangalore	370.00
17.	Setting up of Hypoxic Chamber at NSSC Bangalore	272.75
18.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at NSSC Bangalore	800.00
RC Sonapat		
19.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at NRC Sonapat	833.50
20.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at RC Sonapat	800.00
21.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at STC Hissar	800.00
Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) Patiala		
22.	Construction of 150 bedded hostel at NIS Patiala	1288.00
23.	Setting up of Hypoxic Chamber at NIS Patiala	200.00
RC Bhopal		
24.	Construction of Swimming Pool 25x16 meters and allied facilities at RC Bhopal	372.00
25.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at RC Bhopal	1129.00
26.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey surface in field No, 2 at RC Bhopal	468.00

1	2	3
	RC Lucknow	
27.	Construction of Learners Swimming pool at NSRC Lucknow	148.68
	RC Gandhinagar	
28.	Construction of Aquatic complex at RC Gandhinagar	250.00
	RC Kandivale	
29.	Construction of remaining Boundary Wall at Kandivale	250.00
30.	Construction of MP Hall at RC Kandivale	800.00
	NSEC Kolkata	
31.	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface at NSEC Kolkata	468.00
32.	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at NSEC Kolkata	610.00
	SHILLONG	
33.	Synthetic Surface for football at Nehu	527.00
	RC Guwahati	
34.	Vertical extension over existing Grand Stand and installation of chairs at NERC Guwahati	127.00
35.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kokrajhar Assam	700.00
36.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAG Tinsukhia Assam	700.00
37.	Construction of Synthetic hockey turf at SAG Kokrajhar Assam	550.00
	RC Imphal	
38.	Renovation of old MP Hall at NBRC Imphal	135.00
39.	Construction of Boundary wall NERC Imphal	299.00
40.	Construction of Synthetic Football surface at Imphal	844.77
41.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dimapur Nagaland	700.00
42.	Miscellaneous works like change room, fencing for Football Academy at Imphal	200.00

1	2	3
Special Area Games (SAG) Aizwal (Mizoram)		
43.	Renovation of MP Hall at Aizwal Mizoram	183.32
44.	Construction of Synthetic Football surface at Saiden Mizoram	500.00
2018-19		
Delhi		
45.	Renovation/retrofitting of old boxing and Gymnastic hall at Indira Gandhi Stadium	370.00
LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram		
46.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at STC Puducherry	1100.00
SHILLONG		
47.	Synthetic Surface for football at Nehu	527.00
2019-20 (Current Year)		
48.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at LNCPE Kerala	744.00
49.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Shillaroo	744.00
50.	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at Trivandrum Sonepat, Bhopal and Imphal	12696.00
51.	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at Bangalore, Paliala, Lucknow, Pune, Aurangabad, Kolkata, Dharamshala, Delhi (KSSR, IGS, JLNS)	26770.00
52.	Construction of Wrestling Hall at Lucknow	800.00

Statement-II*NSDF assistance for Infrastructure Development*

(in rupees)							
Sl. No.	Name of the Organizations	Purpose	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Abhiruchi Institute of Physical Education, Guwahati (Assam)	Construction of Indoor Stadium at the Institute	5032800.00	6709800.00			11742600.00
2.	Dibrugarh District Sports Association	Construction of (1) renovation of the existing Indoor Stadium and (2) Modernization of outdoor stadium of Dibrugarh			12,275,000.00		12275000.00
3.	Sports Authority of India	Setting up of 400 KWP Solar Power Plant at J. N Stadium, New Delhi	35800000.00				35800000.00
4.	Sports Authority of India	Setting up of Solar Rooftop Power Plant (90 KWPTS Plant) at the premise of SAI HQ. New Delhi		9978000.00	-		9978000.00

5.	Sports Authority of India	Preparatory work, for establishment of an Exclusive Elite Sports Training Centre for Para-Athletes at Gandhinagar, Gujarat	11200000.00	100000000.00	111200000.00
6.	Karnam Malleshwari Foundation	for setting up of National Weightlifting and Powerlifting High Performance Training and Coaching centre at Jagadhri, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana)		12,500,000.00	12500000.00
7.	J & K Sports Council-Baramulla	Construction of Indoor Sports Complexes at Baramulla	18000000.00		18000000.00
8.	Ashwini Sports Foundation, South Koduge (Karnataka)	Laying of 400 M 8 lane Synthetic Athletic track of international standard	3250000.00	5000000.00	8250000.00
9.	Abhinav Bindra Foundation Trust, Mohali (Punjab)	Procurement and installation of equipment for Sports Science Centre at Bangalore	50000000.00		50000000.00
10.	Usha School of Athletics, Kozhikode (Kerala) (through SAI)		12415000.00		12415000.00

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Har Har Mahadev Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Dhule	25% grant for renovation of wrestling academy of Har Har Mahadev Vyayam Shala, dhule (Maharashtra)			3,750,000.00		3750000.00
12.	Mary Kom Regional Boxing Foundation, Imphal (Manipur)	Construction of outdoor boxing hall and Gymnasium Hall; Procurement/Installation of Gym Equipment	6222000.00				6222000.00
13.	Sarita Regional Boxing Academy, Imphal (Manipur)	Purchase of Equipment		2460380.00			2460380.00
14.	Sports Authority of India	Renovation of multipurpose Hall (old) at STC Imphal (Manipur)		2700000.00	10800000.00		13500000.00
15.	Sports Authority of India	Renovation of multipurpose Hall at SAG Aizwal (Mizoram)		3666000.00	14666000.00		18332000.00
16.	Sports Authority of India	Purchase /Installation of hypoxic chamber at NS NIS Patiala and SAI Southern Centre Bangalore		8000000.00	32000000.00		40000000.00

372 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

17.	Sports Authority of India	for support to schools/ Institutions in Jaipur		61,882,000.00		61882000.00
18.	Pullela Gopichand Badminton Foundation, Hyderabad (Telangana)	Construction of additional facilities at the Foundation for Badminton	10000000.00			10000000.00
19.	Upgradation of SAI	Training Centre at Gachibowli -Secundrahad (Telangana)		22500000.00		22500000.00
20.	UP Badminton Association, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Construction of 100 Bedded Hostel for Badminton Players at BED UP Badminton Academy, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh		12,500,000.00	15,000,000.00	27500000.00
21.	Sports Authority of India	Replacement of synthetic Hockey Turf at SAI NSEC Salt Lake Kolkata (West Bengal)	9360000.00	23448990.00		32808990.00
22.	Sports Authority of India	Re-laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (400 M) at SAI NSEC Salt Lake, Kolkata (West Bengal)	12200000.00	48800000.00		61000000.00

Written Answers to

[22 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

B.P. Ed course in Arts/Science colleges

3321. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bachelor of Physical Education (B.P.Ed) course is provided in all arts and science colleges of the country and Government is also funding colleges which provides such courses;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) to (c) As per University Grants Commission (UGC) notification on specification of degrees, B.P.Ed course is a specified course and a Statutory University can run this course with the approval of its Governing/Statutory bodies.

Policy for promotion of sports among youth

3322. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy or started any programme for the promotion of sports amongst youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the achievements made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Sports Policy 2001 is based on twin planks of 'Broadbasing of Sports' and 'Achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels'. In order to promote sports among youth in the country and increase in mass participation, Department of Sports launched "Khelo India scheme in 2017 which is a National Programme for Development of Sports" in the country. The Scheme aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country and 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.

Achievements so far under the Khelo India Scheme are as under:

- The 1st Khelo India School Games (KISG) 2018 were conducted from 31st January to 8th February 2018 in New Delhi with participation of 3507 athletes.
- The 2nd edition of Games, i.e. 'Khelo India Youth Games, 2019' were conducted in Pune from 9th January to 20 January, 2019 with participation of 5925 athletes.
- 2437 sporting talents across 20 sports disciplines have been selected under Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme.
- A total of 99 Academies (SAI, State Government/Central Government and Private) have been accredited for training of athletes identified under the Khelo India.

(c) Does not arise.

Guidelines of NPFAI

3323. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism exists, by which the National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) keeps a watch on the progress made by the various States towards the implementation of the guidelines issued by it;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far by each State;

(c) whether NPFAI has a timeline of broader goals, that it seeks to achieve in the short/medium term; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) The National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) has been set up with the objective of protecting, promoting, preserving,

developing and improving playing fields, including open spaces and other facilities for sports, exercise and physical recreation with the overall objective of promoting health for all and improving their quality of life.

The NPFAI is an advisory body to render inputs for policy making, creating public awareness, providing support to relevant stakeholders, etc., for furtherance of its objectives. As it is not a regulatory authority, it does not carry the mandate of keeping a watch on the progress made by the various States towards the implementation of the guidelines issued by it.

(c) and (d) Achievement of the objectives of NPFAI is a long-term and continuous process and hence cannot be achieved in the short/medium term.

Development of sports culture

3324. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sporting culture in India has been found to be lacking and if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has taken major initiatives to revive and develop the sporting culture in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pool of talent created at the local community, school and university level needs much improvement in terms of quantity and quality and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to invest with a long term view to develop the sporting culture and sports talent and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) to (d) Development of sports culture alongwith quantitative and qualitative improvement of talent pool is a continuous process. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of promotion and development of sports including development of sports culture, and improving the quantity and quality of talent created at the local community, school and university level rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the 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.

The Khelo India Scheme aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country through its 12 verticals by encouraging sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence.

The Scheme, through its vertical of Talent Search and Development, aims to identify and nurture sports talents under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme and provides for financial assistance of ₹5 lakhs to each identified sporting talent for period of 8 years.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions, thus contributing to development of sports culture and sports talent:-

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Roys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)

New projects in SAI centres

3325. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of budget proposed for Sports Authority of India (SAI) centers during the past three years and the current year, year-wise and center-wise;
- (b) the new project initiated in SAI centers during the last three years, year-wise and centre-wise;
- (c) details of sanctioned projects and status thereof;

(d) whether any new proposals have been received from various SAI centres during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, details thereof with provision of funds for each of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The Budgetary requirements of Sports Authority of India (SAI) inclusive of the activities to be run under its 12 Regional Centres and the sub-centres there under, are considered as a whole and after examination of the consolidated proposal of SAI, the Government makes the budgetary allocation.

The details of budgetary allocation to SAI for last 3 years and the current year is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Allocated by Government
2016-17	438.20
2017-18	495.73
2018-19	395.00
2019-20	450.00

The requirements of SAI are met by way of block grants released by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to SAI. Thereafter SAI in turn takes care of the requirements of its various Centres considering their needs and requirements from time to time, which will vary depending on the sports activities being undertaken at such centres. The details of centre-wise expenditure of the twelve SAI Regional Centres and the SAI Headquarters at New Delhi are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (e) The details of new infrastructure projects initiated/sanctioned on the basis of the proposals received from SAI centres during the last three years, year-wise and centre-wise and centre-wise are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Centre-wise expenditure incurred by various centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI)*

(in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	SAI (HQ) New Delhi	Bhopal	Sonipat	Gandhi- nagar	Kandivali	Kolkata	Bangalore	Patiala	Trivan- drum	Lucknow	Chandi- garh	Imphal	Guwahati
Regional Centres of SAI														
1.	2016-17	20405.00	1330.00	2684.50	2309.00	609.50	3304.50	4050.50	3456.50	1641.00	1118.00	2379.50	875.50	710.00
2.	2017-18	18981.00	1821.00	3218.00	2401.00	898.00	4442.00	4635.00	3650.00	3356.00	1664.00	2474.00	899.00	794.00
3.	2018-19	13160.00	1745.00	2950.00	1945.00	1090.00	3850.00	3685.00	3785.00	2540.00	1455.00	2553.00	990.00	985.00

** For 2019-20 the SAI centre-wise details will get firmed up after passage of Demand for Grant 2019-20 in the current Parliament Session.

Statement-II*SAI infrastructure created/being created from 2016-17 till date***2016-17**

Sl.No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost (In ₹ Lakh)	Progress of work
1	2	3	4
DELHI			
1.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium (JLNS)	833.55	60%
2.	Setting up of 400 KVA Rooftop solar system in Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium (JLNS)	358.00	100%
Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) Thiruvananthapuram			
3.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at LNCPE	862.45	75%
Netaji Subhash Southern Centre (NSSC) Bangalore			
4.	Laying of Synthetic turf and allied works at Bangalore Phase I (including Flood Lights)	693.20	100%
Regional-Centre Lucknow			
5.	Construction of 50 bedded hostel at SAI Training Centre (STC) Bareilly	358.44	100%
Regional-Centre Gandhinagar			
6.	Construction of boundary wall in Sector 25 Regional Centre (RC) Gandhinagar	120.00	100%
Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre (NSEC), Kolkata			
7.	Construction of boundary wall at NSEC Kolkata	137.89	100%
8.	Upgradation of STC Hazaribagh	480.80	100%
REGIONAL CENTRE (RC) CHANDIGARH			
9.	Establishment of Regional Centre at Zirakhpur	1295.00	50%

1	2	3	4
2017-18			
DELHI			
10.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range (KSSR) at New Delhi	1115.00	50%
11.	Replacement of 2 synthetic hockey surface at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium (MDCNS) New Delhi	814.00	100%
12.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at JLNS New Delhi	700.00	1%
LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram			
13.	Construction of vertical extension of sports science centre at LNCPE Trivandrum	145.95	80%
NSSC Bangalore			
14.	Construction of two 1.50 lakh litres water storage tanks and replacement of rusted distribution water pipelines at Bangalore	234.00	Under consideration
15.	Construction of Modern Change room Complex with p/o : Yoga, Combat sports and Fitness Centre at NSSC Bangalore	370.00	80%
16.	Upgradation of two Electrical substation and allied works at NSSC Bangalore	370.00	80%
17.	Setting up of Hypoxic Chamber at NSSC Bangalore	272.75	100%
18.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at NSSC Bangalore	800.00	20%
RC Sonapat			
19.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at NRC Sonapat	833.50	80%
20.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at RC Sonapat	800.00	75%
21.	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at STC Hissar	800.00	70%

1	2	3	4
Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS)			
Patiala			
22.	Construction of 150 bedded hostel at NIS Patiala	1288.00	75%
23.	Setting up of Hypoxic Chamber at NIS Patiala	200.00	100%
RC Bhopal			
24.	Construction of Swimming Pool 25x16 meters and allied facilities at RC Bhopal	372.00	60%
25.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at RC Bhopal	1129.00	75%
26.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey surface in field no. 2 at RC Bhopal	468.00	60%
RC Lucknow			
27.	Construction of Learners Swimming pool at NSRC Lucknow	148.68	95%
RC Gandhinagar			
28.	Construction of Aquatic complex at RC Gandhinagar	250.00	Under Consideration
RC Kandivale, Mumbai			
29.	Construction of remaining Boundary Wall at Kandivale	250.00	80%
30.	Construction of MP Hall at RC Kandivale	800.00	20%
NSEC Kolkata			
31.	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface at NSEC Kolkata	468.00	100%
32.	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at NSEC Kolkata	610.00	100%
SHILLONG - expenditure borne under RC Guwahati			
33.	Synthetic Surface for football at Nehu	527.00	60%
RC Guwahati			
34.	Vertical extension over existing Grand Stand and installation of chairs at NERC Guwahati	127.00	100%

1	2	3	4
35.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kokrajhar Assam	700.00	75%
36.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAG Tinsukhia Assam	700.00	60%
37.	Construction of Synthetic hockey turf at SAG Kokrajhar Assam	550.00	80%
RC Imphal			
38.	Renovation of old MP Hall at NERC Imphal	135.00	100%
39.	Construction of Boundary wall NERC Imphal	299.00	100%
40.	Construction of Synthetic Football surface at Imphal	844.77	100%
41.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dimapur Nagaland	700.00	70%
42.	Miscellaneous works like change room, fencing for Football Academy at Imphal	200.00	100%
Special Area Games (SAG) Aizwal-expenditure borne under RC imphal			
43.	Renovation of MP Hall at Aizwal Mizoram	183.32	100%
44.	Construction of Synthetic Football surface at Saiden Mizoram	500.00	50%
2018-19			
DELHI			
45.	Renovation/retrofitting of old boxing and Gymnastic hall at Indira Gandhi Stadium	370.00	10%
LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram			
46.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at STC Puducherry	1100.00	40%
SHILLONG- expenditure borne under RC Guwahati			
47.	Synthetic Surface for football at Nehu	527.00	70%

1	2	3	4
2019-20 (Current Year)			
48.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at LNCPE Kerala	744.00	Under Planning
49.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Shillaroo	744.00	
50.	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at Trivandrum Sonepat, Bhopal and Imphal	12696.00	
51.	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at Bangalore, Patiala, Lucknow, Pune (expenditure borne under RC Kandivali, Mumbai), Aurangabad (expenditure borne under RC Kandivali, Mumbai), Kolkata, Dharamshala (expenditure borne under RC Chandigarh), Delhi (KSSR, IGS, JLNS)	26770.00	
52.	Construction of Wrestling Hall at Lucknow	800.00	

Sports Academy for children

†3326. SHRI DIGVUAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS he pleased to State whether Government has any plan of setting up sports academy for popular sports in States for girls/boys of 9 to 14 years of age to develop their hidden talent and select tribal sportsperson in popular sports of the States by imparting them years long intensive training and take their talent to the highest level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : The Khelo India Scheme has two dedicated verticals for identification of sporting talent and their nurturing, namely "Talent Search and Development" and "Support to National/Regional/State Academies". The "Talent Search and Development" vertical provides for selection of players through a three-tier structure consisting of Talent Scouting Committee, Talent Identification and Development Committee for training, with final selection done with the approval of a High Power Committee (HPC). Athletes identified under the Scheme have the option of joining the academies accredited under "Support to National/Regional/State Academies" vertical.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions :-

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COH)

The Schemes cater to the entire population, including tribal sportspersons.

Prize money for medal winners

3327. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the prize money that Government extends to medal winners of Olympic, Commonwealth and Asian Games;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Kabaddi Team which won the World Championship last year has got just ₹ 65,000 per player;
- (c) the prize money that Government extends to any team or individual if they/he wins the World Cup; and
- (d) the reasons for discrimination towards Kabaddi which is a traditional Indian sport and has now become an international sport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) Cash Awards to the medal winners in international sports events including those in Olympics Games, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games are given under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports' scheme 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports events and their Coaches'. Amount

of award money to medal winners of Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games is as follows :

(In ₹)

Name of event	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal
Olympics Games	75 lakh	50 lakh	30 lakh
Asian Games	30 lakh	20 lakh	10 lakh
Commonwealth Games	30 lakh	20 lakh	10 lakh

(b) No official Kabaddi World Championship was organised in 2018. So, the question of giving award money by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not arise.

(c) The details of award money given to individual sportspersons on winning medal in the World Cup/World Championship under the scheme are as follows:

(In ₹)

Name of event	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal
World Championship/World Cup (conducted in four year cycle)	40 lakh	25 lakh	75lakh
World Championship/World Cup (held once in two years)	20 lakh	14 lakh	8 lakh
World Championship/World Cup (held annually)	10 lakh	1 lakh	4 lakh

For team events, the amount of cash award is determined as under :

Strength of 'Team' on the ground	Number of times the award amount for the corresponding event, medal, level and category of participation
1	3
(i) A team of two persons	1½ times

1	3
(ii) A team of 3 or 4 persons	2 times
(iii) A team of 5 to 10 persons	3 times
(iv) A team of more than 10 persons	5 times

The actual prize money determined as above is shared equally among the team members. However, no member of team gets less than 50% of the award amount for the corresponding individual event and medal.

(d) Cash award is given to the individual/team on winning medal in international spoils events as per the criteria prescribed in the scheme. The scheme is equally applicable to the sportspersons of Kabaddi discipline.

Promotion of Hockey

†3328. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes conducted by Government for promotion of hockey:

(b) details of hockey stadiums in the country, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to establish new hockey stadiums in the coming years, if so, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) Sir, while the responsibility for promotion of sports, including hockey, rests with State/Union Territory Governments, the Central Government, is supplementing their efforts by providing expert (training and coaching facilities and assisting Hockey India (National Sports Federation for Hockey).

(b) and (c) Sports Authority of India (SAI) under this Ministry has established 16 Hockey Astroturfs in its training centres and this Ministry has sanctioned 10 Astroturfs for Hockey under Khelo India Scheme. The list is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Synthetic Hockey Surfaces at Sports Authority of India (SAI)
Regional Centres and its Units*

Sl.No	Name of the Centre and its Units	State
1.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	Delhi
2.	SAI Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala	Punjab
3.	SAI Training Centre, Shillaroo	Himachal Pradesh
4.	SAI Central Regional Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
5.	SAI Centre, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
6.	SAI Training Centre Bareilly	
7.	SAI Netaji Subhash Eastern Center, Kolkata	West Bengal
8.	SAI Special Area Games Centre Sundergarh	Odisha
9.	SAI Northern Centre, Sonapat,	Haryana
10.	SAI Netaji Subhas Southern Centre, Bangalore, SAI Training Centre, Medikeri	Karnataka
11.	SAI Netaji Subhas Western Centre, Gandhi nagar,	Gujarat
12.	SAI Special Area Games Centre, Kokrajhar	Assam
13.	SAI, NS North East Centre, Imphal	Manipur
14.	SAI Special Area Games Centre, Thenazwal	Mizoram
15.	SAI Training Centre, Kandivali	Maharashtra
16.	SAI Training Centre Aurangabad	

(B) Details of laying of synthetic turf/astro turf/hockey field sanctioned to States under Khelo India Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of Project	State
1.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur	Karnataka

Sl.No.	Name of Project	State
2.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Kailash Prakash Stadium, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Renovation/Upgradation including Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field in Maulana Md. Tayabullah Hockey Stadium, Betapara, Guhawati (Reimbursement of expenditure)	Assam
4.	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakirsada, East Godavari District	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Jashpur	Chhattisgarh
6.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Khelo Gaon, Udaipur	Rajasthan
7.	Laying of Hockey Turf Ground at Devgadhi Bariya District Dahod	Gujarat
8.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field, at Sports Stadium Roshnabad Salempur Haridwar	Uttarakhand
9.	Upgradation of Hockey Astro turf at Shivchhatrapati Kridapeeth Sports Complex, Pune	Maharashtra
10.	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at Railway Stadium, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh

National Youth Policy

3329. DR. BANDA PRAKASH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) all key areas for action that have been identified in National Youth Policy, 2014;
- (b) whether the policy has dealt with these key areas;
- (c) the manner in which the policy overcomes the hurdles of physical disability, socio-economic marginalization, and regional variations; and

(d) details of the development that the policy has catered to, especially in the State of Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) The areas identified for action in National Youth Policy (2014) are as under: Education, Employment and Skill development, Entrepreneurship, Health and healthy lifestyle, Sports, Promotion of social values, Community engagement, Participation in politics and governance, Youth engagement, Inclusion and Social justice.

(b) A Plan of Action on these areas was consolidated based on inputs received from various Ministries for implementation of the Policy and was circulated to the concerned Ministries for taking follow up action.

(c) The Policy has a holistic inclusive approach towards physical disabilities, Socio-economic marginalization and regional variations through stakeholder organizations like Department of Persons with Disabilities, MHRD, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, MHA etc.

(d) The Policy continues to work towards objectives detailed at (a) above, Government of India has advised all States to prepare/update State Youth Policies in line with National Youth Policy 2014 and cooperate.

Promoting sports culture in schools

3330. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any scheme for promoting sports culture in schools;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any State-wise objectives or components under the scheme have been laid down;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) details in respect of scheme components for the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) Development of sports culture in the country,

including in schools, is a continuous process. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of promotion and development of sports including development of sports culture in schools rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments by providing financial assistance under its existing schemes through National Sports Federations, training in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres and support under Khelo India Scheme. All these Schemes apply to the entire country. The Khelo India Scheme also provides for bridging gaps in availability of sports infrastructure in schools and measuring of physical fitness of school going children.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions :-

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Facilities of SAI in West Bengal

3331. DR. SANTANU SEN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state;

(a) the details of projects implemented to strengthen sports facilities and infrastructure for exploiting the sports and athletics potential of youth in West Bengal during last three years;

(b) the details of facilities by Sports Authority of India (SAI) for sportspersons of hockey, football, athletics and archery, particularly providing coaching facility at international level, nutritional supplement and employment to poor boys/girls during the last three years;

(c) the details of funds allocated by Government to SAI in West Bengal during said period, year-wise; and

(d) whether any assessment/audit of said allocation/expenditure has been conducted and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIU) : (a) Details of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned/implemented under the Khelo India Scheme and by Sports Authority of India in West Bengal during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under the sports promotional schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI) as well as the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, talented sportspersons identified for training, including those in the discipline of Hockey, Football, Athletics and Archery, are being given the benefit of international standard sports infrastructure and state of the art sports equipments with sports science support. They are also being provided financial support in the form of expert coaches, boarding and lodging, sports kit, nutrition supplement, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/insurance and stipend, etc., depending on the scheme from which they are benefitted. At present, employment in SAI is given based on pre-determined eligibility criteria and not on the basis of economic status.

(c) State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the SAI Schemes. Details of funds sanctioned by SAI for creation/upgradation of sports infrastructure in West Bengal during the last three years is given in Annexure-1. Details of sports training centres of SAI in West Bengal is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The expenditure incurred are subject to the established mechanism of audit and assessment as per the provisions of the General Financial Rules of the Government.

Statement

Details of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned/implemented under the Khelo India Scheme and by SAI in West Bengal during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of Projects sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme in the State of West Bengal during the last three years	Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)
2017-18		
1.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI Training Centre, Jalpaiguri (funds refunded and project foreclosed)	7.00

Sl. No.	Major infrastructure works approved by Sports Authority of India (SAI) in West Bengal during the last three years	Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)
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2017-18

1.	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI Regional Centre, Kolkata	6.10
2.	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey Surface at SAI Regional Centre, Kolkata	4.68

Statement-II

Details of SAI Sportspersons undergoing Training in SAI Centres under different schemes in the State of West Bengal during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Residential				Non-Residential		
		NOC	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2016-17

1.	STC	4	206	57	263	32	30	62
2.	SAG	1	27	13	40	5	10	15
3.	Extension Centres STC/SAGs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	COE	1	12	24	36	0	0	0
5.	NSA/KSA	1	22	0	22	0	0	0
TOTAL		09	267	94	361	37	40	77

2017-2018

1.	STC	4	251	69	320	48	29	77
2.	SAG	1	19	18	37	13	13	26
3.	Extension Centres STC/SAGs	2	0	0	0	22	24	46
4.	COE	1	12	24	36	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	NSA/RSA	1	30	0	30	0	0	0
	TOTAL	09	312	111	423	83	66	149

2018-2019

1.	STC	4	226	69	295	56	29	85
2.	SAG	1	31	39	50	9	4	13
3.	Extension Centres STC/SAGs	2	0	0	0	24	23	47
4.	COE	1	4	21	25	0	0	0
	TOTAL:	08	261	109	370	89	56	145

NOC : Number of Centres

STC : Training Centre

SAG : Special Area Games

NSA/RSA : National/Regional Sports Academy

COE : Centre of Excellence

Residential sports training programmes

3332. SHRI RIPUN BORA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducts residential coaching programmes for all categories of sports for players from age group 10 years and above;

(b) if so, the details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) initiatives and selection criteria therein;

(c) procedure of training and study programmes for the residential players;

(d) selection and training facilities to district players who have talent and are qualified in different sports performance; and

(e) age-wise and category-wise vacancies in SAI training centres and proposal of Government to search talented players and to make them expert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) to (c) Yes sir, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

(MYAS) through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has been running the following sports promotional schemes under which the selected sportspersons in various age groups, from 8 years onwards, are admitted for regular training including both residential and non-residential in SAI Sports Centres to nurture them to excel at National and International competitions:

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) (61 Centres)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) (26 Centres)
3. SAI Training Centre (STC) (59 Centres)
4. Special Area Games (SAG) (21 Centres)
5. Extension Centres of STC/SAG (90 Centres)
6. Centre of Excellence (COE) (16 Centres)
7. National Sports Academies (NSA)

The selected trainees whose residential places are far from the centres are provided with the residential facilities under various sports promotional schemes over the other local trainees.

To encourage sports among the youth across the country, the sportspersons admitted under above mentioned schemes on Residential and Non-Residential basis, are provided financial assistance in the form of discipline-wise expert coaches, indoor/outdoor playing facilities, sports equipment (Consumable/Non-consumable), sports kit, competition exposure, stipend, insurance, boarding expenses, medical expenses and education expenses.

The trainees admitted under the various residential schemes of SAI are provided training and are allowed to attend the school nearby to the SAI training centres. SAI pays the education expenses to the admitted residential trainees to continue their education while undergoing training in their respective sports disciplines.

Accordingly, SAI has established 10 Regional Centres and 02 Academic institutions to implement the various Sports Promotional Schemes across the country through its 273 sports centres. Presently, 14236 talented sports persons including 8698 (residential trainees) are being trained in 27 sports disciplines.

(d) and (e) With an aim to attract talented sportspersons from all over the country, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through Sports Authority of India launched the National Talent Search Portal (NTSP) in 2017. It has been so designed that any sports persons across the country can submit online application for admission in any of the SAI Training Centres (STC)/Special Area Games (SAG)/SAI Extension Centre by uploading his/her profile on the inbuilt format of the portal. The received applications are scrutinised by the NTSP cell and eligible applicants are sent to the STC preferred by the applicants. The sportspersons across the country can submit online application for admission in any of the STC/SAG/Extension Centre by uploading his/her profile on the inbuilt format of the portal. The portal is user friendly and easy to access.

Identification, selection and admission of the talented sports persons under various SAI sports promotional schemes is a continuous and dynamic process involving induction of new talents each year, retention of earlier talents who are able to adhere to the prescribed levels of performance and achieve the targets set for the year, and weeding out those trainees who do not come up to expected levels. As such the built in processes takes care of absorbing and nurturing the talented players as and when they are identified and admitted into the schemes.

Progress made under Khelo India Programme

3333. SHRI DERK O'BRIEN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up and identified camps under the Khelo India Programme, if so, the number and details of the sports academies identified. State-wise;

(b) the details of manner in which athletes are selected for these camps and the number of athletes selected from each State in India; and

(c) the details of number of selected athletes who actually join and attend training camps at selected academies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) State-wise details of academies accredited under the Khelo India Scheme is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The camps for identified disciplines are hosted by the academies concerned.

(b) and (c) A total of 2437 sportspersons have been identified under the Talent Search and Development Vertical of the Khelo India Scheme. This vertical provides for selection of players through a three-tier structure consisting of Talent Scouting Committee, Talent Identification and Development Committee for training, with final selection done with the approval of a High Power Committee (HPC). States-wise details of athletes identified under the Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Athletes have the option of joining the accredited academies under Khelo India. 1220 athletes have joined Accredited Academies under Khelo India Scheme and are receiving benefits in different forms under the scheme. Those athletes who have joined the academies are undergoing training in the training camps organized there.

Statement-I

*(A) State-wise details of Academies Accredited under the Khelo India Scheme
Sports Authority of India (SAI) Academies*

Sl. No.	Bodies under which Academies have been setup	Games/Disciplines of Academies	State
1	2	3	4
1.	SAI National Academy, Sonapat	Archery, Athletics, Wrestling (Boys)	Haryana
2.	SAI National Academy, Rohtak	Boxing	
3.	SAI National Academy, IGSC	Cycling; Gymnastics	
4.	SAI National (Sprint and Pole Vault) Academy	Athletics	Delhi
5.	SAI National Academy, Dr. SPMSPC	Swimming	
6.	SAI National Academy, MDNS	Hockey	
7.	SAI National Academy - (NR)	Shooting	
8.	SAI, STC (Girls) Academy, Dharamshala	Kho- Kho (Girls) Kabaddi (Girls)	Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4
9.	SAI, NIS	Fencing	Punjab
10.	SAI SAG Academy, Imphal	Judo; Weightlifting; Boxing	Manipur
11.	SAI Academy, Kolkata	Gymnastics; Table Tennis	West Bengal
12.	SAI Academy, Jagatpur	Rowing	Odisha
13.	SAI National Academy, Bhopal	Athletics (Middle and Long distance) and Judo	Madhya Pradesh
14.	SAI National (Sprints and Jumps) Academy, Trivandrum	Athletics	Kerala
15.	SAI National Academy, Alleppey	Rowing	
16.	SAI National Academy, Guwahati	Archery; Cycling	Assam
17.	SAI Regional Academy	Badminton	Guwahati
18.	SAI Regional Academy	Badminton	Bhubaneswar
19.	SAI-Pullela Gopichand National Academy, Hyderabad	Badminton	Telangana
20.	SAI National Para Sports Academy, Gandhi Nagar	Para Sports	Gujarat
21.	SAI, (Boys) Academy Gandhinagar,	Kabaddi (Boys)	
22.	SAI National (Girls), Academy	Wrestling (Girls)	Uttar Pradesh
23.	SAI National Academy, Aurangabad	Weightlifting	Maharashtra

*(B) State-wise details of Private/State/Central Academies Accredited under the
Khelo India Scheme*

Sl. No.	Bodies under which Academies have been setup	Gaines/Disciplines of Academies	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Army Sports Institute Pune	Archery (Boys) Athletics (Boys) Boxing (Boys) Wrestling (Boys) Fencing (Boys) Weightlifting (Boys)	Maharashtra
2.	Central Hindu Military School, Nasik (Bhonsala)	Athletics	
3.	Glenmark Aquatic foundation, Mumbai	Swimming	
4.	Gun for Glory Academy, Pune	Shooting	
5.	Krida Probodhini Balewadi, Pune	Judo	
6.	Lakshya shooting Club, Mumbai	Shooting	
7.	Archer's Academy	Archery	
8.	Ashwini Sports foundation Kodagu	Athletics	
9.	Centre for Sports Excellence Pvt. Ltd. (in association with Dolphin Aquatics) Bangalore	Swimming	Karnataka
	Centre for Sports Excellence Pvt. Ltd. (in association with Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy) Bangalore	Badminton	

1	2	3	4
10.	Inspire Institute of Sports Bellary	Boxing Judo Wrestling	
11.	Ganguly Prasad Badminton Academy Hyderabad	Badminton	
12.	Pullela Gopichand Badminton Foundation Hyderabad	Badminton	Telangana
13.	Suchitra Badminton Academy Hyderabad	Badminton	
14.	Kayns Badminton Academy	Badminton	
15.	Chandigarh Hockey Academy (Boys)	Hockey (Boys)	
16.	Dashmesh shooting Academy, Badal	Shooting (Girls)	
17.	Jagjit Wrestling Academy Jalandhar	Wrestling	
18.	Khalsa Hockey Academy Amritsar (Girls)	Hockey (Girls)	
19.	Punjab State Institute of Sports Mohali	Hockey (Boys) Judo Boxing	Punjab
20.	Rowing Academy Ropar	Rowing	
21.	Punjabi University	Archery	
22.	Surjeet Hockey Academy Jalandhar (Boys)	Hockey (Boys)	
23.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Swimming	Chandigarh
24.	K.C. Sports Club	Badminton	

1	2	3	4
25.	MA Stadium (Only Rhythmic)	Gymnastics	Jammu and Kashmir
26.	Chhattisgarh Sports Academy-Bilaspur	Fencing	Chhattisgarh
27.	Gun for Glory Academy, Jabalpur	Shooting	
28.	M.P Academy Bhopal	Shootin Shooting Rowing Hockey Athletics	Madhya Pradesh
29.	MP Hockey Academy, Gwalior (Girls)	Hockey (Girls)	
30.	Shishkunj Swimming Academy, Indore (MP)	Swimming	
31.	MP Academy Jabalpur	Archery	
32.	United Shultlers, Delhi	Badminton	Delhi
33.	Shining Star Academy	Badminton	
34.	Manav Rachna Centre of Excellence	Shooting	Haryana
35.	Delhi Public School	Table Tennis Rowing	
36.	Centre for spoils Science Chennai	Weighlifting Shooting	Tamil Nadu
37.	Raman. T.T	Table Tennis	
38.	MAR Athnasius Sports Academy Ernakulam	Athletics	
39.	Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium Pathamthitta (Kerala) (Girls)	Volleyball (Girls)	Kerala

1	2	3	4
40.	Usha School of Athletics Khozikode	Athletics	
41.	Birsa Munda Archery Academy, (Compound), Silli Ranchi	Archery	Jharkhand
42.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar	Weightlifting	Odisha
		Athletics	
43.	Mary Kom academy Imphal	Boxing	Manipur
44.	Manipur Badminton Academy	Badminton	
		Wrestling (Girls)	
		Judo	
45.	Sports Authority of Gujarat Kheda	Volleyball	Gujarat
		Fencing	
		Athletics	
46.	Sports Authority of Gujarat	Table Tennis	
47.	BBD UP Badminton academy Lucknow	Badminton	Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II

Details of Khelo India athletes State-wise under Talent Identification vertical

Sl. No.	State	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
4.	Assam	38
5.	Bihar	10
6.	Chandigarh	33
7.	Chhattisgarh	25

Sl. No.	State	Total
8.	Daman and Diu	4
9.	Delhi	207
10.	Goa	14
11.	Gujarat	83
12.	Haryana	361
13.	Himachal Pradesh	27
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
15.	Jharkhand	25
16.	Karnataka	134
17.	Kerala	103
18.	Madhya Pradesh	67
19.	Maharashtra	303
20.	Manipur	90
21.	Meghalaya	3
22.	Mizoram	25
23.	Odisha	50
24.	Puducherry	3
25.	Punjab	173
26.	Rajasthan	77
27.	Sikkim	2
28.	Tamil Nadu	131
29.	Telangana	67
30.	Tripura	8
31.	Uttar Pradesh	147

Sl. No.	State	Total
32.	Uttarakhand	37
33.	West Bengal	93
TOTAL		2437

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Toddlers falling in unattended open borewells

1. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the occurrence of the incidents of toddlers falling into unattended open boreweils in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred during the last three years and the number of kids died due to this;

(c) whether the related agencies are proposed to be held responsible for unattended open boreweils and the accidents caused due to this;

(d) if so, by when a decision will be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) :
(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (a) to (e) As per information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), State/UT wise details of children died due to fall into bore-well during 2014 and 2015 is given in the annexure (*See below*).

Action against such negligence of leaving the open unattended bore-wells comes under the purview of State/UT as per extant provisions/law.

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has laid down certain safety guidelines and directed all the States and UTs functionaries *vide* order dated 11th February, 2010 and 06th August 2010 to take suitable preventive actions to avoid open unattended bore-wells.

*The House then adjourned at eleven minutes
past twelve of the clock.*

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**REGARDING DISPOSAL OF NOTICES FOR AMENDMENT TO
THE GOVERNMENT BILL**

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, हमारा नोटिस है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

श्री उपसभापति : रूल 267 के नोटिस के बारे में माननीय चेयरमैन साहब सुबह रूलिंग दे चुके हैं। उस पर दोबारा रूलिंग नहीं आ सकती। Now, we will take up the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, यह State Subject है।...(व्यवधान)... जिन्होंने constitutional crisis तैयार किया...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Nityanand Rai to move...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule? ...(Interruptions)... देरेक जी, किस रूल के तहत?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is under Rule 95.

श्री उपसभापति : बताएं।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This Bill was transmitted to the Rajya Sabha at 5 p.m. on Friday. The Members were given only fifty minutes. Saturday and Sunday are non-working days.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Why?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That is the rule of Parliament. It is my right, as a Member, to give my amendment and the amendment was to be circulated to all the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)...Sir, no amendment has been circulated to the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)... Our Members have been given only Bills. ...(Interruptions)...One minute. ...(Interruptions)...The first one is that no amendment has been circulated. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, amendment is here. *...(Interruptions)...* It is in my hands. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say something, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is the amendment that has been circulated. *...(Interruptions)...* It is here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, yes. Prakashji, let me finish. *...(Interruptions)...* The problem, Sir, is: Prakashji has seen an amendment moved by hon. Shri Kareem. There are also other amendments moved at 12 o'clock. Sir, we want your protection. I will tell you what the problem is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give my ruling.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me make my point. I am on a point of order. Sir, when you transmit a Bill from Lok Sabha to the Rajya Sabha at 5.00 p.m., the same Bill is listed in the morning. And, Sir, as it is the Bill has not gone to the Standing Committee. When you transmit a Bill here, where is the time? This is one. The second one is, you said that the hon. Chairman gave a ruling. The hon. Chairman gave his ruling on notice given under Rule 267 for 11.00 a.m. But, we have given notice on the Business to be taken up at 2.00 p.m. We want a ruling on that. *...(Interruptions)...* We want a ruling on Sonbhadra. *...(Interruptions)...* We want a ruling on Dalit atrocities. *...(Interruptions)...* What is happening in Karnataka? *...(Interruptions)...* It is not UP. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the issue *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Same ruling, एक इश्यू पर...*(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We want ruling on this. *...(Interruptions)...* We wanted to know what is happening. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति : देरेक जी, आप मेरी बात सुनेंगे?...*(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You must see what is happening in Karnataka. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति : पहली बात, माननीय चेयरमैन ने जिस इश्यू पर सुबह जो रूलिंग दी थी, उस इश्यू पर फिर वही रूलिंग है। दूसरी बात, जहां तक आपने कहा, सुबह ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन ने क्लियर किया था कि आज जो यह the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill आ रहा है, इस पर आपको आज तक amendment देने की छूट दी थी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दरेक ओब्राइन : सर, हमारा amendment कहाँ है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : दोनों चीज़ों पर...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दरेक ओब्राइन : सर, ऐसा नहीं चलने वाला है। हमारा amendment कहाँ है?...*(व्यवधान)*... यह Select Committee के लिए है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने 12 बजे तक कहा था।...*(व्यवधान)*... 12 बजे तक देने को कहा था।...*(व्यवधान)*... वह मेम्बर्स के बीच सर्कुलेट हुआ है, जैसी सूचना मिली है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दरेक ओब्राइन : कर्णाटक में क्या हो रहा है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभापति महोदय, रागेश जी amendment आया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... सबके amendments आ रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... ये पढ़ते नहीं हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... ये पढ़ते नहीं हैं, तो क्या करें?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You cannot run the House like this....*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : भूपेन्द्र जी।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : सुबह चेयरमैन साहब कह चुके हैं कि मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है।...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस चल रहा है। उस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है।...*(व्यवधान)*... वह 12.57 बजे आया।...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था, उसका समय निर्धारित किया था।...*(व्यवधान)*... वे स्वीकृत नहीं हुए हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सर, राज्य सभा में जो बिल...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जायेगी।...*(व्यवधान)*... भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, आप बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सर, एक हाउस से दूसरे हाउस को जो Bills transmit होते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... वह रूल 121 से लेकर 124 तक है।...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, चेयरमैन को पावर है कि अगर सदस्य amendment move करते हैं, तो वे waive कर सकते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... Amendment अभी भी दे सकते हैं, चर्चा में आ सकते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

मेरा दूसरा विषय यह है कि रूल 267 में इन्होंने सुबह नोटिस दिया।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर नोटिस पर चेयरमैन साहब नहीं हैं और कोई भी रूलिंग 258 के तहत दी जाती है, तो वह रूलिंग फाइनल होती है।...**(व्यवधान)**... फाइनल रूलिंग यह है कि इनको वापस जाना चाहिए और सदन में चर्चा के लिए जो बिल लगा हुआ है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Nityanand Rai to move a motion for consideration of the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि मानव अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"...**(व्यवधान)**...

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments – by Shri Elamaram Kareem and Shri Md. Nadimul Haque -- for reference of the Protection of Human Rights Amendment Bill, 2019 to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Members may move their amendments, at this stage, without any speech. Elamaram Kareemji, please move it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Elaram Kareemji, please move the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): The House is not in order, Sir. How can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: The House is not in order, Sir. How can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Elamaram Kareem, please move it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please move your amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Move your

amendment, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप मूव नहीं कर रहे हैं।...(Interruptions)... Shri Nadimul Haque, you move your amendment, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)... इस तरह का दृश्य पैदा करना, वैल में खड़े होकर,...(व्यवधान)... राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्यों के आचरण को पूरा देश देख रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आपसे पुनः निवेदन है कि आप अपनी सीटों पर जाएं और सदन को चलने दें।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से वैल में आकर कागज फाड़ना और फेंकना राज्य सभा की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह के नारे लगाना भी राज्य सभा की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... Please move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: The House is not in order, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, please move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Amendments are not being moved. नदीमुल हक जी, आप कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएं और अमेंडमेंट मूव करें।...(व्यवधान)... अपनी सीट पर जाकर अमेंडमेंट मूव करें।...(व्यवधान)... Elamaram Kareemji, please move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Please move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: The House is not in order, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please move your amendment. ...(Interruptions)... श्री विवेक के. तन्खा।...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himahal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is raising a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : महोदय, मेरा point of order है। उसके बाद आप अपनी बात कह दें।...(व्यवधान)... चेयर ने मुझे इसकी अनुमति दी है।...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान नियमों की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। This is about the procedure for the consideration of amendments. Since you have announced in the House, from the Chair, that the Bill is being taken up and the amendments you called up ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आनन्द जी, आप किस नियम की बात कर रहे हैं?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is first Rule 130 and then 131. ...(Interruptions)... First of all, Rule 130 stands violated here. It has been raised earlier

[Shri Anand Sharma]

too. Respecting Chairman and what the Chair has said, the fact remains the Members have been deprived of their rights. And, this is not for the first time in this Session. As far as mandatory notice is concerned, the Members must have the time of two days, which is not being given to us. It is unfair. When a Bill comes after being passed by the other House, we have a right – Parliamentary Standing Committees have not been constituted; Bills are not being referred to any Select Committee; there is a tearing hurry on the part of the Government that every Bill should get passed; this is the Parliament, and it has a serious duty; it is the responsibility of this House to ensure that there is no hurry in the law-making – and, all the Members have the same right to move the amendment. So, that Rule has been violated. Rule 131 is about the procedure on consideration of amendments. Now, the Members who have given their amendments have a right to move or not to move. With due respect to the Chair, unless and until a Member has moved, how can the Chair presume that the Member has not moved?

Number three, this House has had a healthy tradition that there is no amendment taken up, no Bill taken up unless and until the House is in order. Members are agitated on some issues -- the issue about what is happening in Karnataka, issue about atrocities on dalits. ...(Interruptions).. Now, the Government has a responsibility..(Interruptions)..

श्री उपसभापति : आनन्द जी, आपकी बात हो गई। भूपेन्द्र जी, आप क्या बोलना चाहते हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी रूल 131 के बारे में कह रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... रूल 131 है, Procedure on consideration of amendments. इसलिए रूल 131 तो तब आएगा, जब argument पूरा हो जाएगा या सदन में सबके विचार आ जाएंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... At the time of consideration of amendments, रूल 131 आएगा, इससे पहले नहीं आएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, दूसरा विषय यह है कि यह मानवाधिकार का विधेयक है।...**(व्यवधान)**... आज सदन के ये सारे लोग मानवाधिकार के विरोध में खड़े हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार के कानून के विरोध में खड़े हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... देश की जनता यह जानती है कि हम जब दुनिया में आज मानवाधिकार के लिए कानून लाना चाहते हैं, तो मानवाधिकार को रोकने का काम ये विपक्ष के लोग कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय आनन्द जी ने जो सवाल उठाया, उसके संदर्भ में मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इसी वजह से माननीय चेयरमैन ने आज 12 बजे तक आने वाले सारे

अमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकार करने का निर्देश दिया था और वह सर्कुलेट भी हुआ है।...**(व्यवधान)**... नंबर दो, माननीय चेयरमैन को यह अधिकार है और तीसरी चीज यह है कि हमने अमेंडमेंट मूव करने के लिए माननीय नदीमुल हक जी को और श्री इलामारम करीम जी को बार-बार बुलाया।...**(व्यवधान)**... उनसे आग्रह किया।...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री इलामारम करीम जी अपनी जगह पर खड़े हैं, कई बार कहने के बाद भी उन्होंने अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं किया।...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां वैल में खड़े होकर नारे लगा रहे श्री नदीमुल हक जी से मैंने आग्रह किया कि वे अपनी सीट पर जाएं और अमेंडमेंट मूव करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए अमेंडमेंट मूव करने का भी मौका दोनों लोगों को पूरी तरह दिया गया।...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय आनन्द जी, इसके बाद इस बिल पर डिस्कशन के लिए मैं श्री विवेक के. तन्खा जी से आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि वे इस पर अपनी बात कहें।...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री प्रह्लाद जोशी...**(व्यवधान)**... विवेक के. तन्खा जी, कृपया आप बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री प्रभात झा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब हम मानवाधिकार की बात करते हैं, तब ये मानवाधिकार का पूरा विरोध कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या यह विपक्ष इस बात को तय कर रहा है कि मानवाधिकार पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए?...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या ये इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार, अपने आप में इसका आशय होता है जीवन के अधिकार से, स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार से, समानता के अधिकार से और सम्मान के अधिकार से...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अधिकार से, समानता के अधिकार से और सम्मान के अधिकार से...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अधिकार हर व्यक्ति को राष्ट्रीयता, लिंग, रंग, धर्म, भाषा और किसी भी आधार पर बिना भेदभाव के मिलना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... भारतीय संविधान इन अधिकारों को लेकर सारी सुरक्षा की गारंटी देता है कि हम आपके मानवाधिकार का उपयोग करेंगे और उसकी संरचना करेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... हम न्यायालय में जा सकते हैं, सब बातें कर सकते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार को सन 1948 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने विश्व के स्तर पर बनाया था और भारत में यह 1993 में आया था।...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन इसका सच क्या है?...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार का सच क्या है?...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत में ही नहीं, अपितु विश्व के संदर्भ में अगर भारत के साहित्य पर जाएंगे, भारत के विषयों पर जाएंगे, तो भारत में यह कर्तव्य और दायित्व की परंपरा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हम जब भारत के प्राचीन साहित्यिक धर्मग्रंथों, वेदों, उपनिषदों, पुराणों और श्रुतियों का अध्ययन करते हैं, तो उनमें कर्तव्य और दायित्व के निर्धारण का हमेशा उल्लेख किया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार एक विशेष ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ में माना जा सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : अगर हाउस ऑर्डर में हो, तब तो मैं आपकी बात सुनूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका point of order सुनूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा : यह न सिर्फ पूरी मानव जाति के जीवन में समान गुणवत्ता की बात, बल्कि परस्पर भ्रातृत्व का भाव, भाईचारे के भाव से किया जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात जी...**(व्यवधान)**... केशव राव जी, point of order, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... अगर आउस ऑर्डर में हो, तब तो मैं point of order सूनुं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, my point of order is ... **(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : डा. के. केशव राव...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. के. केशव राव आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर हैं, कुछ कहना चाहेंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I am simply asking you that the House has to be in order for a Bill to be passed. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is all right that in the Question Hour such things come and go. ...**(Interruptions)**... When you want us to speak very ... **(Interruptions)**... I am participating. If you want a serious debate on a particular Bill, this kind of disorder in the House will not allow a debate to take place. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is for you to take a decision. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप मुझसे expect करते हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझसे expect करते हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं procedure follow कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां खड़े होकर पेपर फाड़ना और ऊपर फेंकना, यह चेयर का सम्मान है?...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not the way...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रभात झा जी बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति महोदय, साहित्य में कहा गया है, 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः', इस आदर्श के अंतर्गत भोजन, पानी, हवा, आश्रम इत्यादि प्राकृतिक साधनों पर सभी लोगों का समान अधिकार स्वीकार किया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सम्यक्वादी, सामाजिक जीवन की परिकल्पना की गई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें अपनी भारतीय सभ्यता और सांस्कृतिक आदर्श पर गर्व है और होना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... दुनिया में अगर कोई मानवाधिकार का पाठ पढ़ा सकता है, तो भारत ही पढ़ा सकता है और कोई नहीं पढ़ा सकता।...**(व्यवधान)**... वेद, रामायण, महाभारत, गीता में एवं जैन, बौद्ध और सिख, सभी धर्मग्रन्थों में मानवाधिकार की अवधारणा पूरी तरह से विद्यमान है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वेद और गीता में कहा गया है कि "सत्य एक है।"...**(व्यवधान)**... महाभारत का सूत्र कहता है कि मनुष्य से बड़ा कुछ भी नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... जैन धर्म के 24वें तीर्थंकर महावीर स्वामी ने कहा था कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर हमें बल देना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... कौटिल्य अर्थात् चाणक्य ने अर्थशास्त्र के राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और

आर्थिक विधान का अपने आप पर प्रतिवादन करते हुए लिखा है कि सम्राट का राजदर्शन, दया, मानवता, करुणा और प्रेम...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prabhatji, Mr. Siva is on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiruchi Siva is on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... He is on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow him to speak. (Interruptions)... Please allow him to speak. He is on a point of order.(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are discussing a very important Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: While protecting the Human Rights, we have to protect the rights of the Members and the House. Sir, Mr. Kareem was to move an amendment. But he said that because the House is not in order, he was not able to move that. But, Sir, you presumed that he has not moved and proceeded with ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called his name several times, Mr. Siva. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want this Bill to be debated in a(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do agree. It is a serious issue and we all should discuss it seriously. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So when he is not(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I am requesting the Members who are standing in the Well to go back and speak. ...(Interruptions)... I will give opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is the right of the Member. ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)... When the House is not in order, then how can he move that? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I requested Nadimul Haqueji several times to go back to his seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Prabhat Jha ji...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति महोदय, हमने मानवाधिकार के मामले में विश्व सभ्यता के सामने प्राचीन काल से पूरा आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत वैश्व स्तर पर और साथ ही देश के भीतर मानवाधिकार संरक्षण और संरक्षा...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत ही ऐसा देश है, जो मानवाधिकार को संरक्षण देता है और सुरक्षा देता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र पर अपनी राय देते हुए अनुमति देती है कि मतभेद का स्वागत भी होगा, लेकिन विघटन भी बरदाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... हम स्वागत भी करते हैं, लेकिन हम विघटन को बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार किसी भी राष्ट्र या राष्ट्र के खिलाफ बोलने के लिए...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे जो बोलें, राष्ट्र के खिलाफ बोलें, राज्य के खिलाफ बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**... जरूरत नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... स्वाधीनता के खिलाफ बोलें, मनुष्य के अधिकार के खिलाफ बोलें...**(व्यवधान)**... दिक्कत नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन भारत के खिलाफ, आज़ादी, मानवाधिकार के खिलाफ बोलेंगे, तो हम इसका विरोध करते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए तालमेल रखने की सर्वाधिक जरूरत है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हाल ही में मानवाधिकार के प्रावधानों के दुरुपयोग की एक नहीं, अनेक घटनाएं भारत के सामने आई हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार के नाम पर क्या आतंकवादी, नक्सलवादी...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इनको छोड़ना चाहिए?...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार के नाम पर जो लोग इनकी पैरवी करते हैं, क्या उनको संरक्षण देना चाहिए?...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे लगता है कि मानवाधिकार विघटनकारी कृत्यों के लिए जायज़ नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रीयता का अपमान...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत में राष्ट्रीयता का अपमान कोई बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मानवाधिकार के नाम पर अल्पसंख्यकवाद और विघटनकारी शक्तियों को भी छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में शायद ही कोई तथाकथित मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता...**(व्यवधान)**... आजकल बहुत लोग पैदा हो गए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... वे मानवाधिकार के नाम पर उनके एनजीओज़ चलाते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 2002 में गुजरात दंगे को लेकर एक एनजीओ ने अदालत में मामला दायर किया।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक जज भी उनके साथ थे।...**(व्यवधान)**... इन सब लोगों ने गुजरात के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री और आज के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के लिए जो कुछ किया, वह आज मुझे लगता है, मानवाधिकार आयोग के नाम पर जो दुकान चलाई गई, वह कलंक है और पूरी तरह से नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 'India Speaks' डेली के प्रमुख सम्पादक ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात झा जी, एक मिनट रुक जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय सदस्यों, श्री इलामारम करीम और श्री मो. नदीमुल हक से अमेंडमेंट रखने के लिए पुनः कह रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वे जाएं और अमेंडमेंट मूव करें, फिर हम लोग इस पर सीरियस डिबेट शुरू करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी फिर रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप अमेंडमेंट मूव करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: The House is not in order. How can I move the amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं बार-बार आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि हाउस ऑर्डर में हो।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: The House is not in order. Please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप अमेंडमेंट मूव कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, you may please adjourn the House, call leaders from the Opposition and come to a consensus.(Interruptions)... Please call opposition leaders and... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please move the amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Nadimul Haque, please move the amendment. ...(Interruptions)... मैं पुनः रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि आप अमेंडमेंट मूव कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

The House stands adjourned till 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**Motion for Reference of the Protection of Human Rights (Amendments)
Bill, 2019 to Select Committee**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Elamaram Kareemji, I am again giving you an opportunity to move your Amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Please move your Amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha".

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nadimulji, please move your Amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Again I am requesting you to go back to your seat and move it. ...(Interruptions)... एक तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है और आपका अमेंडमेंट है, आप कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाकर मूव करें और इस पर हम लोग बहस करें। Go back to your seat. नदीमुल हक जी, मैं आपको opportunity दे रहा हूँ। Go

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

back to your seat. Let us discuss it....(*Interruptions*)... आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि बहुत गंभीर मामला है और आपने अमेंडमेंट दिया है, मैंने आपको कई बार मौका दिया, पुनः मैं आपको मौका दे रहा हूँ। श्री प्रभात झा...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ आप अपनी बहस continue रखिए।...(व्यवधान)... कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, कृपया आप बालें।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, वर्ष 2002 में जो घटना घटी थी और एक एन.जी.ओ. ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को फंसाने की कोशिश की थी, उसके बारे में India speaks daily के संपादक, संदीप देव ने बहुत पहले अपनी किताब में 'निशाने पर मोदी, साजिश की कहानी तथ्यों की जुबानी' के माध्यम से बहुत बड़ा खुलासा किया था।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह के मानवाधिकार के नाम पर चलने वाली चीज़ों का जो काम करते हैं, हम उसका विरोध करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं, एक जज के साथ, उनका नेक्सस था, उसकी भी पोल खोली गई।...(व्यवधान)... लोग प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को गुजरात दंगे के मामले में फंसाने के लिए कितना नीचे तक जा सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने इतना ही नहीं किया न्याय के मंदिर, जिसको कोर्ट कहते हैं, उस न्याय के मंदिर को भी निशाना बनाया गया, पर वह सफल नहीं हो पाया।...(व्यवधान)... मानुषी नाम के मानवाधिकार संगठन के संस्थापक, लेखक मधु किश्वर ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि यह जो एन.जी.ओ. चला रही थी और एक जज, इन दोनों ने मिलकर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की, जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी नहीं फंस पाए, तो आप सबको मालूम होगा कि उनको रास्ते से हटाने के लिए एक साजिश रची गई।...(व्यवधान)... पूना में नक्सलियों के समर्थकों के घरों से चिट्ठियां मिलीं, उन चिट्ठियों से ज़ाहिर हो रहा था, लेकिन तब ये मानवाधिकार कहां गए थे?...(व्यवधान)... उस समय पुणे की पुलिस ने पांच नक्सल समर्थकों को गिरफ्तार किया था। क्या हम इसे मानवाधिकार आयोग कहेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, earlier when I raised my point of order, you were right, it was before the Member has moved his Amendment. And, the Chair observed that the name of the Member was called but that hon. Member has not moved it. Now, Mr. Kareem, the hon. Member, has already moved it. Unless and until that is disposed of, you cannot ...(*Interruptions*)... This has to be disposed of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you moved your Amendment?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have moved my Amendment to send this Bill to a Select Committee. Without disposing it of, you cannot move to other Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both will be discussed together. जो नॉर्म्स और जो रूल्स हैं, उसके अंदर दोनों पर एक साथ बहस होगी, वोटिंग पहले आपके प्रस्ताव के ऊपर होगी, फिर दूसरे पर वोटिंग होगी।

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, मानवाधिकार...(व्यवधान)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, under Rule 238, a Member can raise a point of order, at any point of time. This is in relation to Rule 130. My question is: under Rule 130, the procedure has been laid down that two days time is allowed to a Member to move his amendment after the Bill is laid on the Table of the House. Now, on Friday, one minute past five o' clock, the Secretary General informed the House that the Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha and laid a copy on the Table of the House. So, from that time, we require, any Member requires, two clear working days, not Saturdays or Sundays, which are holidays. Now, the question is...
...(Interruptions)... Two days means two calendar working days, not holidays.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, सुखेन्दु जी को बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, it is also the duty of the Members to follow the rules and it is also the duty of the Chair to conduct the Business of the House according to the rules. The Chairman has the special power, discretionary powers, in special circumstances to dispense with that rule or any rule. My question is, 'whether this Rule 130 has been dispensed with by the hon. Chairman or the Deputy Chairman, by any announcement made today in this House'. That is my question. I want a ruling on that.

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय एलओपी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो चीज़ें हैं। एक बिल की मेरिट है और दूसरा प्रोसीजर है। क्या हम बिल के फेवर में हैं या बिल के खिलाफ हैं- वह एक मुद्दा है। अगर उस पर आप मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय का कहेंगे, तो यह ठीक है कि वहां अगर जजेज़ के बगैर कोई दूसरा भी हो, तो शायद उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी, क्योंकि चीफ जस्टिस वगैरह मिलते भी नहीं हैं और कोई चीफ जस्टिस वहां जाना भी नहीं चाहता। इसमें आपत्ति यह नहीं है। इस वक्त जो आपत्ति है, मेरिट या बिल के बारे में जो चर्चा होगी, वह होगी, लेकिन व्यक्तिगत तौर पर हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। सर, सवाल बिल के प्रोसीजर और अमेंडमेंट्स का है। माननीय सुखेन्दु जी जो चीफ व्हिप हैं और हमारे सीनियर वकील भी हैं, उन्होंने रूल 130 की बात की है। सर, जो ऑफलेट हुआ है, हम Friday शाम को बिल लाते हैं और Saturday और Sunday को हम वर्किंग डे मानते हैं। Saturday और Sunday तो वर्किंग डे नहीं होते हैं। Saturday और Sunday को 95 परसेंट लोग, उस हाउस के तो 100 परसेंट, लेकिन इस हाउस के भी तकरीबन 50 परसेंट यहां नहीं होते हैं, मैं खुद Saturday और Sunday को जाता हूँ। ये Saturday और Sunday क्लियर वर्किंग डेज़ होने चाहिए। इस बीच में दो Saturday और Sunday आए, बहुत सारे लोगों को अमेंडमेंट्स देने हैं, शायद मुझे नहीं देना है, लेकिन इनती पार्टिज़ के लीडर्स हैं, बाहर लॉबी में मैंने देखा कि अमेंडमेंट्स देने के लिए कोई मार्क करके बैठे हैं, कोई टाइप करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन समय नहीं है। सर, मेरा निवेदन होगा

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

कि इस वक्त हम मेरिट डिस्कस नहीं कर रहे हैं और जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि शायद उस पर आपत्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन अमेंडमेंट देना हर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट का हक है और उस हक को हम टेक्निकैलिटीज़ में नहीं निकालेंगे और उनके रूल में दो क्लियर वर्किंग डेज़ होने चाहिए, जिस दिन आप...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, सुनिए मैं...(व्यवधान)...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دو چیزیں ہیں۔

ایک بل کی میرٹ ہے اور دوسرا پروسیجر ہے۔ کیا ہم بل کے فیور میں ہیں یا بل کے خلاف ہیں - وہ ایک مدعا ہے۔ اگر اس پر آپ میری ذاتی رائے کا کہیں گے، تو یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ وہاں اگر ججیز کے بغیر کوئی دوسرا بھی ہو، تو شاید اس میں ہمیں کوئی آپٹی نہیں ہوگی، کیوں کہ چیف جسٹس وغیرہ ملتے بھی نہیں ہے اور کوئی چیف جسٹس جانا بھی نہیں چاہتا۔ اس میں آپٹی یہ نہیں ہے۔ اس وقت جو آپٹی ہے، میرٹ یا بل کے بارے میں جو چرچا ہوگی، لیکن ذاتی طور پر ہمیں دقت نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔

سر، سوال بل کے پروسیجر اور امینڈمینٹس کا ہے۔ مائنٹے سکھیندو جی جو چیف وہپ ہیں اور ہمارے سینئر وکیل بھی ہیں، انہوں نے رول 130 کی بات کی ہے۔ سر، جو آف-لیٹ ہوا ہے، ہم فرائی-ڈے شام کو بل لاتے ہیں اور سٹرڈے اور سنڈے کو ہم ورکنگ ڈے مانتے ہیں۔ سٹرڈے اور سنڈے تو ورکنگ ڈے نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ سٹرڈے اور سنڈے کو 95 فیصد لوگ، اس ہاؤس کے تو 100 فیصد، لیکن اس ہاؤس کے بھی تقریباً 50 فیصد یہاں نہیں ہوتے ہیں، میں خود سٹرڈے اور سنڈے کو جاتا ہوں۔ یہ سٹرڈے اور سنڈے کلینر ورکنگ ڈے ہونے چاہئے۔ اس بیچ میں جو دو سٹرڈے اور سنڈے آئے۔ بہت سارے لوگوں کو امینڈمینٹس دینے ہیں، شاید مجھے نہیں دینا ہے، لیکن اتنی پارٹی کے لیڈرس ہیں، باہر لابی میں میں نے دیکھا کہ امینڈمینٹس دینے کے لئے کوئی مارک کر کے بیٹھے ہیں، کوئی ٹائپ کر کے بیٹھے ہیں، لیکن وقت نہیں ہے۔

سر، میرا نویدن ہوگا کہ اس وقت ہم میرٹ ڈسکس نہیں کر رہے ہیں اور جیسا میں نے شروع میں کہا کہ شاید اس پر آپٹی نہیں ہوگی، لیکن امینڈمینٹس دینا ہر ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ کا حق ہے اور اس حق کو ہم ٹیکنیکلیٹیز میں نہیں نکالیں گے اور ان کے رول میں دو کلینر دن ورکنگ ڈے ہونے چاہئے، جس دن آپ...(مداخلت)... سننے، سننے میں...(مداخلت)...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया, आप न बोलें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : वह हमने दर्जनों बार किया है as an exception. चेयरमैन साहब अगर हर बिल पर, हर वक्त कहेंगे, तो फिर रूल्स की जरूरत नहीं है। चेयरमैन सर के पास exceptional powers हैं, वे कर सकते हैं। यह कोई exception नहीं है, कोई ऐसी इमरजेंसी नहीं है कि कल बिल नहीं आ सकता है। चेयर से मेरा निवेदन यह होगा कि कुछ बिल कल डिस्कस हो सकते हैं। आज मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को टाइम दिया जाए ताकि जिस भी मेम्बर को अमेंडमेंट देना हो, वह कल दे देंगे। अगर सरकार के पास बहुमत है, वह उस अमेंडमेंट को negate कर सकती है, लेकिन कम से कम मेम्बर का जो हक है, वह उसका प्रयोग कर सकेगा और जो उसकी चाहत है कि ऐसा होना चाहिए या यह नहीं होना चाहिए, इस संबंध में उसकी पार्टी का या उसका जो व्यक्तिगत हक है, उसका इस्तेमाल तो हो सकेगा। मैं clear बताना चाहता हूं कि मैंने बिल की मेरिट की बात अभी नहीं की, मैं procedure की बात कर रहा हूं।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : وہ ہم نے درجنوں بار کیا ہے as an exception۔ چیئرمین صاحب

اگر ہر بل پر، ہر وقت کہیں گے، تو پھر رولس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ چیئرمین سر کے پاس exceptional powers ہیں، وہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ کوئی exception نہیں ہے، کوئی ایسی ایمرجنسی نہیں ہے کہ کل بل نہیں آ سکتا ہے۔ چیئر سے میرا نویدن یہ ہوگا کہ کچھ بل کل ڈسکس ہو سکتے ہیں۔ آج ممبرس آف پارلیمنٹ کو ٹائم دیا جائے تاکہ جس بھی ممبر کو امینڈمنٹ دینا ہو، وہ کل دے دیں گے۔ اگر سرکار کے پاس بہومت ہے، وہ اس امینڈمنٹ کو negate کر سکتی ہے، لیکن کم سے کم ممبر کا جو حق ہے، اس کا وہ استعمال کر سکے گا اور جو اس کی چاہت ہے کہ ایسا ہونا چاہئے یا نہیں ہونا چاہئے، اس سمبندھ میں اس کی پارٹی کا یا اس کا جو انفرادی حق ہے، اس کا استعمال تو ہو سکے گا۔ میں کلیئر بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے بل کے میرٹ کی بات ابھی نہیں کی، میں procedure کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सर, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने रूल 130 पढ़ा, उसमें उन्होंने दोनों बातें कही हैं- अमेंडमेंट के लिए दो दिन का समय और चेयरमैन waive भी कर सकते हैं- इन दोनों बातों को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। सदन नियम के साथ परम्पराओं से भी चलता है। सदन को चलाने के लिए जो प्रमुख दलों के नेता हैं, वे एक बार informally भी चेयरमैन साहब के साथ

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

बैठते हैं। विषय ऐसा है कि सुबह यह तय हुआ कि 12 बजे तक अमेंडमेंट दे सकते हैं- सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी हमारे सीनियर सदस्य हैं, वहां जो मेम्बर बैठते हैं, वे अपने सदस्यों को भी सूचित करते हैं, यही कारण है कि तृणमूल के जो हमारे एक सांसद मो. नदीमुल हक जी हैं, उन्होंने अमेंडमेंट दिया और उनका अमेंडमेंट circulate भी हुआ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, he has misinterpreted....(*Interruptions*)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR

Felicitations to the scientists, engineers and personnel of I.S.R.O. on successful launch of Chandrayaan-2

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is a good news. It gives me great happiness to inform the House that Chandrayaan-2 has been successfully launched by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the Department of Space from the Sriharikota Range (SHAR) a short while ago.

I extend heartiest congratulations to all our countrymen and scientists and personnel of ISRO and the Department of Space, on behalf of the entire House and also on my own behalf on this monumental achievement.

Chandrayaan-2 has been launched aboard the first operational flight of the indigenously developed and manufactured GSLV MK-III. This is the most powerful Indian rocket to date. The Vehicle as well as Chandrayaan-2 are fully designed and fabricated in India. Therefore, our scientists deserve special compliments. Their achievement has enhanced the country's pride and confidence. This development represents a golden chapter in the history of not only the development of science and technology in India but also of the country itself.

Successful landing of Chandrayaan-2 on the moon in a few weeks from now will make India the 4th country to do so. This will also be the first Indian spacecraft to land anywhere in outer space. No manmade object has ever reached the landing site chosen for the Lander module of Chandrayaan-2.

A few years ago, the information provided by the Chandrayaan-1 Mission had enhanced the knowledge of the entire mankind about the moon. Chandrayaan-2 will

further add to this, including through its Rover, which aims to explore the moon's surface to collect data about it.

This Mission is an important milestone in India's contribution to explore the outer space. I am sure that I reflect the sentiments of all the hon. Members of this House in wishing this Mission all success.

I would also like to mention here that the forthcoming 12th August will mark one hundred years of the birth of the pioneer of space science in India, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. Chandrayaan-2 Mission is a happy coincidence at this historical moment. It is also a tribute from the entire nation to Dr. Sarabhai and those numerous space scientists who have followed in his footsteps.

The encouragement and support extended by the Government led by the concerned Minister and the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has been crucial for the success of this Mission, for which they deserve to be complimented.

On behalf of the House and the nation, I once again extend heartiest congratulations to all the scientists and personnel behind the success of today's launch of Chandrayaan-2 and also convey our good wishes for the successful culmination of this mission.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I have an appeal to make. Just now, while coming here, I heard the point raised by Leader of the Opposition. We have to understand that we are the House of Elders and we are taking up important issues. There are provisions within the rules and also precedents set by earlier Chairmen at different occasions on certain issues. All of them are kept in mind. I do agree that whenever a Bill is introduced or brought before the House, due consideration has to be given to the Members who want to move an amendment to the Bill in whatever manner they want. Once the Chairman gives permission and the Bill is brought before the House and the House takes up the discussion, the Members who have given notice for moving the amendment, they should say whether they want to move the amendment or not. They have no option other than this.

[Mr. Chairman]

Secondly, by creating disorder in the House and then demanding for order, both the things, cannot go together. My earnest appeal to all of you is that I understand and I know the sentiments of the Members on both sides that time should be given to all. So, keeping in mind, this peculiar situation of Saturday and Sunday, being non-working days, but, I want to say that as Members of Parliament, we always work. So, they have utilized these two days. But, there were people who could not utilise these two days? time. I came to know about this in the morning. Certain hon. Members of the House, during the BAC meeting, have brought this to my notice. So, I told them that I am allowing them and I am giving exemption from this two days? limit. They can give their amendments today itself and we will instantly give them permission. Accordingly, permission has been given and certain Members of the House have given in writing about their intention to move the amendments. The Chair has given permission. They should have moved the amendments. Now, at the end of the day, they have moved the amendments. They are on record now. The discussion should go on and when the time about the Bill as well as the amendments come, decision will be taken by the Chair and by the House. I appeal, to all of you, please, on the eve of this very, very happy news for the entire country, let us resume the debate and move on.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, this is misinterpretation of the rule.
...(interruptions)...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति महोदय, 2014 में सरकार आने के बाद...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य प्रभात झा के अलावा और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति महोदय, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में गृह मंत्रालय ने 13,000 से अधिक एनजीओज़ के लाइसेंस रद्द किए।...(व्यवधान).... विदेशी फंडिंग में करीब 40 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। मानवाधिकार के नाम पर विदेशी फंडिंग का इस्तेमाल देश विरोधी कार्यों में हो रहा था। उसके एक ही नहीं, अनेक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किए जा सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान).... इस तरह के लोगों का न अपना कोई मानवाधिकार होता है, न उनकी कोई लड़ाई होती है।...(व्यवधान)....वे नाटक करते हैं।...(व्यवधान).... वे मानवाधिकार नहीं चलाते हैं, वे इसकी आड़ में नोटाधिकार चलाते हैं।...(व्यवधान).... वे पैसे खाते हैं और नोट खाते हैं।...(व्यवधान).... इससे बड़ी बदनामी मानवाधिकार की कुछ नहीं हो सकती है।...(व्यवधान)....

उपसभापति महोदय, कश्मीर में जब एक आतंकवादी मारा जाता है, तो मानवाधिकार के ठेकेदार बाहर आ जाते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में वे अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस करने लगते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... वे पोस्टर और बैनर लगाने लगते हैं, जीवन को बाधित करने लगते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मोदी जी पर अल्पसंख्यक विरोधी होने का आरोप लगाने लगते हैं। इसके लिए तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति करने वाले लोग बराबर के जिम्मेदार हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... 2014 के आंकड़े देखने लायक हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, 2004 से 2013 तक के आंकड़े देखें, तो 1,788 नागरिकों की मौत हुई और, 1,177 जवान शहीद हुए। इन शहीदों के परिवारों के लिए कहा गया मानवाधिकार? उनके साथ कोई खड़ा नहीं हुआ।...**(व्यवधान)**... 2014 से लेकर 13 फरवरी, 2019 तक 853 जवान शहीद हुए और 1,213 नागरिकों की मौत हुई।...**(व्यवधान)**... इन शहीदों और इनके परिवार के लिए मानवाधिकार कहीं खड़ा नहीं हुआ?...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले 10 साल में अब तक 1,150 सुरक्षाकर्मी नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में शहीद हुए और इन शहीदों के लिए कोई मानवाधिकार सामने नहीं आया? उपसभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1989-90 के दशक की शुरुआत में जम्मू-कश्मीर की घाटी में आतंकवाद की घटनाएं शुरू हुईं और आतंकी गतिविधियों के शिकार ज्यादातर कश्मीरी पंडित हुए। इस डर के माहौल में 1 से 2 लाख कश्मीरी पंडितों को घाटी छोड़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा।...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन उनके लिए आज तक किसी ने आवाज नहीं उठाई।...**(व्यवधान)**... कश्मीरी पंडितों को घाटी से बाहर निर्वासित करने वाले आतंकवादियों, सेना पर पत्थर फेंकने वालों और आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाले आतंकवादियों का मानवाधिकार है, लेकिन अपने ही देश में रिफ्यूजी की तरह रहने को मजबूर कश्मीरी पंडितों का कोई मानवाधिकार नहीं, यह सोचने का विषय है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, देश में आपातकाल के उस काले कालखंड में जीवन का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था, संविधान की हत्या कर दी गई, लेकिन उसके बाद अपनी प्रकृति, अपने स्वभाव और अपनी सोच में मानवाधिकार की पहल कर के उस आपातकाल में भी हम झुके नहीं और भारतीयों ने अपनी संस्कृति के इस महत्वपूर्ण पहलू को, मानव अधिकारों को अपने प्रयत्नों से फिर हासिल किया। इस प्रकार मानव अधिकारों को श्रेष्ठता को फिर से स्थापित किया गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने मानवाधिकार आयोग के बारे में क्या कहा है- "मानव अधिकार सिर्फ नारा नहीं होना चाहिए, यह संस्कार होना चाहिए, लोकनीति का आधार होना चाहिए।"।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कही है। हम गर्व से कह सकते हैं कि पिछले पांच वर्षों की यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि रही है कि इस दौरान गरीब, वंचित, शोषित समाज के दबे-कुचले, सभी लोगों की गरिमा को, उनके जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए गंभीर प्रयास हुए हैं। इनके लिए हमने जो भी कदम उठाए हैं, जो भी अभियान चलाए हैं, जो योजनाएं बनी हैं, वे सब मानवाधिकार का संरक्षण करती हैं। उनका लक्ष्य यही है और उपलब्धि भी यही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री प्रभात झा]

महोदय, सब को घर, सबको जल, सबको अन्न, सबको स्वास्थ्य और सबको न्याय, यह पिछले छः दशकों में नहीं दिया जा रहा था, लेकिन पिछले पांच वर्षों में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने, इन मानवाधिकार की चीजों को देने की कोशिश की है।...**(व्यवधान)**... और यही तो है, मानवाधिकार का संरक्षण, इसके अलावा और क्या हो सकता है? मानवाधिकार आयोग ने देश में आम नागरिकों, बच्चों, महिलाओं, वृद्धजनों के मानवाधिकारों, विभिन्न वंचित समुदाय के लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए समय-समय पर अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार तक पहुंचाई हैं और सरकार ने कई सिफारिशों पर अमल करते हुए संविधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन भी किए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा मानवाधिकार संरक्षण के एक सजग प्रहरी के रूप में किए गए अच्छे कार्यों का परिणाम ही है कि आयोग को प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हुई, जो वर्ष 1993 में 496 से बढ़कर 2018 में 79,612 हो गई। यही बात भारत के लोगों की राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में आस्था का प्रमाण है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री प्रभात झा जी, तिरुची शिवा जी ने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prabhat Jha ji, one second. ...**(Interruptions)**...
Tiruchi Siva ji is on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Under which Rule?
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is under Rule 258. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, Sukhendu Sekhar ji raised a point of order. We need a ruling on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Before that... ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: There is no ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, two-three days before, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs moved a motion here that since the Standing Committees have not been constituted, the Demands for Grants cannot be taken up by the Standing Committees, and, therefore, he proposed the suspension of Rule 272 and the House agreed to that. So, when the House was not able to handle the situation, he moved a motion and it was accepted.

Similarly, Sir, if the Bill has not reached the Members and they could not get the due time of two days, Rule 130 should have been suspended, by way of moving a motion, at least, for these two Bills which are being moved today. Since the Bill

has not reached the Members, it should have been moved like that and then adopted. ...*(Interruptions)*... We agree to that, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Tiruchi Siva ji, on Rule 267, already hon. Chairman has clarified the position. Regarding the issue raised by Sukhendu Sekhar Ray ji or the hon. Leader of the Opposition, hon. Chairman has already clarified. So, let the discussion continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is the propriety of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prabhat Jha, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा मानवाधिकार संरक्षण के एक सजग प्रहरी के रूप में किए गए अच्छे कार्यों का परिणाम ही है कि आयोग को प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, without Rule 130! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Sekhar ji, Rule 130 is not applicable in this case. जब बिल दूसरे हाउस में अमेंड होकर यहां आए, उसमें यह एप्लीकेबल है। यहां पर रूल 25 और रूल 95 लागू हैं। ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already clarified.

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति जी, मानवाधिकार आयोग को प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1993 में सिर्फ 496 शिकायतें थीं जो वर्ष 2018 में बढ़कर 79,612 हो गईं। भारत के लोगों की राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में आस्था का प्रमाण इससे अधिक और नहीं मिल सकता है।...*(व्यवधान)*... जो "मानव अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019" लोग सभा से पारित होकर आज उच्च सदन में आया है, यह राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग को और अधिक सक्षम बनाने की दृष्टि से लाया गया है। जैसा कि संशोधन विधेयक में वर्णित है कि संशोधन में भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के अतिरिक्त किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को भी आयोग के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है, जो उच्चतम न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश रहा हो। इसके साथ ही राज्य आयोग के सदस्यों की संख्या 2 से बढ़ाकर 3 की गई है, जिसमें एक महिला का होना अनिवार्य है। इस मानवाधिकार आयोग में राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग के अध्यक्ष और दिव्यांगजनों से संबंधित मुख्य आयोग को भी सदस्यों के रूप में सम्मिलित किया जा सकेगा। इसमें राष्ट्रीय और राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्षों और सदस्यों के कार्यकाल की अवधि अब पांच साल से घटाकर तीन वर्ष कर दी जाएगी और वे पुनर्नियुक्ति के भी पात्र होंगे। "पेरिस सिद्धांत" के आधार पर इस प्रस्तावित संशोधन में राष्ट्रीय आयोग के साथ-साथ राज्य आयोगों को भी स्वतंत्रता, स्वायत्तता, बहुलवाद और मानव अधिकारों के प्रभावी संरक्षण और उनके संवर्द्धन हेतु भी बात कही गई है।

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, we are walking out.

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

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में गठित केन्द्र सरकार की नीतियों के केन्द्र में मानव और मानवता का संरक्षण है। यह विधेयक उस नीति को और पुष्ट करता है, क्योंकि मानवाधिकार का मुख्य कार्य होता है मानव और मानवता का संरक्षण और हमारी सरकार यही काम कर रही है एवं इस विधेयक को लाने के पीछे भी यही धारणा है।

मानवाधिकार पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय को दिए गए आश्वासन को पूरा करने और "पेरिस समझौते" के अनुरूप इस दिशा में कदम उठाने के लिए यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है। राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग को अधिक सशक्त और सक्षम बनाने के लिए यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा हमें इस विस्तार से बताया गया है और आगे भी बताया जाएगा। मैं यहां पर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति जी, बस एक मिनट में मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। यहां पर मानवता के हित में और राष्ट्र के हित में यह "मानव अधिकार संशोधन विधेयक, 2019" संसद के एक उच्च सदन से एकमत से पारित होगा, इस पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। माननीय श्री विवेक के. तन्खा।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh) : Hon. Deputy Chairman and hon. Members of the House, इस अमेंडमेंट में कई चीजें बड़ी innocuous दिखती हैं, लेकिन यदि आप deep reading करेंगे, तो in implementation उतनी innocuous नहीं होंगी। जैसे आपने सेक्शन 3 को amend किया है और amend करके आप चाहते हैं कि चीफ जस्टिस, अगर available नहीं हैं आप चीफ जस्टिस को as a Chairman designate नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो आपने इसमें एक जज को बनाने का भी ऑप्शन रखा है, मगर इसमें यह clarity नहीं मिलती है कि if there is an existing Chief Justice available, will he be overlooked and some handpicked judge would be made the Chairman? इस बिल में यह clarity होनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि otherwise आप अपने ऊपर एक discretion ले रहे हैं कि from the judiciary you can do pick and choose. अगर कोई सख्त चीफ जस्टिस है, चाहे वह स्टेट की बात हो या सेंटर की बात हो, आप उसके लिए यह कह देंगे कि हम उसको कोई appointment नहीं देंगे। Though personally speaking मैं तो उस पक्ष

में हूं कि retired Judges को appointment नहीं मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन क्योंकि आपने भारत भर में एक System बना कर रखा है, जहां रिटायर्ड judges और bureaucrats को accommodate किया जाता है, इसलिए इस सिस्टम में कम से कम pick and choose नहीं होना चाहिए।

सर, उस सेक्शन में दूसरी प्रॉब्लम यह भी है कि जो 3B सेक्शन है, उसमें आप एक retired Supreme Court Judge को भी नॉमिनेट करते हैं। अगर "ए" में Chief Justice की जगह आप एक Supreme Court Judge को nominate करते हैं और "बी" में भी Supreme Court Judges को नॉमिनेट करते हैं, तो दो-दो सुप्रीम कोर्ट judges में आप यह कैसे डिसाइड करेंगे कि Chairperson कौन होगा? उस स्थिति में क्या आप उसकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की seniority से चलेंगे या उसके human rights के experience से चलेंगे? ये विसंगतियां हैं, जो देखी नहीं गईं।

इसी तरह, I think, Clause D में आपने कहा कि आप दो experts ले सकते थे। इसके पहले देश में experienced experts के नाम पर हम DGPs को लेते थे, हम bureaucrats को लेते थे। उनका human rights से कोई ज्यादा वास्ता नहीं होता था, बल्कि अगर human rights का दमन होता है, तो वह तो administration करता है, वह तो पुलिस फोर्स करती है। मैं नहीं कह रहा कि आप जिसको appoint कर रहे हैं, वह करता था। मैं एक सिस्टम की बात कर रहा हूं। उस सिस्टम में कभी DGPs नहीं आते थे या retired bureaucrats को नहीं लाया जाता था। अब आपने कहा कि हम तीन लाएंगे और उनमें से एक woman होगी। इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है, woman होनी चाहिए। यह gender equality का part है। लेकिन यह और ज्यादा important है कि आप जिन दो experts को ला रहे हैं, आप एक लाइन और लिखते कि हम उनका human rights record भी देखेंगे, जिनको हम appoint कर रहे हैं। They must be human rights friendly. आपने CBI के डायरेक्टर को appoint किया। देखिए, मैं यहां पार्टी विशेष की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं कि किस administration ने किया। मैं तो देश की बात कर रहा हूं, मैं एक सिस्टम की बात कर रहा हूं, मैं एक रूल की बात कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि ultimately, Human Rights Commissions बनाए क्यों गए थे। United Nations ने कहा था कि every country must have a Human Rights Commission. इसीलिए हमने National level और State level पर Human Rights Commissions बनाए और उनको constitute किया। जैसे दिल्ली एक स्टेट है, आपने दिल्ली स्टेट को exclude कर दिया। देखिए, National Human Rights Commission, जो दिल्ली में है, it is not a substitute for a State Commission. उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश भी है कि आप दिल्ली में State Human Rights Commission की पोस्ट जल्दी से भरिए। मगर आपने through this Amendment, दिल्ली को बाहर कर दिया। वह भी एक विसंगति है।

इसी तरह अब आप देखें कि 2001 से 2010 के बीच police custody में 1,504 deaths हुईं और judicial custody में 12,727 deaths हुईं। This is from 2001-02 to

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

2009-10 जब इतनी सारी deaths हो रही हैं, आप उसी सिस्टम के लोगों को Human Rights Commission का मेम्बर बनाते हैं। यह स्टेट्स में भी हो रहा है, क्योंकि law तो एक ही है। यहां भी इसी law के basis पर appointments होते हैं और इसी law के basis पर स्टेट्स में भी appointments होते हैं। I know of so many State, जहां पर पुलिस के IGs and DGPs वगैरह को Human Rights Commission में डाला गया। इसके बारे में लोगों को जो एक confidence आता है, एक trust आता है, in a system, हम वह trust तो नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।

Human Rights Commissions की recommendations की क्या हालत है? आपने उनको Civil Court की power दे दी। बहुत अच्छा किया, क्योंकि ultimately अगर उन्हें inquiry, investigation complete करनी है, क्योंकि यह एक statutory complaint होती है, तो some procedure will have to be followed. They follow a procedure. ऐसा करने के बाद वे अपनी recommendation देते हैं। It is not an order. It is a recommendation. उसके बाद आप उस recommendation को लेकर पूरी दुनिया में घूमते रहिए कि कोई उसे implement करे। वह सालों implement नहीं होती है। कई बार लोगों को उनके implementation के लिए हाई कोर्ट जाना पड़ता है, for a writ. I know of those cases. हमने क्या सिस्टम बनाया है? अगर हम इसमें amendment कर रहे थे, तो हम इन चीजों को amend करते। आप Justice की जगह judge को ले आए। यह तो आप cosmetic amendments ला रहे हैं, अगर आप functional amendments लाते, तो देश खुश होता, आज activists खुश होते, जनता खुश होती। वे amendments तो आए नहीं, जो real amendments होने चाहिए थे।

आप देखिए, Section 30 में लिखा है कि Human Rights Courts बनेंगे। आप विश्व में कहीं भी किसी अच्छे देश में जाइए, तो वहां पर Human Rights Courts हैं। Immigration issues होते हैं, racial issues होते हैं, gender issues होते हैं, India में caste-community के issues हो सकते हैं, ये सब cases Human Rights Courts में जाने चाहिए। यह law का mandate है कि इस देश में Human Rights Courts establish होंगे। यह आज तक नहीं हुआ। इन amendments के द्वारा हम एक lip-service देकर भी क्या करेंगे? आप ये amendments pass भी करवा लीजिए, इनसे Solution थोड़े ही आने वाला है। मेरी तो आपसे यही urge है कि हम ये सब चीजें तो कर रहे हैं, but the larger issue should have been addressed. इसलिए जब यह बोला गया कि यह Select Committee को जाना चाहिए और अगर यह Select Committee में जाता, तो ये सब बातें सामने आतीं, Standing Committee में जाता, तो ये सब बातें सामने आतीं। जब आप Standing Committee में भेजेंगे नहीं, Select Committee में भेजेंगे नहीं, तो ऐसे half-hearted, half-baked laws बनेंगे।

हमको हमारे, per se, Leader of the Opposition ने कहा कि हमको इस law से कोई बहुत ज्यादा objection नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन आपने Chief Justice के साथ Judge को जो add कर दिया, ऐसे में अगर यह Standing Committee में जाता, तो हम आपसे पूछते कि आप दो-दो judges को क्यों ला रहे हैं? 'बी' में भी आप एक Supreme Court Judge को क्यों ला रहे हैं? अगर आप इसे Select Committee में भेजते, तो हम यह भी बताते कि इसके पहले जो appointments हो रहे थे, they do not inspire confidence, उनके record of human rights को देखना चाहिए। लेकिन यह सब कुछ तो हुआ ही नहीं और आप Amendment ले आए। Technically, you are correct. Rules के तहत बहस भी हो रही है और हम अपनी बात भी रख रहे हैं। लेकिन देश में जो एक मंशा थी और जो चीजें हो सकती थीं, बदल सकती थीं, national, international standards में अपने आपको ला सकते थे, वह opportunity हम lose कर रहे हैं। आप Human Rights Courts का Section 30 देखिए। मैं यह Act लेकर आया हूँ और आपको पढ़कर बताता हूँ। Section 30 में क्या लिखा है? यह सेंटर की चीज़ नहीं है, यह स्टेट्स को बनानी पड़ती है, not one State. "For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights, the State Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification, specify for each district a Court of Session to be a Human Rights Court to try the said offences: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply if-

(a) a Court of Session is already specified as a special court; or

(b) a special court is already constituted,..."

कोई court constituted नहीं है। अब आप कहेंगे, Labour Court is a Human Rights Court. जब यह कहा गया है, तो कहीं न कहीं human rights से connected कोई labour disputes भी होंगे। आप जानते हैं कि human rights का एक अलग connotation होता है। Human rights का violation तब होता है, when there is a dominant object and there is a subject. Domination से जो rights का हनन होता है, उसको human rights का violation कहते हैं। Every civil dispute, every commercial dispute, there would always be an element of domination. एक General Manager एक worker को sack करता है, there is an element of domination but, हर वक्त हम ऐसे केस को Human Rights Court के लायक केस नहीं समझते। Human rights का सवाल तब होता है, जब आपके rights का हनन होता है। जो हनन conscience के विपरीत होता है या जहां racial discrimination या बाकी सब चीज़ों की बात आती है, तो मेरा कहना है कि इस पर एक अच्छी सी debate होती, अच्छा सा consideration होता, had it gone to a Select Committee or to a Standing Committee, maybe, we could have brought a better Amendment which would have served this country better. Thank you.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful for this opportunity to speak on the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019. It was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the hon. Home Minister, Thiru Amit Shahji on July 8th, 2019. The Bill amends the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. The existing Act provides for a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions as well as Human Rights Courts. The existing Act provides for two persons having knowledge of human rights to be appointed as Members of the National Human Rights Commission. The Bill amends this to allow three Members to be appointed, of which, at least, one will be a woman. Under the Act, the Chairpersons of various Commissions, such as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission of Women are members of the National Human Rights Commission. The Bill provides for including the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Backward Classes and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as members of the National Human Rights Commission. As far as the term of office is concerned, the Act states that the Chairperson and the members of the National Human Rights Commission and States' Human Rights Commissions would hold office for five years or till the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier but the Bill reduces the term of office to three years or till the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier and shall be eligible for re-appointment also. Again, the existing Act provides for a Secretary-General of the National Human Rights Commission and a Secretary of a State Human Rights Commission, who exercise powers, as may be delegated to them.

The Bill amends this and allows the Secretary-General and Secretary to exercise all administrative and financial functions, subject to the respective Chairperson's control. Under the Act, the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions is a person, who has been a Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Chief Justice of High Courts.

The Bill amends this to provide that a person who has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Supreme Court will be the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission.

Likewise, the amendment proposes to enable any person, who has been a Judge of a High Court, to be the Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission. These are all welcoming measures.

Further, Sir, the changes in the legislation will help in protecting the human rights effectively.

During the era of hon. Prime Minister of India, Thiru. Narendra Modiji, the women were coming forward and shouldering greater responsibilities because one among the three Members of this National as well as the State Human Rights Commission shall be a woman Member.

So, on behalf of my party, AIADMK, I strongly support this Bill. Thank you so much, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मानवाधिकार आयोग में संशोधन करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मानवाधिकार आयोग इसलिए होता है कि अगर कोई मामला उसके सामने आये, तो वह मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा करे। मानवाधिकार क्या है? भारत के संविधान ने हमें Fundamental Rights द्वारा जो मानवाधिकार दिये हैं, उनका violation नहीं होना चाहिए। उनमें जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार है, वह अनुच्छेद 21 के ज़रिए दिया गया है, "life" and "personal liberty", कि विधि द्वारा स्थापित या विधि के द्वारा जो प्रोविजन दिया गया है, उसके अलावा किसी व्यक्ति की जान या दैहिक स्वतंत्रता को छीना नहीं जा सकता। इसी की रक्षा के लिए यह मानवाधिकार आयोग है। इन अधिकारों का हनन कौन करता है? ज्यादातर प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और कभी-कभी mob. इस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए क्या होना चाहिए, इसका कहीं कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। आप जो संशोधन लाये हैं, उनमें से कुछ ठीक हो सकते हैं, लेकिन दो संशोधन ऐसे हैं, जिनके ज़रिए मानवाधिकार आयोग और कमज़ोर हो जायेगा।

यह जो re-appointment का मामला है, तो जिन-जिन अधिकारियों को, मेम्बर्स को या जो चेयरमैन हैं, उनमें से जिनकी यह इच्छा होगी कि हमें दोबारा बनना है, जिन्हें दोबारा appoint होने का लालच होगा, तो वे ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट कभी नहीं देंगे, जो गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ हो। इसलिए 5 साल का जो कार्यकाल था और चीफ जस्टिस के appointment का जो प्रोविजन था, वह लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिए ज्यादा स्ट्रांग था, बजाय इसके यह जो संशोधन करके लाया गया है, इसके ज़रिए मानवाधिकार आयोग को कमज़ोर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह मेरी ही नहीं, आम लोगों की भी यह perception है कि जो लोग अपना कार्यकाल बढ़ाना चाहेंगे, वे सरकार की हां में हां मिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

दूसरा, कुछ ऐसी विसंगतियां हैं, जैसे जिला स्तर पर पहले व्यवस्था की गयी थी, अब भी है, लेकिन जिला स्तर पर कहीं भी Human Rights Commission नहीं बना। Human Rights Commission के कोर्ट्स जो बनने थे, वे कहीं नहीं बने। एकाध जगह कहीं बने हों, तो मैं कह नहीं सकता।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

तीसरी बात preventive detention की है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति जेल में चला गया... अगर कोई राज्य सभा या MLC का चुनाव होने वाला है और दो दिन पहले किसी एमएलए के खिलाफ मुकदमा कायम हो गया और वह जेल चला गया, तो वह वोट नहीं दे सकता है। लेकिन जो व्यक्ति गम्भीर अपराधों की वजह से Preventive Detention Act के अंडर, रासुका में बंद है, वह वोट दे सकता है। अगर कोई विचाराधीन कैदी है या कुछ ही दिन पहले उसे गिरफ्तार किया गया है, he can't be allowed to vote जबकि वोट देना उसका मौलिक अधिकार है। ऐसी तमाम विसंगतियां हैं, जिन्हें अलग कानूनों के जरिए दूर किया जा सकता है। राज्यों में भी आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे यह अवश्य बताएं कि इसमें 5 साल के स्थान पर 3 साल टर्म और re-appointment की व्यवस्था क्यों की जा रही है? क्या judges आपको कम पड़ रहे हैं? हर साल तमाम judges retire होते हैं। अगर आप Chief Justice को नहीं बनाना चाहते, तो जो रिटायर्ड सीनियर-मोस्ट जज हो, उस जज का प्रावधान कहीं-न-कहीं स्पष्ट रूप से होना चाहिए। किसी यूनियर आदमी की, हो सकता है जिसकी integrity doubtful हो, उसे बना दिया जाए। गवर्नमेंट के जो बहुत पसंदीदा लोग हों, उन्हें बना दिया जाए।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने देखा है। मानवाधिकार आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट न कहा था कि यह toothless है, इसमें कोई ताकत नहीं, यह कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता। उसे teeth देने का क्या काम हुआ? कोई ताकत देने का काम नहीं हुआ। आपके आदेश का पालन नहीं होता। मेरा अपना अनुभव है। मैं एक बड़े कॉलेज का Principal था। उस समय समाजवादी पार्टी का एक आन्दोलन हुआ। कॉलेज के सामने कुछ लड़के खड़े हुए थे। इटावा के एस.एस.पी. ने वहां गाड़ी रोककर लड़कों पर गोली चला दी। एक लड़का मौके पर मारा गया और दूसरे के पेट में गोली लगी। क्योंकि पी.जी.आई. वहां से केवल 100 मीटर दूरी पर था, उसका operation हुआ और उसे बचा लिया गया। इसे लेकर मैं मानवाधिकार आयोग के पास गया। मानवाधिकार आयोग ने मुकदमा चलाने के लिए recommend किया, लेकिन सरकार ने उसकी अनुमति नहीं दी। मानवाधिकार आयोग की सिफारिश के बाद, दिनदहाड़े एक कप्तान और एक एडीशनल एस.पी. ने दो बच्चों को गोलियां मार दीं, जो बी.एस.सी. और बी.ए. के लड़के थे। उनमें से एक मर गया और एक operation की वजह से बचा लिया गया। यह घटना Post-Graduate Medical Institute के बिल्कुल पास घटी थी, इसलिए समय पर Institute ले जाने और operation होने के कारण वह बच गया। आज तक उस पुलिस वाले के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। बाद में चार्जशीट लगी, सब कुछ हुआ, लेकिन सरकार ने परमीशन नहीं दी। इस बीच उसे इतना टाइम मिल गया कि वह हाई कोर्ट से स्टे ले आया और रिटायर भी हो गया। फिर लोग उसके पीछे नहीं पड़े। आपने उसे कहां ताकत देने का काम लिया है?...**(समय की घंटी)**... लोगों की नज़र में तो यह और कमजोर हो गया है। लोग कहने लगे हैं कि जो लोग बनना चाहते हैं, वे सरकार के खिलाफ और प्रशासन के खिलाफ कोई रिपोर्ट देने ही नहीं। आपका इशारा होगा तो दे देंगे, नहीं होगा तो नहीं देंगे। मैं in person आपके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं

whosoever may be in the Government. जब उसे यह पता होगा कि उसे फिर से appoint नहीं किया जा सकता तो वह प्रसन्न करने की कोशिश करेगा। कहीं दुनिया में ऐसा नहीं है। इसलिए 5 साल का fixed term and re-appointment जैसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए, ताकि निर्द्वन्द्व होकर ठीक तरीके से, बिना किसी भय के, बिना किसी लालच के और बिना किसी दबाव के वह सही काम कर सके और लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों का संरक्षण कर सके।...(व्यवधान)... Re-appointment के तो मैं बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रो. साहब, समय समाप्त हुआ। अब आप conclude कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : बस खत्म ही कर रहा हूँ। मुझे कुछ ज्यादा कहना भी नहीं है। असली चीज़ यही थी, जो मैंने कह दी। महोदय, इसे आप जरूर ध्यान में रखें क्योंकि कुछ लोगों को बंद कर दिया जाता है, वे अपना वोट नहीं डाल पाते और एक वोट से हार-जीत हो जाती है। Preventive Detention Act में बड़े-बड़े अपराधी बंद हैं। MLAs and MPs वोट डाल लेते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद प्रो. साहब।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : आपका भी धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, human rights is an international subject now. The United Nations' Sub-Committee on Accreditation, I think, keeps a very close watch on this subject in almost all the countries and India is not an exception. And moreover, our own NHRC, they have also recommended some amendments to the Government of India. So, we thought that in this Amendment Bill, the recommendations of our own National Human Rights Commission of India would have got proper reflection. But, I am sorry to say that many of the recommendations of the NHRC are not reflected in this Amendment Bill. As Prof. Ram Gopal Yadavji was rightly saying, sometimes, the Supreme Court of India had made observations that our NHRC is a toothless body. So, I thought that the Government is bringing this Bill to put more teeth into the mouth of the NHRC. But, I think, there are certain provisions which are going to make this NHRC more toothless. For example, the point, which Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav was raising was about reappointment. I also entirely agree with him and other Members of this House. I don't understand as to what is the necessity of making a provision for reappointment. On the one hand, you are reducing the term from five years to three years. On the

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

other hand, the provision of reappointment is being made. So, I think, the Government should once again think over it. It is very much possible, as he was rightly saying that a member, in the hope of reappointment, may remain soft towards the Government or any other authority. So, this provision has to be dropped. This is my considered opinion. Earlier in the original Act, the NCBC and NCW were members. Now, the NCPCR, the Chief Commissioner for PWD and the NCSC have been included. They will be deemed members of this NHRC. But, Sir, what is happening is that, off late, it has been the habit of all the Governments, and the Government of day, to appoint their own people in such organizations as chairman and members. And, sometimes, I am sorry to say, it has become a forum for political rehabilitation. And again, we are taking those people as deemed members to this NHRC. Are we not providing scope for bringing in more political elements in such organizations? That is my apprehension because the institutions like NHRC, the State Human Rights Commissions, etc., should be kept beyond the influence and power of political elements. We are all political elements here. But, let us try to, at least, keep some institutions and organizations above political considerations. So, I have got that apprehension..(*Interruptions*).. Sir, I have to make two points. There are a number of vacancies in the State Human Rights Commissions. Even for years together, Chairmen of the State Human Rights Commissions, including members, in many of the States are not appointed. These posts are lying vacant. So, I think, when we are making certain amendments in the Bill, make a provision in the Bill that there should be a time bound programme to fill up the vacancies. Beyond that period, there will no vacancy. It will be compulsory on the part of the concerned authority to appoint Chairman and members in the National Human Rights Commission, and also the State Human Rights Commissions. A large number of cases are pending in the NHRC and the State Human Rights Commissions. Cases are pending in thousands.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am concluding, Sir. So, I welcome this proposal that you are incorporating more members into the body so that it becomes easier for them to dispose off more cases. But, one of the reasons why cases are pending is in many of the Government organizations, the officers are not taking seriously the NHRC and the State Human Rights Commissions, and they are not submitting their reports, as asked by the Commissions. They are taking so much of time, and that is,

I think, one of the reasons why so many cases are pending. In certain cases, the NHRC is taking itself..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am just concluding. I want to make one point. I welcome the suggestion that we are taking a lady member in it. It is a very welcome suggestion. But, one point I want to make is that if the cases are beyond one year old, then, the NHRC or the State Human Rights Commissions cannot take it up. This provision should be dispensed with. This is my proposition. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के माध्यम से जो छः संशोधन प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं, वे बहुत ही सामयिक हैं। जो मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, जिन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री कार्यालय में काम किया है या जो यहां गृह मंत्रालय में देखते होंगे, उनको अनुभव होगा कि इससे इस संस्था को कितना ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है।

उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस मिलते नहीं हैं और वर्षों तक पद खाली रहते हैं। खुशामद करनी पड़ती है, फिर भी मिलते नहीं हैं, लेकिन अब जो यह अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है, उसमें केन्द्र में चीफ जस्टिस के साथ-साथ, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज़ हैं या राज्यों में भी चीफ जस्टिस और जो हाई कोर्ट के जजेज़ हैं, उनको इसमें लिया जा सकता है। अब इसका कहीं भी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र गठन करने में दिक्कत नहीं होगी, क्योंकि *eligibility criteria* के कारण बहुत लोग उपलब्ध होंगे। एक बात और कही गई और तमाम लोग इनकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में बता रहे थे कि यह *toothless* है, रिकमंडेशंस वाली बॉडी है, लेकिन यह जानना चाहिए कि इनकी जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स होती हैं, उन पर एक महीने में *action taken* बताना पड़ता है। बिहार में *Human Rights Commission* ने जितनी बार भी रिकमंडेशंस दिए, मैंने उन्हें देखा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि रिकमंडेशंस दोनों देते हैं, अंतरिम भी देते हैं और उसमें दो तरह की बात करते हैं। उसमें जो भी दाखिलकर्ता है, उसे *compensation* दिलवाते हैं। साथ ही कुछ प्राधिकारी इसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे, चाहे पुलिस के पदाधिकारी हों या कोई और हो कि उनके खिलाफ विभागीय कार्रवाई या कोई और कार्रवाई की अनुशंसा होती है, जो सरकारें करती हैं। हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि हमारा *Human Rights Commission* कोई अलग-से सरकार नहीं है। हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि इनकी रिकमंडेशंस को बिल्कुल *mandatory* बना दीजिए और सब चीज़ इनको दीजिए, फिर सरकार की जरूरत क्या है? यह सरकार से अलग रहकर काम करेगी। सरकारी विभाग के द्वारा, अफसरों के द्वारा, पदाधिकारियों के द्वारा जो उत्पीड़न किया जाता है, यह बॉडी उन्हें निपटाने के लिए बनाई गई है। उपसभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार के ये काम कर रहे हैं, आगे आने वाले समय में निश्चित रूप से लोगों का इस पर विश्वास बढ़ेगा। हमें यह दिमाग में नहीं रखना चाहिए कि अगर कोई डीजीपी रहे हैं या कोई *retired*

4.00 P.M.

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

bureaucrats, जब वे Human Rights Commission में जाएंगे, तो साहब वे अच्छा काम नहीं करेंगे। ऐसे सबको खारिज मत कर दीजिए कि सब लोग Human Rights के बिल्कुल खिलाफ ही होते हैं। सब लोगों की अपनी-अपनी human values हैं, जहां वे जाते हैं, काम करते हैं और जो इश्यूज़ होते हैं, उन पर वे जजमेंट्स देते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि जो उनका extension होगा, जो उनको दोबारा टर्म मिलेगा, वह automatic नहीं होगा, इसके लिए एक कमेटी है। अगर आप कमेटी को देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि कमेटी में सिर्फ सरकार के लोग नहीं हैं, Leader of Opposition भी हैं। अगर वहां स्पीकर हैं, तो वे भी हैं, अगर आपके पास काउंसिलर है, तो उनके पास भी है। यह बहुत बड़ी बॉडी है, जिसमें सब जिम्मेवार लोग हैं। इसमें पांच-छः लोग बैठकर निर्णय लेते हैं। निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं सोच लेना चाहिए कि जो सरकार के पक्ष में बोलेगा, सिर्फ उसी का continuation होगा। हमने आज तक देखा ही नहीं है कि सरकार किसी को डायरेक्शन दे रही है, बल्कि उनकी जो रिकमंडेशंस आती हैं, उनको सरकार मानती है। चूंकि हमारा एक कमिटमेंट है, हमारे संविधान का कमिटमेंट है, हमारे International Covenants का कमिटमेंट है, इसलिए जब इसमें संशोधन हो जाएगा, तब निश्चित रूप से प्रत्येक प्रदेश में Human Rights Commission का गठन ठीक से होगा और वह बढ़िया काम करेगा।

डा. के. केशव राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, हम पर थोड़ी दया रखना। तीन मिनट का समय कम है। Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity. I don't want to repeat what has been said by Shri Vivek or Prof. Ram Gopal or Acharyaji and others. I would really like to stick to the case. The Bill is with us. Why did it come at all? I want the Minister to answer. It has come as a result of the U.N. Standing Committee on Accreditation which expressed its concern that we are not fulfilling their recommendations. They wanted certain things to be operated, which I will tell you. Then, we have what is known as Paris Principles. It is said that we are not following that also. The third is the Supreme Court judgment. These three things have prompted you to come out with this Bill. The Supreme Court said that it is a toothless tiger. The NHRC itself said, 'We are a toothless tiger.' So, these three things have prompted you.

Now, Sir, all that you have asked is replacing 'the Chief Justice of India of the Supreme Court' with 'a judge'. I have no objection because, to me, Supreme Court Chief Justice of India is the first among equals. But the public perception is, you have brought down from the Chief Justice to the Judge. You must always go on such issues with public perception. What did you do again? You have increased the members from two to three. That is all. You have not properly addressed what Shri Vivek Tankha has raised. What exactly are human rights and how do you protect

them? You have something like 1200 judicial deaths. You have something like one lakh-and-odd complaints given to the Human Rights Commission. What is it doing? Acharyaji spoke about pending cases. Even if there are 20 people and they dispose of all the cases, what will happen? Is there anybody who is responding to them? Is there anybody who is implementing them? The Human Rights' Commission's decisions are just recommendatory and the police or whoever it is are not bothered about them. Sir, I will only refer to what the Standing Committee of Accreditation said about what human rights should be because we did not have that kind of a thing. They expressed their concern. They wanted you to publicize vacancies broadly. If you are taking two members or three members, you should publicize. Did we do it? No. Then, they wanted to maximise the number of potential candidates from wide range of societal groups. Did we do it? No. Then, they wanted to promote broad consultation or participation in the application and screening in selection. Did we do it? No. Then, they wanted to assess applicants on the basis of pre-determined, objective criteria. Did we do it? No. Then, they wanted to select members to serve in their individual capacity rather than on behalf of the organisation. Did we do it? No. We have taken from the organisations, from BC Commission or the Women's Commission. Now, Sir, as far as Paris Principles recommendation is concerned, it wanted HRC to be autonomous. Did we do it? No. We have even political figures coming in it. One Vice-President of the ruling party was nominated, but he resigned. He was a nice man. When there was some kind of an objection, he resigned. Second is regarding the Supreme Court's judgment of powers. Give me any one in these three amendments. You only wanted Sections 2, 3, 6 and 21 to be amended. Four of them spoke only about the structure, but not about human rights. If you really want protection of human rights, then give more teeth to it as Supreme Court wanted. This is not teeth or claws. After the Cabinet approved the Bill, a statement was given that the Amendment Bill is going to give teeth and claws to the Human Rights. Where are the claws? I have not seen. Where are the teeth? I have not seen. Now, if you want to give teeth, give them some powers. At least give them powers of contempt. He talked about the vacancies of the supporting staff like the Enforcement Authority, like the Police. If you want to strengthen Human Rights Commission or protect Human Rights, please try to think of its powers which Supreme Court has expressed, which United Nation's Standing Committee expressed and which Paris Principles asked for. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, Shri Elamaram Kareem, there is an announcement by the Chair.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Allocation of time for disposal of Government and other business

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 22nd of July, 2019, has allotted time as follows for Government Legislative and other Business:-

	Business	Time Allotted
1	Consideration and passing of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
2	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019 (No. 4 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 21st of February, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Shri K. K. Ragesh.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
3	Consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha- <i>to replace an Ordinance</i> .	
4	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
	(a) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Three Hours
	(b) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.	Three Hours
	(c) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019.	Three Hours
	(d) The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Four Hours

Business	Time Allotted
(e) The Code on Wages Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
(f) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
(g) The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019.	Three Hours
(h) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019.	Two Hours
(i) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Three Hours
(j) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	Four Hours
(k) The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019.	One Hour

2. The Committee also reiterated its earlier recommendation made on the 21st of June, 2019, that the House may sit beyond 6-00 p.m., as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, this Bill which proposes to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, fails to address the concerns of civil society on working of the NHRC and the SHRCs. I think, the Bill is not sufficient to meet the situation prevailing in our country in the present time.

Sir, the original Act was passed in 1993; 26 years have been passed! A thorough study and review should have been conducted before preparing a new Bill. And, hence, I moved a Resolution to send this Bill to a Select Committee.

Sir, the Bill is not addressing the present situation prevailing in this country. The Bill raises serious questions and doubts over the Government's intention towards ensuring NHRC's and SHRCs' autonomy and independence as required according to the UN Paris Principles.

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

No consultations have been held with concerned stakeholders, NGOs and civil society neither by the NHRC or by the SHRCs. It is also not clear whether the proposed amendments were discussed by the Ministry with the NHRC and SHRCs as their position is not available in the public domain.

Sir, the proposed amendments not only flout the UN Paris Principles but are also contradictory to 2011, 2016 and 2017 NHRC's Review Reports of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of Global Alliance of NHRC.

Sir, the NHRC and the SHRCs have been plagued by the positions which are left vacant for an unreasonable period of time. The post of the Chairperson of the NHRC was left vacant for almost eight months. The post of DG (Investigation) of the NHRC was kept vacant for a period of three years since 2014 until the hon. Supreme Court hauled the Government for its failure to make appointment! The Bill should have been provided for time-bound appointments. But, it does not contain such a provision.

When we speak about human rights and protection of human rights, I think, this Government and the forces which are controlling the Government do not have any moral ground to be part of such a discussion. According to me, our country is going through dark-age where rights of the citizen are curbed by someone or a group of people. They believe in mobocracy, instead of democracy. They believe in dividing the society, instead of propagating slogans of fraternity and brotherhood. Sir, India is a land of diversity. The unity among ourselves in all these diversities and the feel of brotherhood is the spine of Indian democracy. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)... But, the sections I mentioned earlier do not have faith in these principles. The situation in the North-Eastern States and in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is very serious. There, the people are not able to enjoy their human rights. They also do not have protection from the State machinery. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, the AFSPA is also creating so many problems for the citizens of those areas. All these aspects should be discussed and debated

in an elaborative manner. Hence, I once more request the hon. Minister to send this Bill to a Select Committee for further discussion.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. आपने मेरे नाम में से 'कुमार' हटा दिया।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, आपने सुना नहीं। मैंने आपका पूरा नाम लिया।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : शुक्रिया सर। Thank you so much, Sir. नाम पुकारते हैं, तो अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन तीन मिनट बोलते हैं, तो दिल बैठ जाता है।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रो. झा, पिछली बार हाउस बनने के बाद से जो रूल्स बने हुए हैं, वे ही applicable हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : सर, बहुत चीज़ें बदल रही हैं, इसे भी बदलवा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : उसके बारे में आप सब सहमति बनाइए। यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं हो रही है। टाइट का प्रबंध...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : सर, इसे हटा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : अच्छा आप बोलिए।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, my first concern – when I speak about it -- is the very idea, the first word 'protection' because when I look at the Bill and the proposed amendment – and when I know that there have practically been no consultations – 'protection' sounds me as a kind of oxymoron. सर, 44 वर्ष पूर्व तकरीबन पटना के एक शायर ने लिखा था—

'दामन पे कोई छींट न खंजर पे कोई दाग
तुम कत्ल करो हो कि करामात करो हो।'

सर, मैं 44 साल पुरानी यह चीज़ आज नए दौर में चिपका रहा हूँ। My second concern is this. When one of my friends from the BJP talked about the glorious past of India's history in terms of human rights, there cannot be much more ironies in history. सर, जाति के आधार पर एक ही जुर्म के लिए अगर अलग-अलग सज़ा का प्रावधान था, तो हमें अपने इतिहास में यह भी ईमानदारी से सोचना चाहिए था कि हम कौन थे? हम अच्छा बनने की कोशिश करें, लेकिन वे मान्यताएं आज भी नहीं बदली हैं। चाहे लोग अलग-अलग संस्थाओं में बैठे हों, न्यायालय में हों, Human Rights की agencies में

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

हो, वह जो एक mindset है, how are we going to tackle that mindset which believes in the supremacy of a particular paradigm? हम एक ऐसे दौर में भी रह रहे हैं, जहां राष्ट्र और सरकार एक आकार हो गए हैं। सर, मुल्क और मेरी सरकार एक चीज़ नहीं है। मैं कई दफ़ा अपनी सरकार के खिलाफ इसलिए भी खड़ा होता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे अपना मुल्क बेहतर चाहिए, लेकिन आजकल ऐसा दौर है कि जो सरकार को criticize करते हैं, वे मुल्क-विरोधी करार दिए जाते हैं— कई सारे हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, अभी अलग-अलग जेलों में हैं। उन्हें सज़ा देने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। यह एक ऐसा दौर है, जिसमें अगर हम कोशिश करें, तो हर चीज़ के लिए, मसलन mob lynching, caste-based violence आदि के लिए सदन को एक-एक कदम बहुत संजीदगी से उठाने की जरूरत है। सर, ह्यूमेन राईट्स-कमिशनर ने वर्ष 2017 के अप्रैल में Ministry of External Affairs को एक चिट्ठी लिखी। उसमें सात बिंदु हैं, मैं सिर्फ चार बिंदु लूंगा। वे चार बिंदु हैं— (a) Establishing an open and transparent merit-based system, I don't see that also; (b) empowering NHRC to independently issue its own rule of procedure and guidelines; (c) establishing three additional officers of NHRC in Eastern, Western and Southern parts of India, which is very, very important; and, (d) establishing a toll-free national helpline. (*Time-Bell-rings*) Sir, please give me just 35-40 seconds more. Today you have majority in the Lok Sabha and you are inching towards majority in the Rajya Sabha too. But, on issues like this, we should be very, very cautious. Each step should be taken in the direction what Gladstone said: When you make legislation, when you make law, make sure that is for the greatest common good. I see some of the lacuna, very conspicuously, there. Please address them. Otherwise, the message shall go that in the name of protection of human rights, what the House has agreed to is fundamentally violating the human rights. By providing these kinds of bodies, you will only have all the Prime Minister's 'yes-man'.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं मानव अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सरकार चाहती है कि यह जो मानव अधिकार का आयोग है, यह ज्यादा मज़बूत बने, ज्यादा व्यापक बने, इसलिए वह इसमें संशोधन करना चाहती है— मैं इस संशोधन के समर्थन में अपना मत व्यक्त करता हूँ। सबसे पहले हमारे देश में मानव अधिकार और मानव अधिकार आयोग क्या है, इस बारे में जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है। आज पढ़े-लिखे लोग ही यह नहीं जानते हैं कि मानव अधिकार actually क्या है। मानव अधिकार आयोग राष्ट्रीय हो या राज्य का हो, हमेशा यह कहा गया कि यह शक्तिहीन आयोग है, यह बिना पंजे वाला,

बिना दांत वाला शेर है, यह क्या करेगा। आप उसमें कितनी भी कर लो, कुछ नहीं होगा। अब तक इस आयोग के अध्यक्ष ऐसे ही बनाए गए— जो रिटायर्ड लोग हैं, जज हैं, जिन्हें काम की जरूरत है, ऐसे बहुत से लोग बनाए गए। मुझे लगता है कि अब जो नया संशोधन हो रहा है, इससे यह आयोग ज्यादा कार्यश्रम रहेगा, ज्यादा काम करेगा।

महोदय, मानव के बहुत से अधिकार होते हैं, हम सबको अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन आपको पता है कि इस देश में जैसे मानव को अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, ऐसे ही हमने जानवरों को भी अधिकार दे रखे हैं। अगर आप सिनेमा देखने जाएं, फिल्म देखने जाएं तो सबसे पहले एक disclaimer आता है और उस disclaimer में लिखा होता है कि उसमें जिन जानवरों को इस्तेमाल किया गया है, उनके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार नहीं किया गया। यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि कहीं उनके साथ कोई अमानवीय व्यवहार या cruelty तो नहीं की गयी। जिस जानवर का फिल्म में दिखाया गया है, उसको दो टाइम का खाना दिया गया है या नहीं। इस प्रकार हमारे देश में जानवरों का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। हमारे देश में आज भी आवारा कुत्ते और बिल्लियों को नहीं मार सकते, इस प्रकार का कानून है, आप शिकार नहीं कर सकते— हिरन को मारने वाले बड़े-बड़े कलाकार, बड़े-बड़े लोग भी जेल में जा चुके हैं। तो हमारे देश में इस अधिकार की बात हमेशा चलती है— मानव की चलती है, जानवर की चलती है। इस प्रकार जो अधिकार हमें मिले हैं, जो संविधान ने दिए हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिए हैं, ये inherent हैं, जन्म से प्राप्त अधिकार हैं— ये non-changeable हैं, non-transferable हैं। ये अधिकार हमारी प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा से संबंधित हैं। इस देश में हमें संविधान ने जो अधिकार दिया है— रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और रोज़गार का, यह भी हमारा मानव अधिकार है, लेकिन 60-70 साल से हमें इस देश में यह अधिकार क्यों नहीं मिल पाया, इस बारे में हमने आज तक कभी नहीं सोचा। आज भी इतने लोग हैं, जिनके पास घर नहीं है, जिनके पास रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान नहीं है, जो खुले आसमान के नीचे सोते हैं— उनके मानव अधिकार के बारे में हमने अब तक नहीं सोचा। यह भी मानव अधिकार का काम है, सरकार का काम है। सन् 2014 से, जब से मोदी जी की सरकार आयी है, तब से इन अधिकारों के पालन के संबंध में काम होना शुरू हुआ है— इस बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, अगर हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा मानव अधिकार का उल्लंघन यदि हुआ है, तो हमारे कश्मीरी पंडितों का हुआ है। 30 साल से जो लाखों कश्मीरी पंडित हैं, उन्हें भी जीने का अधिकार है, स्वतंत्रता के बाद 1990 में जो कश्मीरी पंडितों को घाटी से निकालकर फैंक दिया, उनका नरसंहार हुआ, उनके अधिकारों के बारे में कितने लोगों ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आवाज़ उठायी? उत्तर प्रदेश में एक गांव में कुछ बात होती है तो वहां के जो नेता हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, यूएन तक जाते हैं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के पास जाते हैं, लेकिन कश्मीरी पंडितों के बारे में कोई एक बात नहीं कहेगा। तो गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो आप एक नया मानव अधिकार आयोग बनाने जा रहे हैं, इसमें अमेंडमेंट कर रहे हैं, जब तक सभी कश्मीरी पंडितों की घर वापसी नहीं होती, जब तक एक-एक कश्मीरी पंडित घाटी में नहीं चला जाता, तब तक एक कश्मीरी पंडित मेम्बर मानव अधिकार आयोग में होना चाहिए।

[श्री संजय राउत]

महोदय, हमारे देश में मानव अधिकार का और एक मसला है। इस देश में बैठे हुए कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो अलग-अलग तरीके से फतवे निकालते हैं, जिहाद की भाषा बोलते हैं, यह भी मानव अधिकार का सबसे बड़ा उल्लंघन है। इसके बारे में भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। जो एनजीओज़ हैं, उन्हें foreign से फंड मिलता है, लेकिन उनका काम क्या है, पुलिस के खिलाफ जाओ—सबसे ज्यादा पुलिस के खिलाफ रहते हैं—किसी गुंडे को मार दिया, आतंकवादी को मार दिया, तो पुलिस के साथ खड़े रहना चाहिए। जो एनजीओज़ हैं, उनको फॉरेन से फंड आता है। उनका काम क्या है? पुलिस के खिलाफ जाओ, पुलिस के खिलाफ सबसे ज्यादा काम करते हैं। पुलिस ने किसी आतंकवादी को मार दिया, किसी गुंडे को मार दिया, तो उन्हें पुलिस के साथ खड़े रहना चाहिए। वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि आतंकवादियों के समर्थन में खड़े हो जाते हैं, हमने ऐसा गुजरात में देखा है, हमने मुंबई में देखा है, हमने कश्मीर में देखा है। पुलिस को, फोर्स को काम नहीं करने दिया जाता है। हमने मुंबई में देखा है, बड़े-बड़े एनकाउंटर माफियाज़ के होते हैं, तो एनजीओज़ वाले पुलिस के खिलाफ कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं। हमारा कोर्ट भी इतना मानवतावादी होता है, वह गुण्डों को छोड़ देता है और हमारी नवी मुंबई में लखन भैया केस के मामले में 15 पुलिस वाले आज भी जेल में हैं। मानवाधिकार हनन के मामले में उन्होंने क्या किया। एक सबसे बड़े गुंडे को मार दिया। इस बारे में भी मानवाधिकार को एक स्पष्ट दिशा देने की जरूरत है। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को, हमारी सरकार को पुलिस के पीछे मजबूती से खड़े रहना चाहिए, तभी यह देश कानून से चलेगा, नहीं तो यहां गुण्डा राज होगा। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस मामले में जरूर विचार करेंगे। मुझे इतना ही कहना है, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : संजय जी, समय के अंदर अपनी बातें कहने के लिए धन्यवाद। Shri Tiruchi Siva; there are six speakers and the time is very limited. So, take two-and-a-half minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How much time, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are six speakers and the total time is fifteen minutes. So, you can divide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Okay; I can understand. Sir, the 'amendments' brought to the Protection of Human Rights Act in this Bill, on the face of it, are innocuous. Nothing much can be objected to it for the amendments are very, very simple except one thing. But what we want to emphasize here is that the 'amendments' which are brought to this Act are about a body and we have to see how best it is in fulfilling its obligations. That is the core issue that we have to discuss.

Sir, this Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, "The proposed amendments will enable both the Commission as well as the State Commission to be

more compliant with the Paris principles." But what are the amendments made, Sir? First, earlier it was, 'The Chairperson will be a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or Chief Justice of the High Court in the State', but now 'any Judge of the Supreme Court or any Judge of the High Court.' And, second is, increasing the number of members from two to three; one should be a woman. We welcome that, of course, because a woman is taking part in the Commission; and the third is, including of some Chairmen like Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes, Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. I don't want to go to that because of the time constraint. The main thing is that the Chairperson's term or the member's term has been reduced from five years to three years, and they are eligible for reappointment. How many times a member or a Chairperson could be reappointed is a question. He can be reappointed any number of times. Seventy years is the ceiling. I think, he may be reappointed any time, and as some of my colleagues have pointed out, not this Government of the day, Sir, any Government of the day, if someone wants to be in favour of that Government, he may be re-nominated. So, that will defeat the purpose of the NHRC. There are two or three very important things. The Annual Report has very clearly pointed out that since its inception, the Commission has never had the full sanctioned strength. Sir, I would like to place one or two statistics. After this Commission has come into existence -- in the year 1993 this Act was enacted; it is very simple; I will conclude in one minute -- what the situation then was and now is. Sir, from the year 1995, by now, there is a decrease in staff strength by 16.94 per cent and there is an increase in complaints by 1,455 per cent. At that time, Sir, the number of cases was 7,843; now it is 1,14,167. Custodial death increase, Sir, ... *...(Time-Bell)...*

Sir, I am making very relevant points. Kindly give me one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not talking ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Members are making relevant points. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I know, Sir. Kindly. MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This House is for deliberations. *...(Interruptions)...* This House is for deliberations, Sir.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Sir, increase in custodial deaths has been 1237 per cent. After the NHRC came into existence, the numbers should have reduced, but it has increased from 444 to 5,400. Fact-finding cases have also increased.

Sir, I would like to make only one observation for the consideration of the hon. Minister and the Government, the Supreme Court's observation. With that I would conclude. It said, "Considering that such a high-powered body has brought out its difficulties through affidavits and written submissions filed in the Court, we have no doubt that it has been, most unfortunately, reduced to a toothless tiger. We are of the clear opinion that any request made by the NHRC in this regard must be expeditiously and favourably respected and considered by the Union of India. Otherwise, it would become impossible for the NHRC to function effectively and would also invite avoidable criticism regarding respect for human rights in our country. We direct the Union of India to take note of the concerns of the NHRC and remedy them at the earliest and with foresight."

Sir, I submit, through you, to the Government that the observations of the Supreme Court must be taken seriously and the NHRC should function in a proper manner, as it should.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसमें आपस में किसी भी मतभेद की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। जिन बातों पर हमारी असहमतियां सभी तौर पर दिखती हैं, मैं उन पर थोड़ा प्रकाश डाल दूँ। जब यह बात कही गई कि पांच साल की जगह तीन साल क्यों कर दिया गया, तो मैं इस सदन से एक गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र में दो प्रकार की संस्थाएं होती हैं— एक इलेक्टेड और दूसरी नॉन-इलेक्टेड इंस्टीट्यूशन्स। जो इलेक्टेड इंस्टीट्यूशन्स होते हैं, उनकी सम्प्रभुता, उनकी स्वायत्तता और उनकी गत्यात्मकता पर प्रश्न नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, न लगा है और न लगना चाहिए, लेकिन जो नॉन-इलेक्टेड संस्थाएं होती हैं, यदि उन्हें हमने सम्प्रभु मान लिया, यदि हमने उन्हें ऐसे अधिकारों से सुरक्षित कर दिया, तो लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ जाता है।

महोदय, आज दुनिया में एक डिबेट चल रही है। Yascha Mounk नाम के एक स्कॉलर ने एक पुस्तक "The People versus Democracy" लिखी। पुस्तक का title बहुत ही विरोधाभासी है, जनता बनाम लोकतंत्र। जिस लोकतंत्र का आधार जनता होती है, वही जनता बनाम लोकतंत्र? उन्होंने कहा कि लोकतंत्र का पराभव पश्चिम में इसलिए हो रहा है, क्योंकि non-elected institutions, elected institutions पर हावी हो रहे हैं। जो भारत में कुछ समय के लिए हुआ

था, जो थोड़े से काल के लिए हुआ था, वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक, *democracy with rights*. लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाएं तो थीं, लेकिन अधिकार नहीं थे। आज पश्चिम में वही हो रहा है— *Democracy without rights* और पश्चिम के जो देश बचे हुए हैं, उनमें यदि राइट्स हैं, तो डेमाक्रेसी नहीं है— *rights without democracy*. भारत की स्थिति दूसरी है। यहां इलेक्टेड इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का महत्व बना रहा है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी, तीन साल करने का जो अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं, वह बहुत ही सार्थक है, सारगर्भित है और उचित है।

महोदय, दूसरा पक्ष, श्री विवेक के. तन्खा साहब ने उठाया। मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूं। उन्होंने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से अपनी बात कही। उन्होंने न्यायाधीशों का राजनीतिकरण करने, उन्हें प्रश्रय देने की बात उठाई। मैं बताना चाहता हूं— तन्खा साहब वर्ष 1993 को याद कीजिए, तब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के इतिहास में पहली बार अजीतनाथ रे को चीफ जस्टिस नियुक्ति किया गया था, तब कौन से तीन जजेज़ थे, जिन्हें सरपास किया गया था- Shelat, Grover और Hegde तीन माननीय न्यायाधीशों को सरपास करके, दो घंटे का समय दिया गया था, *either accept or reject*. वर्ष 1977 में जब एम.एच. बेग साहब को चीफ जस्टिस बनाया गया, तब श्री एच.आर. खन्ना को सुपरसीड किया गया था। इन दो घटनाओं के अतिरिक्त न्यायालय के इतिहास में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी है, जिससे लोकतंत्र को शर्मसार होना पड़े।

एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठा है कि आज चीफ जस्टिस और judges के बीच का अंतर खोजा जा रहा है। अभी तो अखबारों की लिखी गई पंक्तियों की स्याही सूखी भी नहीं है, जब न्यायालय में *hole in the bucket* करने की कोशिश की गई, न्यायिक व्यवस्था में, एक बाल्टी में छेद करने की कोशिश की गई, *rebellion* जैसी एक परिस्थिति पैदा की गई, जब चीफ जस्टिस के बारे में कहा गया और विपक्ष के सभी लोगों ने उसका अनुमोदन किया कि *Chief Justice is the first among equals*. यह कहने वाले आप ही थे और आज कह रहे हैं कि *Judges are unequal*.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतंत्र में तो प्रधान मंत्री के लिए भी कहा जाता है, *first among equals* और आपने चीफ जस्टिस और judges के बीच में एक ऐसी दीवार खींचने की कोशिश की है। महोदय, सिर्फ राजनीतिक कारणों से न्यायपालिका के बीच में ऐसा राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए, जिससे न्यायपालिका में एक दाग लगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानवाधिकार को परिभाषित कर दूं। यह भी सवाल उठा कि मानवाधिकार का मतलब क्या होता है? यदि दो पंक्तियों में मानवाधिकार को परिभाषित करना हो, मनुष्य की *dignity* अर्थात् सम्मान, मनुष्य के न्यूनतम अधिकार और मनुष्य के अवसरों का यदि उल्लंघन होता है, तो वह मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन है। आज 10.1 मिलियन, 1 करोड़ बच्चे यदि चाइल्ड लेबर में काम कर रहे हैं, तो वह साफ-साफ मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन है।

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

महोदय, हिंदुस्तान ने बहुत लंबी यात्रा की है कि उस यात्रा के वृत्तांत में मैं 1873 को एक माइलस्टोन मानता हूँ, जब ज्योतिबा फुले ने गुलामगिरी नाम पुस्तक लिखकर हिंदुस्तान को बताया था कि किस प्रकार से dominant ताकत non-dominant ताकत के मानवाधिकार को, उसकी basic human dignity का, basic human opportunities का उल्लंघन करती है। तब से एक लंबी यात्रा करते हुए आज हम जब 1993 में पहुंचे, जब "पेरिस प्रिंसिपल्स" के आधार पर Human Rights Commission का गठन हुआ, तो 1993 से लेकर लगभग डेढ़ दशकों तक यह एक toothless बॉडी बनकर रही है। इस पर complaints आती थीं शिकायतें आती थीं, मानवाधिकार आयोग के नोटिस जाते थे, अखबारों में सुर्खियां बनती थीं, लेकिन परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलता था। आज हम उस toothless बॉडी को एक ऐसी ताकतवर संस्था बनाना चाहते हैं जो elected body के अधीन, मानवीय सम्मान को जहां भी आहत पहुंचती है, जहां भी मानवीय अवसरों पर प्रहार होता है, उस पर मानवाधिकार आयोग काम करे और फुर्ती के साथ काम करे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में दो डिबेट्स चली हैं। 70 और 80 के दशक में, जब People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights का split हुआ और PUCL एवं PUDR नाम की दो संस्थाएं बनीं, तब वे दो संस्थाएं नहीं थीं। एक महत्वपूर्ण डिबेट थी कि difference between democratic rights and civil rights? सिविल राइट्स उसको कहते हैं, जो आपके basic political rights हैं। यदि उनका उल्लंघन होता है, constitutional rights का उल्लंघन होता है, तब हम उसको सिविल राइट्स कहते हैं, लेकिन जब आपके जीवनयापन के साधनों का, चाहे राज्य के द्वारा या डॉमिनेंट राज्य की ताकतों के द्वारा उल्लंघन होता है, तो उसको डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स कहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे जवाब चाहिए। यदि करोड़ों शौचालय नहीं थे और हमारी मां और बहनें समय देखकर अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार नहीं, जरूरतों के अनुसार नहीं, बल्कि समय के अनुसार जब खेतों में शौच के लिए जाती थीं, तब मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन था या नहीं था? इस सदन को इस पर सोचना पड़ेगा कि इसको दूर करने का काम किसने किया? मैं फिर उस माओ की पुस्तक का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जिसने कहा कि पश्चिम में मानवाधिकार का और डेमोक्रेसी का डिक्लाइन इसलिए हो रहा है, क्योंकि inequality बढ़ रही है। बेसिक ह्यूमन डिग्नटी के लिए जो चाहिए, राज्य उसे वह नहीं दे रहा है। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सत्ता में आने के बाद उस सिविल राइट्स, डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स के discourse को एकाग्र कर दिया कि जो गरीब है, वहां उसके अवसर पहुंचेंगे और जो निस्सहाय हैं, वह सशक्त बनेगा। जब ऐसा अवसर आया, जब मजबूत होते हैं, तो लोकतंत्र समृद्ध होता है। आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह लोकतंत्र इसलिए समृद्ध नहीं हो रहा है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी का शासन है, बल्कि यह इसलिए समृद्ध हो रहा है कि हमने decnocratic rights और civil rights की आवश्यकताओं को समझते हुए उनके दरवाजे तक इन्हें पहुंचाया।

इस पर एक दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठता है। भारतवर्ष और पश्चिम में मानवाधिकार के प्रश्न पर एक बहुत अच्छी पुस्तक आई है— 'A Defence of Rule'. Gray नामक एक author ने यह जो एक पुस्तक लिखी, उसने एक बड़ा अन्तर किया है। उसने कहा कि पश्चिम ने मानवीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार गैर-मानवीय सभी पक्षों का दोहन-शोषण किया है। उस दोहन-शोषण की स्थिति में मानव ने भी अपने हित के लिए मानव का शोषण किया है। इसलिए पश्चिम ने climate के सवाल को उठाया, पश्चिम ने ecology के सवाल का संकट खड़ा किया। भारत में जो रूल था, जो हमारी सभ्यताई परंपरा थी, उस परंपरा में हमने non-human elements को महत्व दिया है, जिनमें पहाड़, पत्थर, नदियां, नाले, जानवर, इन सबके महत्व को समझा है। इसलिए पश्चिम जो कानून आज बना रहा है, climate के लिए, forest के लिए, पेड़-पौधों के लिए, जानवरों के लिए, जानवारों के लिए, वह कानून नहीं, वह हमारी सभ्यताई चरित्र का अभिन्न हिस्सा था, जिसे भारतीय समाज ने आज तक नहीं छोड़ा। लेकिन प्रश्न तब उठता है, जब मानवाधिकार के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान के बुद्धिजीवियों का एक बड़ा नेतृत्व करने वाले व्यक्ति, जिसका मैं सदन में नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, मैं नाम इसलिए नहीं ले रहा हूं कि यहां वह व्यक्ति अनुपस्थित है, बल्कि इसलिए कि नाम लेने से उसे वैधानिकता मिलती है। 'Communalism Combat' नामक एक पत्रिका छपती थी। यह पत्रिका Sabrang Trust के द्वारा छापी जाती थी। 'Communalism Combat' साम्प्रदायिकता को रोकने वाली पत्रिका। उसकी सम्पादिका ने उस पत्रिका में एक लेख लिखा है। जब हिन्दुस्तान की सम्प्रभुता पर पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादी हिन्दुस्तान में आकर हमला कर रहे थे, तो उस वक्त उस महिला सम्पादिका ने लिखा, 'campaigning for the protection of Kasab has set a standards of human rights in this country'. 'कसाब के मानवाधिकार की रक्षा करने के लिए हमने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो campaign किया है, उसने मानवाधिकार का एक नया मापदंड स्थापित किया है।' ऐसा मापदंड ऐसे तमाम लोगों को मुबारक हो, जो उस महिला सम्पादिका के साथ उस वक्त खड़े रहे। हिन्दुस्तान ने उसे अस्वीकृत किया और इसलिए 2014 में ऐसी सरकार बनाई, जिसने मानवाधिकार को भी पुनर्परिभाषित किया। उसका एक दूसरा पक्ष है। उसका दूसरा पक्ष क्या है? मैं दूसरा पक्ष बता दूं। जब इसी मन्दिर पर हमला करने के लिए, लोकतंत्र के मन्दिर को नेस्तनाबूद करके हिन्दुस्तान में राजनीतिक अराजकता फैलाने के लिए आतंकवादी सीमा पार के इशारे पर, सीमा पार की योजना से, सीमा पार के शस्त्रों के साथ आए थे, उस अफज़ल गुरु के लिए, उस मेमन के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का दरवाजा खटखटाया गया और कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में मानवाधिकार की एक नई तस्वीर पेश की जा रही है। ऐसे लोग हिन्दुत्व पर बोलने से पहले समझ लें कि हिन्दुत्व का मतलब होता है सर्वसमावेशी सामाजिक जीवन, सर्वसमावेशी राजनीतिक जीवन, सर्वसमावेशी आर्थिक जीवन।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय की अल्पता है, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात को conclude करता हूं। यदि इस हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ना है, तो हमें तीन बातों को रेखांकित करके चलना पड़ेगा। पहली बात कि हम अपनी विभिन्नता को असहमति और अनेकता में न प्रदर्शित कर दें। मैं अमेरिका को आईना दिखाते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।...(समय की घंटी)... अमरीका बार-बार हमारे

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

यहां मानवाधिकार के वॉयलेशन की बात करता है। मैं एक आंकड़ा देकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। अमरीका की जेल में 2 मिलियन, यानी 20 लाख लोग बंद हैं और 4.5 मिलियन, यानी 45 लाख लोग parole पर छूटे हुए हैं। 2018 के अक्टूबर से अब तक, आठ-नौ महीने में 822 लोग मारे गए, जिनमें से 22% ब्लैक्स थे। इनमें 39% वे ब्लैक्स थे, जो unarmed थे।

अमरीका ने अभी हाल ही में यह जो रिपोर्ट जारी की है, इस सदन के मार्फत मैं अमरीका के Senate, House of Representatives और White House को यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि पहले वे अपने गिरेबान में झांके। अगर वे भारत को आईना बनाकर मानवाधिकार को परिभाषित करेंगे, तो न तो क्लाइमेट की समस्या आएगी और न इकोलॉजी की समस्या आएगी। मानवता तभी सेफ है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, नेल्सन मंडेला जी ने जो बात कही, मैं उस पंक्ति को कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा, 'यदि आप मानवाधिकार को छीनते हैं, तो मानवता को छीनते हैं।' इसलिए मैं अमरीका को बता देना चाहता हूं कि भारत मानवता को केन्द्र में रखकर, मानवाधिकार को परिभाषित करता है, वहीं आप आर्थिक हित को और नस्लवाद को केन्द्र में रखकर मानवाधिकार को परिभाषित करते हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के इस अमेंडमेंट का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this time. Let me tell, at the outset, that we have a very dismal record in implementing the human rights, especially the Act and its various provisions. The Home Minister has come with this Amendment. The Amendment is more of making certain kind of a structural change or improving the structure, with a hope that it will improve the overall situation. But, I have my own doubt whether it would really improve the situation at all. This is partly because despite having and forming the Human Rights Commission, these Commissions are not effective, although after the enactment, many States took a lot more time in formation of the Human Rights Commission and Committee. In my own State in Gujarat, it took long years, especially even to constitute a Committee, forget about the Commission, which came in very late as such. It is not effective partly because it doesn't have its own investigative machinery. Any violation has to be investigated. It then has to take the help of the State police and State apparatus. By and large, human rights are being violated by the State apparatus itself, whether we talk about the rights of the cultivation on forest land in tribal areas, whether we talk about the rights of the labourers to get the minimum wages, whether we talk about the rights of dalits to take out any kind

of procession in village, and even access to drinking water and other things and so on. Although we are not discussing here economic, social and cultural rights, yet, by and large, we are talking about the civil liberties and individual rights of persons.

महोदय, हमारे यहां इसकी स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है, अभी कुछ समय पहले मैंने इस संबंध में सवाल पूछा, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या जवाब आया? मैंने प्रश्न पूछा, 'इस सरकार के आने के बाद, तीन साल के अंदर पुलिस कस्टडी के अंदर 400 से ज्यादा लोग मारे गए, जवाब दीजिए।' सरकार का जवाब है, 1,500 से 2,000 लोग जेल के अंदर, कस्टडी में मरे। मैंने प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या उसमें किसी के ऊपर कार्यवाही की गई? उत्तर में बताया गया कि नौ राज्यों के अंदर सिर्फ एक पुलिस ऑफिसर के ऊपर कार्यवाही की गई। इसमें एक सवाल उठता है कि जब भी इसका वॉयलेशन होता है, तब पूरे apparatus में जो लोग भी उसके अंदर शामिल होते हैं, वे सब चारों ओर से उसको बचाने में लग जाते हैं। सरकार भी इसके अंदर उनके साथ होती है। जैसे यहां पर बहुत सारी शंकाएं की गईं, उनमें एक शंका यह भी थी कि जो सत्ता के अंदर होते हैं, वे हमेशा यह देखते हैं कि हमारी सरकार की बदनामी न हो या फिर न्याय प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से जो न्याय होना चाहिए, उस न्याय के मिलने में बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स खड़ी करते हैं।

सर, मेरी अपनी Constituency के अंदर 2004-05 में जंगल की जमीन जोतने के अपराध में दो लोगों को मारा गया। एक आदमी को Forest Officer की custody अंदर से निकाल कर मारा गया और दूसरा पुलिस फायरिंग के अंदर मरा। उसमें पुलिस ऑफिसर और फॉरेस्ट ऑफिसर, इनको बचाने में होम मिनिस्टर के साथ सब लोग लग गये। आज के दिन तक न तो उन लोगों में से किसी को मुआवजा दिया गया और आज के दिन तक किसी को कुछ भी पता नहीं है कि उनका क्या हुआ। स्टेट भी उसमें बहुत जागरूक नहीं है।

सर, natural justice की एक बात आती है। स्टेट, वैसे इसका जो behavior है, वह तो आज हमारे जो Fundamental Rights हैं, उनको आदर करने की है, वह उसकी पूरी जवाबदारी है। Sir, it is very unfortunate कि सत्ता में आने के बाद, कई स्टेट्स के अन्दर 365 दिन धारा 144 लागू होती है, यानी आप जुलूस नहीं निकाल सकते, अगर निकालो, तो पहले परमिशन लो, आप बोल नहीं सकते और अगर मीटिंग की है, तो भाषण करने के लिए आपको परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है। जो लोकल पुलिस ऑफिसर्स होते हैं, जो लोकल DSP वगैरह होते हैं, उनके ऊपर यह depend होता है कि ऊपर से जो ऑर्डर्स आते हैं, उनको देख कर उनको परमिशन देनी है। खासकर, सरकार के सामने अगर कोई इश्यू आता है, तो हमेशा उसके अन्दर यह होता है कि वे साथ नहीं देते, साथ देने की बात बात छोड़िए, वे हमेशा उसके अन्दर obstacles खड़े करते हैं। आज जितने भी violations होते हैं, उनमें demand करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको sedition के charge में अन्दर डाला जाता है। वाराणसी के हमारे एक MLA को 6 महीने के लिए sedition के charge में अन्दर डाला गया और बाद में छोड़ दिया गया, क्योंकि कोई कुछ prove नहीं कर सका। यहां पर Home Minister ने उस दिन कहा कि NIA का ज्यादा criticism

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसा करके हम उसे discourage करते हैं और उससे उसकी छवि बिगड़ती है। लेकिन आज ही मैंने पेपर में पढ़ा कि किसी जगह पर उसने जिनको 6 महीने पहले arrest किया था, जो एक rocket launcher वगैरह बना कर किसी की हत्या करना चाहते थे, परन्तु NIA ने उनके charges drop कर दिये। ऐसा क्यों होता है? Agency ऐसा क्यों करती है? हमारे यहां जितने भी encounters हुए, गुजरात के अन्दर 50 से भी ज्यादा encounters हुए और जो police officers ने किये, उन police officers के जेल में जाने के बाद कोई नहीं हुआ, आज के दिन तक... पाकिस्तान के अन्दर बालाकोट में कैम्प कहां चलता है, उसकी information हमारी intelligence services के पास है, लेकिन कश्मीर से लोग ट्रेन से आकर, अहमदाबाद में उतर कर, रिक्शा से Chief Minister के घर के सामने जाकर, अक्षरधाम मन्दिर पर हमला करें, वह information हमारे पास नहीं होती। जो आतंकवादी आते हैं, वे जेब में चिड्डी भी लेकर आते हैं कि हम फलां organization के member हैं। एक घटना पुलवामा में हुई। हमें पता नहीं चला। वहां कैम्प चलता है, यह हमें पता है, लेकिन यहां पर 300 किलो RDX इकट्ठा किया गया है, उसकी information हमारे पास नहीं होती। यह क्या बताता है? कितने ऑफिसर्स पर एक या दूसरे कानून के तहत cases दर्ज हुए, जिनको जेलों के अन्दर डाला गया, लेकिन उस कानून के बाद कितनों को सजा हुई? इन agencies ने क्या किया? किसके इशारे पर काम किया?

सर, सबसे ज्यादा जो डर लगता है, वह तो Human Rights Commission का है। मैं National Commission for Scheduled Tribes के आदमियों को लेकर गया था कि आप इसमें तलाश कीजिए। आज के दिन तक कुछ पता नहीं चला कि उसकी report का क्या हुआ और सरकार ने क्या action लिया। सरकार अपनी छवि सुधारने में हमेशा लगी रहती है कि हमारी छवि नहीं बिगड़े। सर, यहां गरीब की बहुत बातें होती हैं, मैं भी उसी में से निकला हूं। गरीबी क्या होती है, मुझे सिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है, at least मेरे जैसे आदमी को। लेकिन, जब कभी भी हक की बात होती है, rights की बात होती है, minimum wages की बात होती है, जमीन की बात होती है, किसी के सामने दूर में जाइए लेकिन आपको investigating machinery नहीं मिलेगी। आपके पास prosecute करने की power नहीं होगी। स्टेट में किसी अधिकारी को prosecute करने का हक किसी को ही नहीं है और न उसकी इजाजत मिलेगी। आज सब जगह यही हाल है। MREGA में अगर 15 दिन आप काम न खोलें तो उसे allowances देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन उस पर cases कर दिए जाते हैं यह कहकर कि सरकार ने मंजूरी नहीं दी। जब केस ही नहीं चलते तो उनका समाधान नहीं हो पाता। ऐसी स्थिति आज सारे देश में है। लोगों के मन में इसे लेकर बेचैनी है। कोई भी काम करने वाला हो, हमारे यहां ऐसे अनेक समाचार छपे हैं कि किसी ने tribal लोगों को organize किया तो कह दिया जाता है कि naxalite activities बहुत ज्यादा हो रही हैं। Immediately, it is branded naxalite. एक समय ऐसा था, इस सरकार के अंदर, जब मेरे जैसे को कह दिया जाता था कि वह People's War Group का आदमी है,

हालांकि 10 साल तक मैंने गांधी जी की एक संस्था में अहमदाबाद के अंदर काम किया है। इसके अलावा सालों तक मैं ऐसे ही कामों से जुड़ा रहा। लेकिन आज ये परिस्थिति है। अगर सरकार Human Rights Commission के constitution and structure में बदलाव ला रही है, सिर्फ international agencies को satisfy करने के लिए, it is not going to meet its goal at all, let me tell you very clearly, provided we believe in ourselves that, yes, we want to see that each and every citizen enjoys the rights which have been given to him in the Constitution. If that is not so, then this is merely one more exercise, Mr. Home Minister; nothing more than that. इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं होगा। हम लोगों का काम करने वाले हैं। यहां NGOs की बात चली। उधर से भी कुछ बातें आईं। आज हम क्या कह देते हैं, उनकी क्या problem है? उनकी problem यह है कि वे इस सिस्टम के साथ सहमत नहीं हैं। वे नहीं चाहते कि इसमें bribe हो। वे चाहते हैं कि इसमें गरीब की बात सुनी जाए। किसी तरह उसे न्याय मिले, पैसे दिए बिना काम मिले। जब ऐसा नहीं होता तो जो लोग अपनी सोच से बाहर आकर काम करना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मिस्त्री जी, आपके बाद भी वक्ता हैं। अब आप conclude कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें बहुत कम समय बचेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka) : Sir, we lost a lot of time because of disturbance. So, please extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIMANA: Yes, we are doing that.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : किसी की अलग सोच होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है। मैं आपकी बात या आपके प्रोग्राम से सहमत नहीं भी हूँ, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप उसके जितने अधिकार हैं, बोलने का अधिकार है, Fundamental Rights हैं, वे भी आप ले लें- आप उसे बोलने न दें, मीटिंग न करने दें, association न करने दें। असली झगड़ा यही है।...(व्यवधान)... सारा झगड़ा economic distribution का है, आर्थिक झगड़ा है। यही कारण है कि जिसे खाई बोलते हैं, रिच एंड पूअर के बीच का गैप बोलते हैं, उसी का झगड़ा है। उस झगड़े के कारण अगर कोई लड़ता है, तो उसे जामा पहना देना कि यह फलां सोच का आदमी है, फलां ग्रुप का आदमी है, he is against the Government and so on and so forth हम उसके खिलाफ हैं। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप इसको इस स्ट्रक्चर में लेकर आए हैं, इसलिए मेरी आपसे यह विनती है कि आप इसको effective बनाने के लिए measures भी लीजिए। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप उसको investigation machinery देते हैं, तो दीजिए, लेकिन इसके लिए पूरे पैसा का प्रावधान भी कीजिए। वैसे आपने उसको 173 के obligation में मंजूरी दी है। मैंने आज सुबह इस संबंध में संविधान में देखा, तो पाया कि इसके ऊपर जो कुछ खर्च होगा, वह इसी बजट से किया जाएगा। इसलिए मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर आप दिल से इसको असरकारक बनाने चाहते हैं, तो इसको जरूर कीजिए। otherwise, it will be like one more amendment to another piece of legislation and nothing more than that.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons specifically mentions the Paris Principles concerning its autonomy, independence, pluralism and wide-ranging functions in order to effectively protect and promote human rights by virtue of these amendments. In the Paris Principles, there are six criteria. A broad mandate based on universal human rights norms and standards; autonomy from Government; independence; pluralism; adequate resources; and adequate powers of investigation. These are all the norms that are required. The general perception is that the National Human Rights Commission in our system is not fulfilling any of the above-mentioned criteria. As far as the amendments are concerned, by amending section 6, period of 'five years' has been reduced to 'three years' and another condition says, "and shall be eligible for re-appointment". Both are contradictory. On the one hand, the period is reduced. On the other hand, you give an opportunity for reappointment. It is nothing but extension of earlier appointment. It gives scope to the political party, whichever party may be in power, to re-appoint a person. It is nothing but political rehabilitation. These two amendments may not be helpful for that purpose.

As far as implementation of the orders of the National Human Rights Commission is concerned, there is a mechanism. Generally in States Human Rights Commissions, there are more violations by the local police than any-body else. If a person goes to the police to register a complaint and the police refuse to receive the complaint, then he moves the court. If there is no time-bound justice by the court, then he approaches the Human Rights Commission. The Human Rights Commission gives a notice to the concerned police officer. The police officer in turn submits a report. And taking the report into consideration, the matter is closed without any further action. There are no interim orders or orders to be passed by the National Human Rights Commission or the State Human Rights Commissions. Due to lack of this power, the functions of the Human Rights Commissions are almost becoming ineffective. There is no implementing authority as far as the orders passed or observations made by the Human Rights Commission are concerned. Unless specific investigating powers are there, the functioning of the Human Rights Commissions will also become ineffective for all practical purposes.

5.00 P.M.

The legislation was enacted about 26 years ago. It requires a review of its functioning. I welcome the amendment with regard to a woman Member out of three Members. At the same time, it requires more amendments. Unless more amendments are brought, it is not possible to achieve the objectives mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Coming to other aspects of the Bill, recommendations of the NHRC or State HRCs and their rulings must be binding. It should be given certain judicial powers or quasi judicial powers. In the absence of quasi judicial powers and judicial powers, its functioning may not be effective and it will not work out.

In view of these amendments, I would say that a number of vacancies are there in almost all the States. They have to be filled. It requires that vacancies are filled in a time-bound manner. Human Rights Commissions have become fact-finding committees in many States. Under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, you have fact-finding commissions. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to make suitable amendments to it. After making suitable amendments, a Bill can be introduced. Till such time, it is better to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रिपुन बोरा।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam) : Sir, how much time do I have?

श्री उपसभापति : पार्टी का टाइम तो खत्म हो गया है, लेकिन आप पांच मिनट बोलें। हम लोगों ने...(व्यवधान)... You speak for five minutes.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, maximum violations of human rights happen in the North-East region.

श्री उपसभापति : इसीलिए आपको विशेष समय मिला है। माननीय सदस्यों का यह सुझाव था कि शुरु में चर्चा में व्यवधान हुआ, इसलिए समय बढ़ाया जाए और वह हमने बढ़ाया है। पार्टी का समय खत्म होने के बाद भी आपको समय दिया है। पांच मिनट और हैं।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this most important and most sensitive Bill, that is, the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill. Sir, before coming to the points, I want to clarify one thing to Mr. Rakesh Sinha. He spoke very elaborately and he said very good things, but whatever he said is not related to human rights. That is related only to

[Shri Ripun Bora]

unlawful activities and terrorist activities. Basically, human rights are the rights for civilian people.

Now, I would come to the main points. First of all, we have made this Amendment Bill to give our National Human Rights Commission an international standard. But, if we accept this Amendment Bill, whatever existing human rights we have, they would not strengthen, rather they will weaken. Why? First of all, there are maximum violations of human rights in the Army sector. And I am one of the witnesses of how human rights are violated in Assam and the North-East region in the name of tackling insurgency activities or extremist activities. Now, in this amendment, there is no autonomy for the National Human Rights Commission to take up complaints against Army personnel for human rights violations. It has no autonomy to take any action. It only has a right to take up a complaint from the Central Government. So, if the National Human Rights Commission does not have the power or the autonomy to look into the human rights violations by Army personnel, then what is the use? Where will we get protection for human rights? This is the first thing. The hon. Home Minister is here. I want that he should address this problem in his reply.

Sir, another thing is that in Assam, many human rights are violated. In the name of deporting, under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, people are kept in detention camps. Till now, five people have committed suicides in the detention camps. Not only that, recently, one expert team from New Delhi went there and visited the detention camps. It was in a very horrible condition. There was no electricity, no water, no toilet facility, etc. There is nothing. So, this is a serious human rights violation which is still going on even under judicial custody, also in jails and in detention camps. Sir, this is one of my questions to the hon. Home Minister. I want a satisfactory reply from him.

Sir, there is another point regarding human rights violation. Maximum human rights violations are against women. But, in this amendment, there is a provision of only one woman member. Moreover, given the present rule of seniority, judiciary does not have sufficient representation of woman. Therefore, I suggest that an amendment should be made to give more representation to women. Sir, we all know the name of Sharmila, a woman of Manipur, who, for 12 years, had been on hunger strike. She

was protesting for lifting of Armed Forces Special Powers Act. She is now called the Iron Lady in the North-East region. Sir, human rights violations against women are maximum. Provision for one woman member is here. More women should be included in the Human Rights Commission. Then, another point is this. So far as this biasness is concerned, there is every possibility of biasness now because these two provisions are there that in case of National Human Rights Commission, 'the retired Supreme Court Chief Justice or the retired Judge of the Supreme Court' and, similarly, in case of State Human Right Commission, 'the retired Chief Justice of the High Court or any Judge'. Now, what will happen here? If the retired Chief Justice is not in their favour, automatically, the Ruling Party, the Government, would go, by bypassing, by depriving the retired Chief Justice, to another retired Judge. So, this biasness, this confusion will not strengthen the Human Rights Commission.

My other point, Sir, is this. So far as Delhi is concerned, Delhi is the Capital of our country, which is such a vast country. Now, for Delhi, there is no provision for State Human Rights Commission. Maximum human rights violations are taking place in Delhi. If there is no Human Rights Commission here and the National Human Rights Commission is given the power to look after Delhi, it is already overburdened. The National Human Rights Commission is overburdened. If it is given the power to look after the human rights violation of the NCT of Delhi, there will be no proper judgements. The Commission would not be able to see the violation of human rights in Delhi.

Sir, there is another important point and it is my last point. Here, a provision has been made in this Act that the Chairpersons of various Commissions, such as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission of Women, Chairpersons of the National Commission for Backward Classes, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as members. This provision is there. But my point is, Sir, that these persons may be Chairperson of a Commission but they do not have the background of human rights. Therefore, I want that no member should be taken from the background of civil society activities than other human rights activities. So, in that case, the Human Rights Commission will be strengthened and we will get proper justice. Thank you, Sir.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात) : सर, मैं आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। हमारे आदरणीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह जी मानव अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 लेकर आए हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सर, मैं इस बिल पर बात करूँ, उससे पहले मुझे एक किस्सा याद आया है। कई साल पहले एक बड़े देश में युवाओं का एक आन्दोलन हुआ था। वह इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन था, जिसमें हज़ारों-लाखों बच्चे थे और वे वहाँ की पार्लियामेंट का घेराव करने गए थे। उनको खदेड़ने के लिए वहाँ की सरकार ने तमाम प्रयत्न किए- टैंकर्स आए, उन पर पानी का छिड़काव किया, फिर पुलिस आई और फायरिंग हुई। सर, उसके बाद उन सारे बच्चों में से 18,000 बच्चे मर गए। यह बात पूरे देश को मालूम थी, फिर भी यह बात किसी अखबार, टीवी या किसी अन्य माध्यम से leak नहीं हुई। यूएनओ के विश्व मानवाधिकार आयोग ने वहाँ के प्रेजिडेंट को पत्र लिखा कि हमें पता चला है कि आपके यहाँ यह घटना घटी है। महोदय, मानव अधिकार का उल्लंघन हुआ है और उसमें आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? वहाँ के प्रेसिडेंट ने क्या जवाब दिया? उन्होंने ऐसा जवाब दिया कि मेरे देश में मानव अधिकार का मापदण्ड क्या होना चाहिए और कैसे होगा, यह हम तय करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. के. केशव राव : यह भी यहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सुन रहा हूँ, तारीफ ही कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : कोई अन्य रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, आप अपनी जगह पर बैठें।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. के. केशव राव : *

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा : *

श्री उपसभापति : चुनीभाई, आप बोलें। आप बोलें। माननीय केशव राव जी, चेयर की तरफ से आपको बोलने की कोई अनुमति नहीं है, कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं आएगी।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : आप मुझसे कई साल बड़े हैं...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरे से कई साल बड़े हैं। मैं आपको क्या बोलूँ?

श्री उपसभापति : गोहेल जी, आप चेयर को address करें।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : मैं नहीं बोलूंगा, मेरे संस्कार ये हैं कि मैं आपको कुछ नहीं बताऊंगा।...(व्यवधान)... सर, हमारे यहाँ के एक सांसद हैं, उनके एक दोस्त पत्रकार हैं। वे उसी देश में घूमने के लिए गए। उन्होंने वहाँ के छात्रों से पूछा कि क्या आप इस बात को जानते हैं? वे बोले कि नहीं-नहीं..., लेकिन वहाँ जो स्मारक था, वे वहाँ गए और उनके हाथ में जो पुष्प

था, तो उनके दोस्त ने उनको यह बताया कि आप जो पुष्प रखने वाले हैं, मेहरबानी करके आपको रिक्वेस्ट करते हैं कि आप ये पुष्प सबके सामने मत रखिए। वे चुपके से अपने हाथ पीछे करके पुष्प गिराकर चले आए।

सर, हमारे देश में वर्ष 2008-09 में कसाब ने 161 लोगों को बम ब्लास्ट में मार दिया, 300 के ऊपर लोगों को घायल कर दिया, तब यह हमारा Human Right Commission कहाँ था? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहाँ था?...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे लाखों पंडित कश्मीर से खदेड़े गए हैं। वहाँ के लोगों ने और कश्मीर के पंडितों ने मानव अधिकार आयोग में complaint की, आज तक उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया, इसीलिए गवर्नमेंट को ये कायदा लाना पड़ा, विधेयक लाना पड़ा। यह मज़बूत नहीं है, इसीलिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और अमित शाह जी को यह आयोग लाना पड़ा। हमारे देश में क्या मापदण्ड हैं? हम यहां यह सीखना चाहते हैं कि ये नहीं होना चाहिए, दो सदस्य नहीं होने चाहिए, तीन सदस्य क्यों रखते हैं, लेडीज़ को क्यों रखते हैं? हम यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह देश में है? जब हमारे ऊपर प्रॉब्लम होती है, हमको एक साथ बैठकर और मिलकर यह कायदा बनाना चाहिए और हमको यह नहीं करना चाहिए... हमारे देश में क्या करना है, वह हम तय करेंगे, हमारी सरकार तय करेगी, सरकार में चाहे कोई भी आदमी बैठा हो, चाहे वे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हों या कोई अन्य हो। लेकिन आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और सरकार मानव अधिकार आयोग के लिए सही दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं आपको एक बात बताऊँ कि अभी यहां से...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : मानव अधिकार की रक्षा करने के लिए हमको क्या करना चाहिए, रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान... आज तक इस देश में मानव अधिकार का क्या हुआ? सर आयोग में तो सब कुछ है...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप conclude कीजिए, ताकि मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को मौका दूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : महोदय, मैं अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of my party, I rise to support the Bill. I congratulate the Central Government for being accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions as A-grade status institution, which means that it is fully compliant with the Paris Principles adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Secondly, this Amendment Bill

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

makes NHRC more inclusive because it comprises Chairmen of National Commissions for Backward Classes and for Protection of Child Rights and also the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. These sections face the most human rights violations. The Amendment Bill resolves a lot of practical issues because the financial and administrative powers of the Secretary-General and the Secretary are well-defined. Therefore, there is no confusion. They are not vague and are well-defined. The Supreme Court Judges, the High Court Judges and those judges, who could not become the Chief Justices of the High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, can become the Chairman or members of NHRC. There is a larger pool of talent available with the Central Government. They will have more choice. So the Government can make it more effective and efficient. I would like to make one suggestion. Article 21 of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights. If the Human Rights are violated, what options the citizens of India have got? They can either approach the NHRC or the court. When they approach the National Human Rights Commission or the State Human Rights Commission in the case of violation, the State Human Rights Commission or the National Human Rights Commission will take the complaint and, then, issue the notice, on which they will call for counter from the other party. After the police files the counter, it has got no manpower or powers to investigate. It has got only quasi-judicial power. It does not have any judicial power. It cannot be given judicial powers because a parallel body to the court cannot be created. I am aware of the constraints there. My request to the hon. Home Minister is, in the event of judicial powers not being vested with the Human Rights Commission, at least, at the end, after the report is submitted, it should have the power or it should be vested with the power of directing the police to file a case against the person, who has violated the Human Rights or in favour of the person, who is the affected party. This is my humble and sincere suggestion to the hon. Home Minister. Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajaram.

श्री राजा राम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश में मानव अधिकार संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए जो यह संशोधन बिल लाया गया है, चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं केवल एक-दो प्वाइंट्स पर ही आपका ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, आयोग के सदस्य की संख्या दो से बढ़ाकर तीन कर दी गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, जहां करीब 23 करोड़ के लगभग लोग रहते हैं। वहां चेयरमैन तो हैं, लेकिन जो दो मेम्बर्स हैं, जिनमें से एक बहुत पहले रिटायर हो गए और दूसरे भी रिटायर हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक यह सरकार वहां दो मेम्बर्स को भी नियुक्त नहीं कर पाई है। आज उनकी संख्या दो से बढ़ाकर तीन की जा रही है। आज आयोग के सामने बड़ी तादाद में मुकदमें लंबित पड़े हुए हैं। इससे और कोई ज्यादा प्रभावित नहीं हुआ है, वे लोग ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं, जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं और न्याय की उम्मीद में आयोग के पास जाते हैं, इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि उनकी संख्या दो से बढ़ाकर तीन कर देना पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए और जो पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं, उन्हें तत्काल भरना चाहिए।

दूसरा, इस आयोग में जो पांच साल से तीन साल में रिटायरमेंट दिया गया है, मेरा यह मानना है कि यह भी ठीक नहीं है। उसमें दूसरे प्वाइंट में यह कहा गया है कि उन्हें पुनः नियुक्ति भी दी जा सकती है। ऐसे में लोग इस उम्मीद के साथ काम करेंगे कि हम अगर सरकार की बात मान लें या इनकी मंशा के अनुरूप काम करें तो हमें पुनः मौका मिल जाएगा। अगर वे इस तरह से काम करेंगे तो वे सरकार के हाथ की कठपुतली हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आयोग की छवि बहुत अच्छी नहीं होगी क्योंकि केवल national ही नहीं, international स्तर पर भी यह मैसेज जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आज उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेश में मानव अधिकार के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इससे पहले भी हम गुजरात का जिक्र करें, जहां पर दलित को बांधकर कोड़ों से मारा गया। अभी तत्काल की अगर हम बात करें तो सोनभद्र में क्या हुआ, जहां पर 10-10, 12-12 आदिवासी मारे गए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार से यह जो violation हो रहा है, सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त जो खाली पड़ी हुई posts हैं, उन्हें भरना चाहिए।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि इस आयोग में जो सदस्य और अध्यक्ष हैं, ये अगर किसी मामले पर नोटिस भी करते हैं तो भी उस पर विचार नहीं होता है, इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उन्हें और powers देनी चाहिए, उनके पास प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय powers होनी चाहिए ताकि उनके आदेशों का ठीक से implementation हो सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मान्यवर, यह जो बिल लाया जा रहा है, जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, मैं आपकी और सदन की जानकारी के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें आगे चलकर माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा दिए गए आदेशों की अवहेलना का मामला बनेगा। महोदय, ऐसा मैं क्यों कह रहा हूँ? ऐसा मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जुलाई, 2015 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने, देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि नागालैंड, मिज़ोरम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और दिल्ली में State Human Rights Commission बनना

[श्री संजय सिंह]

चाहिए। उसके बाद जब राज्यों में Human Rights Commission का गठन नहीं हुआ और फिर से जब उसमें contempt petition फाइल हुआ, तो उसके बाद मुख्य न्यायाधीश, जस्टिस टी.एस. ठाकुर, जस्टिस आर. भानुमति जी और जस्टिस यू.यू. ललित - सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इन तीन जजों की पीठ ने यह आदेश दिया कि दिल्ली सहित इन बाकी राज्यों में मानव अधिकार आयोग का गठन किया जाए। हमने, दिल्ली सरकार ने मानव अधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष के रूप में जस्टिस उमानाथ सिंह जी का नाम recommend किया, पूरी फाइल बनाकर भेजी, लेकिन साढ़े तीन वर्ष बीत गए हैं, आज तक उसकी स्वीकृति नहीं मिली। अब फिर से उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में contempt file हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप एक बिल लेकर आ रहे हैं कि आप अपने पास रखेंगे- यह तो सीधे-सीधे माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों की अवहेलना है। यह संघीय ढांचे के भी विरुद्ध है कि आप एक राज्य को मानव अधिकार हनन के मामले में उसका अपना कार्यवाही करने का आयोग नहीं बनाने देना चाह रहे हो।

मान्यवर, हम अपनी पीड़ा कहां से शुरू करें और कहां खत्म करें? मानव अधिकारों के हनन का सबसे ज्यादा मामला अगर किसी ने झेला है, उस पीड़ा को बरदाश्त किया है, तो हमने किया है। राकेश सिन्हा जी यहां से चले गए हैं, वे बहुत अच्छी बात कह रहे थे- मानवीय संवेदनाओं और अधिकारों पर चोट पहुंचाना मानव अधिकारों का हनन है। हम कहां से शुरू करें - दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री पर सीबीआई का छापा, दिल्ली के शिक्षा मंत्री पर सीबीआई का छापा, दिल्ली के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री पर सीबीआई का छापा, 25-25 विधायकों को पकड़कर जेल में डाल दिया गया। मानव अधिकार तो छोड़ दीजिए, आप जानवरों के भी अधिकार सुरक्षित नहीं कर पाए। एक हमारा विधायक सोमनाथ भारती है, उसके कुत्ते को पकड़ने के लिए दिल्ली के 40 पुलिस वाले जाते हैं। यह हालत है। आप कितनी दुर्भावना से दिल्ली सरकार के प्रति काम कर रहे हैं। मान्यवर, पूरे देश में क्या हो रहा है, अगर हम मानवाधिकारों की बात करते हैं। झारखंड में तरबेज को मॉब लिंग करके मार दिया गया। बिहार में तीन लोगों को मार दिया गया, जिसमें दो दलित थे और एक मुसलमान था। यहां पर पी.एल. पुनिया जी बैठे हैं, अभी बाराबंकी के एक गांव में दलित को पकड़कर जला दिया गया, यह मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, इस देश के अंदर। मान्यवर, देश में मॉब लिंग की घटनाएं हो रही हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : संजय सिंह जी, खत्म कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। सर, एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं। मान्यवर, आपने सबको समय दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपको भी समय दिया है।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में दुर्भावना से अगर सरकार काम करेगी, पुलिस वाले काम करेंगे... उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आदमी थाने में जाता है, उसकी

पत्नी के साथ बलात्कार हो गया, वह रिपोर्ट लिखवाने जाता है, तो थानेदार उसी को पकड़कर पीट देता है। मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी ने एक आई.पी.एस. अधिकारी संजीव भट्ट का जिक्र यहां पर किया। वह व्यक्ति 18 दिन तक जमानत लेकर बाहर रहता है, उसके मामले में... एक कस्टोडियन डैथ की घोषणा करके...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : एक न्यायिक आदेश आता है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक आई.पी.एस. अधिकारी को आजीवन कारावास दे दिया गया।...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं। सर, गुजरात के अंदर 184 कस्टोडियल डैथ्स हुईं, लेकिन सिर्फ एक मामले में, संजीव भट्ट के मामले में आजीवन कारावास की सजा हुई।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, अंत में, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि दिल्ली में स्टेट ह्यूमन राइट्स कमिशन का गठन न करने का, जो आपने इस बिल में प्रावधान किया है, यह सीधे-सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों का उल्लंघन है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक काला कानून आप पास कर रहे हैं, इसलिए हम इसका बहिष्कार करते हैं और इस बिल के खिलाफ हम वॉक आउट करते हैं।

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

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी का रिप्लाई।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने महत्वपूर्ण विचार रखे हैं। लगभग 20 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। इस संशोधन विधेयक में जिन बिंदुओं का प्रावधान लाने की बात कही गई है, उस पर अगर गौर करें, तो जितने सदस्यों ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, शायद अब तक वह चिंता दूर हो जानी चाहिए थी। सब लोगों की महत्वपूर्ण चिंता यह रही कि इसको सुदृढ़ किया जाए और राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग को इस तरह से मजबूत किया जाए कि वह मानव अधिकारों का संरक्षण और रक्षा कर सके।

उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले 13 वर्षों के दौरान जो आवश्यकताएं सामने आई हैं और जो चुनौतियां दिखी हैं, उनके आधार पर यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय और राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग की कार्यक्षमता और उसमें बहुलता लाने के लिए प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर बहुत चिंता व्यक्त की गई, व्यवस्थाओं की चिंता व्यक्त की गई, कभी-कभी जात-पात की बात उठाई गई, कभी धर्म, सम्प्रदाय की भी बात उठी। हम तो कहना चाहेंगे कि 2019 है, दो हजार बीस वर्ष पहले को याद कर लीजिए और समझ लीजिए, सारे विभेद मिट जाएंगे, कोई भेदभाव नहीं रहेगा। हिन्दुस्तान की धरती

[श्री नित्यानन्द राय]

तो इसका उदाहरण है। हम इसकी संस्कृति की विरासत में अगर चले गए, जहां से मानवता का जन्म हुआ है...

उपसभापति महोदय, कई बातें कही जा रही हैं। मानवता का संरक्षण और अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान के समाज में प्रारम्भ से ही है। हम सब जानते हैं कि पंच और परमेश्वर दो शब्द ऐसे हैं, जिनकी बदौलत हम मानवता की रक्षा करते हैं। जो पंचायत होती थी, जो आदालत होती थी, वह अपने आप में एक शासन व्यवस्था भी होती थी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी वह व्यवस्था इतनी मर्यादाओं से बंधी हुई थी। हमारी वह व्यवस्था इतने आदर्शों और उसूलों की बुनियाद पर खड़ी थी, जिसके आधार पर हम बड़े-बड़े फैसले करते थे, मानव के अधिकारों की रक्षा करते थे, उनके अधिकारों का संरक्षण करते थे। जब कोई ऐसी बात आती थी, जिसमें चाहे किसी मानव के अधिकार का हनन हो, चाहे किसी पर अत्याचार हो, चाहे किसी पर अन्याय हो, चाहे किसी के साथ भेदभाव हो या चाहे किसी की स्वतंत्रता पर प्रहार हो, हर चीज का फैसला हम वहां से करते थे। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की प्रारम्भिक सामाजिक व्यवस्था से ही मानवता की बुनियाद पड़ी है।

महोदय, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार, मानव अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए, उनकी स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्तता की रक्षा के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। किसी पर अत्याचार न हो और न ही अत्याचारियों को बख्शा जाए, यही मोदी सरकार की व्यवस्था और उसकी सोच है।

महोदय, मैं संशोधनों के प्रावधानों के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बताऊंगा, लेकिन कुछ की चर्चा मैं जरूर करना चाहूंगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में इसमें टिप्पणियां नहीं आईं। सिविल सोसायटी की ज्यादा से ज्यादा भागीदारी बढ़े और उनके अधिकार संरक्षित हों, इसके लिए सिविल सोसायटी से सदस्यों की संख्या दो से बढ़कर तीन करने का प्रावधान है, ताकि उनकी भागीदारी बढ़े। महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए, जिनकी आबादी, देश की आबादी के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत है, महिला आयोग के अध्यक्ष के रूप में वैसे भी केन्द्र, राष्ट्रीय या राज्यों के महिला आयोगों में उसके अध्यक्ष, सदस्य के रूप में, लेकिन उसके अतिरिक्त एक और महिला प्रतिनिधि बढ़ाकर उनकी संख्या दो से तीन कर दी गई। अतः इस बात का भी इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदय, हमारे मानवाधिकार आयोग के माध्यम से विभिन्न वर्गों की अभिव्यक्ति ठीक प्रकार से हो और सबको लगे कि मानवाधिकार आयोग हमारे लिए है और वहां से हमारे अधिकारों का संरक्षण हो सकता है, इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अल्पसंख्यक तथा महिला आयोगों के अध्यक्षों का उसमें प्रावधान है, लेकिन इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग के अध्यक्षों तथा मुख्य आयुक्त, दिव्यांगजन को भी NHRC के मानद सदस्य के रूप में शामिल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इससे वंचित एवं कमजोर वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व होगा और उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा।

महोदय, इसके माध्यम से पात्रता का भी विस्तार किया गया है। इस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई कि अगर हम NHRC के अध्यक्ष के लिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस के अलावा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्य जजेज़ को लेते हैं, तो इसके कई कारण हैं। मैं इस बारे में स्पष्ट बताना चाहता हूँ। इसी प्रकार से NHRC में भी प्रावधान हैं कि हम उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के अलावा अगर उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को भी लें, तो 15 में से 13 राज्यों के मानव अधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्षों के पद अभी भी रिक्त पड़े हैं। मैं NHRC की बात कर रहा हूँ कि आज क्या जरूरत पड़ी और हमें इस पर क्यों विचार करना पड़ रहा है? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010 और वर्ष 2011 में अध्यक्ष पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए योग्य व्यक्ति का जो मानक था, उनके अनुसार लोगों ने या तो उस पद को स्वीकार नहीं किया, या किसी ने अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की या अन्य किन्हीं कारणों से उनकी नियुक्तियां नहीं होने के कारण उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष बनाकर काम चलाया गया। हम काम चलाने वाली संस्था से पूर्ण उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है। अब, इन संशोधनों से खाली पदों को भरने में सुगमता होगी और आयोग सुदृढ़ होगा। यहां कार्य की अवधि पर भी चर्चा हुई है, क्योंकि कार्यकाल को पांच साल से तीन साल किया है। मुझे लगता है कि इस पर गौर किया जाना चाहिए। अन्य आयोगों की कार्य अवधि तीन साल की है, इसलिए ऐसा करने से समानता आएगी, एकरूपता आएगी। हमारे यहां, जब पहले से तीन साल की अवधि की गई है, तो इस आयोग की अवधि पांच साल से घटाकर तीन साल की करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां एक तरफ यह बात हो रही थी कि अगर दोबारा नियुक्ति की बात आएगी, तो हो सकता है कि वह व्यक्ति निरंकुश हो या कुछ इस तरह से सरकार की तरफदारी में लग जाए, ताकि उसकी दोबारा नियुक्ति हो। जिसकी पांच साल की नियुक्ति होगी, वहां तो यह लगेगा कि हमारी पांच साल की अवधि तय हो गई, अब जब दोबारा बनने की बात आएगी, तब उसमें अपनी क्षमता को, अपनी योग्यता को प्रदर्शित करने की उसके मन में एक ललक होगी कि अगर हम अच्छा काम करेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि हमें दोबारा बना दिया जाए। यह भी कोई जरूरी नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है कि बनाया ही जा सकता है, यह तब है, अगर वैसी स्थिति आती है तो।

महोदय, उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश की पात्रता को कहीं कम नहीं किया गया है। यहां हमारे माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि क्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को उसमें प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी? सर, यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब हमारे पास मुख्य न्यायाधीश होंगे, जब उनकी उपलब्धता होगी, तो उनको प्राथमिकता मिलना एक व्यावहारिक पक्ष भी है और हमारी सोच भी सकारात्मक है, हम नकारात्मक सोच वाले लोग नहीं हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां बात आई है, हम सब राज्यों में विश्वास करते हैं, तो मैं बता दूँ कि तमिलनाडु राज्य ने अपनी भावना व्यक्त की थी। तमिलनाडु राज्य की भावनाओं के आधार पर भी यह संशोधन है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं- और उस तमिलनाडु राज्य के

[श्री नित्यानन्द राय]

संशोधन की उस भावना को, कि ऐसा प्रावधान लाया जाए, इसका समर्थन करने वाले राज्य मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्णाटक, केरल, पंजाब, बिहार, असम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, गोवा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, मणिपुर, ओडिशा, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, झारखंड, मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर हैं। इसमें ऐसा नहीं है कि आज जो संशोधन की बातें आई हैं या जो प्रावधान किया गया है, यह समग्र चर्चाओं के बाद, समग्र विचारों के बाद आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए लाया गया है। इसकी कार्यक्षमता बढ़े, इसलिए एनएचआरसी के महासचिव को और एसएचआरसी के सचिव को वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक अधिकार मिले हैं, ताकि इसके काम में तत्परता आए।

उपसभापति जी, यहां एक चर्चा हो रही थी कि दूरदराज के संघ शासित राज्यों को दिल्ली आना पड़ता है। इसके लिए जो संघ शासित राज्य है, उसे किसी बगल के राज्य में, किसी बगल के राज्य के आयोग के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए, ताकि वह नजदीक ही अपने कामों के लिए, अपनी बातों को रखने के लिए, अपने अधिकार के संरक्षण के लिए वहां पहुंच सकें और उन्हें इसकी सुगमता भी हो।

उपसभापति जी, मानवता की सेवा को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज धन बनाया है। हमारे सामने कई बातें आई कि हमारा मानक क्या है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तीन श्रेणियों में मानक बंटा है। A, B, C यानी क, ख, ग। यह इस तरह से श्रेणीबद्ध है। उसमें लगातार भारत को बीस वर्षों से और खास कर इन पांच वर्षों में "ए" श्रेणी के भी स्थान प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसमें कहीं कोई संदेह नहीं है। यहां बात कही गई कि कितने मुकदमे आए और कितनों का डिस्पोजल हुआ? मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि पांच वर्षों में - मैं आपको पहले का भी आंकड़ा दूंगा और यह भी बताऊंगा कि कितनी रिपोर्ट्स सबमिट हुईं। इधर 2014 से लेकर जो मुकदमे अब तक दायर हुए, अगर हम उनमें विभिन्न प्रकार के मुकदमों को समाहित करते हैं, तो वे 1 लाख नहीं, बल्कि 4 लाख, 93 हजार, 58 मुकदमों आयोगों के तहत दायर हुए हैं और उनके निपटारे का प्रतिशत 97 प्रतिशत है। 8,77,300 मुकदमों का निपटारा हुआ है। पहले क्या होता था? 2014 से लेकर अभी तक जो reports submit की गईं, उनमें सिर्फ 2017-18 की रिपोर्ट बची हुई है, जिसके इसी एक सप्ताह से दो सप्ताह के भीतर submit हो जाने की संभावना है, इसकी पूरी उम्मीद है। पहले जो reports submit हुई थीं, 2005 से लेकर 2014 तक की अवधि में मात्र 2010 तक ही, यानी 4-5 साल पीछे की रिपोर्ट को भी हम submit नहीं करते थे। अब बड़ी तत्परता के साथ यह आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट को submit करता है। इस तरह से जब हम सारे विषयों को देखते हैं, तो लगता है कि यह आयोग काम तो कर ही रहा है, लेकिन इसको और मजबूती प्रदान की जा सकती है।

अभी हमारे मधुसूदन मिश्री जी बोल रहे थे। वे आदरणीय हैं, वे कह रहे थे कि सुधार की उम्मीद नहीं है। लगता है कि नकारात्मक लोग ही ऐसा सोचते हैं। हम सकारात्मक सोच वाले हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कहते हैं कि परिश्रम और प्रयास करो, परिणाम आएगा

ही और उसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। मैं राष्ट्रकवि दिनकर की एक पंक्ति जरूर कहना चाहूंगा।

"है नहीं विघ्न कोई जग में, जो रोक सके आदमी के मग को,
खम ठोक ठेलता है जब नर, पर्वत के जाते पांव उखड़,
मानव जब जोर लगाता है, पत्थर भी पानी बन जाता है।"

परिश्रम और प्रयत्न परिणाम तो लाते ही हैं। यही कारण है कि पांच वर्षों में हमारे मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में मानव का सम्मान बढ़ा है और मानवता का मान भी बढ़ा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मानवता की बहुत सम्पूर्ण परिभाषा है, जैसा हमारे संजय राउत जी कह रहे थे। यह तो हमारा देश है कि हम तो भैरव बाबा की सवारी को भी प्रणाम करते हैं और पूजते हैं। हमारी संवेदना इतनी है कि हम तो प्रकृति के जीव-जंतु से लेकर मानव, जो सबसे सुन्दर और श्रेष्ठ माना गया है...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, हम इनके विषय में कहना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप चेयर को address करके अपनी बता कहें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : हमें एक पंक्ति याद आ रही है और हम कहेंगे, जिसकी चिंता की गई है। इनके विषय में, कभी जब इनका जमाना था, तो किसी व्यंग्यकार ने बड़ी अच्छी पंक्ति लिखी है कि

"शहीदों की तुरबत पर तूने जलाए नहीं एक भी दीए,
जिनके लहू से जला है चिरागे वतन,
जगमगा दिए तूने मकबरे उनके,
जो बेचते रहे हैं शहीदों के कफन।"...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति महोदय, हम इन पर नहीं कहना चाहते थे, लेकिन आप...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप चेयर की ओर देख कर address करें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, यह इनके विषय में कहा गया था। इनके विषय में जब हम एक समाचार पत्र में एक व्यंग्यकार का व्यंग्य पढ़ रहे थे, जब इनके "गरीबी मिटाओ" के नारे पर किसी ने व्यंग्य किया था, तो व्यंग्यकार ने सड़क पर जाते हुए एक व्यक्ति की बातों की चर्चा करते हुए एक मरे हुए इंसान की चर्चा कर कहा था कि मैं जब सड़क पर जा रहा था, तो एक इंसान लेटा था, उलट कर देखा, तो वह मरा हुआ था और उसके पेट पर लिखा था कि मैं भूखा हूँ। अगर आज global leaders की सूची में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऊंचा स्थान प्राप्त किया है, जिनको global leader कहा जाता है, तो इस देश से गरीबी मिट रही है, इसके कारण global leadership की इस उपाधि से उनको नवाजा गया है। ग्लोबल लीडर्स की सूची

[श्री नित्यानन्द राय]

में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का चौथा-पांचवां स्थान है। महोदय, हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों के हनन से मानवता चोटिल होती है, लेकिन मानवता की परिभाषा बहुत व्यापक है। उसको सिर्फ शब्दों में नहीं पिरोया जा सकता है, मन की भावनाओं से देखा जा सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, यह प्रवचन नहीं हो रहा है, आखिर मानव अधिकार आयोग किस लिए है? मानवता के संरक्षण के लिए ही तो मानव अधिकार आयोग है। मानवता क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति : आप चेयर को एड्रेस करके अपनी बात कीजिए।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, मानवता तो उस समय तार-तार हो जाती थी, जब वह सड़कों पर, गाड़ियों की रोशनी में दम तोड़ा करती थी। मैं इस विषय पर कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, रिप्लाइ में मैंने सारी बातें कही हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने भी असम में विदेशी detention के विषय में कहा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा, नागरिकता एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, संवेदनाशील मामला है। विदेशी नागरिकों या अवैध नागरिकों की छंटवाई हो रही है, जिसमें उन्हें प्रमाण देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। प्रमाण प्रस्तुत न कर पाने की स्थिति में detain करने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन उनको कोई कष्ट नहीं होता है। आप इतने लोगों को ले आए हैं, तो यहां की सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं पर प्रहार भी हो रहा है। चिंता मत कीजिए, वहां कोई मानवता तार-तार नहीं हो रही है। हमारे आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी ने दोनों सदनों को स्पष्ट रूप से बताया है कि हमारी भावनाएं क्या हैं। अगर आप इस देश का कल्याण चाहते हैं, तो आप सभी से अनुरोध है कि आप सभी लोग इस विधेयक पर सहमत होइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal) : This is not a public...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA : Sir, we want a to-the-point reply.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों की एक-एक बात का जवाब दूँ, लेकिन सूची बहुत लम्बी है और इतने कम समय में सभी का जवाब दे पाना संभव नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे माननीय मिस्त्री जी गुजरात की काफी चर्चा कर रहे थे, मैं उसकी गहराई में जाना नहीं चाहता। इस संशोधन विधेयक के प्रावधान में जितनी बातें आई हैं, उनके मूल में जो बातें हैं, मैंने उनके संबंध में स्पष्ट रूप से बता दिया है।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि जब देश और दुनिया मोदी जी पर विश्वास करती है, तो आप भी विश्वास कीजिए। "मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है और शाह है, तो सिद्धि है।"

यह जो 'मानव अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019' लाया गया है, इसे स्वीकृत किया जाए, ताकि मानव की स्वतंत्रता का, उसके अधिकारों का संरक्षण हो सके, रक्षा हो सके। सदन से मेरी प्रार्थना और अनुरोध है कि इसे पारित किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I shall first take up the Amendment moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I have one point to make. सर, लास्ट टाइम भी आपके नोटिस में मैं यह लाना था, मेरे पास यह Human Rights Commission की रिपोर्ट है, इसमें कुछ फिगर्स दी गई हैं। जो फिगर्स इसमें दी गई हैं, वे आपकी दी हुई फिगर्स से पूरी तरह डिफरेंट हैं। Sir, I will give it to you and also lay it on the Table. Last time also, the Home Minister stated three different figures. I brought that to your notice. Sir, another thing is about the encounter. The NHRC report which is here is also different. I want him to take note of it. I will lay it on the Table.

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद, केशव राव जी, आप यह रिपोर्ट दे दें। प्रक्रिया के तहत इस पर बात होगी। I shall first put the motion moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem for reference of the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to a Select Committee, to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Nityanand Rai regarding the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019, to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 3. In Clause 3, there are three Amendments; Amendment (No. 1) by Shri K.K. Ragesh and Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving it, Mr. Ragesh? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you moving it?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, one minute?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, you did not give us proper time to give the amendments and you are not allowing us to explain the amendment. What is this, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH : Sir, my Amendment is, 'Chief Justice of India or upon non-availability of such Chief Justice of India, a Judge', because, Sir, if you are having any difficulty in finding suitable candidates, why can't you make this amendment, means, 'upon non-availability of such Chief Justice'? So, if you want to choose a Judge according to your own choice, you can go with your amendments, but if you are having a difficulty in finding Chief Justice of India means a 'suitable candidate', then I am requesting the Government to make a comment on that. Why can't you make a small amendment 'upon non-availability of such Chief Justice of India ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Are you moving it or not?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, let the Minister make a ..

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : श्रीमन्, इन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है, वह विवेक तन्खा जी ने भी दिया कि इसकी स्पष्टता नहीं है, मगर मैं सदन के सामने यह बात रखता हूँ कि इसमें हमारी और कोई मंशा नहीं है। अगर हम ऐसा कहेंगे कि Chief Justice of India नहीं मिलते हैं, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को नियुक्त करेंगे, तो कौन सम्माननीय सुप्रीम का जज...(व्यवधान)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, there is no translation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, that is important because I am not able to understand what he is saying. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. He is making points. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह : अगर हम ऐसा प्रावधान रखेंगे, तो कौन सम्माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज इसको स्वीकार करेगा, अध्यक्ष बनने के लिए, कि जब उनकी availability नहीं है, तभी मुझे रखिए। मैं इतना स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार ढेर सारे हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट्स में यह तय हो चुका है कि जहां तक ज्युडिशियल काम का सवाल है, Chief Justice is the first

among the equals. जहां तक ज्युडिशियल काम का सवाल है, तो चीफ जस्टिस और जज के बीच में कोई अन्तर नहीं होता है। चीफ जस्टिस साहब को निश्चित रूप से कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अधिकार दिये गये हैं, जो संस्थानों को, चाहे वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो या हाई कोर्ट हो, उन्हें चलाने के लिए उनके पास हैं। मान्यवर, कोई अतिरिक्त ज्युडिशियल अधिकार मुख्य न्यायाधीश के पास नहीं होता है। इसलिए यह जो प्रावधान है, इसको इसी तरह से रखना चाहिए, वरना स्थिति यह होगी कि चीफ जस्टिस available नहीं हैं, इसलिए आपको रखते हैं, तो कोई सम्माननीय जज आने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। हमें ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, बहुत सारी चीजों पर शंकाएं व्यक्त की गयीं, जैसे- यह सरकार का आयोग बन जाता है, सरकार के इशारे पर काम करता है, ढाई-तीन साल के बाद आप प्रतिनियुक्ति करेंगे, वगैरह-वगैरह। मान्यवर, मैं अध्याय 2 की धारा 4 की तरफ आप सब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 की है। अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति कौन करता है? यह गृह मंत्री की सिफारिश पर प्रधान मंत्री नहीं करते हैं। इसके लिए एक कमिटी बनी है। कमिटी में कौन है? प्रधान मंत्री हैं, लोक सभा अध्यक्ष जी हैं, गृह मंत्री हैं, दोनों सदनों के विपक्ष के नेता हैं, राज्य सभा के उपसभापति महोदय स्वयं हैं। जब इतने सारे लोग मिल कर लगभग unanimity के साथ किसी व्यक्ति का appointment करते हैं और उस पर भी हम संशय खड़ा करेंगे, मान्यवर, तो मैं नहीं मानता कि कोई भी लोकतांत्रिक संस्था काम कर पायेगी। अगर हमारा नजरिया ही खराब है, तब तो कोई रास्ता हमारे पास नहीं बचता है। यह कमेटी जो बनी है, जो नियुक्ति करती है, उसका composition जिस प्रकार का है, मुझे लगता है कि पूरे सदन को इसकी wisdom पर भरोसा करना चाहिए। देश के प्रधान मंत्री महोदय, लोक सभा के स्पीकर महोदय, राज्य सभा के उपसभापति महोदय, देश के गृह मंत्री, दोनों सदनों के विपक्ष के नेता, अगर विपक्ष के नेता नहीं हैं, तो मुख्य विपक्षी पार्टी के नेता, इतने सारे लोग मिल कर जो तय करते हैं, उस पर हमें शंका नहीं करनी चाहिए। तीसरी बात यहां कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई कि इसमें 5 साल की अवधि को घटाकर 3 साल क्यों कर दिया गया? 5 साल से 3 साल की अवधि इसलिए की गई, क्योंकि इसमें उम्र का भी प्रावधान है कि इस उम्र से बड़ी आयु के जज को हम नहीं लेंगे। इसमें बहुत से पद खाली रहते हैं। 3 साल की अवधि इसलिए की गई है, ताकि खाली पद भरे जा सकें। फिर उनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति का मामला भी कमेटी में जाना है, जिसमें विपक्ष के नेता, उपसभापति महोदय और स्पीकर साहब हैं। उस कमेटी में जाना है, जिसमें विपक्ष के नेता, उपसभापति महोदय और स्पीकर साहब हैं। उस कमेटी के सामने पुनर्नियुक्ति का मामला जाएगा। एक अन्य बात यह सामने आई कि सरकार यदि उन्हें कहीं और नियुक्त कर देगी, तो वे सरकार के पक्ष में फैसले देंगे। हमने इसकी उप-धारा 3 को नहीं हटाया है। जो Human Rights Commission का सदस्य या Chairman बनेगा, वह बाद में सरकार का कोई और पद नहीं ले सकता। उसे दोबारा सिर्फ नियुक्ति का अधिकार मिलता है और उसका निर्णय भी कमेटी करेगी। एक माननीय सदस्य ने शंका उठाई कि आप कितनी बार नियुक्त करते रहेंगे? मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें 70 साल की आयु का प्रावधान है। कोई भी जज साहब

[श्री अमित शाह]

जब रिटायर होते हैं, तो 6 साल से ज्यादा उनकी अवधि वैसे ही नहीं बचती, आयु-सीमा तक पहुंचने में। इसलिए बार-बार नियुक्ति का question does not arise. ऐसा भय हमें मन में नहीं रखना चाहिए। मैं इतनी ही बात करना चाहता हूं, जैसे यहां कई NGOs की बातें हुईं, अन्य बातें हुईं, Human Rights Commission में लम्बित मामलों की बात हुई, माननीय केशव राव जी ने technical मामला उनकी संख्या का उठाया - आंकड़े बदलते रहते हैं, केशव राव जी। इसमें कोई गम्भीरता से, seriously लेने की चीज़ नहीं है, परन्तु मैं एक बात आपको निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में human rights के मामले, Human Rights Commission के अलावा देश के हर Sessions Court में भी take up किए जाते हैं। यदि कहीं पुलिस कस्टडी में मौत हो जाए तो आप Sessions Court में मामला दायर कर सकते हैं, करते भी हैं और वहां न्याय भी होता है। यही एकमात्र body नहीं है। यहां सिर्फ सरलता से स्वयं पेश होकर बात हो सकती है, पीड़ित अपनी बात खुद रख सकता है, उसका खर्च कम हो, इसीलिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कई व्यवस्थाएं हमारे देश के संविधान में उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि इसमें किसी को शंका रखने का कोई कारण नहीं है। सभी माननीय सदस्य कृपया इस बिल का समर्थन करें और मानवाधिकार व्यवस्था को strengthen करने में सरकार की सहायता करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two Amendments (No. 2 and 3) by Shri Binoy Viswam; not present. There is one Amendment (No.4) by Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

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

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं

कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

6.00 P.M.

श्री अमित शाह : महोदय, यह बिल सर्वानुमति से पास हुआ, इसे संज्ञान में लिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह बिल सर्वानुमति से पास हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...

**REGARDING DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE PLIGHT OF PEOPLE
LIVING IN DETENTION CAMPS IN ASSAM**

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, can I have a request, through you, to the hon. Home Minister? Some people in Assam are in detention camps. Some of them are Government of India employees, soldiers, etc. Can they get any justice?

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद, पि. भट्टाचार्य जी। 6 बज चुके हैं, हाउस के बिज़नेस का डिस्पोजल होने तक हम सब बैठेंगे।

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : मान्यवर, न्याय मैं नहीं कर सकता, आदालत कर सकती है, मगर इनके खाने-पीने तथा सुविधा की व्यवस्था में अगर कोई कमी है, तो मेरा ध्यान उस ओर जरूर दिलाइए, सरकार इसको सुधारने का प्रयास करेगी।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राम शकल। माननीय राम शकल जी, आप शीर्षक पढ़ कर इसको lay कर दीजिए।

***Demand to expeditiously complete the construction work on NH-39
between Jhansi and Ranchi**

श्री राम शकल (नाम निर्देशित) : महोदय, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-39 पर, झांसी से रांची तक निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। यात्रियों को उक्त निर्माण कार्य में हो रहे विलम्ब के चलते, विगत 15 वर्षों से आवागमन एवं परिवहन में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आए दिन इस पर दुर्घटनाएं घटती रहती हैं, जिससे जन-धन की हानि हो रही है।

उपरोक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-39 से तीन राज्य, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और झारखंड जुड़े हुए हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की कुल दूरी 869 किलोमीटर है, अतः पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से निर्माण

*Laid on the Table.

[श्री राम शकल]

कार्य चल रहा है, किंतु विभागीय शिथिलता के चलते राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण कार्य में विलम्ब हो रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से भूतल परिवहन मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि जनहित में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-39, झांसी से रांची को यथाशीघ्र बनवाने में हो रहे विलम्ब के कारणों की जांच कराकर, निर्माण कार्य को पूर्ण कराने का कष्ट करें।

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया शांति रखें। चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव जी, आप इसको lay कर दीजिए।

***Demand to remove encroachments from the river flowing areas**

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, बाढ़ की विभीषिका से हर वर्ष कई शहर, गांव और कस्बे डूबते हैं तथा बड़े पैमाने पर जान-माल का नुकसान होता है। यह प्राकृतिक आपदा अपने साथ बड़े पैमाने पर त्रासदी लेकर आती है, लेकिन बाढ़ तब और विकराल रूप धारण करती है, जब उसके बहाव क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण होता है। फसलें पानी में डूबने में बरबाद होती हैं। बाढ़ के कारण स्थानीय लोग अपने घरों को छोड़कर ऊंचे स्थानों की ओर पलायन करते हैं, लेकिन चिन्ता की बात है कि सरकारी अमला देर से पहुंचता है।

पर्यावरण नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए, तालाब, बावड़ी, ताल-तलैया, नदी-नालों पर देश भर में बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध कब्जा करके, पानी के बहाव को अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ का आवेश और विकराल होता गया है, जो अधिक नुकसान करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर मंडल में बाढ़ की वजह से हर वर्ष बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान होता है। यह सब पानी के बहाव क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध कब्जे के कारण हो रहा है। कानपुर देहात के तमाम गांव और कानपुर नगर के ब्लॉक विघनू अंतर्गत ग्राम मेहरबान सिंह का पुरवा, मोहनपुरम, पिपौली, मर्दपुर, गुजैनी, परतापुर आदि सैंकड़ों गांव पिछले वर्ष बाढ़ से बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए हैं।

सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि हर वर्ष बाढ़ की त्रासदी को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई जाए, जिसके तहत देश में पानी के बहाव क्षेत्र पर अवैध कब्जों को हटाने के लिए अविलम्ब कार्यवाही हेतु सरकार उचित कदम उठाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया। आप इसको lay कर दीजिए।

श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, मैं इसको पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

**Demand to withdraw 5% GST imposed on finished mat made of sticks,
an agricultural product**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, mat stick is an agricultural product. Lakhs of people all over different States, including majority percentage in West Bengal, have been growing agricultural mat sticks in their own land. After preparing their mat sticks, people, mostly women, from the age group of 12 years to 80 years, usually prepare complete mats of different qualities. Then these prepared mats of different qualities are sold to businessmen in the rural markets of blocks and districts. Other unemployed youths are selling these mats in different district headquarters and cities to earn their livelihood. Fifty-two per cent of the natural agricultural mats are produced in Sabaug block in the district of Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal. The Central Government and the GST Council have imposed 5 per cent GST on finished and prepared mat when it comes in the market for sale. This has created a tremendous financial strain on mat marketing affecting the artisans and mat stick growers. The 5 per cent GST imposed on mat should be withdrawn for the benefit of poor mat growers mat artisans and poor mat traders.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राजमणि पटेल जी।

**Demand to pay equal remuneration to the faculty and staff working in
Ayush and Allopathic medical colleges**

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश के गांव और गरीबों के लिए एक वरदान पद्धति है।

श्री उपसभापति : राजमणि पटेल जी, जो लिखा हुआ है, उसी को पढ़ें।

श्री राजमणि पटेल : उपसभापति महोदय, आयुष चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय में कार्यरत प्राध्यापकों, सहायक प्राध्यापकों तथा प्राचार्यों को एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत प्राध्यापकों, सहायक प्राध्यापकों एवं प्राचार्यों के समान वेतनमान एवं भत्ता नहीं दिए जाने से व्यापक असंतोष व्याप्त है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से देखा जाए, तो चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत सहायक प्राध्यापक की तुलना में आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय में कार्यरत सहायक प्राध्यापक को ग्रेड पे 1,600 रुपए कम मिल रही है, 4,000 रुपए विशेष भत्ता भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी तरह सहायक प्राध्यापकों को 5 वर्ष बाद भी ग्रेड पे 2,600 रुपए कम तथा 4,000 रुपए विशेष भत्ता भी नहीं मिल रहा है। 8 वर्ष बाद भी दो गुना वेतन एवं 5,000 रुपए विशेष भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। सह प्राध्यापक के पद पर ढाई गुना वेतन एवं 5,000 रुपए विशेष भत्ता वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है।

[श्री राजमणि पटेल]

महोदय, प्राध्यापक के पद पर भी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की तरह ढाई गुना स्केल एवं 6000 रुपए विशेष भता आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय में नहीं मिल रहा है। अधिष्ठाता/प्रधानाचार्य के पद पर भी इसी तरह न तो ढाई गुना स्केल मिल रहा है और न ही 9000 रुपए विशेष भता दिया जा रहा है।

महोदय, देश के कई प्रदेशों में चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय एवं आयुष महाविद्यालय में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान एवं सुविधा में अंतर है। मध्य प्रदेश में शासकीय आयुष आयुर्वेदिक होम्योपैथी एवं यूनानी चिकित्सा में इस तरह की व्यवस्था से महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों में व्यापक असंतोष है।

मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के महत्व तथा आवश्यकता को देखते हुए आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीयत से चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की तरह आयुष महाविद्यालय एवं संस्थानों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को भी वेतनमान एवं सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय राजमणि पटेल जी आपके कुछेक शब्द नए पढ़े, जो approved text में नहीं हैं। आपको जो स्वीकृत Special Mention मिला, वह ही पढ़ा जाना है, अन्य शब्द रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएंगे।

Demand to protect and rejuvenate the wetlands

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, wetlands are natural or human-made ecosystems in which the soils are waterlogged or inundated periodically or permanently under water of varying depths, which allows the development of characteristic aquatic vegetation and fauna. Across the country, river floodplains, shallow lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, coastal waterbodies, mangrove systems and even coral reefs are counted amongst wetlands. Amongst other things, wetlands regulate flooding, host biodiversity, maintain fish nurseries, protect coastal areas against storms as well as from saline ingress in ground waters, allow for aquatic farming and fisheries.

The systemic and rapid loss of wetlands across the country due to various man-made factors like excessive hydrological alterations, unregulated construction and haphazard urbanization, and the disposal of wastes, is a major cause of ground water depletion and increased flooding. Although 27 Indian wetlands of different kinds have been designated as 'Internationally Important' under the Ramsar Convention, most of them have no management plans and are in different states of degradation. Despite judicial interventions, wetlands have not yet received due protection. Indian wetlands need to be systematically delineated and mapped based on revenue records and their hydrological features need to be listed and notified at district or block level. Buffer areas must be demarcated and certain activities need to be prohibited. For ensuring

sustainability, local communities around the wetlands need to be empowered for joint management. Sir, I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to pay urgent attention to the protection and rejuvenation of wetlands and stay firm in rejecting proposals that cause damage to them.

Demand to sensitize the society towards problems of aged people and provide more assistance to them

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित) : महोदय, भारत में old age लोगों की संख्या में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। वर्ष 2000-2050 के बीच में औसत जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 55% रहेगी, जबकि old age की संख्या 326% बढ़ने का अनुमान है। 80 वर्ष से ऊपर के वृद्धों की संख्या 700% दर से बढ़ने का अनुमान है। देश के 250 households में, 31.3% घरों में कम से कम एक elderly person जरूर है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, छत्तीसगढ़, केरल में विशेषकर elderly जनसंख्या अधिक है। 2011 की जनसंख्या के मुताबिक डेढ़ करोड़ single elderly लोगों की संख्या है, इनमें ¾ महिलाएं हैं। इनकी समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। देश में पारिवारिक, सामुदायिक जीवन की परंपरा रही है, जहां बुजुर्गों को सम्मानित स्थान प्राप्त रहा है। अभी देश में यह व्यवस्था जीवित है, मरी नहीं है। इसके बावजूद, बड़ी संख्या में बुजुर्गों को अकेलेपन की जिन्दगी बितानी पड़ रही है। Old Age Homes की संख्या और मांग लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। यद्यपि सरकार ने वृद्ध लोगों के लिए अनेक सार्थक कदम उठाये हैं, परन्तु समस्या सिर्फ सरकारी नहीं है, बल्कि यह बहुत हद तक परिवार-व्यवस्था और सामाजिक जीवन से जुड़ी है। Old Age Homes की सरकारी सहायता बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। साथ ही साथ, यह सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है या नहीं, इस पर भी लगातार ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है। 6 फरवरी, 2019 को मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के माननीय न्यायाधीशों, श्री विनीत कोठारी एवं श्री करथीकेयन ने Old Age Home की inspection का order 71 वर्षीय शिवरामन के PIL पर जारी किया था। पूरे देश के निजी और सरकारी Old Age Homes का सर्वेक्षण, inspection लगातार होना चाहिए, स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में inter-generational sensitization कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाने चाहिए। पंचायत और जिला स्तर पर कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। एक सर्वे के अनुसार, 49 प्रतिशत लोग संपत्ति के लोभ के कारण छोड़ दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रश्न पर गंभीरता से विचार कर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं राजकीय कार्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

Demand for sanction of grant from the National Clean Energy Fund to Odisha

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, the Government of India has been collecting Central Cess on Coal towards the National Clean Energy Fund, to be used for research and development of clean energy technology. Although the coal-rich States, including Odisha, have been contributing towards enrichment of the N.C.E.F., the benefits have largely gone to other States.

While Odisha welcomes any move to contribute towards such a national cause of generation of renewable energy, my concern is that Odisha and other coal-rich States do not get any assistance from the N.C.E.F.

[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

Odisha has a long list of various projects which are in urgent need of funds. The current policy is that only small hydropower stations up to 25 MW capacity are considered as renewable sources of energy. As hydropower is a clean source of energy, all hydro-electric plants above 25 MW, including pump storage plants, may be considered as renewable sources of energy.

The O.H.P.C. is currently planning to establish three pump storage hydropower plants with a total capacity of 1320 MW at upper Indravati, Balimela and upper Kolab at a cost of ₹ 3,950 crore to address the peak power requirement in the State. With the financial support from the Centre, Odisha would prove itself as one of the promising States for development of renewable energy if pump storage hydropower is also considered as a source of renewable energy.

I would urge upon the Ministry of Power to sanction the requisite funds for implementation of the pump storage hydropower plants to address the peak power requirement of the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Santanu Sen.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, before I come to the Special Mention regarding one particular Central Government Cancer Research Institute in our State of West Bengal, I am really sorry to draw your kind attention to one particular unfortunate fact. Sir, one particular word in the last sentence of my submission has been deleted, which has changed the entire meaning of the sentence. If you kindly go through it, you will be able to understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have seen it. माननीय डा. सांतनु सेन जी, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रक्रिया शुरू से चलती है, उसी के तहत आपको यह approved text मिलता है और जो approved है, वही पढ़ा जाता है।

DR. SANTANU SEN: But, Sir, I repeat, your approval has changed the entire meaning of my sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please read.

**Demand to improve the functioning of the Chittaranjan National
Cancer Research Institute, Kolkata**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Institute, Kolkata is the Central Government Cancer Hospital situated at Hazra, with its second campus at New Town, Kolkata. Though during the visit of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare a few months

back, it was promised that many rectifications would be done for smooth running, but nothing significant has been done. Till date, patients are refused admission, they are given long dates for operation, they are refused anti-cancer medicines, and, they are sent to other Government and private institutions for required investigations. Though, State Government can play important role, but they are not made involved. So, these things must be taken care of. *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. Dr. Santanu Sen, your time is over.

DR. SANTANU SEN: *

**Demand to take action against the people involved in Defaming Indian
Electoral process and its Democratic Institutions**

SHRI R.K. SINHA (BIHAR): Sir, going by the reports widely published in various national and international media, it appears that some influential Indian political people are hobnobbing with forces within and outside India to tarnish the image of our country.

It also appears that some London-based firms were engaged to organize some mega episode just before general elections, 2019, questioning and creating unsubstantiated doubt about the EVMs, thus, trying to tarnish reputation of the strong democracy that India is and its institutions, like Election Commission. After the failed attempts to influence Indian Elections, the firms have disappeared.

People have not only attempted to undertake such nefarious activities through platforms such as events like these, but, also extensively used media, social media and honourable courts to peddle their divisive agenda.

Hence, I would urge the Government...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सिन्हा जी, इसमें जो approved text लिखा है, आप वही पढ़ें। नए words न पढ़ें।

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा : सर, मैं approved text पढ़ रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : इसमें hence नहीं है। It is starting from “India is a robust democracy”.

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा : सर, इसमें hence है, हमें जो दिया गया है।

* Not Recorded.

श्री उपसभापति : जो हमारे पास है, उसमें नहीं है। India is robust democracy and our great institutions आप यहां से पढ़ें।

SHRI R.K. SINHA: India is a robust democracy and our great institutions are a testimony of the values and systems, which is tested time and again, not only elections after elections but day-after-day. The great institutions that strengthen our democracy are to be celebrated, not targeted for narrow political limelights and attempted gains.

Hence, I would urge the Government that everyone who has been a party in such mischievous attempts to malign our nation, the people who financed, promoted and participated in such activities outside the country, should be identified and prosecuted by the Government for anti-national activities and treason.

Such a step would give a strong message to perpetrators of such design that any attempts anywhere around the world to defame India, its great institutions or the will of 130 crore citizens will not be tolerated.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

The Right to Information (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 Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd July, 2019 ”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Tuesday, the 23rd July, 2019.*